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**Materiały do poznania *Dermestidae*
wraz z opisem nowego gatunku oraz nowego
podgatunku (*Coleoptera*)**

**Материалы для изучения семьи *Dermestidae*
вместе с описанием нового вида
и нового подвида (*Coleoptera*)**

**Contribution to the knowledge of the *Dermestidae*
with description of a new species
and a new subspecies (*Coleoptera*)**

[Pl. IV]

The purpose of the present paper is to indicate several new places of occurrence of beetles belonging to the family *Dermestidae*, as well as to describe a new species and a new subspecies of this family; besides, it includes the restitution of a synonym to the rank of species. My study was based on the collection of the Polish Museum of Zoology in Warsaw and that of the Institute of Zoology (Wrocław), as well as on the specimens preserved at the Natural History Museum (Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow); in addition to my own field investigations, I availed myself of the specimens from Dr. W. EICHLER's collection (Pabianice, Poland) and also from Vladimir KALIK's materials (Pardubice, Czechoslovakia).

1. *Dermestes kaszabi* KALIK 1950 (6, pp. 61—64). This species has been described on the basis of 3 specimens from Dalmatia, Croatia and Crimea. Subsequently it was reported (7, pp. 44) from Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and the U. S. S. R. So far only one finding place has been reported from Bulgaria: Vitoša. But now

I can add the new Bulgarian localities in connection with this species: Popovo, 9 VIII 1950, 50 specimens; Velingrad, 20-24 IX 1950, 3 specimens; Haskovo, 9 IX 1950, 1 specimen. The specimens which I gathered together with Mr. A. RIEDEL were collected on dried up dead bodies of birds and mammals.

2. *Dermestes intermedius* KALIK 1951 (7, pp. 41—43). This species has been described on the basis of specimens from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Syria and Iraq; in Bulgaria from one locality only—Varna. Here is another finding-place: Popovo, 9 VIII 1950, 36 specimens, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI and A. RIEDEL.

3. *Dermestes szekessyi* KALIK 1950 (6, pp. 61—64). The species has been described from western Hungary. It also appears in Poland: Warsaw, Gocławek, 2 V 1949, 3 specimens, leg. M. MROCZKOWSKI; Baniocha near Warsaw, 9 V 1931, 2 specimens, leg. Sz. TENENBAUM; Pomiechówek near Warsaw, 1 IV 1951, 3 specimens, leg. A. SZUJECKI; Wawer near Warsaw, 13 X 1931, under *Artemisia vulgaris* L. accompanied by *Amara roubali* MAKÓL., 1 specimen, leg. St. STOBIECKI; Zegrze near Warsaw, 2 IV 1947, 1 specimen, leg. A. GOLJAN, IV 1948, 1 specimen, leg. R. BIELAWSKI; Pińczów, 29 VIII 1950, 5 specimens on a dune, under *Artemisia campestris* L., leg. J. MAKÓLSKI; Nowa Sól, Wrocław district, 21 IV 1901, 4 specimens, 12 V 1905, 2 specimens; neighbourhood of Przemyśl, 1 specimen, leg. T. Trella. The above quoted species is to be found also in the Byelorussian S. S. R.: Narocz lake, 20 VIII 1936, 2 specimens, leg. Sz. TENENBAUM.

4. *Anthrenus scrophulariae* v. *suecicus* PALM 1940 (11, pp. 1—3). This variety has been described from Sweden and next reported from Macedonia by KALIK (5, p. 134). Fourteen specimens of this variety from Germany Berchtesgaden, VI 1934) are kept in the collection of the Polish Museum of Zoology. At the Natural History Museum of the Polish Academy of Sciences are preserved 3 specimens coming from the Lithuanian S. S. R., with the label: Lithuania (WRÓBLEWSKI's collection). Despite my thorough field investigations and a review of the Wrocław collection at the Museum of Zoology, I have not succeeded so far to find this variety on the Polish territory.

5. *Anthrenus munroi* HINTON 1943 (3, pp. 14—16). This species has been described from France, Corsica and Algeria. In the collection of the Polish Museum of Zoology there is one specimen

of this species from Palestine: Migdal, 26 XII 1925, leg. Sz. TENENBAUM. Another specimen is kept at the Natural History Museum of the Polish Academy of Sciences; it comes from Syria: Aleppo, col. PLASON.

6. *Anthrenus armstrongi* sp. n.

Holotype: Male. Length of body 2.7 mm. Maximal breadth 2.0 mm. Head black, nearly round, clothed with unicolorous orange-brown scales. Antennae black, 11-jointed with a threejointed club. Eyes emarginate.

Pronotum: anterior margin sinuate. Lateral borders arched with, beneath, the antennal cavities hardly reaching $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral margin length. Posterior margin in the median part slightly curved caudad, and slightly rounded near the scutellum. Orange-brown and white scales on the pronotum similar in shape to those clothing the elytrae and hardly twice as long as broad. Pronotum like the elytrae completely deprived of black scales. Near its middle orange-brown scales form a large transversal cluster reaching the posterior margin at the proximity of scutellum. Besides, single orange-brown scales are sometimes to be found, irregularly scattered among the white ones.

Scutellum: tiny, hardly visible, with no scales.

Elytrae shaped like those of *A. pimpinellae* FABR. (1, p. 61), but they are not clothed with any scales; a wide band of pale yellow-white scales runs across the anterior part of the elytrae, measuring nearly all its width. On the foremost part of the elytrae there are two clusters of orange-brown scales. The background of the pattern on the posterior part of the elytrae consists of orange-brown scales, among which, on each half, there are four patches of white scales: the first, transversal, is the largest; starting at the lateral border of the elytra it goes up to the middle of it; the second and third patches are located at $\frac{4}{5}$ of the elytra length, the second one being close to the lateral border of the elytra length while the third patch is at the suture. The fourth one covers the apical part of the elytra.

Wings well developed, fit for flying.

Legs black. Femora clothed with white and orange-brown scales. Tibiae and tarsi deprived of scales.

Body below with white scales clothing, save a few orange-brown ones in the neighbourhood of antennal cavities, and except the usual black spots on the abdominal sternites.

The described specimen comes from Yugoslavia: Stip, V 1937, leg. R. MEYER and is included in the collection of the Polish Mu-

seum of Zoology in Warsaw. Out of 5 paratypes three come from the same locality as the holotype, another, also from Yugoslavia, originates from Djevdjelija, V 1937, leg. R. MEYER, while the last one, preserved in Vladimir KALIK's collection, comes from Greece: Peloponnesus, Calavryta, IV 1936, leg. MAŘAN and TÁBORSKY. Paratypes, except the last one, are kept at the Polish Museum of Zoology. They show a very little variability of pattern and their size is nearly constant. Likewise, the structure of the male genitalia proves invariable. There is no apparent sexual dimorphism in their exterior outlook.

A. armstrongi sp. n. resembles *A. pimpinellae* FABR. in the shape of its body and, to some extent, because of its pattern, too. The former species is, however, distinct owing to the structure of the genitalia and a complete lack of black scales on the upper part of body. Its coloration is light, in pastel shades: orange-brown, pale yellow-white and white.

In pattern as well as in coloration — *A. armstrongi* sp. n. is related to *A. vorax* v. *cinnamomeus* GREDL. (2, p. 507). The former species, primarily described as a variety of *A. pimpinellae* FABR., has subsequently been recognized as a variety of the species *A. vorax* WATERH. (13, p. 61). However, it has lately been reported by HINTON (4, p. 334) to be var. *incertae sedis*. Having studied the specimens of that variety coming from the Balearic Islands and answering exactly GREDLER's description, I have found that, as far as the structure of the genitalia was concerned [Pl. IV, Fig. 3], this variety does not differ from *A. vorax* WATERH.; yet it is strikingly different from *A. armstrongi* sp. n. [Pl. IV, Fig. 1 and 3 to be compared].

I have taken the liberty to give this species the name of Mr. J. W. T. ARMSTRONG, the accomplished Australian coleopterist and specialist in the subject of the family *Dermestidae*.

7. *Anthrenus picturatus* SOLSKIJ 1876 (12, pp. 280 — 281) has been heretofore regarded as a synonym of *A. scrophulariae* v. *gravidus* KÜST. (8, no. 37). Preserved in the collection of the Polish Museum of Zoology are four female specimens, labelled „Typ“, from Tashkent and provided with the name *A. picturatus* SOLSKY. Besides there are: a series of 7 specimens from Kirov-Abad (Caucasus), a series of 6 specimens from Shahrud (Iran) and 1 specimen from Astarabad (Iran). I also had at my disposal 2 specimens from Samarkanda (East-Turkestan) belonging to V. KALIK, as well as 2 specimens from Echmiadzin (Caucasus), — W. EICHLER's collection. All the speci-

mens quoted above belong to the species *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ. After a detailed examination of the whole material it appeared that *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ is a good species differing from *A. scrophulariae* L. (9, p. 358) by its pattern coloration and the male genitalia structure [compare pl. IV, fig. 4 and 5]. When compared with the typical form *A. scrophulariae* v. *gravidus* KÜST. — it shows no difference in the structure of the genitalia. I have studied the specimens of this variety from Lesina, Dalmatia, Stip, Attica, Peloponnesus and Creta. Inasmuch the description of the species by SOLSKIJ is rather complete, I confine myself to supplementing it with a picture of its genitalia.

8. *Anthrenus picturatus* ssp. *makólskii* MROCKOWSKI 1950 (10, pp. 187 — 192).

A comparison of specimens described from Poland under the name of *A. makólskii* MROCK. with the quoted above specimens of the restituted species *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ, indicates relatively small morphological differences. In my opinion, those differences — notwithstanding that they allow an explicit separation of geographical races — do not exceed the scope of variability within one species, which might point out to the fact that *A. makólskii* MROCK. is a geographical race of *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ. This race is on the average larger than the typical form and shows, moreover, but slight differences in the structure of the male genitalia [Pl. IV, Fig. 5 and 6 for comparison]. Considering the coloration and pattern *A. picturatus* ssp. *makólskii* MROCK. does not transgress the limits of variability existing in the typical form.

The description of *A. makólskii* MROCK. may serve as a supplement to that of *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ; however, the pictures of male genitalia of *A. scrophulariae* L. and *A. makólskii* MROCK. have been by inadvertance executed from microscope slides somewhat compressed by the drying canadian balsam, which resulted in their slight flattening. This paper contains pictures illustrating the real shape of these organs.

9. *Anthrenus picturatus hintoni* ssp. n.

HINTON (4, p. 352, f. 451) has described a hitherto unknown colouring variety of *A. scrophulariae* L., without giving it a name. The variety occurs in China (Foo Chow). Among the specimens kept at the Polish Museum of Zoology there are 2 specimens from Mongolia (Inn Shan) as well as 1 specimen from China (Barkol), both exactly answering the description of this variety. After a detailed examination, and particularly of their genitalia, it was found that they

both belonged to the species *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ. However, they differ, though slightly, from the typical form of *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ in their male genitalia structure [compare pl. IV, fig. 5 and 7]. As far as the coloration and pattern are concerned, this race is nearly identical with the typical form, but the examined specimens are smaller than the typical *A. picturatus* SOLSKIJ. The body length of the examined specimens is 2.7 mm., 2.8 mm. and 3.0 mm.

Being convinced that the reported specimens are identical with those described by HINTON, I feel it my duty and special pleasure to name the new geographical race *A. picturatus hintoni* ssp. n.

10. *Anthrenus olgae* KALIK 1946 (5, pp. 132 — 138). This species has been described from Czechoslovakia. In Poland it was discovered by Mr. J. MAKÓLSKI in Cracow, on the premises of the Natural History Museum of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Besides, it has been collected in Warsaw (Forest Research Institute, leg. M. NUNBERG), Cieszyn (leg. M. WEGRZECKI), Wrocław (leg. G. POLENTZ), Legnica (leg. R. SCHOLZ) and in the neighbourhood of Przemyśl (leg. T. TRELLA). This species is the pest of entomological and ornithological collections.

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EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Plate IV

- Fig. 1. *Anthrenus armstrongi* sp. n., male genitalia, x 120.
 Fig. 2. *Anthrenus pimpinellae* FABR., male genitalia, x 120
 Fig. 3. *Anthrenus vorax* ab. *cinnamomeus* GREDL., male genitalia, x 120.
 Fig. 4. *Anthrenus scrophulariae* LIN., male genitalia, x 120.
 Fig. 5. *Anthrenus picturatus* SOLS., typical form. Male genitalia, x 120.
 Fig. 6. *Anthrenus picturatus* ssp. *makólskii* MRO CZ., male genitalia, x 120.
 Fig. 7. *Anthrenus picturatus hintoni* ssp. n., male genitalia, x 120.

STRESZCZENIE

W pracy niniejszej autor opisuje nowy gatunek z Jugosławii i Grecji, a mianowicie *Anthrenus armstrongi* sp. n. Gatunek ten zbliżony jest do *A. pimpinellae* FABR., i do *A. vorax* v. *cinnamomeus* GREDL. Poza tym restytuuje gatunek *A. picturatus* SOLS. z synonimu do rangi gatunku. *Anthrenus picturatus* SOLS. uważany był do tej pory za synonim *A. scrophulariae* v. *gravidus* KÜST. Dalej dochodzi do wniosku, że opisany przez niego uprzednio gatunek *Anthrenus makólskii* MRO CZ., jest rasą geograficzną wyżej restytuowanego gatunku.

Autor opisuje również nową rasę geograficzną *Anthrenus picturatus hintoni* ssp. n. Obecnie występowanie *Anthrenus picturatus* SOLS. przedstawia się następująco: *A. picturatus* ssp. *picturatus* SOLS. — okolice morza Kaspijskiego; *A. picturatus* ssp. *makólskii* MRO CZ. — Polska; *A. picturatus hintoni* ssp. n. — Mongolia i Chiny. Poza tem podaje: dwa nowe gatunki dla fauny Polski, a mianowicie *Dermestes szekessyi* KAL. i *Anthrenus olgae* KAL., jeden gatunek nowy dla fauny Białoruskiej SRR *Dermestes szekessyi* KAL., jeden gatunek nowy dla Palestyny i Syrii *Anthrenus munroi* HINT., nową odmianę dla fauny Niemiec i Litewskiej SRR *Anthrenus scrophulariae* v. *suecicus* PALM oraz nowe bułgarskie stanowiska *Dermestes kaszabi* KAL. i *D. intermedius* KAL.

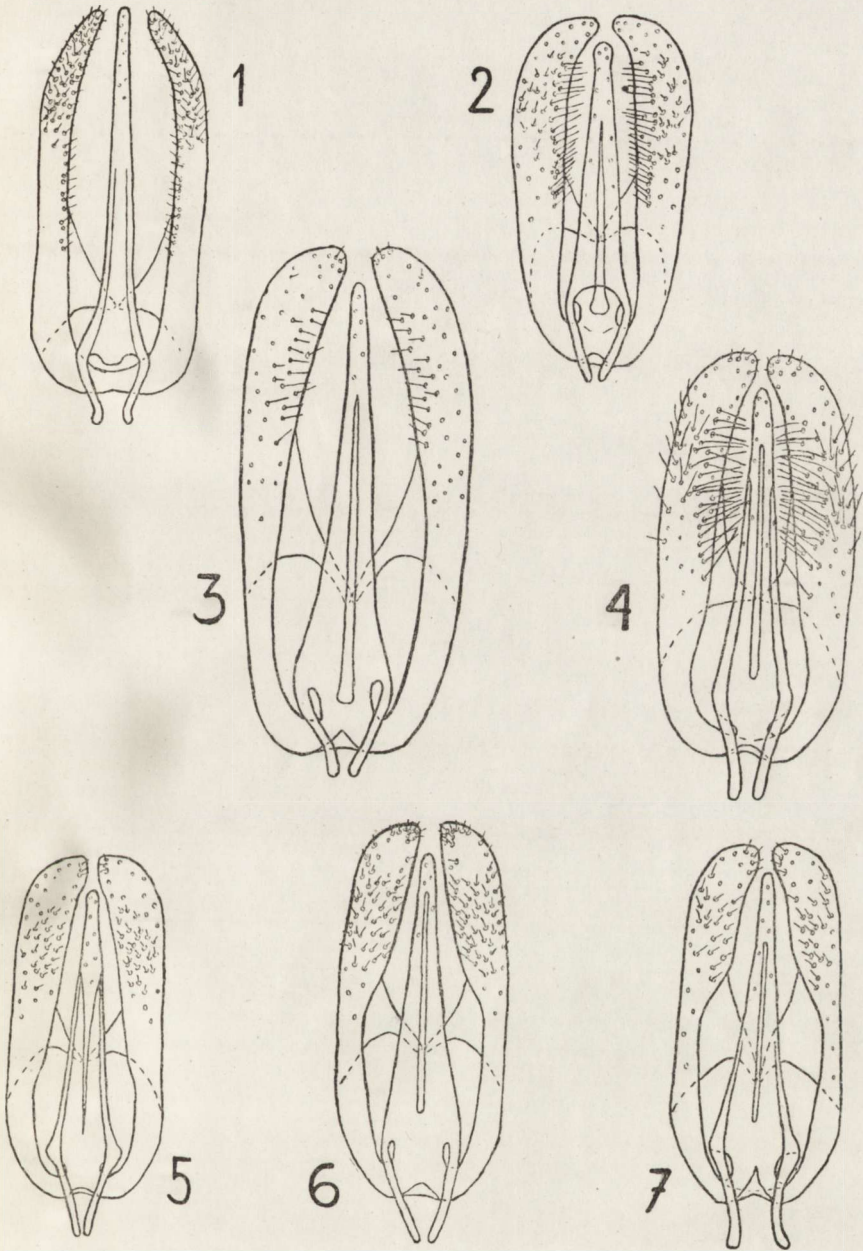
РЕЗЮМЕ

Автор описывает новый вид из Югославии и Греции, а именно: *Anthrenus armstrongi* sp. n. Вид этот сближен к *A. pimpinellae* FABR. и к *A. vorax* v. *cinamomeus* GREDL.

Затем автор утверждает, что *A. picturatus* SOLS. считааемый до сих пор синонимом *A. scrophulariae* v. *gravidus* KÜST. представляет в действительности самостоятельный вид, причем описанный им раньше *Anthrenus makólskii* MRO CZ. есть географическим подвидом *A. picturatus* SOLS.

Автор описывает тоже новый географический подвид *Anthrenus picturatus hintoni* ssp. n. Распространение подвидов *Anthrenus picturatus* SOLS. представляется следующим образом: *A. picturatus* ssp. *picturatus* SOLS. — побережье Каспийского моря; *A. picturatus* ssp. *makólskii* MRO CZ. — Польша; *A. picturatus hintoni* ssp. n. — Монголия и Китай.

Кроме вышеуказанных видов автор дает: для фауны Польши два новых вида, а именно *Dermestes szekessyi* KAL. и *Anthrenus olgae* KAL., один новый вид для фауны Белорусской ССР *Dermestes szekessyi* KAL., один вид для фауны Палестины и Сирии *Anthrenus munroi* HINT., новую aberrацию для фауны Германии и Литовской ССР *Anthrenus scrophulariae* v. *suecicus* PALM., а также новые болгарские местонахождения *Dermestes kaszabi* KAL., и *D. intermedius* KAL.



Auctor del.
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