

***Apsectus brunneus* sp. nov., a new dermestid beetle from Chile  
(Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Trinodinae)**

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Trinodinae, *Apsectus*, Chile**

**Abstract.** *Apsectus brunneus* sp. nov. from Chile is described, illustrated and compared with related species belonging to the genus *Apsectus* LeConte, 1854. The genus *Apsectus* LeConte, 1854 is newly recorded from Chile. Key to Neotropical species and checklist of all the known species of the genus *Apsectus* are provided.

## INTRODUCTION

The family Dermestidae (Coleoptera) contains about 1400 species and subspecies worldwide, classified in six subfamilies (Háva 2007). The subfamily Trinodinae includes four tribes, ten genera and 48 species (Háva 2003, 2004). In the present article, a new species belonging to the genus *Apsectus* LeConte, 1854 is described. The genus contains eight known species distributed in Nearctic and Neotropical regions (Háva 2003, 2004, 2012, Kadej 2012). The Nearctic species were revised by Beal (1959).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens of the presently described species are provided with red, printed labels with the text as follows: „HOLOTYPE (or ALLOTYPE or PARATYPE, respectively) *Apsectus brunneus* sp. nov. J. Háva & J. Solervicens det. 2012”.

Holotype and allotype specimens are deposited in Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Santiago, Chile (MNHN), paratype in the collection of Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory and Collection, Prague-west, Czech Republic (JHAC).

## RESULTS

### Subfamily Trinodinae

### Tribe Trinodini

#### *Apsectus brunneus* sp. nov.

(Figs 1-4)

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Chile, Región Metropolitana, Provincia Cordillera, Reserva Nacional Rio Clarillo, 19/1-28/2/97, J. Solervicens leg., (MNHN). Allotype (♀): the same data as holotype but 28/2-27/3/97, (MNHN). Paratype (1 ♂): the same data as holotype but 4/12/2007 and 8/1/2008, ex light trap (JHAC).

**Description.** Male. Body elongate-oval, honey-brown (Fig. 1), length 1.75-1.95 mm, width 0.95-1.00 mm. Dorsal and ventral pubescence with long erect, light brown setae. Head with median ocellus, frontal region deflexed apically; antenna (Fig. 2) with 11 segments, flagellum with basal segments filiform, antennal club of three segments, 9 and 10 transverse, 11 a little longer than 9 and 10 together (female) or approximately four times 9 and 10 together (male). Pronotum trapezoidal, convex, lateral carina interrupted at anterior fourth, disc with a sublateral carina extending from base, slightly diverging from and shorter than the lateral carina; hypomeron wide, slightly concave; prosternum with prosternal process very short; narrow antennal sulcus between prosternum and hypomeron; procoxae oval, not prominent, contiguous; mesoventrite with posterior part flat, slightly advanced at middle; metacoxal plate not extended to sides of body; metacoxae well separated; hind femur with ventral groove for partial reception of the tibia; hind tarsi with first segment approximately as long as second one. Abdomen with five free visible ventrites. First visible abdominal ventrite without diverging lines. Male genitalia as in Fig. 4.

Female. Body length 2.10 mm, width 1.35 mm. Externally similar to the male, differing only by the antennal club shape (Fig. 3).

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species belongs to the genus *Apsectus* LeConte, 1854, but differs from other known species including *Apsectus centralis* Sharp, 1902 (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama) by the shape of antennae and male genitalia and elongate-oval honey brown body.

#### KEY TO NEOTROPICAL SPECIES WITHOUT MEXICO

- 1(2) elytra bicolorous, brown with buff yellow apical third (Panama) ..... *Apsectus dichromus* Beal, 1959
- 2(1) elytra unicolorous
- 3(4) body elongate-oval, honey-brown, body setation unicolorously light brown; antennae brown (Chile) .....  
..... *Apsectus brunneus* sp. nov.
- 4(3) body oval
- 5(6) body brown; body setation unicolorously dark brown; antennae dark brown (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama) ..... *Apsectus centralis* Sharp, 1902
- 6(5) body black; body setation long, white; antennae brown; male terminal antennal segment short and suboval (French Guyana) ..... *Apsectus kaliki* Háva, 2012

**Etymology.** Named according to brown colour of body.

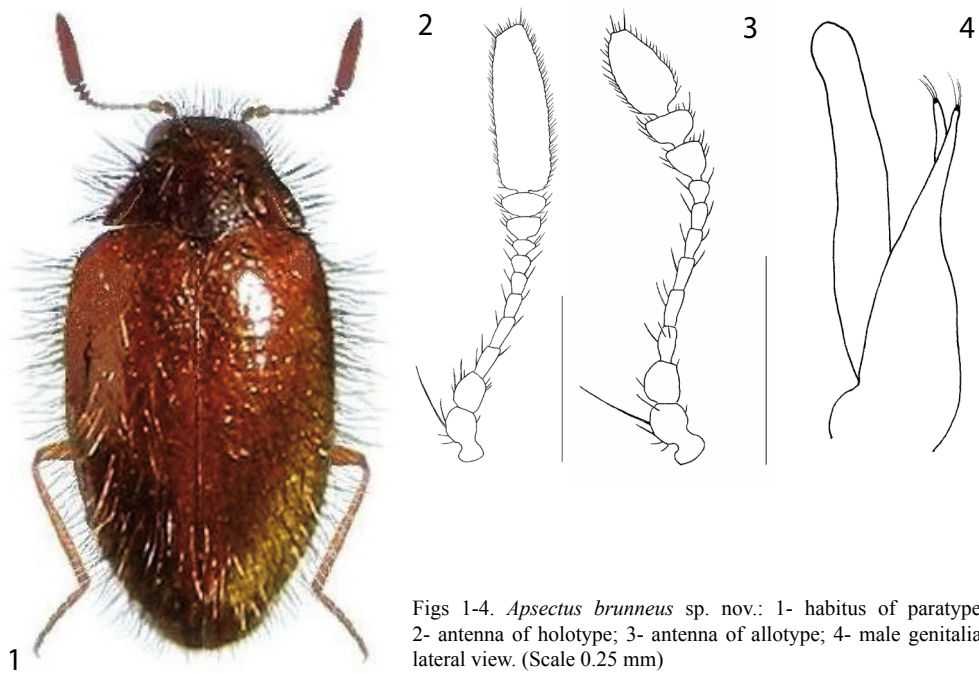


Fig. 5. Type locality. Chile, Región Metropolitana, Provincia Cordillera, Reserva Nacional Rio Clarillo.

**Bionomics.** The species habitat corresponds to the preandean evergreen sclerophyll shrublands of the mediterranean zone of central Chile. Two specimens were collected in pitfall traps in the *Quillaja saponaria-Lithrea caustica* and *Puya violacea-Colliguaja odorifera* associations respectively. The third specimen, collected in a light trap, was obtained from the *Cryptocarya alba-Lithrea caustica* association.

#### KNOWN SPECIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS *APSECTUS*

##### **Genus *Apsectus* LeConte, 1854**

Type species: *Syncalypta hispida* Melsheimer, 1844

- Apsectus araneorum* Beal, 1959  
Distribution: U.S.A: Arizona, Utah
- Apsectus brunneus* sp. nov.  
Distribution: Chile
- Apsectus centralis* Sharp, 1902  
Distribution: Costa Rica; Guatemala; Panama
- Apsectus dichromus* Beal, 1959  
Distribution: Panama
- Apsectus hispidus* (Melsheimer, 1844)  
Distribution: U.S.A: Florida
- Apsectus hystrix* Sharp, 1902  
Distribution: Mexico
- Apsectus kaliki* Háva, 2012  
Distribution: French Guyana
- Apsectus mexicanus* (Reitter, 1881)  
Distribution: Mexico
- Apsectus minutus* Sharp, 1902  
Distribution: Mexico
- Apsectus obscurus* Sharp, 1902  
Distribution: Mexico

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