

## ARTIGO / ARTÍCULO / ARTICLE

# A new species of the genus *Trinodes* Dejean, 1821 from Tanzania and Kenya (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Trinodinae: Trinodini).

Andreas Herrmann<sup>1</sup> & Jiří Háva<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bremervörder Strasse 123, 21682 Stade, Germany. e-mail: herrmann@coleopterologie.de

<sup>2</sup> Department of Forest Protection and Entomology, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences Kamýcká 1176, CZ-165 21, Prague 6 - Suchbát, Czech Republic. e-mail: jh.dermestidae@volny.cz

**Abstract:** *Trinodes caneparii* sp. nov. from Tanzania and Kenya is described, illustrated and compared with a similar species, *Trinodes albohirsutus* Kalík, 1965.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Trinodes*, Taxonomy, new species, Tanzania, Kenya, Africa.

**Resumen:** Una nueva especie del género *Trinodes* Dejean, 1821 de Tanzania y Kenya (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Trinodinae: Trinodini). Se describe e ilustra una nueva especie de Tanzania y Kenya, *Trinodes caneparii* sp. nov., y se compara con una especie similar, *Trinodes albohirsutus* Kalík, 1965.

**Palabras clave:** Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Trinodes*, Taxonomía, nueva especie, Tanzania, Kenya, África.

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## Introduction

When identifying some exotic dermestids sent by the entomologists Dr. Claudio Canepari (Italy) and Laibale Friedman (Israel) and deposited in Jiří Háva's collection (Prague), a so far undescribed species of the genus *Trinodes* Dejean, 1821 was revealed. The genus *Trinodes* includes 15 valid species worldwide (Háva 2003). Most species are known from Asia. Only one is known from East Africa: Tanzania (*Trinodes albohirsutus* Kalík, 1965), and three species more from the rest of the African continent. *Trinodes caneparii* sp. nov. described here is thus the second species of the genus belonging to the fauna of East Africa, from Tanzania and Kenya.

## Material and methods

All specimens were glued onto cardboard plates, being the genitalia removed and embedded in a mixture of polyvinylpyrrolidone with diglyceride and water. The abdomen was separated from the body and glued upside down behind the specimen on the same cardboard plate.

The following abbreviations of measurements were used:

total length (TL) - linear distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.

pronotal length (PL) - maximum length from anterior margin to posterior margin of pronotum.

pronotal width (PW) - maximum linear distance between lateral margins.

elytral length (EL) - linear distance from shoulder to apex of elytron.

elytral width (EW) - maximum linear transverse distance.

## Results

### *Trinodes caneparii* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): "Tanzania, Usambara Mts., Lushoto, 15.I.1996 leg. M. Snížek", (AHEC). Paratypes (2♀): Tanzania, E Usambara, Amani, Sigi 445 m, 05°06' S 38°39' E, 12.VIII.2003, L. Friedman", (AHEC); (1♂, 1♀): "Kenya, Taita Hills, Wundanyi, 18-23.III.1997, M. Snížek lgt", (JHAC).

#### **Description.**

**Male holotype.** Body measurements in mm: TL 2.4, PL 0.6, PW 1.1, EL 1.8, EW 1.6. Body oval and convex, dorsal surfaces entirely darkish brown to black, sparsely punctate, clothed with long, erect and light brown hairs (Fig. 1). Head as broad as long, densely and coarsely punctate. Eyes large with some hardly visible microsetae. Palpi brown, ocellus present on front. Antenna with 11 antennomeres; the antennal club consisting of 3 antennomeres, clearly distinct, ovate and about three times as broad as antennomeres 1-8, the large last antennomere is distinctly longer than the two previous ones together. The colour of the antenna is light brown, whilst the club as well as the two basal antennomeres are slightly darker than the shaft (Fig. 2). Pronotum shiny dark, sparsely and roughly punctate, like the elytra clothed with long, erect and light brown hairs, transverse, 2 times as wide at base as long. Anterior margin of pronotum straight. Lateral margin of pronotum straight, pronotum narrowed anteriorly, lateral furrows occupying about half the length of pronotum. Elytra with similar punctuation and pubescence as those on the pronotum; cuticle shiny and entirely dark. Scutellum small and somewhat triangular, with the same pubescence and punctuation as the elytra. Punctuation and pubescence of the underside similar to those on elytra and pronotum except the visible abdominal sternites which are brown and covered by recumbent light brown hairs. Legs including tarsi entirely brown, sparsely covered with recumbent short bright hairs. Mesotarsus almost as long as mesotibia. Dorsal view of aedeagus as in Fig. 3.

**Female.** Habitually similar to male.

**Variability.** Variation in size (in mm): TL 2.4-2.5, EW 1.5-1.7.

**Remarks.** The specimen missed both hind legs, tarsi of the right middle and front legs, and also the last segment of the right antenna (Fig. 1).

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species can be distinguished from *Trinodes albohirsutus* Kalík, 1965 by the structure of antennae and male genitalia and by other characters as follows:

*Trinodes albohirsutus* Kalík, 1965: antennal club dark brown to black; dorsal surfaces light brown; abdominal pubescence recumbent white-yellowish.

*Trinodes caneparii* sp. nov.: antennal club light brown; dorsal surfaces darkish brown to black; abdominal pubescence recumbent light brown.

It differs from all other species of the genus in the combination of the above mentioned characters.

**Etymology.** The name is dedicated to Claudio Canepari from Italy, a well known taxonomic specialist in world Coccinellidae.

## Acknowledgements

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References

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Figs. 1-3.- *Trinodes caneparii* sp. nov. (Holotype, male). 1.- Habitus, dorsal aspect. 2.- Antenna. 3.- Aedeagus, dorsal aspect.