



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3669.1.3>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:1BF325AD-E5E9-4C02-AB0F-AF2A8DDE8E57>

Taxonomy of the genus *Kochogaster* Kamiński et Raś, 2011 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Pedinini), with description of a second known species

MARCIN JAN KAMIŃSKI¹ & DARIUSZ IWAN

Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wilcza 64, 00-679 Warsaw, Poland

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: mkaminski@miiz.waw.pl

Abstract

A second species of the genus *Kochogaster* Kamiński et Raś (*K. gerardi* **sp. n.**) is described from the surroundings of Garrissa (Kenya). The taxonomic concept and phylogenetic relationships of *Kochogaster* are discussed. A distributional map is presented with complete faunistic data on the genus. Additionally, the original spelling of the name *Anchophthalmus muelleri* Schimrosczyk, 2010 is emended to *A. muellerae* due the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

Key words: name emendation, taxonomy, new species, darkling beetles, Platynotina, *Ectateus* generic group, ecoregions

Introduction

The genus *Cosmogaster* was erected by Koch (1956) for a single Afrotropical species (*Anchophthalmus impressicollis* Fairmaire, 1897). The replacement name *Kochogaster* was provided by Kamiński and Raś (2011) due to the homonymy with the name *Cosmogaster* Faust, 1904 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae).

Koch (1956) speculated that *Kochogaster* seemed most closely related to *Anchophthalmus* Gerstaecker, 1854. His argumentation was largely based on the shared characteristics: mentum (with broadly exposed lateral lobes), maxillary palpi (apical segment strongly dilated in males), pseudopleura (complete) and tarsi (non-dimorphic).

Phylogenetic studies performed by Iwan (2002a) confirmed this relationship hypothesis. Additionally, Iwan's results suggested that both, *Kochogaster* and *Anchophthalmus*, are members of the platynotoid lineage within the subtribe Platynotina. The presence of lateral and basal depressions on the pronotal disc place them in the *Ectateus* generic group (Iwan 2002a, Iwan et Kamiński 2012, Kamiński 2012).

The current taxonomic hypothesis of *Kochogaster* is based on the structure of the elytra (upper edge of base with a median convexity) and the presence of a longitudinal groove at the apex of the 5th abdominal ventrite in males (Iwan 2002a).

During a recent study of the material from the Gérard Robiche collection, a second species of the genus *Kochogaster* was found and is described here. Additionally, taxonomic and distributional data concerning *K. impressicollis* is revised.

Material and methods

Measurements, taken using a filar micrometer, were as follows: width of anterior elytral margin—from humeral angle to scutellum; body length—from anterior margin of labrum to elytral apex; body width—maximum elytral width.

This study was based on material from the: