Description of a new *Orphinus* Motschulsky, 1858 from India (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae)

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**Abstract.** *Orphinus (Falsoorphinus) rogueti* sp. nov. from India is described, illustrated and compared with related species.

**INTRODUCTION**

When identifying some dermestids collected in India at light by the entomologist Dominique Roguet from Vanves (France) a so far undescribed species of the genus *Orphinus* Motschulsky, 1858 belonging to the subgenus *Falsoorphinus* Pic, 1931 was detected. The genus *Orphinus* Motschulsky, 1858 includes roundabout 100 valid species worldwide, a tenth of them are members of the subgenus *Falsoorphinus* Pic, 1931, two known from India (Háva 2006, 2008, 2016). Although the genus is spread mainly in Asia so far only two species of this subgenus are known so far from India. *Orphinus rogueti* sp. nov. now becomes the third species of this subgenus belonging to the Indian fauna.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The specimen was glued onto cardboard plates, the genitalia was excluded and embedded in a mixture of polyvinylpyrrolidone, diglycerine and water. The abdomen was disconnected from the body and glued upside down behind the specimen also on the same cardboard plate.

The type specimen is provided with a red, printed label showing the text: „HOLOTYPUS *Orphinus (Falsoorphinus) rogueti* sp. n., A. Herrmann & J. Háva det. 2017”.

Type material deposited in the following collection: MNHN - Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
DESCRIPTION

Orphinus (Falsoorphinus) rogueti sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-4)


Description. Body measurements (in mm): total length 1.8, pronotal length 0.4, pronotal width 1.0, elytral length 1.2, elytral width 1.2. Body longish oval, dorsal surface coloured entirely light brown with some blurred darker parts, covered sparsely with long bright setation (Fig. 1). Hard to say whether those darker parts are caused by the cuticle colour or by the wings shining through the elytra. Head light brown too, also showing a few indistinct darker spots, somewhat broader as long, with sparse, but coarse and deep punctuation, with a few suberect long bright hairs. Eyes large with some hardly visible microsetae. Palpi light brown to yellow, ocellus present on front. Antenna with 11 antennomeres; the antennal club longish ovate and entirely light yellow, the extremely big last segment nearly as longs as the whole shaft, all segments are covered with distinct and erected bright setation. The antennomeres of the shaft are naked, additionally provided with a few strong erected setae, light yellow too (Fig. 2). Pronotum light brown, sparsely and finely punctuated, shiny, covered with a few bright, quite long and suberect hairs, which are concentrated mainly towards the lateral margins. Twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, from the middle to the apical end nearly parallel, its lateral margins visible from above; posterior slightly

Figs. 1-4. Orphinus rogueti sp. nov. (holotype, male): 1- habitus, dorsal aspect; 2- antenna; 3- abdomen; 4- genitalia, ventral aspect.
and the anterior angles distinctly rounded. Elytra with distinct punctuation, the punctures are sparse and coarse, the space between the punctures somewhat larger than the diameter of the punctures; setation as in the pronotum, a little bit denser and stronger; cuticle shiny and more or less light brown black except a few blurred darker parts in the anterior third, transverse the middle and in the apical third. Hard to say whether those darker areas are caused by the elytral colour directly or by other body parts shining through the elytra (Fig. 1). Scutellum very small and roughly triangular, with the same puncture and setation as in the elytra. Colour and punctuation of the underside similar to that of the elytra, but with finer and recumbent pubescence. The five visible abdominal sternites are entirely yellow brown and have the same punctuation as in the elytra, they are covered by finer, denser and recumbent light brown setation (Fig. 3). Legs and tarsi entirely light brown, tibiae each with a row of a few brown short and erected setae on their edges. Tibiae roughly as long as the tarsi. Genitalia as shown in (Fig. 4).

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The new species differs from other similar Indian species belong to subgenus *Falsoorphinus* by the following characters.

*Orphinus kejvali* Háva, 2006: body form elongate; pronotum and elytra unicolorously brown-honey.

*Orphinus yeti* Háva, 2008: body form oval; each elytron with very large, humeral, orange spot, not reached to suture and orange apical part.

*Orphinus rogueti* sp. nov.: body form oval; elytra light brown black except a few blurred darker parts in the anterior third, transverse the middle and in the apical third.

**Name derivation.** The name is dedicated to the French entomologist Dominique Roguet from France, the collector of the new species.

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**REFERENCES**


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