

**NOVÍ DERMESTIDAE PALAEARCTICKÉ FAUNY.
NEW DERMESTIDAE OF THE PALAEARCTIC FAUNA.**(2. příspěvek. — 2nd Contribution.)*)

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V materiálu *Dermestidů* entomologických sbírek Národního musea v Praze, jehož část mi byla zapůjčena k zpracování, jsem našel několik exemplářů rodu *Globicornis* LATR., které patří k dosud neznámým druhům. Jeden exemplář s tykadly o 9 článcích (sg. *Pseudomesalia* GGLB.), určený jako *Gl. quadriguttata* REITT., jsem původně podle počtu článků tykadel považoval za identický s jediným druhem tohoto podrodu *Gl. bodemeyeri* GGLB., který mi není in natura znám. GANGLBAUER popsal svůj druh pouze podle samičky, náš exemplář se podle popisu liší od zmíněného druhu tvarem těla, tečkováním i chloupkováním, takže se jedná jistě o druh rozdílný.

Jiné čtyři exempláře rodu *Globicornis* byly označeny *Gl. friebi* OBENB., i. l. Popis nebyl však uveřejněn a proto popisují se svolením p. Dr. Obenbergera tento druh sám pod jménem *Gl. obenbergeri*. Vzhledem k tomu, že tento druh má tykadla složená z 11 článků a liší se tak od všech ostatních druhů rodu *Globicornis*, zařazuji jej do nového podrodu s názvem *Pseudohadrotoma* n. Popisy obou nových druhů podávám v další anglické části článku.

In material of *Dermestidae* in collections of National Museum in Prague, which I am elaborating, ascertained some exemplars belonging to the new species undescribed till now.

One exemplar with 9-segmented antennae has been determined as *Gl. quadriguttata* REITT. I determined it at first as identical with the single species of the subg. *Pseudomesalia* GGLB., *Gl. bodemeyeri* GGLB., which I know only from description. Ganglbauer described the latter species only according to a female. My specimen differs from the species mentioned above according to the GANGLBAUER'S original description — in having the different form of the body, in punctuation and pubescence, from this reason it is evidently a different species.

Another four specimens of the genus *Globicornis* were labelled as „*Gl. friebi* OBBG. i. l.“. The description has not been published, from this

*) 1. příspěvek viz: 1st Contribution see: Folia Entomologica IX. 1946, p. 133—138.

reason I describe this species myself with kind permission of Dr. Obenberger, as *Gl. obenbergeri*. Because the new species differs from all other *Globicornis* species in having the 11-segmented antennae, I arranged this species in the new subgenus *Pseudohadrotoma* n. The description of both new species is in further text.

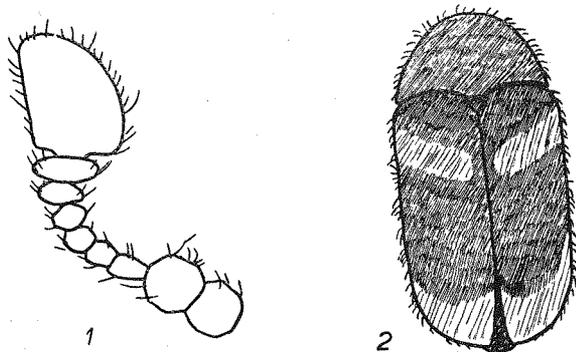
1. *Globicornis* (*Pseudomesalia* GGLB.) *kulti* sp. n.

Length: 2,2 mm; width: 1 mm (Fig. 2).

Form: Elongate-oval, moderately convex; head oval, rather large, prothorax strongly contracted in front, very slightly narrowed behind, near the base. Front angles of the prothorax are strongly curved downwards, not visible from above, hind angles widely rounded, basal margin very finely bisinuate, in front of scutellum feebly produced behind and the apex of this produced part truncate. Elytra subparallel, only in apical third convex. The base of the elytra is a little narrower than the base of the prothorax.

Colour: Black-brown, the elytra with a transverse-oblique fascia in front third and with apical fifth slightly red. Antennae and legs testaceous, femora dark.

Pubescence: Dorsal surface clothed with coarse irregular suberect brown hairs, hind angles of the prothorax with grey-white hairs. Light spots on the elytra are as follows: a narrow fascia not much clear, increasing from margin quite near shoulders and reaching suture about in basal fourth of the elytra, interrupted on the suture. The second light macula is placed on whole apical fifth of the elytra and on both sides of the body is extended in a small narrow light fascia. Underside sparsely clothed with fine light hairs.



Figs. 1—2. *Globicornis kulti* n. (1) Antenna. (2) Colour pattern of the dorsal surface.

Punctures: Head, prothorax and elytra sparsely and rather finely punctate, the punctures simple, not umbilicated, between each puncture is a distance of 2—3 diameters of one puncture. Underside finely and sparsely punctate.

Antennae 9-segmented with a 3-segmented club, the first joint of the club is a little longer than the preceding (= 6th joint of the antenna),

the penultimate joint as long and almost twice wider than the preceding, the terminal joint widely oval, truncate on one side, as long as 5 preceding joints together (Fig. 1).

Holotype: 1 ♀ ? Caucasus (LEDER + REITTER), coll. Mus. Prague.

I take great pleasure in naming the species after my friend K. KULT.

Till now only one species belonging to the subgenus *Pseudomesalia* GGLB. was known: *Gl. bodemeyeri* GGLB. This species is unknown to me; according to the description it differs from *G. kulti* m. in more rough punctuation of the surface, in the form of the body, etc.

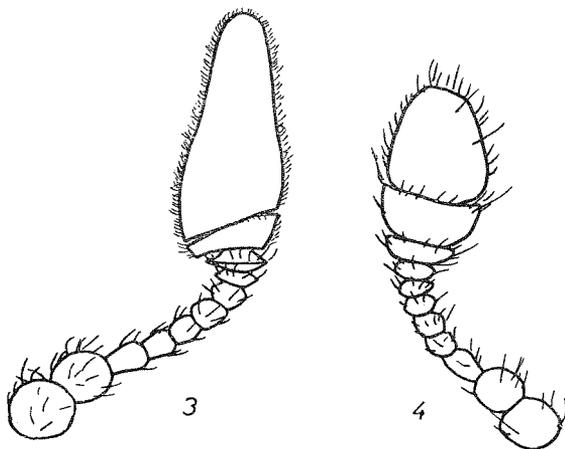
2. *Globicornis* (*Pseudohadrotoma* sg. n.) *obenbergeri* sp. n.

Globicornis friebi OBENB. in litt.

Length: ♂ 3,2—3,5 mm, ♀ 3,4—3,5 mm; width: ♂ 1,5 mm, ♀ 1,5—1,8 mm.

Male. Form: Elongate, head oval, prothorax strongly contracted from the base to front angles, the latter strongly curving downwards, not visible from above, hind angles rounded only on apex. Elytra about 3 × longer than the prothorax, with almost parallel sides.

Colour: Black-brown, abdominal segments a little lighter, elytra brown or ferruginous, small humeral and apical spots red. Antennae and legs testaceous, femora brown.



Figs. 3—4. *Globicornis obenbergeri* m. (3) Antenna of male. (4) Same of female.

Pubescence: Dorsal surface clothed uniformly and rather sparsely with short recumbent grey-yellow hairs. A little more dense and lighter hairs form two uncertain fasciae on each elytra; the first oblique fascia begins from humerum and reaches the suture about in basal third of the elytra; the second transverse fascia is visible on front margin of apical third. Both these fasciae are sometimes indistinct. Underside of the body with moderately dense yellow hairs.

Punctures: Head and prothorax coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures umbilicated and being in contact. In the middle of the protho-

rax is a fine longitudinal impunctate line sometimes visible. The punctures on elytra are smaller than the punctures on prothorax, less dense, the distance between two adjoining punctures of elytra is about the same as a diameter of one puncture. Ventral surface rather densely punctate.

Antennae composed from 11 joints, with a 2-segmented club, very densely and finely pubescent. The 9th joint are larger than preceding joints, first joint of the club is wider than long, oblique, the terminal joint clavate, very long, narrowed on apex, about 7 × longer than the 10th joint and as long as 8 preceding joints together (Fig. 3).

Female: Externally similar to male, it differs in having the 3-segmented antennal club (Fig. 4); the first joint of the club is small, about a half larger than the preceding joint, the penultimate joint twice longer than the preceding, terminal joint irregularly oval, as long as 3 preceding joints together.

Holotype: 1 ♂ Transbaicalia: Tschita (lgt. H. FRIEB), coll. Museum Prague.

Allotype: 1 ♀ Western-Siberia: Barnaul (lgt. FRIEB), coll. Museum Prague.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Barnaul (lgt. FRIEB), coll. mea.

I take great honour in naming the species after Dr. J. Obenberger professor of University.

This new species differs from all other *Globicornis*-species, known till now, in having the another number of the antennal joints which are 11. According to this very important character I arranged it in a new subgenus *Pseudohadrotoma* m. In form of the body it is similar to *Gl. corticalis* EICHH.