

**New hairy fungus beetle *Zululandus fasciatus* gen. et sp.n.
(Coleoptera: Mycetophagidae) from South Africa**

**Новый грибоед *Zululandus fasciatus* gen. et sp.n.
(Coleoptera: Mycetophagidae) из Южной Африки**

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Key words: Taxonomy, new genus, new species, Coleoptera, Mycetophaginae, Zululand.

Ключевые слова: таксономия, новый род, новый вид, Coleoptera, Mycetophaginae, Зулуленд.

Abstract. *Zululandus fasciatus* Háva, **gen. et sp.n.** from Zululand (South Africa) is described, illustrated and compared with all continental mycetophagid Afrotropical genera. A new name *Typhaea neoafricana* Háva, **nom.n.** for *T. africana* Háva, 2025 nec *T. africana* Dajoz, 1970 is proposed.

Резюме. В статье описывается *Zululandus fasciatus* Háva, **gen. et sp.n.** из Зулуленда в Южной Африке. Новый род сравнивается со всеми континентальными афротропическими родами мицетофагид. Приведены иллюстрации нового вида. Предложено новое замещающее название *Typhaea neoafricana* Háva, **nom.n.** для *T. africana* Háva, 2025 nec *T. africana* Dajoz, 1970 is given.

Introduction

The family Mycetophagidae (Coleoptera) currently comprises 37 valid genera and 249 species worldwide [Abdullah, 1964; Lawrence et al., 2014; Háva, 2022; Legalov et al., 2024, 2025 a, b]. Based on the identification of several Afrotropical mycetophagid specimens deposited at the British Museum Natural History London, United Kingdom, I herein describe and compare a new taxon collected in the Republic of South Africa: Zululand.

Material and Methods

The type material is deposited in the following collections: BMNH — British Museum Natural History London, United Kingdom (D. Telnov); JHAC — Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection, Únětice u Prahy, Prague-West, Czech Republic.

The size of the beetles or of their body parts can be useful in species recognition and thus, the following measurements were made: total length (TL) — linear distance from anterior margin of head to apex of elytra; elytral width (EW) — maximum linear transverse distance.

Specimens of the presently described species are each provided with the following red, printed label: «HOLOTYPE (or PARATYPE) *Zululandus fasciatus* gen. et sp. nov. Jiří Háva det. 2025».

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Nomenclatural acts introduced in the present work are registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:5AF9E88E-31DC-4412-B207-E867C9030E47.

Results

Zululandus Háva, **gen.n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:37C6B91B-CE21-4AFE-91A4-441FDD948C3F

Type species: *Zululandus fasciatus* Háva, sp.n., by monotypy.

Description. Body dorsally convex, measurements TL: 2.50–2.60 mm, EW: 1.10–1.20 mm. Antenna 11 segmented, covered with rather long setae, antennal club five-segmented (Fig. 2). Elytra bicolored (Fig. 1), hind wings present. Mesepimera reaching mesocoxal cavities. Tarsal formula: male 3–4–4, female 4–4–4. Male genitalia very small (Fig. 4).

Differential diagnosis. See key to genera below.

KEY TO CONTINENTAL AFROTROPICAL GENERA OF MYCETOPHAGIDAE

- 1(2) Head only slightly narrower than greatest pronotal width, more or less abruptly constricted behind eyes to form a broad neck and short to moderately long temples; antennal club 2-segmented *Berginus* Erichson, 1846
- 2(1) Head distinctly narrower than greatest pronotal width, not abruptly constricted behind eyes.
- 3(4) Hind wings absent *Afrotyphaeola* Lawrence, Escalona, Leschen, Ślipiński, 2014
- 4(3) Hind wings present.
- 5(8) Mesepimera not reaching mesocoxal cavities.
- 6(7) Elytral vestiture dual, consisting of longer and shorter, inclined or decumbent setae, longer setae forming about 12 longitudinal rows separated by at least two rows of shorter setae *Typhaea* Stephens, 1829
- 7(6) Elytral vestiture single, consisting of inclined or decumbent setae of semiequal length *Typhaeola* Ganglbauer, 1899
- 8(5) Mesepimera reaching mesocoxal cavities.

- 9(10) Body flattened; antennae with ill-defined club
 *Litargus* Erichson, 1846
 10(9) Body convex; antennae with a well-defined 5-segmented club *Zululandus* gen.n.

Similar genera include *Pseudotriphyllus* Reitter, 1880 (Palearctic Region and USA), *Nototriphyllus* Lawrence, Escalona, Leschen and Ślipiński, 2014 (New Zealand, Argentina, Chile and Madagascar) and *Triphyllus* Dejean, 1821 (Europe). These genera are distinguished by their 3-segmented antennal club.

Etymology. Toponymic, named according to state of Zululand, South Africa. Gender masculine.

Zululandus fasciatus Háva, sp.n.

Figs 1–5.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EFEDA70E-35A7-4B31-8B87-766D303684C7

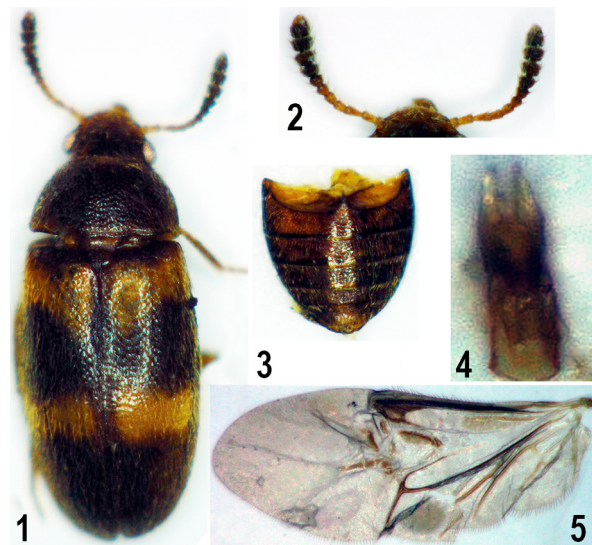
Material. South Africa, Zululand: Holotype, ♂ — «Zululand, Eshowe, 6–31.v.1926» / «S. Africa, Brit. Mus., 1926–232», (BMNH). Paratypes: 5♀♀, 1 spm. — same data as holotype (5 BMNH, 1 JHAC).

Description. Male. Body measurements TL: 2.50 mm, EW: 1.20 mm; oblong-oval; dorsally convex, slightly glossy; dorsal cuticle brown and yellowish-orange, covered with short, yellow and brown recumbent vestiture (Fig. 1).

Head brown, with dense and coarse punctures; covered with short, yellow, recumbent setae; labrum light brown; eyes prominent from dorsal view, coarsely faceted and not slightly emarginate near antennal insertions; antennal segments I–VI brown, segments VII–XI brownish-black, with long black setae, 11 segmented, antennal club with five segments (Fig. 2); palpomeres brown, apical maxillary palpomere narrow.

Pronotum brown with short, yellow, recumbent setae, dorsally convex, rugose, with large and dense punctures; widest posteriorly; lateral sides brown, roundly arcuate; basal margin sinuate, with short and circular grooves on sub-basal parts.

Scutellum broad, brown, with short recumbent yellow setae.



Figs 1–5. Details of morphology of *Zululandus fasciatus* gen. et sp.n., holotype, male. 1 — habitus, dorsal aspect; 2 — antennae; 3 — abdomen; 4 — genitalia; 5 — hind wing.

Рис. 1–5. Детали строения голотипа самца *Zululandus fasciatus* gen. et sp.n. 1 — внешний вид, сверху; 2 — усики; 3 — брюшко; 4 — гениталии; 5 — заднее крыло.

Elytra dark brown with yellowish-orange patterns, covered with light brown recumbent setae, patterns covered by yellow setae, oval, broadest medially (Fig. 1). Elytral epipleuron brown, with yellow recumbent setae. Hind wings present (Fig. 5).

Prosternal process parallel-sided, slightly emarginate apically. Meta-mesoventrite brown, coarsely punctured, with short, light yellow recumbent setae. Mesepimera reaching mesocoxal cavities.

Legs entirely light brown with light-brown spines, covered with yellow recumbent setae. Tibiae with very short brown spines apically. Tarsal formula 3–4–4.

Visible abdominal ventrites brown, finely punctate, covered with short, light yellow recumbent setae (Fig. 3). Pygidium brown, with short, light yellow recumbent setae, without short striation; genitalia as in Fig. 4.

Female. Externally similar to male. Legs tarsal formula 4–4–4.

Etymology. Named according to elytral patterns.

Typhaea neoafricana Háva, nom.n.

= *Typhaea africana* Háva, 2025: 2023–2024, Figs 1–3.

Remarks. A new name *Typhaea neoafricana* Háva, nom.n. is proposed instead of the name *T. africana* Háva, 2025 nec *T. africana* Dajoz, 1970 [Dajoz, 1970; Háva, 2025].

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