A new species of *Heterotarsus* LATREILLE and other records of arboreal Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) from Yemen

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Abstract
Heterotarsus yemeniticus n. sp. (Tenebrionidae: Opatrini) from Yemen is described, additional mostly arboreal tenebrionids of the genera *Cryphaeus*, *Tribolium*, *Gonocnemis* and *Corticeus* are firstly recorded from Yemen.

Kurzfassung
Eine neue Art von *Heterotarsus* LATREILLE und andere Nachweise arborealer Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) aus dem Yemen
Heterotarsus yemeniticus n. sp. (Tenebrionidae: Opatrini) aus dem Yemen wird beschrieben, weitere meist arboreale Tenebrioniden aus den Gattungen *Cryphaeus*, *Tribolium*, *Gonocnemis* und *Corticeus* werden erstmalig aus dem Yemen nachgewiesen.

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Introduction

Staff members of the Natural History Museum in Karlsruhe conducted field work in the Republic of Yemen and collected some tenebrionids, which were entrusted to me for identification. Surprisingly, this material contains some new records for the Arabian Peninsula, although the fauna of this area was intensively studied by KASZAB (1972, 1982), and yielded even a new species of *Heterotarsus* LATREILLE, 1829. The field work was focussed on the arboreal fauna and this might be the reason for these relatively numerous new Yemenite records. The taxa represented herein are arranged according to BOUCHARD et al. (2005). The new records for Yemen herein are published in preparation for the forthcoming tenebrionid part of the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, in whose scope Yemen is included.

* Contributions to Tenebrionidae no. 63. – For no. 62 see: Spixiana **30**, 2007.

Depositories and methods

SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart
SMNK Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe

Photographs were made using a Leica DFC320 digital camera on a Leica MZ16 APO microscope. The digital photographs were subsequently processed with Auto-Montage (Syncroscopy) software.

The species

Cryphaeus taurus FABRICIUS, 1801
New material: N Yemen, Jebel Burra, 25 km SE Bajil, 1000 m, primary forest, 16.IV.1997, leg. F. BRECHTEL, R. EHRMANN & C. WURST, 3 ex. SMNK, 1 ex. SMNS.
Remarks: The separation in different subspecies should be studied in more detail and is not considered herein.
Distribution: Widespread in Africa south of the Sahara, Madagascar, Comores, Seychelles (GRIMM 2002); Yemen (new record).

Peltoides longulus FAIRMAIRE, 1897
New material: N Yemen, wadi 23 km E Mena'scha, 1800 m, 7.V.1998, leg. F. BRECHTEL, R. EHRMANN & C. WURST, 1 ex. SMNK, 1 ex. SMNS.
Remarks: The genus needs a taxonomic revision and probably the described subspecies of *Peltoides capensis* FÅHRAEUS, 1870 (GRIMM 2002) must be raised to species level. The specimens from Saudi Arabia recorded by SCHAWALLER (1993) under *P. longulus*, unfortunately all females, probably represent a new species (GRIMM in lit.).
Distribution: Ethiopia, Yemen (KASZAB 1972), ? Djibouti (GRIMM 2002 under *P. capensis* ssp. *longulus*).

Lyphia abyssinica FAIRMAIRE, 1893
New material: N Yemen, wadi 23 km E Mena'scha, 1800 m, 8.V.1998, leg. F. BRECHTEL, R. EHRMANN & C. WURST, 1 ex. SMNK.

Distribution: Ethopia, Yemen (Kaszab 1982); Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (coll. Grimm).

Tribolium indicum Blair, 1931 (Plate 1 a)
New material: N Yemen, wadi 23 km E Manakha, 1800 m, 7.-8.V.1998, leg. F. Brechtel, R. Ehrmann & C. Wurst, 1 ex. SMNK.
Distribution: India, Senegal, Gambia, Sudan, Niger, Somalia (Grimm 2002); Saudi Arabia (Schawaller 1993); Yemen (new record); South Africa (material SMNS).

Gonocnemis senegalensis Fairmaire, 1894 (Plate 1 b)
New material: N Yemen, wadi 23 km E Manakha, 1800 m, 7.-8.V.1998, leg. F. Brechtel, R. Ehrmann & C. Wurst, 1 ex. SMNK. – N Yemen, Sana'a 23 km E Mena'scha, 1800 m, 8.V.1998, leg. F. Brechtel, R. Ehrmann & C. Wurst, 1 ex. SMNK. – N Yemen, 27 km E Menaakhah, 1800 m, 15.V.1998, leg. F. Brechtel, R. Ehrmann & C. Wurst, 1 ex. SMNK, 1 ex. SMNS.
Distribution: Senegal (type locality); Gambia (Grimm 2002); Ivory Coast, Liberia (material SMNS, ZSM); Congo, Kenya; Yemen (new record).

Gonocnemis surcoufi Pic, 1928 (Plate 1 c)
New material: N Yemen, Sana'a 23 km E Mena'scha, 1800 m, 8.V.1998, leg. F. Brechtel, R. Ehrmann & C. Wurst, 2 ex. SMNK. – N Yemen, 27 km E Menaakhah, 1800 m, 15.V.1998, leg. F. Brechtel, R. Ehrmann & C. Wurst, 1 ex. SMNK, 1 ex. SMNS.
Distribution: South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Ethiopia (material SMNS, ZSM); Yemen (new record).

Heterotarsus yemeniticus n. sp. (Plate 1 e), Figs. 1–3)
Holotype (♂): N Yemen, Jebel Burra, 25 km SE Bajil, 1000 m, 16.IV.1997, leg. F. Brechtel, R. Ehrmann & C. Wurst, SMNK.
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 4 ex. SMNK, 3 ex. SMNS.
Etymology: The name refers to the country's name Yemen where the types have been collected.
Description: Body length 8.5–10.0 mm, body blackish without any metallic shine. Body shape as in Plate 1 e), pronotum (Fig. 1) narrower than elytra, joint elytra oval and widest at apical third, not parallel. Head with similar dense and partly confluent punctation as on pronotum; antenna (Fig. 2) long, medial antennomeres 4-6 distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum widest slightly behind the middle, posterior angles somewhat marked but not rectangular, lateral margin not excavated before the posterior angles, anterior angles completely rounded. Elytra with 9 striae, punctures

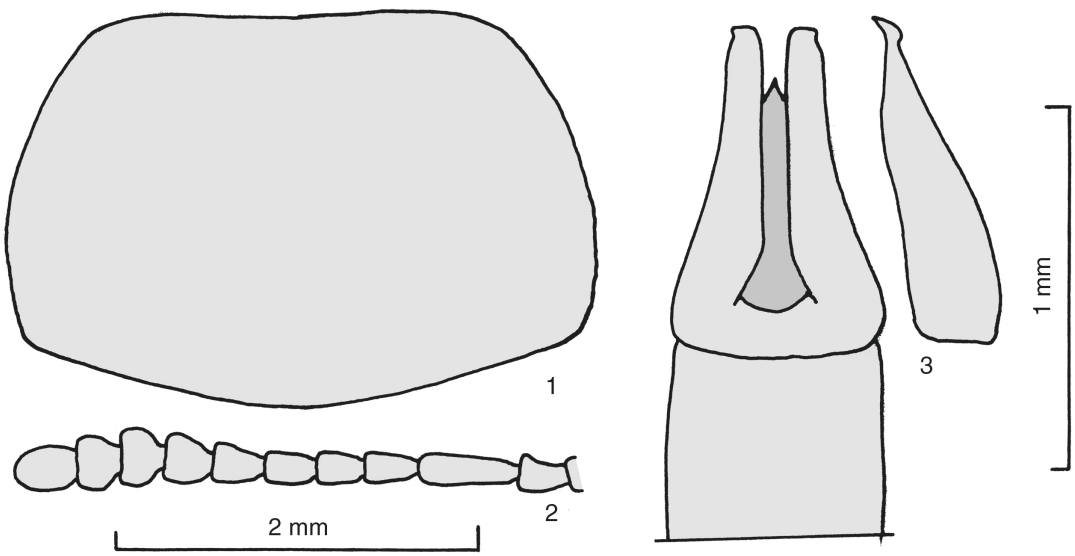

Figure 1-3. *Heterotarsus yemeniticus* n.sp. – 1. shape of the pronotum; 2. antenna; 3. tip of aedeagus.

in striae small and indistinct; all elytral intervals slightly convex, surface of intervals coriaceous and with a few indistinct fine punctures. Last visible ventrite completely bordered. Legs without specific peculiarities, tarsal setae light yellow. Aedeagus see Fig. 3.

Diagnosis: The species can be recognized by the shape of the aedeagus, by the shape of pronotum without rectangular posterior angles, by the oval shape of the elytra, by the antennae with long medial antennomeres, by slightly convex elytral intervals also on the disc, and by a completely bordered last ventrite.

KASZAB (1979) revised the genus containing about 30 species, distributed in the Oriental and African regions, and recognized the above listed characters in the diagnosis as species-specific. In the species-key compiled in the cited revision, *H. yemeniticus* n.sp. runs to the 2-3 species around the widespread African *H. bogosicus* MARSEUL, 1876, but these species possess a completely different aedeagus with modified parameres. The widespread African species *H. tenebrioides* GUÉRIN, 1838 has, besides a different aedeagus, a different pronotum with rectangular posterior corners. *H. abessinicus* KASZAB, 1976 from Ethiopia has a long and parallel body size, and also a different aedeagus. FERRER (2005) compared *H. bottegoi* FERRER, 2005 from Somalia with the latter, but the shape of the pronotum and the aedeagus are again different.

Remarks: KASZAB (1982) recorded already a single female of *Heterotarsus* from Yemen, but could not identify the species because of the lack of males. Further records of this genus for the Arabian Peninsula are unknown.

Corticeus longicollis (WOLLASTON, 1867) (Plate 1 d)

New material: N Yemen, Taizz, wadi Al Dhabab, 18.IV.1997, leg. F. BRECHTEL, R. EHRMANN & C. WURST, 3 ex. SMNK, 2 ex. SMNS.

Distribution: Cape Verde Islands, tropical Africa, Tanzania (GRIMM 2002); Yemen (new record).

Miltoprepes erythraeus GRIDELLI, 1939

New material: N Yemen, wadi 23 km E Mena'scha, 1800 m, 7.-8.V.1998, leg. F. BRECHTEL, R. EHRMANN & C. WURST, 2 ex. SMNK, 1 ex. SMNS. – N Yemen, wadi 27 km E Menaakhah, 1800 m, 15.V.1998, leg. F. BRECHTEL, R. EHRMANN & C. WURST, 1 ex. SMNK.

Distribution: Erythrea, Yemen (KASZAB 1982).

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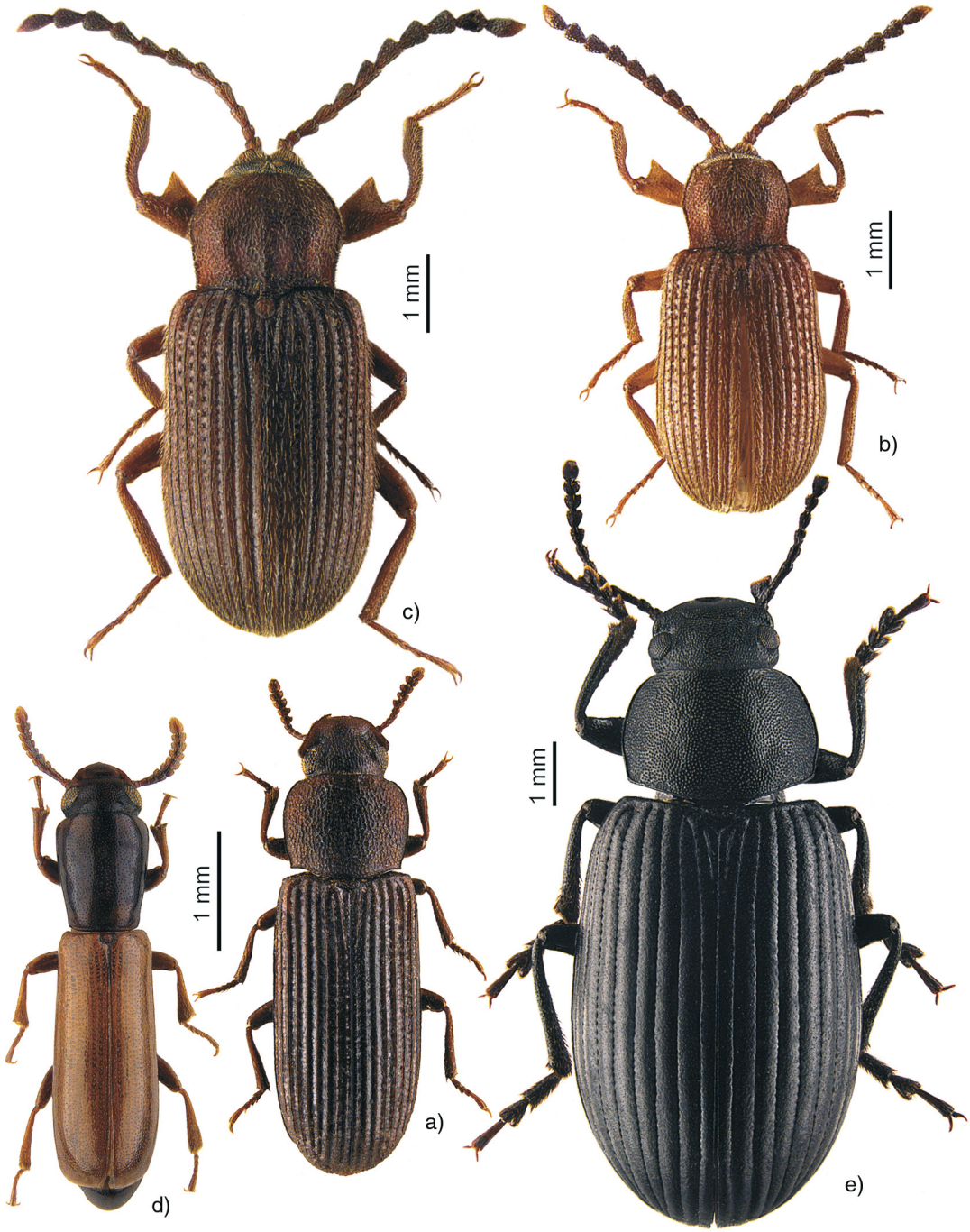

Plate 1 a)-e). Dorsal view. – a) *Tribolium indicum*; b) *Gonocnemis senegalensis*; c) *Gonocnemis surcoufi*; d) *Corticeus longicollis*; e) *Heterotarsus yemeniticus* n.sp., holotype.