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## A new *Pedaria* Laporte de Castelnau, 1832, from Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Scarabaeinae)<sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract.** – A new species of *Pedaria* Laporte de Castelnau, 1832, from Mozambique is described and illustrated.

**Keywords.** – *Pedaria jossoi* n. sp., new species, Mozambique, dung beetle, Afrotropical region.

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### Une nouvelle espèce de *Pedaria* Laporte de Castelnau, 1832, du Parc National de Gorongosa, Mozambique (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Scarabaeinae)

**Résumé.** – Une nouvelle espèce de *Pedaria* du Mozambique est décrite et illustrée.

**Mots clés.** – *Pedaria jossoi* n. sp., espèce nouvelle, Mozambique, bousiers, région afrotropicale.

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In a recent survey of the dung beetles of Gorongosa National Park, 153 specimens belonging to the genus *Pedaria* Laporte, 1832, were collected using pitfall traps. The bulk of the specimens belonged to *P. armata* Raffray, 1877, and *P. murphyi* Josso & Prévost, 2003, the latter being here reported for the first time from Mozambique with records from Quirimbas National Park (Cabo Delgado Province) and Gorongosa National Park (Sofala Province). Six additional specimens belonged to *P. puncticollis* Waterhouse, 1890, a species described from Mozambique. Finally, seven specimens could not be matched to any species treated in the recent monograph of the genus (JOSSO & PRÉVOST, 2015). These specimens, all collected in a small patch of sandy forest within Gorongosa National Park, are similar to *P. puncticollis*. This new species is described and illustrated herein.

The following abbreviations and conventions are used in the text:

CMNC	Canadian Museum of Nature Collection, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
CPMM	Museu de História Natural de Moçambique, Maputo, Mozambique.
EWBL	E.O. Wilson Biodiversity Laboratory, Chitengo, Sofala, Mozambique.
FGIC	François Génier personal collection, Gatineau, Québec, Canada.

The primary type label text is recorded verbatim, each label text is set between square brackets and each text line is separated by vertical lines.

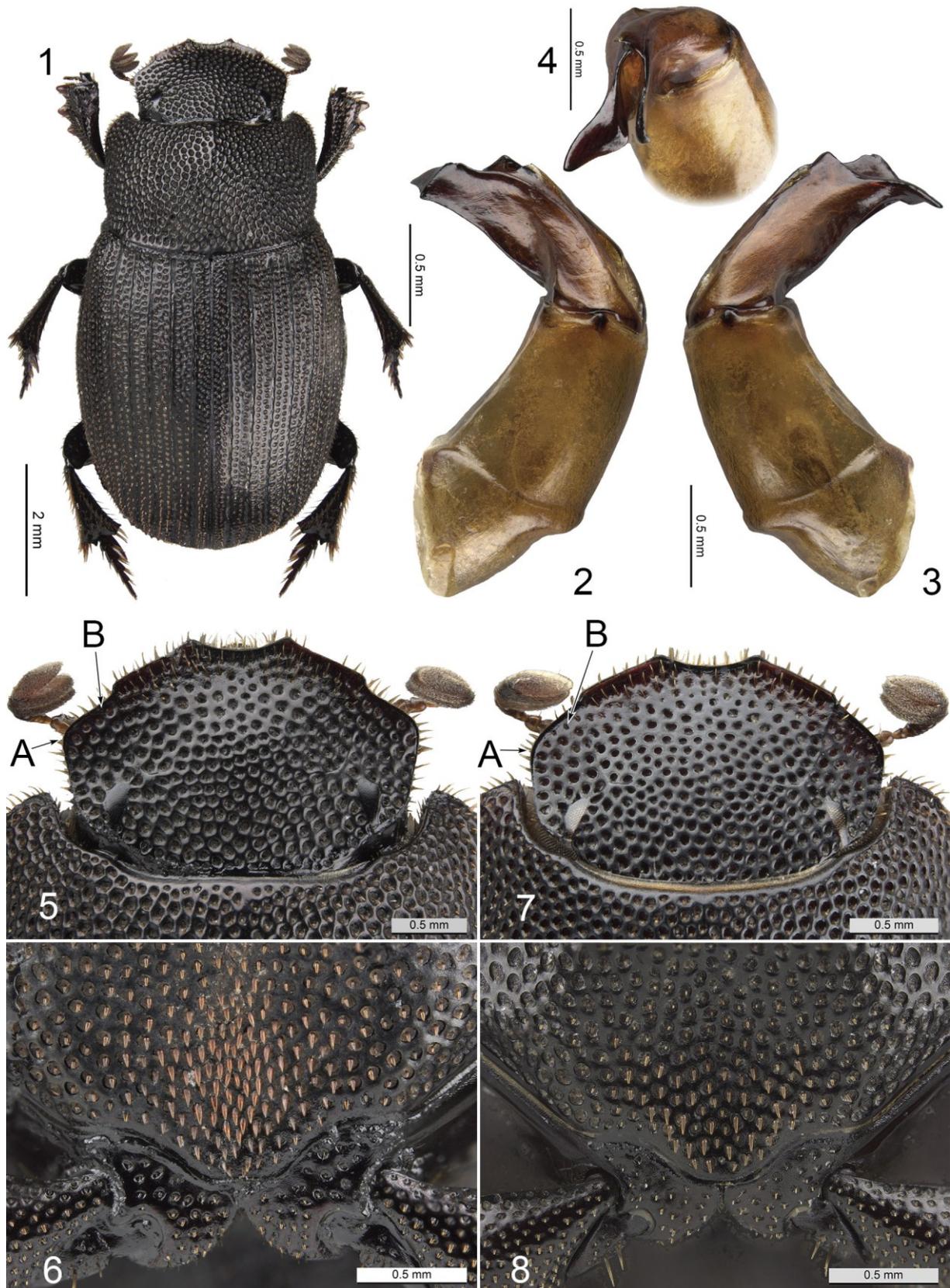
#### *Pedaria jossoi* new species

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8F343F11-87CE-4CB7-81C5-B16959325B80>

(Figs. 1–6)

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<sup>2</sup> <http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:69A4ACC9-CA33-4C2B-B002-D986FC639461>



Figs. 1–8. – *Pedaria* spp. Figs. 1–6. – *P. jossoi*. 1. – Habitus dorsal; 2. – Aedeagus left lateral view; 3. – Aedeagus right lateral view; 4. – Parameres, frontal view; 5. – Head dorsal view; 6. – Metasternum ventral view. Figs. 7–8. – *P. puncticollis*. 7. – Head dorsal view; 8. – Metasternum ventral view.

**Type Locality.** Sandy forest (18°57'33"S 34°20'29"E, 40 m), Gorongosa National Park, Sofala, Mozambique.

**Primary type data.** HOLOTYPE ♂ (CMNC): [MOZ: SOFALA, Sandy forest | P.N. Gorongosa, 18°57'33"S | 34°20'29"E, 40 m, 3.V.2017 | F. & J. Génier, sand forest, sand- | dy soil, ex. human dung, 2017-36]; [WORLD | SCARAB. | DATABASE | WSD00034083] barcode label; [HOLOTYPE ♂ | *Pedaria* | *jossoi* | des. F. Génier, 2017] red card.

**Material examined** (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀). **MOZAMBIQUE:** SOFALA, Sandy forest, Parque Nacional da Gorongosa, elev. 40 m (18°57'33"S, 34°20'29"E), 1.V.2017, coll. F. & J. Génier (2017-33) — 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (including 4 paratypes) (1 ♂, 1 ♀ CPMM, 1 ♂ EWBL, 1 ♂ FGIC); SOFALA, Sandy forest, Parque Nacional da Gorongosa, elev. 40 m (18°57'33"S, 34°20'29"E), 3.V.2017, coll. F. & J. Génier (2017-36) — 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (holotype, allotype, paratype) (HT ♂, AT ♀ CMNC, 1 ♀ FGIC).

**Description.** Holotype ♂ (Fig. 1): Length 7.5 mm, maximum width 4.0 mm. **Head** (Fig. 5). Median clypeal emargination laterally bordered by small, obtuse teeth. Anterior edge distinctly notched at clypeogenal junction. Surface covered with large, round punctures; smaller and less deeply impressed punctures restricted to anterior edge of clypeus, not present on gena. **Pronotum** (Fig. 1). Simply convex anteriorly. Surface covered by rather uniform, large and dense punctures; punctures smaller along anterior margin; posterior edge flanked with a row of oval puncture; punctures set away from posterior edge medially; each puncture with a yellow seta set on posterior edge of punctures. **Elytra** (Fig. 1). Elytral punctures round. Punctures irregularly set in three rows on intervals 1–3, 5, and 8 on anterior half; regularly set in two rows on intervals 4, 6–7 from base to apex. Elytral interval 9 with punctures feebly roughened along striae 8, as well as on the humeral portion of interstriae 8. Elytral striae moderately wide, with punctures feebly encroaching on the interval; each puncture granule atrophied. **Metasternum** (Fig. 6). Disc transversally impressed, medioposterior surface of depression with rather dense setae separated by approximately by one setal width in oblique frontal view. **Pygidium.** Punctures round basally and on disc, slightly transverse apically. **Legs.** Apicointernal edge of mesotibia acutely tuberculated.

**Variation.** Measurements (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀). Length: male 6.0–7.5 mm ( $6.9 \pm 0.6$  mm), female 6.5 mm. This species present a simply convex pronotum, therefore the female is externally very similar to male besides the smaller size (6.5 mm) of the three female specimens studied. Females of this species possess a simply acute protibial mobile spur, the elytral intervals 8–9 present few small tubercles, the posteroventral margin of the mesofemur lack the setal brush basally and the setae are evenly spaced on the metasternal disc.

**Etymology.** A patronymic in honor of my colleague and friend Jean-François Josso. His recent revision of the genus *Pedaria*, coauthored with Patrick Prévost, made this genus accessible.

**Natural history.** All specimens were collected in a small patch (2.5 x 1.0 km) of sandy forest in Gorongosa National Park. The pitfall traps were baited with human dung and set at the end of the rainy season. The soil was sandy, dry and compacted. None of the traps set in surrounding clay soil or open savanna, gallery forest and Miombo forest caught specimens of this species. Two of the males have a lightly sclerotized aedeagus, which is usually seen in teneral specimens. This suggests that this species might be active early in the dry season.

**Recognition.** *Pedaria jossoi* n. sp. will key to *P. puncticollis* Waterhouse in JOSSO & PRÉVOST (2015). It can be separated from *P. puncticollis* by the larger average size; the subangular genal lateral edge (Fig. 5A), rounded in *P. puncticollis* (Fig. 7A); the absence of small punctures on gena along the anterior edge (Fig. 5B), as opposed to fine puncture extending on gena (Fig. 7B); elytral intervals 2–3 with punctures irregularly set in three rows (Fig. 1); in male, the more densely set setae on medioposterior surface of depression (Fig. 6) as opposed to evenly distributed setae in *P. puncticollis* (Fig. 8) and the shape of parameres (Figs. 2–4).

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#### REFERENCE

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