

***Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n. from Zimbabwe  
(Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatomini)**

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**ABSTRACT.** *Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n. from Zimbabwe is described, illustrated and compared  
with related species.

**KEY WORDS:** taxonomy, morphology, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Thaumaglossa*, new species,  
Zimbabwe.

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INTRODUCTION

The present paper follows the preceding papers about *Thaumaglossa* species from  
Afrotropical region (HÁVA 2002, 2003, HÁVA & HERRMANN 2002 and HÁVA & KADEJ  
2005). In material studied recently we have found specimens representing a new species. Its  
description is given below.

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(TMPS) provided the interesting material.

## METHODS

Locality labels are cited in the original version. Separate labels are indicated by slashes ( \ ). Remarks of the authors are found in square brackets [ ].

Acronyms:

TMPS - Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa.

BL - body length (measured from the head anterior margin to the apex of elytra).

BW - body width (measured between two anterolateral humeral calli).

PL - pronotum length (measured from the top of the anterior margin to scutellum).

PW - pronotum width (measured between the two posterior angles of pronotum).

SL - sternites length (measured from the anterior margin to the apex of posterior margin).

SW - sternites width (measured between two lateral margins in the anterior part of sternites).

AFL - antennal fossa length (measured along the antennal fossa).

LMP - length of lateral margin of pronotum (measured as the distance between inferior part of pronotum and exterior angle).

All measurements are given in millimeters. The morphological structures (antenna, wing, leg, genitalium, eighth sternite, ninth abdominal sternite, ninth abdominal tergite) were observed under phase contrast microscope Nikon Eclipse E 600 with a drawing attachment in transparent light in glycerin. All morphological structures were put into plastic micro vials with glycerin under proper specimens. Photos were taken with the camera Nikon Coolpix 4500.

All type specimens were labelled with red, printed labels bearing the text as follows: "HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE, respectively] *genus\_name species\_name* J. HÁVA & M. KADEJ det. 2005".

## SYSTEMATICS

***Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n.**

(Figs 1-11)

**Type material**

Holotype (male): „Sawmills [19°35'S 28°02'E], S. Rhodesia [Zimbabwe], 14.xi.1924, R.H.R. Stevenson [lgt.]". Paratypes (3 males, 1 female): the same data as holotype. Holotype and 3 paratypes (2 males and 1 female) deposited in South African National Collection of Insects, Museum Pretoria, South Africa, 1 paratype (male) in collection of Jiří Háva (Prague). Holotype and paratypes specimens provided with label: „HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE respectively] *Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n. J. Háva & M. Kadej det. 2005". [red label, printed].

### Diagnosis

The new species is similar to *Thaumaglossa rufocincta* ARROW, 1915 (Congo, Zimbabwe), but differs in the following characters:

*Thaumaglossa rufocincta*: dorsal integument black; anterior transverse fasciae very broad and reaching the suture; body form elongated and parallel; aedeagus: parameres in the middle very narrow; median lobe narrow with small tip.

*Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n.: dorsal integument brown; anterior transverse fasciae brown near humera and narrow near suture, not reaching suture; body form oval; aedeagus: parameres wide, slightly curved, median lobe wide, stright with the apex slightly curved.

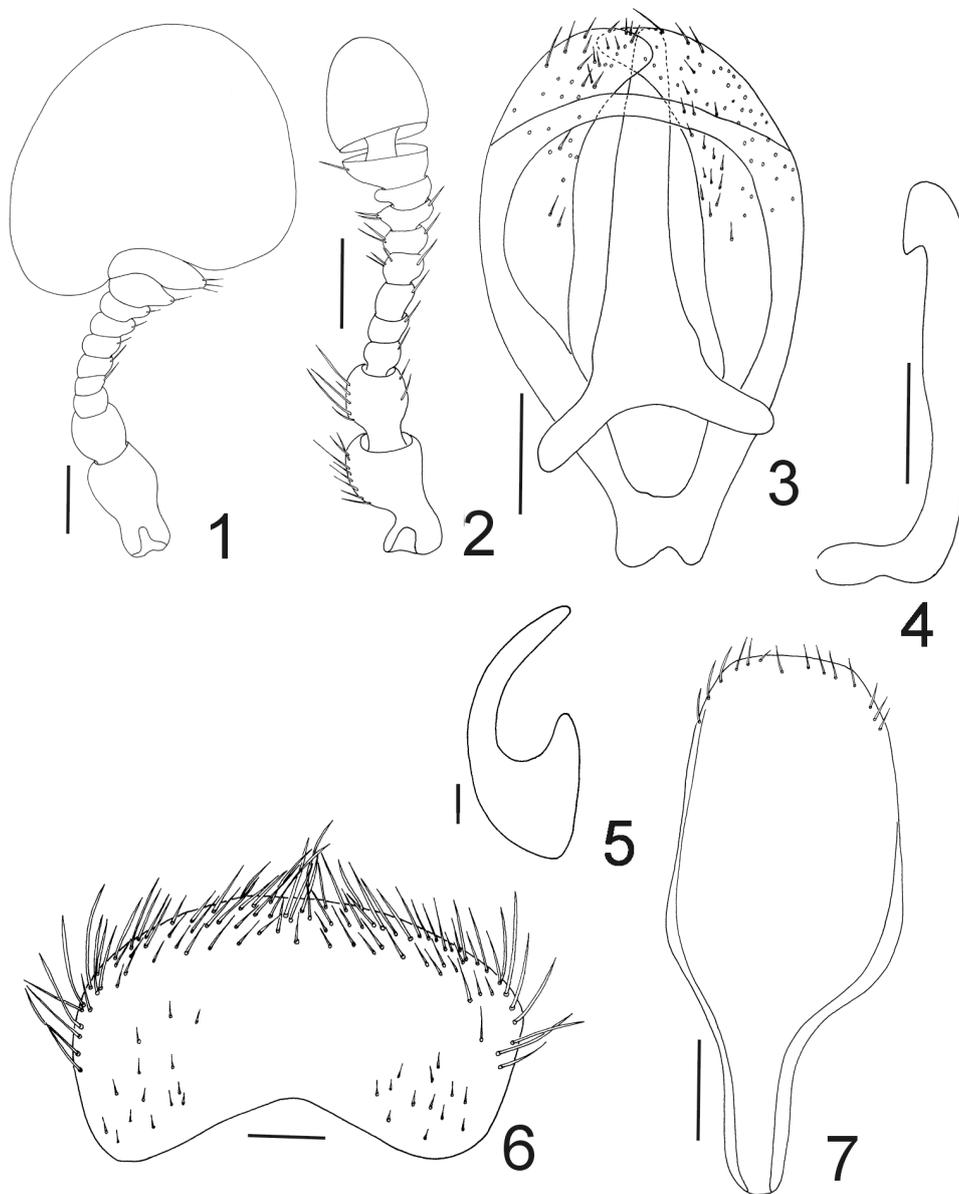
### Description

Body strongly convex, oval, almost round, covered with black pubescence, gently but densely punctated (BL: 2.9-3.0; BW: 1.85–1.9) (Fig. 8). Head with big convex eyes. Frons with gentle punctation, covered with black pubescence. Antenna of both sexes light brown, 11-segmented. Male antenna with characteristic morphology: the last (11-th) segment the biggest, almost round, baloon-shaped, covered densely with light-brown pubescence and measuring about one third of the antennal length (Fig. 1). The remaining segments of antenna narrow and oblate. Female antenna as in fig. 2. Antenna of both sexes occupy whole cavity of antennal fossa (Fig. 8). Antennal fossa completely open (AFL: 0.4) along whole length (LMP: 0.55) of lateral margin of the pronotum. Pronotum (PL: 0.75–0.8; PW: 1.65–1.75) and elytra brown, gently but densely punctated, covered with black pubescence which might seem to be grey in transparent light. Orange area extends from humeral calli to almost half of length of elytra. Prosternum punctuated on disc, without impunctate median line. Mesosternal disc with punctation as that on the prosternum.

Abdominal sternite (SL: 1.1; SW: 1.75) light-brown, covered with light-yellow pubescence (Fig. 9). Legs covered with light pubescence on dorsal surface. Trochanter and femur with brown coloration, tibia and tarsus light-brown (Fig. 9). Tarsus with two tarsal-claws deeply emarginated, gently curved (Fig. 5). Male genitalia as in figure 2. Parameres broad with apex slightly curved, covered with numerous short setae (Fig. 3). Aedeagus wide, straight with the apex slightly bent (Fig. 4). Ninth abdominal sternite spatula-like with few short setae on top (Fig. 7). Sixth abdominal tergite light-brown, with two types of setae: longer at the posterior margin and shorter laterally in the anterior part of tergite (Fig. 6). Wing as in figures 10 and 11.

### Etymology

Dedicated to the Czech excellent traveller Dr. Emil HOLUB (1847-1902), who explored South Africa in XIXth Century.



**Figs 1-7.** *Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n. 1 – male antenna; 2 – female antenna; 3 – genitalium (dorsal view); 4 – aedeagus (lateral view); 5 – tarsal-claw; 6 – 6<sup>th</sup> abdominal tergite; 7 – 9<sup>th</sup> abdominal sternite. Scal bar: Figs 1-4, 6-7: 0.1 mm; Fig. 5: 0.01 mm.



**Fig. 8.** *Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n., habitus (dorsal side).



**Fig. 9.** *Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n., habitus (ventral side).



**Figs 10-11.** *Thaumaglossa holubi* sp. n., wing.

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