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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *HEMIRHOPALUM* (COLEOPTERA, DERMESTIDAE) FROM BOLIVIA

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A New Species of the Genus *Hemirhopalum* (Coleoptera, Dermestidae) from Bolivia. Háva J. — *Hemirhopalum alleni* Háva, sp. n. from Bolivia (South America) is described, illustrated and compared with two similar species: *Hemirhopalum bicolor* Sharp, 1902 and *H. brasiliense* Herrmann et Háva, 2013.

Key words: taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Hemirhopalum*, Megatominae, South America, Bolivia.

Новый вид рода *Hemirhopalum* (Coleoptera, Dermestidae) из Боливии. Гава И. — Описан *Hemirhopalum alleni* Háva, sp. n. из Боливии. Приведены его иллюстрации и сравнение с двумя сходными видами: *Hemirhopalum bicolor* Sharp, 1902 and *H. brasiliense* Herrmann et Háva, 2013.

Ключевые слова: таксономия, новый вид, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Hemirhopalum*, Megatominae, Южная Америка, Боливия.

Introduction

The genus *Hemirhopalum* Sharp, 1902 belongs to the subfamily Megatominae, tribe Megatomini and currently includes 14 species worldwide. With two exceptions (*Hemirhopalum rufipenne* Pic, 1916 and *Hemirhopalum hadrotomoide* Sharp, 1902, both occurring in Mexico and North America) this genus is restricted to the Neotropical Region (Sharp 1902; Háva 2003, 2012; Herrmann, Háva 2013).

Material and methods

Results of measurements are presented by using the following abbreviations:

EW — elytral width = maximum elytral width;

TL — total length = distance from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytra.

Other abbreviations:

JHAC Private Entomological Laboratory and Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-west, Czech Republic;

ALPC — Albert Allen private collection, Idaho, U. S. A;

NMNH — National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., U. S. A.

Hemirhopalum alleni Háva, sp. n. (fig. 1–3)

Type material. Holotype ♂: **Bolivia:** “Yuyu, Mapiri, La Paz, 10.viii.1989” (NMNH). Paratypes: 2 ♂: same label data (ALPC, JHAC). Each type specimen was additionally provided with a red label “Holotype [or Paratype, respectively], *Hemirhopalum alleni* sp. n., Jiří Háva det. 2013”.

Description. Body measurements in mm: TL = 3.9–4.1, EW = 2.1–2.2. Body shiny black, oblong oval, maximum width posterior of its middle (fig. 1). Dorsal surface bare, apparently without any pubescence, but with extremely short single seta in each puncture hardly visible at very bright illumination under magnification 80× by using a stereoscopic microscope. Head as broad as long, densely and coarsely punctate between eyes and antennae, distances between punctures somewhat smaller than puncture diameter. Palpi light brown to yellow, ocellus present on front. Antennae with 11 antennomeres, light brown to yellow except first segment dark brown; antennal club

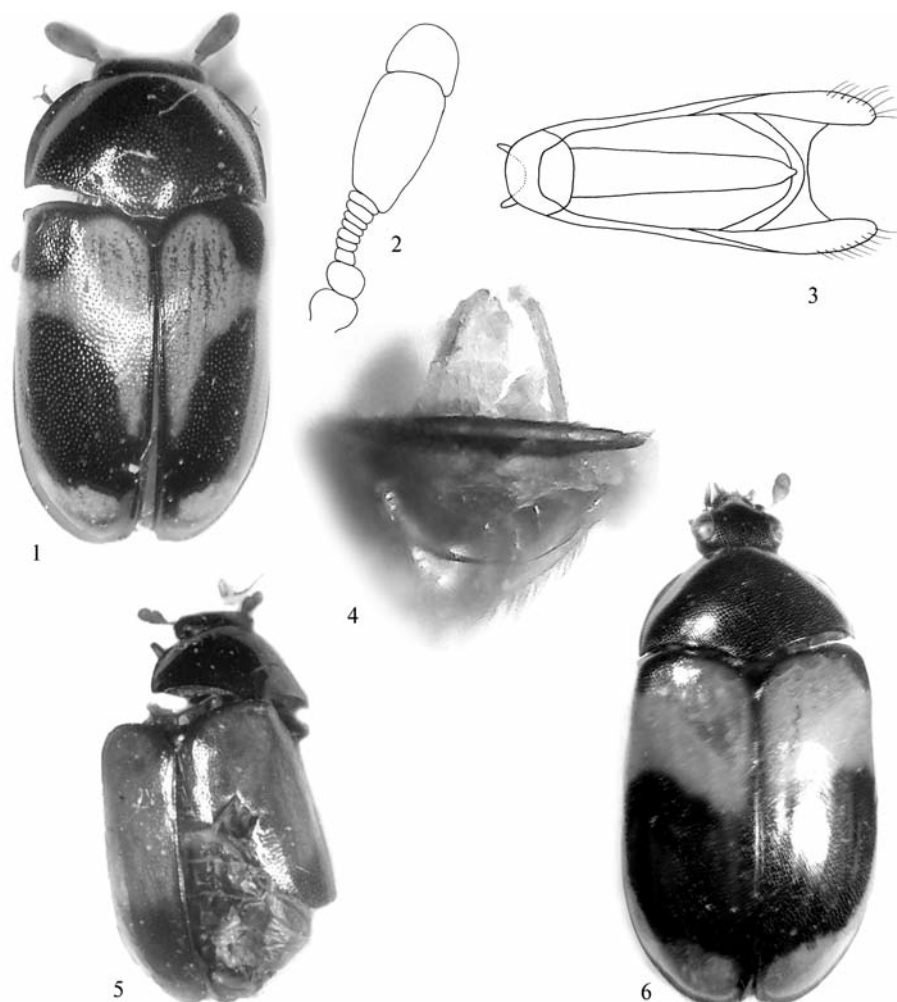


Fig. 1–6. *Hemirhopalum alleni* sp. n., holotypus (1–4), *H. bicolor*, holotype (5) and *H. brasiliense*, holotype (6): 1, 5, 6 — habitus, dorsal view; 2 — antenna of male; 3 — lateral apophyses of abdominal sternum 8; 4 — aedeagus.

Рис. 1–6. *Hemirhopalum alleni* sp. n., голотип (1–4), *H. bicolor*, голотип (5) и *H. brasiliense*, голотип (6): 1, 5, 6 — общий вид, сверху; 2 — антенна самца; 3 — латеральный апофиз 8-го брюшного стернума; 4 — эдеагус.

consisting of 2 antennomeres, clearly distinct, ovate and much broader than other antennomeres, about twice as long as shaft, covered by hardly visible procumbent pubescence and a few solitary setae (fig. 2); first two segments of shaft with a few longer setae, too. Eyes quite big, with tiny ocelli, apparently without setae under magnification 80×. Pronotum shiny black, quite densely and coarsely punctate (as head), almost twice as wide as long, narrowed anteriorly, broadest at its apical part, its distinct lateral margins completely visible from above; cuticle between punctuation shiny. Posterior angles almost rectangular, with rounded edge, completely visible from above; anterior angles obtusely angulate and also visible from above. Elytra with much finer punctuation compared to pronotum, space between punctures bigger than puncture diameter; cuticle shiny and entirely black, without notable pubescence; each elytron with two yellow fasciae. One fascia covering nearly whole anterior half except shoulder, other fascia in apical one-fifth of elytron. Scutellum small and somewhat triangular, shiny black, with punctures as on elytra. Punctuation and colour of underside (mesoventrum,

metaventrum and abdominal ventrites) similar to that of pronotum. Abdominal visible ventrites brown, punctures in the middle sparse and fine, but increasing strongly in density and roughness towards lateral margins. Each puncture (throughout whole underside) provided with single decumbent seta reaching to neighbouring puncture. Lateral apophyses of abdominal sternum 8 as in fig. 4. Legs somewhat flattened, entirely black, with punctures and setae as on abdomen and other parts of underside. Two basal tarsites of left mid leg brown (other tarsi entirely missing in specimens). Aedeagus as in fig. 3.

Diagnosis. The new species can be easily distinguished from the similar species *Hemirhopalum bicolor* Sharp, 1902, by the presence of two yellow fasciae on its elytra, whilst *H. bicolor* has only one fascia, which is located in the anterior part only (fig. 5); from *H. brasiliense* Herrmann et Háva, 2013 (fig. 6) by its yellow elytral fasciae and structure of antennae.

Distribution. Bolivia.

Etymology. The species name is patronymic, named for coleopterologist Albert Allen, Idaho, U.S.A.

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