A new species in the genus *Globicornis* Latreille (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatominae) from China

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**Abstract:** General characteristics of *Globicornis* Latreille and a key of known subgenera of the genus are given. The new species *G. (Globicornis) yushuensis* sp. nov. from China (Qinghai Province) is described and illustrated.

**Key words:** Dermentoidea; *Globicornis yushuensis*, taxonomy; key

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**Introduction**

The skin beetle genus *Globicornis* Latreille (1829) was established with *Dermestes rufitarsis* Creutzer as its type species. At present this genus contains five subgenera: *Globicornis* s. str. Latreille, 1829 (19 species); *Elania* Mulsant & Rey, 1868 (2 species); *Hadrotoma* Erichson, 1848 (7 species); *Pseudomesalia* Ganglbauer in Bodemeyer, 1900 (3 species) and *Socotracornis* Háva, 2013 (1 species), including 2 amber species distributed in the Palaearctic Region (Háva, 2015). So far, only one species has been recorded from China: *G. (Pseudomesalia) emei* Háva & Kadej, 2014. In the present work, the second species in the genus *Globicornis* and the first species of the subgenus *Globicornis* s. str. from China: *G. (Globicornis) yushuensis* Háva sp. nov. is described and illustrated.

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Material and methods

Morphological terminology follows Herrmann et al. (2011). Genitalia was removed from the specimen and boiled for 10 minutes in 10% KOH solution. The genitalia was cleaned and the cuticle softened for about 1 hour in distilled water. The cleaned and softened materials were deposited in glycerin. A Microscope MBS 10 was used for examination and drawing. Photographs were taken with an Olympus SZX 16. The examined material is deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZAS).

Taxonomy

*Globicornis* Latreille in Cuvier, 1829  
Type species: *Dermestes ruftarsis* Creutzer in Panzer, 1796.  
*Globicornis* Latreille in Cuvier, 1829: 511.

General characteristics. Body elongate ovate, covered by setation or recumbent and narrow scales; median ocellus on front present; antennae with antennal club, antennae with 9–10 antennomeres and antennal club with 3 antennomeres; prosternum forming a “collar” under which mouthparts fit when head is retracted; elytra hard, present in both sexes, never noticeably dehiscent at apex; metacoxal lamina of leg not extending to side of body.

Distribution. China (Sichuan, Qinghai); Palaeartic Asia; North Africa; Europe.

**Key to subgenera of genus Globicornis**

1. Antenna with 9 segments……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………*Pseudomesalia* Ganglbauer
   - Antenna with 10 segments………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….2  
2. Terminal antennomere circular or oval………………………………………………………………………………………………….3  
   - Terminal antennomere large, very flat, oval or slightly triangular………………………………………………………………………….4  
3. Terminal antennomere circular or slightly oval, antennomere IX broad…………*Globicornis* s. str. Latreille  
   - Terminal antennomere oval, antennomeres VIII–X broad………………………………………………………………………………*Elania* Mulsant & Rey  
4. Body covered by setation; body large, elytra unicolorous; antennomere IX broad…………*Hadrotoma* Erichson  
   - Body covered by whitish recumbent and narrow scales; body small, elytra bicolorous; antennomere IX narrow……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………*Socotracornis* Háva

*Globicornis* (*Globicornis*) yushuensis Háva sp. nov. (Figs. 1–4)

Body convex and elongated (Figs. 1, 2). Measurements: body length from anterior margin of pronotum to apex of elytron 2.4 mm, maximum width of elytron 1.4 mm, ratio of length of antennal fossa to length of lateral margin of pronotum (hypomeron) 1.0 : 2.0. Dorsal and ventral setation of body recumbent, light brown and yellow. Head visible from above; integument of head brown and densely punctured. Eyes large, dark brown or light brown, convex without internal emargination. Median ocellus on front present. Antenna brown, with 10 antennomeres (Fig. 3). Terminal antennomere in male elongated and oval (Fig. 3), all antennomeres covered with erect, yellow setae. Labial and maxillary palpi brown. Pronotum brown with punctation deeper than those on head. Pronotal dorsal rim of antennal fossa of male slightly visible from above. Setation light brown, lateral parts with intermixed yellow setation. Scutellum triangular and small. Elytra brown, only anterior parts (above humeri calli) and margins along suture dark brown; entire area sparsely punctured and covered by tan light
brown and yellow setation. Meso-metaventrite brown, sparsely punctured and covered by tan light brown setation. Sternites I–V with surfaces of integument dark-brown, sparsely punctured, and covered by light brown (tan) setation. Visible sternite I without two oblique striae on each side extending from anterior margin of ventrite. Legs brown; trochanters, coxae and femora dark-brown; tibiae and tarsi brighter than other parts. Dorsal surface covered with light golden brown pubescence. Tibiae without tibial teeth on dorsal margin. Tarsus with two slightly curved claws.


<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>G. (G.) nigripes</em> (Fabricius)</th>
<th><em>G. (G.) luckowi</em> Herrmann, Háva &amp; Kadej</th>
<th><em>G. (G.) breviclavis</em> (Reitter)</th>
<th><em>G. (G.) yushuensis</em> Háva sp. nov.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Antenna</strong></td>
<td>Yellow with deep black club, terminal antennomere circular</td>
<td>Entirely light brown, terminal antennomere circular</td>
<td>Entirely dark brown, terminal antennomere triangular</td>
<td>Entirely dark brown, terminal antennomere oval</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Elytra</strong></td>
<td>Cuticle matte and entirely black, covered by black setation</td>
<td>Cuticle shiny and entirely black or dark brown, covered by brown setae</td>
<td>Cuticle shiny and entirely black or dark brown, covered by brown setae</td>
<td>Elytra brown, only anterior parts (above humeri calli) and margins along suture are dark-brown; covered by tan light brown and yellow setation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male genitalia</strong></td>
<td>Aedeagus somewhat parallel</td>
<td>Aedeagus somewhat triangular</td>
<td>Aedeagus somewhat parallel</td>
<td>Aedeagus somewhat triangular</td>
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</table>
Male genitalia as in Figures 1–4.

**Holotype.** ♂, **China**, Qinghai Province, Yushu County, Xiaosumang, 3750 m, 05-VII-1964, Coll. Shuyong WANG. The holotype specimen is provided with a red, printed label showing the text: “HOLOTYPE *Globicornis* (*Globicornis*) yushuensis Háva, 2016 sp. nov.”

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to nominotypical subgenus according to its 10 antennomered antennae. This new species is very similar to *G. (Pseudomesalia) emeii* Háva & Kadej, 2014, but differs from it by the number of antennomeres (in *G. (P.) emeii* antenna composed of 9 antennomeres); from other similar western Palaearctic species by its unicolorous elytra *G. (G.) nigripes* (Fabricius, 1792), *G. (G.) luckowi* Herrmann, Háva & Kadej, 2011 and *G. (G.) breviclavis* (Reitter, 1878) and by the characteristics given in Table 1.

Etymology. This new species is named for its type locality “Yushu”.

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**References**


