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A new species of the genus *Basidissus* (Coleoptera: Anthribidae) from east Madagascar, with a key to species

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Abstract

A new species, *Basidissus bendai* Trýzna & Baňar **sp. nov.** (Anthribidae: Anthribinae: Platyrhinini), from east Madagascar is described, female genitalia are studied and illustrated, and the mobility of the stylus of the toothed plate is discussed. Colour photographs as well as a key to Madagascan species of the genus *Basidissus* are provided.

Key words: Coleoptera, Anthribidae, Anthribinae, *Basidissus*, taxonomy, new species, female genitalia, stylus, Madagascar

Introduction

The genus *Basidissus* Fairmaire, 1897 (Anthribinae: Platyrhinini) is distributed in the Afrotropical region and Madagascar and comprises altogether seven species (Frieser 2007, Rheinheimer 2004). Six species, all of them endemic, have so far been described from Madagascar, and one species, *B. simplicicorne* (Wolfrum, 1958), from Zaire (originally described in the genus *Derographium* Jordan, 1903 from ‘Bumbuli’).

In the present paper we describe a new species from east Madagascar, based on a single female.

Material and methods

In this work, we measure selected body parts as follows:

length of head = distance from basal margin of eyes to anteriormost part of rostrum;

length of rostrum = distance from anterior margin of eyes to anteriormost margin of rostrum; total body length = distance from posterior margin of pygidium to anterior margin of pronotum plus total length of head. Antennomere I is partially hidden in the scrobe, and is hence excluded from measurement. All measurements of the head are measured in its strictly dorsal position. Under the term ‘ocular index’ we understand the ratio minimum width of vertex to maximum width of eye; it is easiest measured as 2 times minimum interocular distance / (maximum width across eyes minus minimum interocular distance).

The label data of the material examined, as well as type localities in the list of *Basidissus* species are cited verbatim, including possible errors, using a slash (/) to separate rows on one label, and double slash (//) for dividing data on different labels. The following abbreviations are used: [p]—printed, [TL]—type locality. Colour photographs were taken with a Leica MSV266 camera. Drawings were made using a SZP 11 ZOOM stereoscopic microscope.

The single female specimen available for our study has damaged genitalia (see description). For the description of the genitalia we use the terminology of Holloway (1982).