Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) of Saudi Arabia: Part II, Prioninae and Cerambycinae

C. Holzschuh

Abstract: This paper records 25 species or subspecies of the subfamilies Prioninae and Cerambycinae from Saudi Arabia, giving a total for the family Cerambycidae of 54 species or subspecies. Eight new species and one new genus are described and illustrated: *Plocaederus elongatulus* n. sp., *Derolus asiricus* n. sp., *D. vastus* n. sp., *Prosype juniperi* n. sp., *Iranobrium brancuccii* n. sp., *I. buettikeri* n. sp., *Ossibia picata* n. sp., and *Mourgliana conspicua* n. gen. et n. sp. Two species are recorded for the first time from the Arabian Peninsula and four from Saudi Arabia. *Derolus mauritanicus iranensis* Pic is raised to a full species; the replacement name *Monocladum aegyptiacum granulipenne* nom. nov. is proposed for the junior homonym *M. aegyptiacum arabicum* (Fuchs, 1969); and the following four taxa are considered to be new subjective synonyms: *Cantharocnemis arabicus* Fuchs, 1969 = *C. spondyloides* Serville, 1831; *Derolus mauritanicus iranensis* Lepesme & Breuning, 1958 = *D. iranensis* Pic, 1956; *Jebusaea persica* Reitter, 1907 = *J. hammerschmidti* Reiche, 1877; *Digonium* Pic, 1895 = *Lygrus* Fähroeus, 1872.

العائلة Cerambycidae (رتبة غمدية الأجنحة)
في المملكة العربية السعودية :
الجزء الثاني، Cerambycinae, Prioninae

سي . هولزشو

خلاصة : تسجل هذه الدراسة ٢٥ نوعا أو تحت نوع من تحت العائلتين Prioninae و Cerambycinae في المملكة العربية السعودية وبهذا يصل عدد الأنواع وتحت الأنواع التي تتبع العائلة Cerambycidae الى ٥٤ . كما تم وصف وعمل رسوم توضيحية لثمانية أنواع جديدة وجنس واحد جديد هي *Plocaederus elongatulus, Derolus asiricus, D. vastus, Prosype juniperi, Iranobrium brancuccii, I. buettikeri, Ossibia picata, Mourgliana conspicua.* ويمثل هذا الأخير جنسا جديدا ونوعا جديدا . ويتضمن البحث تسجيل نوعين لاول مرة من شبه الجزيرة العربية وأربعة أنواع من المملكة العربية السعودية . كما تم اجراء التغييرات التالية في المسميات العلمية : اعتبار تحت النوع *Derolus mauritanicus iranensis Pic* نوعا قائما بذاته ؛ اقتراح الاسم الجديد *Monocladum aegyptiacum granulipenne* بدل الاسم (Fuchs, 1969) *M. aegyptiacum arabicum* ؛ واعتبار الوحدات التصنيفية الأربعة التالية مرادفات جديدة : *Cantharocnemis arabicus* Fuchs, 1969 = *C. spondyloides* Serville, 1831; *Derolus mauritanicus iranensis* Lepesme & Breuning, 1958 = *D. iranensis* Pic, 1956; *Jebusaea persica* Reitter, 1907 = *J. hammerschmidti* Reiche, 1877; *Digonium* Pic, 1895 = *Lygrus* Fähroeus, 1872.

INTRODUCTION

The first part of this study of the longhorn beetles of Saudi Arabia dealt with the subfamily Lamiinae (Holzschuh & Téocchi 1991). The present paper covers the remaining two subfamilies, the Prioninae and the Cerambycinae. The total number of longhorn beetles recorded from Saudi Arabia is now 54 species or subspecies, but this is probably only half the number of species actually occurring there. In addition, a further 20 species are known from Yemen. A number of Mediterranean species may be found in the northern part of the country, whilst several endemic species probably still await discovery.

Peltoides longulus Fairmaire, 1897

Material: Saudi Arabia: 2 exs, Asir, Turabah (Wells), 20°59'N 41°28'E, 1200 m, 7–8.X.1980, W. Büttiker, NHMB.

Remarks: KASZAB (1982) knew this species only from Yemen. The new record of this species is from the Asir mountains in south-western Saudi Arabia and distinctly further to the north.

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Author's address:
Dr. Wolfgang Schawaller, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Rosenstein 1, D-7000 Stuttgart, Germany.

Abbreviations:

BMNH:	The Natural History Museum, London
MNHN:	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
NHMB:	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basle
NMW:	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna
MCSN:	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano

SYSTEMATIC SECTION

Subfamily **Prioninae**

Tribe **Macrotomini**

Macrotoma palmata (Fabricius, 1792) (fig. 1)

Prionus palmatus Fabricius, 1792. – Ent. Syst. *1* (2): 249. Type locality: "Guinea".
Prionus senegalensis Olivier, 1795. – Ent. *4* (66): 22, fig. 25 a, b. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Prionus spinipes Illiger, 1805. – Mag. Ent. *4*: 106–107. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Macrotoma humeralis White, 1853. – Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. *7*, Longic. 1: 37–38. Type locality: "W. Africa".
Macrotoma coelaspis White, 1853. – Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. *7*, Longic. 1: 38–39. Type locality: "Port Natal".
Macrotoma valida Thomson, 1877. – Rev. Mag. Zool.: 271. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Macrotoma palmata var. *rugulosa* Kolbe, 1894. – Stettin. ent. Ztg. *55*: 49. Type locality: "West-Afrika: Loanda, Banana und Bona bis Vivi (unterer Kongo); C. Afrika: Victoria See; N.O. Afrika: Sennaar".
Macrotoma palmata var. *brevipes* Kolbe, 1894. – Stettin. ent. Ztg. *55*: 49. Type locality: "Banana am Kongo; Lunda-Reich; Tanga in Ost-Afrika".
Macrotoma Böhmi Reitter, 1903. – Wien. ent. Ztg. *22*: 46. Type locality: Egypt, "Cairo".

Previously recorded from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts, towards Khamis Mushayt via Bisha, VIII.1971 (HOLZSCHUH 1979).

The specimens from Saudi Arabia are characterised by the completely rounded tip to each elytron, with no trace of a sutural angle.

TÉOCCHI & MOURGLIA (1986) have given a review of the literature on the host plants of this species, which has been recorded from 13 different families of plants.

Distribution: Throughout Africa south of the Sahara, Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabia.

Tribe **Prionini**

Acanthophorus arabicus (Thomson, 1877) (fig. 2)

Tithoes arabicus Thomson, 1877. – Rev. Mag. Zool.: 266–267. Type locality: "Arabia: Djedda".

Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♀, Marsa Zubeida, Al Wadj Dhuba, 18.IX.1983, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, found dead, Jeddah-Taif road, km 102, 10.XII.1982, W. Büttiker; 1 ♀, Wadi Jizan, 10.XI.1974, P.D. Manser; 1 ♀, Hakimah, 85 m, 12–15.X.1979, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, found dead, Usfan, 29.XI.1983, W. Büttiker, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

Previously recorded from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts, road from Abha to Jizan, km 53, Wadi ad-Dilla, 300 m, 21.IV.1976 (HOLZSCHUH 1979). Hijaz, 10.XI.1945; Hijaz, Bureiman Camp, near Jeddah, 20.X.1945; Asir, Wadi Lasaba, Tchama, near Qunfidha, 9.XII.1945 (VILLIERS 1968).

This species has been recorded from *Ficus* in Africa (VILLIERS 1946).

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, southern Sahara.

Acanthophorus confinis Castelnau, 1840 (fig. 3)

Acanthophorus confinis Castelnau, 1840. – Hist. Nat., Insectes, Col. *2*: 395. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Tithoes intermedius Thomson, 1877. – Rev. Mag. Zool.: 266. Type locality: "Natal".
Tithoes mandibularis Thomson, 1877. – Rev. Mag. Zool.: 265–266. Type locality: "Cap".

Tithoes crassipes Quedenfeldt, 1882. – Berl. ent. Z. *26*: 320–321. Type locality: "Quangostrom".
Tithoes falcatus Kolbe, 1898. – Deutsch Ost-Afrika *4*, Col.: 350. Type locality: "Usambara, Handei Gebirge".
Tithoes gnatho Kolbe, 1898. – Deutsch Ost-Afrika *4*, Col.: 351. Type locality: "Ugogo".
Tithoes gularis Kolbe, 1898. – Deutsch Ost-Afrika *4*, Col.: 350–351. Type locality: "Usambara, Tanga".
Tithoes longicornis Kolbe, 1898. – Deutsch Ost-Afrika *4*, Col.: 351–352. Type locality: "Mpapwa".
Material: Saudi Arabia: 2 ♀♀, 81 km S of Biljurshi, 2000 m, VIII. 1979, G. Vogel, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

This species has been previously recorded from the Arabian Peninsula, from Yemen, by FUCHS (1969). This is the first record from Saudi Arabia.

Acacia sp. and *Eucalyptus citriodora* have been recorded as host plants in Africa (DUFFY 1980).

Distribution: Tropical and southern Africa, Yemen, Saudi Arabia.

Monocladum aegyptiacum arabicum Villiers, 1961

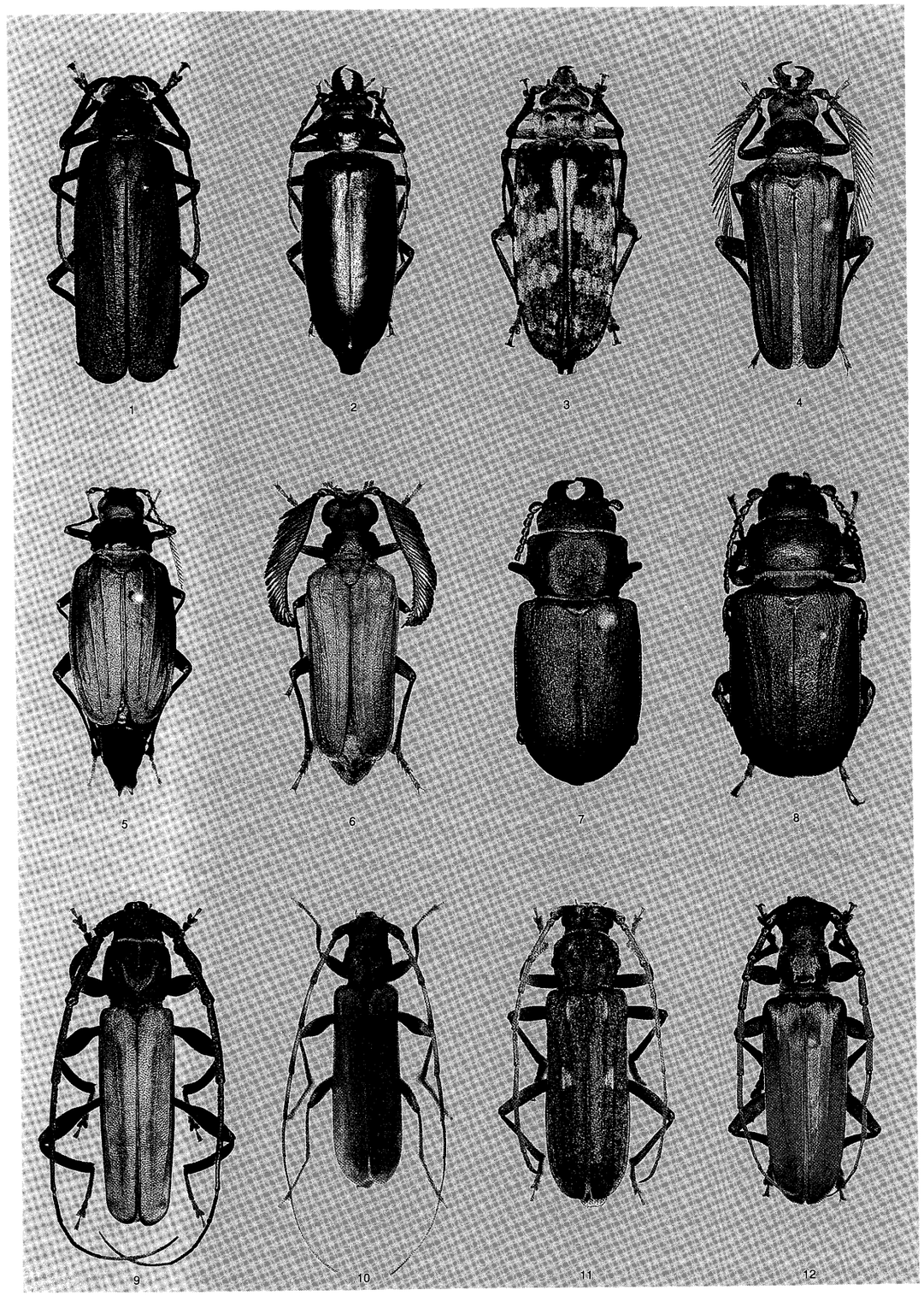
Monocladum aegyptiacum ssp. *arabicum* Villiers, 1961. – Bull. de l'IFAN (A) *23* (2): 449, figs 5, 8, 14. Type locality: "Hadramaut, 15–18. VIII. 1936".
Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♂, Najran, 23–24. VII. 1938, H. St. J. B. Philby, BMNH.

From the BMNH I have received the following material of this subspecies for study: the ♂ holotype and one ♂ paratype, and an additional ♂ (Arabia, Sukhaibar, 1. VIII. 1936, H. St. J. B. Philby) and ♀ (Arabia, Zamakm, Seiyun, VI. 1954, D. J. Greathead). As VILLIERS (1961) noted in his original description, this subspecies differs from the nominate form especially by the more slender body (the elytra in particular are narrower at their bases and so are less strongly narrowed posteriorly), pale brown colour, and much longer processes on the antennal segments. The ♂♂ studied measure 19–21 mm, have 22 to 24 antennal segments, and the process on the 3rd segment reaches as far as or somewhat beyond the tip of the 6th segment. The sculpture of the elytra is similar to that of the nominate form. The specimen from Najran agrees best with the holotype, and represents the first record from Saudi Arabia.

Distribution: Yemen, Saudi Arabia (endemic).

Monocladum aegyptiacum granulipenne nom. nov. (figs 4, 5)

Prionus unipectinatus ssp. *arabicus* Fuchs, 1969 (nec Villiers, 1961). – Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat. Milano *109* (4): 381. Type locality: "Sokna (Thima), 200 m, Yemen" [junior homonym].
Monocladum aegyptiacum ssp. *aegyptiacum*. – Villiers 1961, Bull. de l'IFAN (A) *23* (2): 447.
Monocladum aegyptiacum ssp. *aegyptiacum*. – Villiers 1968, Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. Paris (2) *39* (5) [1967]: 846.
Monocladum aegyptiacum ssp. *aegyptiacum*. – Holzschuh 1979, Fauna of Saudi Arabia *1*: 293.
Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♀, Makkah, 6. III. 1981, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, Wadi Ilyab, 20°07'N 40°57'E, 10–11. XI. 1983, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, Harithi, 21°18'N 10°18'E, 1910 m, W. Büttiker; 2 ♂♂, Wadi Jizan , 16. XI. 1976, & 2 ♂♂, 26. X. 1978, Filipponi, NHMB and Holzschuh collection; 1 ♂, Husayniyah, 23°50'N 38°53'E, 23. III. 1936, H. St. J. B. Philby; 1 ♂, Hadda', 21°27'N 39°34'E, 25. XI. 1938, H. St. J. B. Philby; 1 ♂, Asir, Sabiya, 17°10'N 42°30'E, 1. XI. 1946, G. Popov; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Asir, Sabiya, 8. VII. 1945, A. R. Waterston, BMNH; 2 ♂♂ (see discussion below), Ranya, 21°30'N 43°00'E, 23. V. 1936, H. St. J. B. Philby, BMNH.



Figs 1–12: 1, *Macrotoma palmata* (Fabricius, 1792), ♀, 50 mm (Saudi Arabia, Asir Mts); 2, *Acanthophorus arabicus* (Thomson, 1877), ♀, 51 mm (Saudi Arabia, Hakimah); 3, *Acanthophorus confinis* (Castelnau, 1840), ♀, 59 mm (Saudi Arabia, Biljurshi); 4, *Monocladum aegyptiacum granulipenne* nom. nov., ♂, 33 mm (Saudi Arabia, Jizan); 5, *M. a. granulipenne* nom. nov., ♀, 33 mm (Saudi Arabia, Makkah); 6, *Polyarthron philbyi* Villiers, 1968, ♂, 15.2 mm (Saudi Arabia, Umm al Jamajin); 7, *Cantharocnemis spondyloides* Serville, 1831, ♂, 25 mm (Saudi Arabia, Fayfa); 8, *Cantharocnemis strandi* Plavilstshikov, 1933, ♀, 31 mm (Saudi Arabia, Khamis Mushayt); 9, *Xystrocera dispar* Fähroeus, 1872, ♂, 22 mm (Saudi Arabia, Fayfa); 10, *Lygrus longicornis* (Pic, 1895), ♀, 11.3 mm (Saudi Arabia, An Namas); 11, *Zoodes liturifer* (Walker, 1871), ♀, 21 mm (Saudi Arabia, Jizan); 12, *Jebusaea hammerschmidti* Reiche, 1877, ♂, 31 mm (Saudi Arabia, Al Khobar).

Previous records from Saudi Arabia: 1 ♂, North Hijaz, IV–V. 1946 (as *Monocladum aegyptiacum aegyptiacum*: VILLIERS 1961). 2 ♂♂, Hijaz, X–XI. 1945; 1 ♂, west coast, Al Lith, 8. XII. 1945; 1 ♂, N of Nejd, 26°25'N 48°35'E, 19. XI. 1946 (as *Monocladum aegyptiacum aegyptiacum*: VILLIERS 1968). Riyadh, Bahra, 26. X. 1976 (as *Monocladum aegyptiacum aegyptiacum*: HOLZSCHUH 1979).

This subspecies was described by FUCHS (1969) from Yemen, and I have studied the ♂ type from MCSN Milano. Fuchs distinguished it from the nominate form by the 25 antennal segments and the relatively longer antennal processes. The 18 ♂♂ before me, measuring 17–34 mm (3 ♀♀ are 28–44 mm in length) have the same slender shape and the long processes on the antennal segments, with antennae consisting of 18–25 segments, as in *M. aegyptiacum arabicum* Villiers, but they differ very obviously from this subspecies by their dark brown colour and the more or less densely, finely granular elytra: the tiny granulae are shining whilst the interspaces are more or less densely shagreened and therefore appear matt. VILLIERS (1961, 1968) assigned the specimens from Saudi Arabia listed above to the nominate form, evidently because of their dark colour.

These features are particularly characteristically marked in the holotype from Yemen and in the 16 specimens collected along the Red Sea coast, around Riyadh and to the north-east of this. However, the 2 ♂♂ from Ranya (east of the Asir Mountains) are transitional towards the subspecies *M. a. arabicum*: they are dark in colour, but the microsculpture on the elytra is still only weakly developed, and so far as the shine is concerned they cannot be separated from the subspecies *M. a. arabicum*. The granulation on the elytra can still be seen in one specimen whereas it can hardly be discerned in the other.

Distribution: Yemen, Saudi Arabia (endemic).

Polyarthron philbyi Villiers, 1968 (fig. 6)

Polyarthron philbyi Villiers, 1968. – Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. Paris (2) *39* (5) [1967]: 846–847. Type locality: "Arabie: Dalgan, à l'Est de Quai'iya".

Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♂, Wadi Ratimah, 14. X. 1977, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, Umm al Jamajin, 26°55'N 45°22'E, 550 m, 26–27. X. 1986, W. Büttiker, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

These two beetles agree extremely well with the types. They measure 14.1 and 24.0 mm, and the antennae consist of 32 segments in the smaller specimen and 35 in the larger one. The holotype measures 27 mm and has 37 antennal segments, whilst the paratype is 18.5 mm long and has 33 antennal segments. The two type specimens were collected on 18. XI. 1949.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia (endemic).

Tribe **Anacolini**

Cantharocnemis spondyloides Serville, 1831 (fig. 7)

Cantharocnemis spondyloides Serville, 1832. – Annls Soc. ent. Fr. *1*: 132. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Hoploscelis lucanoides Serville, 1832. – Annls Soc. ent. Fr. *1*: 170. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Cantharocnemis variolosus Fairmaire, 1882. – Annls Soc. ent. Belg. *26*, Bull.: LIV. Type locality: "Zanguebar".
Cantharocnemus [sic] *obockianus* Fairmaire, 1890. – Annls Soc. ent. Fr. (6) *10*: 549. Type locality: "Obock".
Cantharocnemis (s. s.) *arabicus* Fuchs, 1969. – Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat. Milano *109* (4): 381–382. Type locality: "Yemen, Zona di Radà, 2200 m"), n. syn.

Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♂, Fayfa, 29. IV. 1982, collector not given, Holzschuh collection; 1 ♀, Jeddah, Munidatna, XI. 1939, A. C. Trott; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Shiara, I. 1946, L. A. Tillin, BMNH.

Previously recorded from Saudi Arabia: 2 ♂♂, Sharb Suwaidara, 21. V. 1938 (VILLIERS 1968).

The holotype of *C. arabicus* agrees very well with all six specimens listed above. All above mentioned specimens in BMNH were identified in 1990 as *C. spondyloides* by Quentin (Paris), and two of them also have an identification label by Villiers (Paris) dated 1967, giving the same identification. I have not seen the type of *C. spondyloides*, nor do I have sufficient material from Africa, but I believe that these two French specialists will have identified this species correctly on the basis of the undoubtedly extensive material present in MNHN Paris and I therefore regard *C. arabicus* as an additional synonym of this species. The Saudi Arabian specimens measure 18–28 mm in length.

Distribution: Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Guinea, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, Yemen, Saudi Arabia.

Cantharocnemis strandi Plavilstshikov, 1933 (fig. 8)

Cantharocnemis (Paracantharocnemis) strandi Plavilstshikov, 1933. – Folia zool. hydrobiol. *5* (1): 113–114. Type locality: "Arabia mer.: Yemen, Sana, 14, 21. VIII. 1930; Sanaa, 1. XI. 1931".

Material: Saudi Arabia: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 81 km S of Biljurshi, 2000 m, VIII. 1979, G. Vogel, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

Previously recorded from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mountains, Khamis Mushayt, VIII. 1971 (HOLZSCHUH 1979).

Distribution: Yemen, Saudi Arabia (endemic).

Subfamily **Cerambycinae**
Tribe **Xystrocerini**

Xystrocera dispar Fähroeus, 1872 (fig. 9)

Xystrocera dispar Fähroeus, 1872. – Oefvers. K. VetenskAkad. Förh. Stockh. *29* (1): 49. Type locality: "Caffrariae".
Xystrocera curticollis Fairmaire, 1882. – Faune et Flore Somalis: 96.
Xystrocera nitidiventris Fairmaire, 1887. – Annls Soc. ent. Fr. (6) *7*: 326. Type locality: "Uzagara".
Xystrocera parvicollis Fairmaire, 1892. – Revue Ent. *11*: 120. Type locality: "d'Obock".

Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♂, Fayfa, at light, 27–31. III. 1983, and 1 ♂, running after dusk on a dead *Acacia* trunk, C. Holzschuh; 1 ♀, Fayfa, 3. X. 1984, collector not given; 1 ♀, Jizan, 21. XI. 1981, W. Büttiker, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

These specimens have been identified by R. Mourglia (Turin). This species, which is common and widely distributed in Africa, is here recorded for the first time from the Arabian Peninsula.

Distribution: Widespread throughout most of tropical Africa, Saudi Arabia.

Tribe **Oemini**

Lygrus longicornis (Pic, 1895), n. comb. (fig. 10)

Digonium longicorne Pic, 1895. – Echange *11* (127): 77. Type locality: "Arabie".

Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♀, Wadi Jizl, 26°42'N 37°15'E, 1000 m, 13–14. XI. 1984, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, Harithi, 21°18'N 40°18'E, 1910 m, 10–11. V. 1984, W. Büttiker; 1 ♀, Makkah, 21°06'N 40°24'E, 1730 m, 22–24. VIII. 1985, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, Asir Mts, Wadi Qust (SE of Taif), 1400 m, 6. IV. 1983, emerged ex *Acacia* 4. IX. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 3 ♂♂, An Naamah, 20°15'N 41°16'E, 2100 m, 31. VIII. 1984, W. Büttiker; 1 ♀, Asir Mts, Shaqiq Shamran (between Taif and Abha), 8. IV. 1983, emerged ex unknown host 1. VI. 1985, C. Holzschuh; 1 ♀, Jebel Beles (Baha), 19°48'N 41°50'E, 2070 m, 19. X. 1984, W. Büttiker; 17 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Asir Mts, An Namas (between Taif and Abha), 2400 m, 8. IV. 1983, emerged ex *Acacia* between 17. IV. and 1. VI. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Namas, 2380 m, 15. IV. 1980, W. Büttiker; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data, G. Vogel; 2 ♀♀, same locality, 17. IV. 1980, W. Büttiker; 14 exs, same locality, 18–19. IX. 1980, W. Büttiker; 1 ♀, Asir Nat. Park, Abha, 2200 m, 7. VI. 1982, E. Heiss; 1 ♀, same locality, at light,

9. IV. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 1 ♂, Asir Mts, 85 km W of Najran, 10. IV. 1983, emerged ex *Acacia* 4. IX. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Asir Mts, Fayfa, at light, 27–31. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality, emerged ex *Acacia* between 12. IV. & 11. IX. 1983, C. Holzschuh; same locality, further specimens reared ex branches of *Ficus salicifolia*, C. Holzschuh; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Jizan, 25–26. III. 1983, emerged ex *Acacia* 7. VIII. 1983, and 2 ♂♂, emerged 11. IX. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Bani Rizam, 12. IV. 1980, W. Büttiker; 2 ♀♀, Ash Sharayi, 42 km before Zahran, 24. IX. 1978, W. Büttiker; 1 ex., Al Dalhan, near Ash Sharayi, 19–20. IX. 1980, W. Büttiker; 1 ex., Riyadh, 23. V. 1980, W. Büttiker; 1 ex., 28 km SSE of Athnen, 2390 m, 5–6. X. 1980, W. Büttiker, NHMB and Holzschuh collection; 1 ♂, An Nimas, 2450 m, 4. IV. 1980, K. M. Guichard, BMNH.

This is one of the most commonly collected or reared longhorn beetles in Saudi Arabia. Larvae were found in acacias, even in very narrow twigs with a diameter of only 2 mm. The length of the adult fluctuates between 4.1 and 12.6 mm! The holotype ♀ of *Digonium longicorne* has been examined. At one time Villiers identified this species for me as *Nosoeme clavipes* Kolbe, but I have not examined the type of this species and so have not included it as a synonym of *L. longicornis*. However, its assignment to the genus *Lygrus* Fähroeus, 1872 (= *Nosoeme* Kolbe, 1894) is undoubtedly correct, and for this reason *Digonium* Pic, 1895, has been relegated as an additional synonym of this genus (see MARTINS 1980).

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, North Yemen (2 exs in Mourglia collection), Palestine (recently reared from *Ficus pseudosycomorus*, HALPERIN & HOLZSCHUH, in press). Endemic.

Tribe **Hesperophanini**

Zoodes liturifer (Walker, 1871) (fig. 11)

Hesperophanes liturifer Walker, 1871. – List Col. coll. by Lord: 18. Type locality: "Harkeko".
Gnatholea picicornis Fairmaire, 1888. – Annls Soc. ent. Fr. (6) *8*: 200. Type locality: "Owambo".
Gnatholea denticollis Fairmaire, 1891. – Annls Soc. ent. Fr. *60*: 269–270. Type locality: "Zanzibar".
Stromatium hirsutum Jordan, 1894. – Novit. zool. *1*: 497. Type locality: "Senegal: Kayes".
Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♀, Jizan, at light, 25–26. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 1 ♀, Fayfa, at light, 27–31. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection; 1 ♀, Asir, Sabiya, 17°10'N 42°30'E, 1. XII. 1946, G. Popov, BMNH.

This species, which is widely distributed and not uncommon in Africa, has been recorded from Yemen by VILLIERS (1968, 1977) but is here recorded from Saudi Arabia for the first time.

Distribution: East Africa, South Africa, Namibia, Senegal, Sudan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia.

Jebusaea hammerschmidti Reiche, 1877 (fig. 12)

Jebusaea hammerschmidti Reiche, 1877. – Annls Soc. ent. Fr. (7) *7*, Bull.: CLIV. Type locality: "Palaestine: Jaffa".
Pseudophilus testaceus Gahan, 1893. – Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (6) *11*: 256–257. Type locality: "Valley of the Tigris and Euphrates: Fao, on the Persian Gulf; Bussorah; Nineveh".
Bagdatocerambyx Drurei Pic, 1901. – Echange *17* (194): 11. Type locality: "Bagdad".
Jebusaea persica Reitter, 1907. – Wien. ent. Ztg. *26*: 217–218. Type locality: "Persien: Buschir", n. syn.
Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♂ each from Hofuf, 23. V., 6., 10. & 26. VI. 1978, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, Al Khobar, 5. VI. 1982, E. Heiss, NHMB and Holzschuh collection; 1 ♂, Eastern Province, Udhaitiyah Camp, 6. VI. 1982, D. A. Pitcher, Holzschuh collection; a further 4 specimens from this locality in Manchester Museum; Qatif, 14–15. IV. 1983, very many larvae in the bark (frond pads) of living date palms (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.), but only a few were successfully reared to pupae, C. Holzschuh.

TALHOUK (1979) recorded a particularly numerous and destructive outbreak of this species on date palms in the old oases of Qatif.

Specimens from southern Iran do not differ from those from Palestine or Saudi Arabia, for which reason *J. persica* must be relegated to the synonymy.

Distribution: Iran, Iraq, Palestine, Saudi Arabia.

Tribe **Cerambycini**

Plocaederus elongatulus n. sp. (fig. 13)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: 90 km SE of Khamis Mushayt, 25. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection.

Description: The new species is extremely similar to *P. atlanticus* Rungs and differs from it only by the somewhat more slender body, the rather irregularly rugose pronotum (very regular transverse wrinkles present in *P. atlanticus*), and above all by the presence of a short longitudinal impression on the middle of each elytron at the beginning of the declivity. According to R. Mourglia (Turin, pers. comm.), the latter feature is an important one and characterises a well-defined group of African species: of these, *P. conradti* Kolbe is closest to the new species but has this longitudinal impression much more strongly developed and differs particularly by the much more compressed body and by the presence of only few very strong and rather regular transverse wrinkles on the disc of the pronotum.

Length: 28.0 mm.

Plocaederus atlanticus Rungs, 1952 (fig. 14)

Plocaederus atlanticus Rungs, 1952. – Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. *57*: 146. Type locality: Morocco, "Oued Cherrat, à 40 km au sud-ouest de Rabat".
Material: Saudi Arabia: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, J. Lebaba, 13. II. 1985, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ad Darb, 13. II. 1985, W. Büttiker; 2 ♂♂, Wadi Juwa, 8. II. 1986, J. Grainger; 1 ♀, Hesua, 610 m, 27. IX. 1981, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Jizan, 25–26. III. 1983, fully developed in cocoons in a dead *Commiphora opobalsamum* tree, 3 ♀♀ emerged from 9. VII. to 18. IX. 1983 from cocoons taken home for rearing, C. Holzschuh, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

Previously recorded from Saudi Arabia: near Mecca, 12. VIII. 1944 (as *P. denticornis*: VILLIERS 1968).

This species has been recorded previously from the Arabian Peninsula as *P. denticornis* (Fabricius) (VILLIERS 1968, FUCHS 1969). However, none of the Arabian specimens that I have examined agrees as well with *P. denticornis*, which is widely distributed especially in tropical Africa, as they do with *P. atlanticus*, described from Morocco. The pronotal sculpture is not very uniform in the Arabian specimens: perhaps there is a further species concealed in this material?

Distribution: Morocco, Yemen, Saudi Arabia.

Derolus martini ssp. ***hayekae*** Villiers, 1968 (fig. 15)

Derolus martini ssp. *Hayekae* Villiers, 1968. – Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. Paris (2) *39* [1967]: 847–848. Type locality: "Yémen: Taiz, XII. 1944–II. 1945".
Material: Saudi Arabia: 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Fayfa, at light at a petrol station, 27–31. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 1 ♀, same locality and date, emerged 11. XI. 1987 (!) from a larva in a piece of *Ficus* trunk, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

Previously recorded from Saudi Arabia: Taif, V. 1971 (HOLZSCHUH 1979).

This subspecies differs only very slightly from the nominate form: the pronotal disc is a little differently rugose and the apical angles of the elytra more distinct. The present specimens are 14.9–18.3 mm in length.

Distribution: Yemen, Saudi Arabia (endemic).

Derolus asiricus n. sp. (fig. 16)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts, Shaqiq Shamran, 8. IV. 1983, fully developed in its pupal chamber in a dead lactiferous climber, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection. – Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as holotype but reared from larvae and emerged from 20. VII. to 24. VIII. 1984; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Fayfa, at light, 27–31. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh; 1 ♀, Fayfa, 27. IV. 1982, collector not given; 1 ♀, Wadi Gaanah, 13–14. II. 1980, W. Büttiker; 1 ♀, Harithi, 21°18'N 40°18'E, 18–19. IV. 1985, W. Büttiker, Holzschuh collection, NHMB, Ent. Lab. RAWRC Riyadh; 1 ♀, Asir, Suda, 5. VII. 1962, G. Popov, BMNH.

Description: The new species needs comparison with *D. pakistanus* Holzschuh and *D. iranensis* Pic, n. stat.: (*Derolus mauritanicus* ssp. *iranensis* Pic, 1956. – Echange *7* (543): 3. Type locality: "Iran, Granshar" [error for Iranshar]. *Derolus mauritanicus* ssp. *iranensis* Lepesme & Breuning, 1958. – Proc. 10th int. Congr. Ent. 1956, *1*: 179. Type locality: "Iran, Makran, Sud-est de Nahu, 1300 m" [junior homonym], n. syn.)

Colour as in the two species compared: pale or dark reddish-brown.

Hairs fine and pale, as in the two species compared; pronotum almost bare on the entire disc (as far as the fore-margin), and with only a few isolated hairs on the sides; elytra as in *D. iranensis*, rather densely haired but more sparsely so at base. Head with exactly the shape and strong puncturation of *D. iranensis*, the upper eye-flaps also narrowly separated, without differences in the basal antennal segments, 1st segment also strongly puncturate and 3rd and 4th segments only slightly thickened at tips; however, the antennae are shorter, and in the ♂ they project beyond the elytra by only one or two segments, but in the ♀ they are distinctly shorter than the elytra or are longer by only about one segment.

Pronotum very similar in shape to the two species compared but the disc covered from base to apex with rather regular, uniformly strong transverse wrinkles, except for a very narrow transverse stripe somewhat before middle which is covered with more or less numerous, short, irregular longitudinal furrows (in 2 ♀♀ the transverse wrinkles on the disc are rather shallow); the deep, lateral, oblique furrow close to the base is only very narrow, and is formed as in *D. pakistanus*.

Elytra no different from *D. iranensis* in their proportions, and even the spine at the sutural angle very short; with very dense fine punctulae in apical half, these becoming progressively larger towards base.

Length: 10.0–16.9 mm.

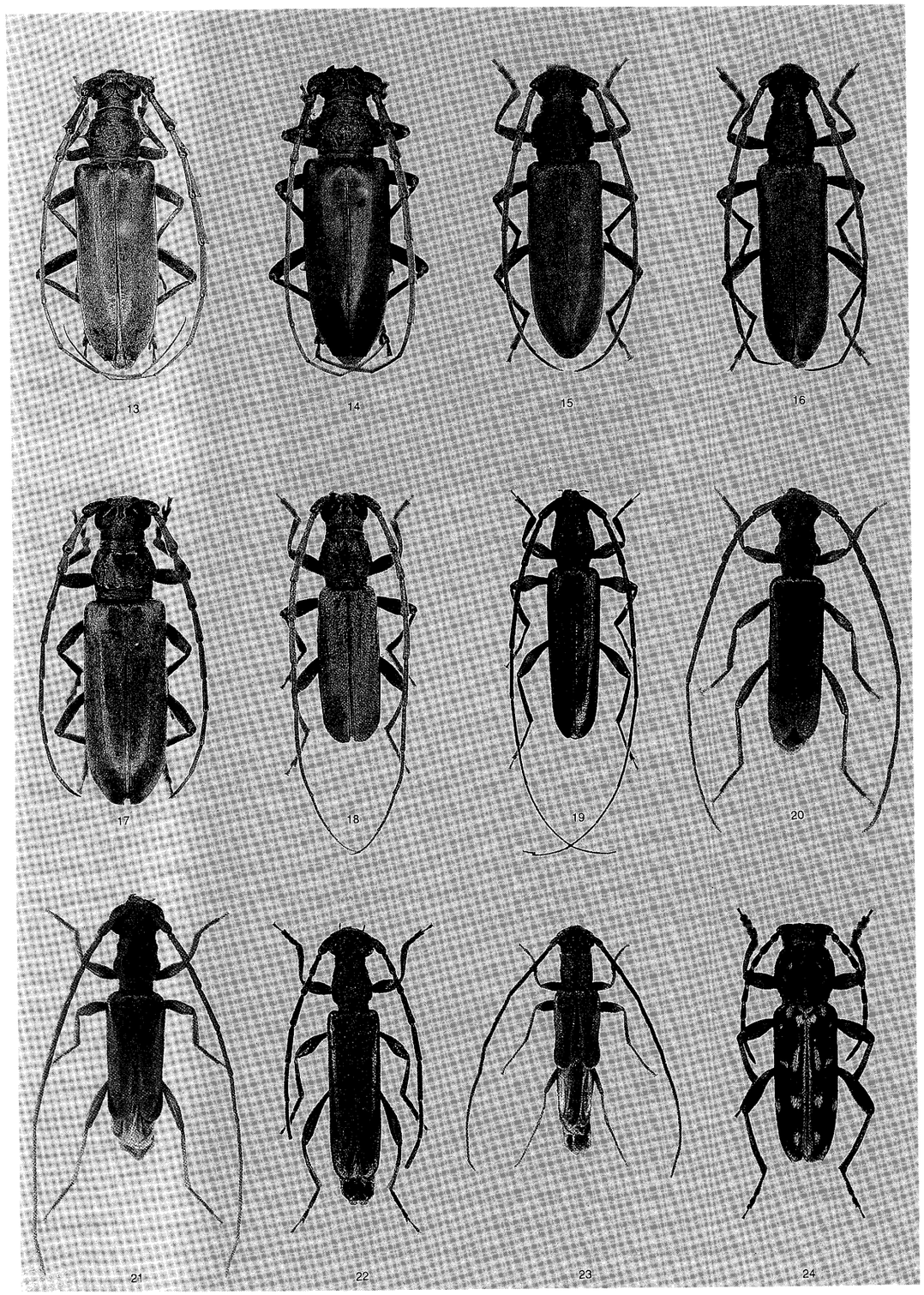
D. iranensis thus differs from the new species in particular by the much longer antennae in the ♂, the invariably rather smooth pronotal disc, and the oblique furrow on the side of the pronotum close to base which is twice as broad; *D. pakistanus* differs by the much longer elytra, the upper eye-flaps conspicuously more widely separated from each other, the much longer antennae in the ♂ with rather thickened, knotted 3rd and 4th antennal segments, and more conspicuously haired pronotum.

Derolus vastus n. sp. (fig. 17)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: Hofuf, 150 m, 12–13.IV.1983, dead in a spider's web on the wall of a house, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection. – Paratype: 1 ♀, Hofuf, 9.III.1977, W. Büttiker, NHMB.

Description: The new species is very closely related to *D. iranensis* Pic and *D. mauritanicus* (Buquet), and mainly its differences from these two species will be discussed. (*Derolus mauritanicus* ssp. *iranensis*. – Holzschuh 1979, Fauna of Saudi Arabia *1*: 293 [nec Pic, 1956]).

No differences in colour.



Figs 13–24: 13, *Plocaederus elongatulus* n. sp., holotype ♂, 28 mm (Saudi Arabia, Khamis Mushayt); 14, *Plocaederus atlanticus* Rungs, 1952, ♂, 27 mm (Saudi Arabia, Jizan); 15, *Derolus martini hayekae* Villiers, 1968, ♀, 14.9 mm (Saudi Arabia, Fayfa); 16, *Derolus asiricus* n. sp., holotype ♂, 14.5 mm (Saudi Arabia, Shaqiq Shamran); 17, *Derolus vastus* n. sp., holotype ♂, 15.8 mm (Saudi Arabia, Hofuf); 18, *Microderolus arabicus* Villiers, 1968, ♂, 11.6 mm (Saudi Arabia, Shuqayq); 19, *Prosype juniperi* n. sp., holotype ♂, 10.8 mm (Saudi Arabia, Jebel Suda); 20, *Iranobrium brancuccii* n. sp., holotype ♂, 4.9 mm (Saudi Arabia, Fayfa); 21, *Iranobrium buettikeri* n. sp., holotype ♂, 4.6 mm (Saudi Arabia, Shawaq); 22, *Ossibia picata* n. sp., holotype ♂, 7.3 mm (Saudi Arabia, Wadi Shuqub); 23, *Mourgliana conspicua* n. sp., holotype ♂, 4.4 mm (Saudi Arabia, Fayfa); 24, *Chlorophorus capensis* (Castelnau & Gory, 1843), ♂, 10.0 mm (Saudi Arabia, Khamis Mushayt).

Hairing agreeing rather closely with *D. mauritanicus*, the pronotum also somewhat more densely pale pubescent at apex and on sides, but the elytra distinctly less densely haired in the basal region (as in *D. iranensis*).

Head: upper eye-flaps widely separated from each other as in *D. mauritanicus*. Antennae in the ♂ much shorter than in the two species compared and only reaching slightly beyond the tip of the elytra; in the ♀ they are shorter than the elytra by about the length of the two apical segments (as in *D. mauritanicus*); 1st antennal segment with coarse puncturation as in *D. iranensis*, the 4th segment in the ♂ not reaching the base of the elytra; 3rd segment in the ♂ 1.2 times as long as 1st, 1.7 times as long as 4th, 0.9 times as long as 5th, and 1.1 times as long as 6th.

Pronotum at broadest point almost 1.1 times as wide as long, otherwise agreeing well with *D. iranensis*; disc also somewhat uneven, rather smooth and without wrinkles, with some shine glinting through the fine microsculpture.

Elytra in ♂ 2.5 times, in ♀ 2.4 times, as long as their width at the humeri, the sutural spine short. The puncturation moderately strong at base, the punctures becoming gradually finer posteriorly, the apex very finely punctulate; individual larger punctures are distinctly scattered from base to beyond middle.

Length: 15.8–18.9 mm.

D. iranensis thus differs from the new species in the first place by the closely approximated upper eye-flaps, much longer antennae, somewhat narrower pronotum, and narrower elytra; *D. mauritanicus* differs by the much longer antennae in the ♂, the distinctly more finely punctured 1st antennal segment, the transversely wrinkled pronotum, and the elytra that are longer and are also only very finely puncturate at their bases with only inconspicuous larger punctures among them.

Microderolus arabicus Villiers, 1968 (fig. 18)

Microderolus arabicus Villiers, 1968. – Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. Paris (2) *39* [1967]: 848. Type locality: "Arabie: Habarut, 24. I. 1946".

Material: Saudi Arabia: Shuqayq (NW of Jizan), 0 m, 2. IV. 1983, 1 ♂, emerged 20. VIII. 1983, and 1 ♂, 1 ♀, emerged 21. VIII. 1983 ex *Acacia*, C. Holzschuh; 1 ♂, Fayfa, running very rapidly after dusk on a dead *Acacia* branch, and 1 ♀, at light, 27–31. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection; 1 ex., Makkah, no further data, NHMB.

I have examined the type. My specimens measure 9.4–13.5 mm in length. According to R. Mourglia (pers. comm.), this species is certainly wrongly placed in the genus *Microderolus* Aurivillius. The species is recorded here for the first time from Saudi Arabia.

Distribution: Oman, Saudi Arabia (endemic).

Tribe **Callidiopini**

Prosype juniperi n. sp. (figs 19, 28)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts, Jebel Suda nr Abha, 9. IV. 1983, emerged ex *Juniperus procera*, 31. VII. 1983, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection. – Paratypes: 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype, emerged between 8. VII. and 7. VIII. 1983; 59 exs, emerged at various times from subsequent rearings in the years 1984, 1985 and 1986, Holzschuh collection, NHMB, Ent. Lab. RAWRC Riyadh, and Mourglia collection.

Description: The new species is rather similar to the type species of the genus, *P. filiformis* (Buquet); *Stenobrium angusticeps* Kolbe is also closely related. In appearance, the new species is not dissimilar to a species of *Delagrangeus* Pic, but differs very obviously by the undivided eyes.

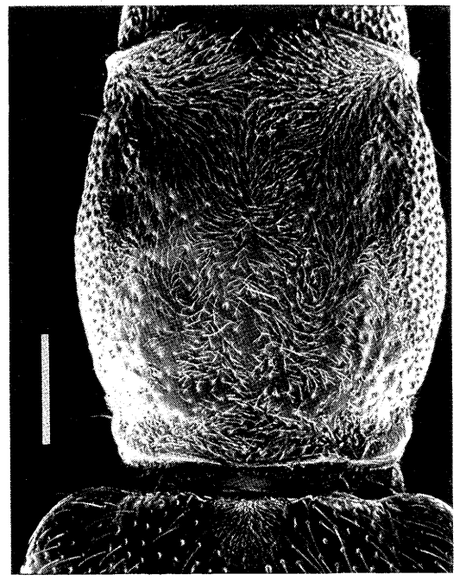


Fig. 25: *Prosype juniperi* n. sp., ♂, dorsal view of pronotum. Scale bar: 500 µm. Photograph M. Brandstetter.

Because of the laterally closed mid coxal cavities, I have assigned *Prosype* Thomson to the tribe Callidiopini.

Colour brown to pitch-brown; all femoral clubs at middle with a broad, well-defined, pale yellowish-brown ring.

Hairs on head, pronotum, scutellum, antennae, legs and lower surface inconspicuous, very fine, powdery, decumbent, pale, facing in different directions on pronotum. Elytra sparsely covered with isolated, short, almost decumbent, pale hairs. Antennae conspicuously fringed on lower surface; longer erect hairs more distinct only on head, very sparse on pronotum and close to scutellum.

Head 1.1 times as wide as fore-margin of pronotum, the eyes reaching as far as base of mandibles; antennal tubercles strong, the space between them with at most a shallow excavation; frons before clypeus with a broad and deep impression along the transverse axis, finely punctulate and with some larger punctures; vertex near pronotal margin more densely punctured; apical segment of the maxillary palps rather long in both sexes, little thickened towards apex, cut off very obliquely at tips. Antennae very long, in larger ♂♂ reaching beyond elytra by distinctly more than 4 segments, in the ♀ longer than elytra by 1–2 segments; 1st segment uniformly thickened towards apex, with fine and dense punctures; 3rd segment 1.4 times as long as 1st and 1.2 times as long as 4th; 6th segment 1.8 times as long as 1st, almost 1.3 times as long as 3rd, almost 1.5 times as long as 4th, and 1.1 times as long as 5th.

Pronotum in ♂, at broadest point somewhat behind middle, hardly 1.1 to 1.2 times as long as wide, in many ♀♀ only as long as wide; the sides generally uniformly and distinctly rounded; disc somewhat flattened and uneven, with not very dense, moderately strong punctures all over, the interspaces with sparse, microscopically fine punctulae; ♂ with the lower surface and sides of the disc very densely punctured, and this puncturation which contrasts very distinctly with that on disc of pronotum is rather sharply delimited.

Elytra about 3.2 times as long as their width across the humeri, little narrowed posteriorly, the apex of each elytron single, rather narrowly rounded, the disc on each side with two not very distinct longitudinal costae, shortened on both sides, the inner one shorter and sometimes absent. Puncturation stronger and denser than on the pronotum, very fine only at apex; more strongly shining than pronotum.

Legs: all femora strongly clubbed; tibiae flat, not keeled; 1st segment of the hind tarsi 1.8 times as long as combined length of the two following segments.

Length: 8.6–16.1 mm.

P. filiformis differs from the new species mainly by the unicolourous pale brown legs. *Stenobrium angusticeps* certainly belongs to this genus, and also differs particularly by the unicolourous brown legs and body colour.

Tribe **Obriini**

Iranobrium brancuccii n. sp. (figs 20, 26, 27)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27–31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection. – Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, same data as holotype, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

Description: The new species is rather close to the type species of the genus, *I. davatchii* Villiers.

Colour: unicolourous brown; head, pronotum and elytra sometimes dark brown, the apex of the elytra often somewhat paler.

Hairs very fine almost everywhere, sparse, pale, powdery; longer erect hairs more conspicuous only on tibiae and abdomen; in addition, the first visible sternite of the ♂ has at middle of disc a very large, velvety, tomentose pad which shines like silk when held to the light (figs 26–27), rather as in species of *Ossibia* Pascoe. The type species of *Iranobrium* Villiers also has extensive, short, but less conspicuous hairs on the 1st and 2nd visible sternites; and the second species of the genus, *I. schmidi*, recently described by me from Thailand (Holzschuh 1991), also has a yellowish, densely haired, tomentose patch at the middle of the first two visible sternites.

Head 1.5 times as wide as the pronotum at apex, shaped as in *I. davatchii* except that the upper eye-flaps are much more widely separated, by a distance equal to 1.6 times the width of a flap; frons and vertex densely and finely granular-puncturate everywhere, almost matt. Antennae long and slender, the 8th segment reaching partly beyond the elytra, very similar to those of *I. davatchii*; 6th segment almost 1.4 times as long as 1st, 1.7 times as long as 3rd or 4th, and almost 1.2 times as long as 5th.

Pronotum not quite 1.1 times as long as width at broadest point between the rounded lateral tubercles, apex 1.1 times as wide as base; the humped lateral calli more distinctly demarcated than in *I. davatchii*, otherwise the pronotum agrees very well with this species in its shape and in the very finely granular, dense sculpture, though along the middle of the disc it is more or less extensively devoid of granulae; matt or slightly shining.

Elytra 3 times as long as their width at humeri, the pygidium completely or almost completely covered, the sides almost parallel; apex of each elytron single, roundedly elongated and therefore with rather a gap. Puncturation similar to that of *I. davatchii*, relatively strong, moderately dense, devoid of punctures at apex and almost so at base; the interspaces covered with a strong microsculpture and therefore rather matt, with a somewhat silky shine at base and apex.

Legs: femora somewhat less thickened than in *I. davatchii*, the tip of the hind femur not quite reaching the hind-margin of the elytra, 1st segment of the hind tarsi about 1.3 times as long as combined length of the two following segments.

Figs 26–27: *Iranobrium brancuccii* n. sp.: 26 (left), abdomen of ♂; 27 (right), tomentose pad on first sternite, on a larger scale. Scale bar: 200 µm. Photographs M. Brandstetter.

Length: 4.7–7.1 mm.

I. davatchii differs from the new species primarily by its paler colour, especially the pale yellowish-brown colour of the elytra, the distinctly shortened elytra, the much broader and much more closely approximated upper eye-flaps, the less strikingly tomentose 1st visible sternite and the tomentose 2nd sternite, and the somewhat broader tip to the pronotum.

Iranobrium buettikeri n. sp. (fig. 21)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: Shawaq (on the plain SE of Jeddah), at light, 5.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection. – Paratypes: 18 ♂♂, same data as holotype, NHMB and Holzschuh collection; 1 ♂, Saudi Arabia, Wadi Qarma, 19°32'N 40°58'E, 14.II.1937, H. St. J. B. Philby, BMNH.

Description: This species is very closely related to *I. davatchii* Villiers and *I. brancuccii* n. sp.

Colour light brown, head and pronotum generally a little darker, tip of elytra sometimes paler yellowish-brown.

Hairs also very inconspicuous, pale, powdery; longer, erect hairs on the tibiae not very distinct, and completely absent on the abdomen; 1st visible sternite at the middle with a large, dense, velvety, tomentose patch, similar to that in *I. brancuccii* n. sp.

Head 1.5 times as wide as the pronotum at apex, agreeing with the two species compared except that the upper eye-flaps are as broad, or 1.1 times as broad, as the distance between the eyes (in *I. davatchii* the upper eye-flaps are some 1.6 times as wide as the distance between the eyes). Frons and vertex also with dense, fine, coarse sculpture; matt. Antennae long and slender, 7th segment reaching somewhat beyond the tip of the elytra; 6th segment almost 1.7 times as long as 1st or 3rd, 1.6 times as long as 4th, and almost 1.1 times as long as 5th.

Pronotum not different from that of *I. brancuccii* n. sp., also 1.1 times as long as the broadest point between the lateral tubercles, the apex 1.1 times as broad as the base; the dense, fine, granular sculpture also no different; completely matt, and only somewhat shining in one specimen.

Elytra more distinctly abbreviated than in *I. davatchii*, only 2.1 times as long as their width at humeri, the tips reaching at most hind margin of 2nd visible sternite, the sides somewhat narrowed posteriorly; apex of each elytron undivided, but more broadly rounded than in *I. davatchii*, also with a slight gap, distinctly demarcated before apex by a broad, shallow, transverse impression. Puncturation also moderately dense, but somewhat distinctly weaker than in the two species compared, the interspaces with dense microsculpture, at most a little shining at base.

Legs not differing from *I. brancuccii* n. sp., but the tarsi distinctly more slender, the tip of the hind femur reaching far beyond the elytra, 1st segment of the hind tarsi also about 1.3 times as long as combined length of the two following segments.

Length: 3.9–5.2 mm (measured as far as pygidium).

The new species differs from the two species being compared mainly by the more strongly abbreviated elytra, each of which has a very broadly rounded apex.

Ossibia picata n. sp. (fig. 22)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts, Wadi Shuqub (SE of Taif), 7. IV. 1983, emerged 11. IX. 1983 from unidentified dry twigs, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection.

Description: In many features the new species is similar to *O. fuscata* (Chevrolat), but differs from it in particular by the pronotum which is not expanded hump-like laterally.

Very dark brown in colour, palpi and praetarsi yellowish-brown, elytra somewhat paler in colour than head and pronotum.

Hairs: head, pronotum and elytra with short and pale ground-hairs which are less dense and therefore very inconspicuous (less dense than in *O. fuscata*); antennae finely pubescent from the 5th segment onwards. Longer erect hairs particularly numerous on legs and ventral surface; less numerous on head, pronotum and first four antennal segments; elytra moderately densely covered with short, obliquely-directed, pale hairs, and only at their bases with a few longer erect hairs. Middle of first visible sternite with a yellowish, dense, velvety, tomentose spot similar to *O. fuscata*, but also with another smaller haired spot on the following sternite.

Head 1.5 times as broad as pronotum at apex, with the large eyes shaped exactly as in *O. fuscata*, with dense coarse punctures all over, with a short deep longitudinal groove between the antennal tubercles, the distance between the upper eye-flaps just as narrow; matt. 9th antennal segment reaching somewhat beyond the tip of the elytra; 6th segment 1.5 times as long as 1st, 2.1 times as long as 3rd, 1.7 as long as 4th, and 1.1 times as long as 5th.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as the broadest point behind middle, apex 1.1 times as broad as base; the sides without a rounded angle, expanded rather flatly behind middle, gradually narrowed to apex, very strongly narrowed just before base. Disc flat, uneven, with strong and rather dense punctures, somewhat shining, the sides of the disc with dense coarse punctures and matt.

Elytra 3.1 times as long as their width at humeri, somewhat narrowed posteriorly; apex of each elytron narrowly rounded, with a slight gap; on each side with a fine longitudinal costa running inside the humeri almost to apex; with unequally fine, moderately dense punctures; shining.

Legs: femora rather more strongly clubbed than in *O. fuscata*, tarsi distinctly more slender; 1st segment of hind tarsi 1.3 times as long as combined length of the two following segments.

Length: 7.3 mm.

O. fuscata differs from the new species in particular by the distinct lateral angles of the pronotum, the elytra somewhat metallic and pale yellowish-brown in colour along the suture, the femora and ventral surface brownish-red, and the tarsi much broader.

Tribe **Nathriini**

Genus ***Mourgliana*** n. gen.

Type species: *Mourgliana conspicua* n. sp.

Description: Head: eyes very large, with coarse facets, deeply excised and close together at vertex; frons very small, transverse; antennal tubercle flat. Antennae long and thin, longer than the body, filiform, gradually tapered towards tip, not fringed ventrally, 12-segmented; 1st segment without a cicatrix at apex, 3rd segment much longer than the 1st and 2nd together, segments after the 3rd differing only a little in length.

Pronotum cylindrical, longer than broad, the sides almost straight, mesonotum with a stridulatory surface.

Elytra strongly abbreviated, the apex of each elytron broadly rounded, with a slight gap at the suture.

Legs: all femora flattened and immediately after the base strongly expanded; tarsi very long, almost as long as the tibiae, uniformly slender from the base of the 1st segment to the praetarsus.

Lower surface: fore coxal cavities strongly excised laterally and broadly open posteriorly as in *Nathrius* Brèthes, 1916; mid coxal cavities open towards the epimera of the mesosternum; 1st visible abdominal segment only slightly longer than the 2nd, 3rd or 4th.

The new genus is very distinct from *Nathrius* Brèthes, on account of the large, coarsely facetted and deeply excised eyes, simple 1st antennal segment, long 3rd and 4th antennal segments, unfringed lower surface of the antennae, cylindrical pronotum, the flattened and not clubbed femora, and the long filiform tarsi.

Mourgliana conspicua n. sp. (figs 23, 28)

Holotype: ♂, Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27–31. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh, Holzschuh collection. – Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, Wadi Dhiyan, 19°50'N 41°28'E, 1050 m, 13. IX. 1983, W. Büttiker; 1 ♂, Wadi Dhiyan, 19°48'N 41°36'E, 830 m, 7. III. 1984, W. Büttiker, NHMB and Holzschuh collection.

Description: Colour lighter to darker brown, antennae rather dark after 3rd segment.

Hairs very inconspicuous everywhere, sparse, short, pale. Only the vertex and the lower surface of the head with moderately long but very sparse, erect, pale hairs.

Head 1.3 times as broad as pronotum; lower eye-flaps reaching as far as base of mandibles and far on to lower surface; upper lobes very broad and at broadest point 4 times as wide as the distance separating them. Frons and vertex with dense, coarse sculpture, almost matt; clypeus depressed, situated more deeply than frons. 9th or 10th antennal segment reaching tip of abdomen; 1st segment curved, strongly dilated towards tip, with fine but coarse sculpture; 3rd segment 1.8 times as long as 1st, 1.4 times as long as 1st and 2nd segments together, very slightly shorter than 4th, as long as 5th, and 1.1 times as long as 6th; 11th and 12th segments together 1.2 times as long as 3rd, 11th segment 1.6 times as long as 12th.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as broad, the apex 1.3 times as broad as base, but in one specimen the pronotum rather narrowed towards apex and hardly broader there than at base; sides rather straight or with a very shallow curve; disc with a distinct transverse constriction only at base, rather arched, moderately densely and coarsely granular, hardly shining.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as their width at humeri, with a slight gap at the suture and with a shallow excision laterally somewhat behind middle; apex of each elytron broadly rounded. Disc rather flat, somewhat uneven, at the middle of each elytron with an abbreviated and more or less

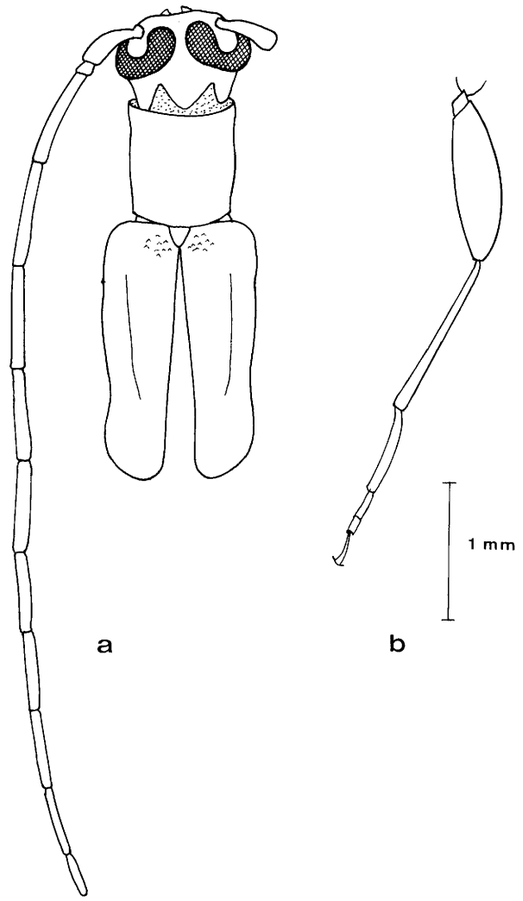


Fig. 28: *Mourgliana conspicua* n. gen., n. sp.: a, head with antennae, pronotum and elytra; b, hind leg in lateral view.

distinctly developed longitudinal costa; with a rather coarse, granular sculpture, particularly dense and fine at the apex, sparser towards base, on each side of scutellum with a few coarse granulae; somewhat shining at base, matt at apex.

Lower surface: anterior margin of pronotum with a rather deep curved emargination along its entire width; the apically very slender process of the prosternum reaching to the middle of the coxae. 1st visible sternite with a very small, densely adpressed, pale-haired spot on mid-line, just before apex; next sternite with another haired spot, but smaller and less obvious.

Legs: lower margin of femora and trochanters narrowly tomentose with pale hairs, femora broadest at about middle; fore tibiae more conspicuously curved than the others; all tarsi filiform, the anterior ones much shorter than the middle ones; 1st segment of hind tarsi as long as all the other segments combined.

Length: 4.4–5.6 mm (2.7–3.6mm to apex of elytra).

I collected another new species of this genus in Oman in 1985, which will be described in a paper dealing with the longhorn beetles of Oman.

Tribe **Cartallini**

Cartallum thoracicum Sharp, 1880

Cartallum thoracicum Sharp, 1880. – Entomologists' mon. Mag. *16*: 247. Type locality: "near Jeddah".
Cartallum laevicolle Pic, 1895. – Echange *11* (127): 76. Type locality: "Mésopotamie".
Cartellum [sic] *thoracicum* v. *diversipes* Pic, 1928. – Echange *44* (433): 9. Type locality: "Alep".

This colourful species appears not to have been recorded from Saudi Arabia since its original description, nor is any further new material available.

Distribution: Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Iran.

Tribe **Clytini**

Chlorophorus capensis (Castelnau & Gory, 1843) (fig. 24)

Clytus capensis Castelnau & Gory, 1843. – Hist. Nat. Iconogr. Ins. Col. *3*: 95, pl. 14, fig. 104. Type locality: "Cap de Bonne-Espérance".
Xylotrechus caffer Fähroeus, 1872. – Oefvers. K. VetenskAkad. Förh. Stockh. *29* (1): 66. Type locality: "Caffrariae".

Material: Saudi Arabia: 90 km SE of Khamis Mushayt, 25. III. 1983, C. Holzschuh; a few larvae were found in a *Ficus* sp. from which one pair emerged on 16. VII. 1983 and 1 ♀ on 30. VIII. 1984; the pair was reared further, and produced 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ on 27. VII. 1985; and the progeny of these consisted of 6 ♀♀, which emerged on 26. VIII. 1988 and from 1. V. to 26. VI. 1989.

These specimens agree perfectly with samples from South Africa, and the species is recorded here for the first time from the Arabian Peninsula. Specimens for comparison were received from NMW, Vienna and MNHN, Paris.

Distribution: South Africa, Saudi Arabia.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY

The species of the Prioninae are either endemic to the Arabian Peninsula or are known only from Africa, where they are for the most part widely distributed; the closest relatives of the three endemic species or subspecies are exclusively African. Of the 17 Cerambycinae, 11 are endemic with predominantly Afrotropical affinities; of the six non-endemic species, four are found only in Africa and are generally widely distributed; *Chlorophorus capensis* is particularly striking in this respect as it is known at present only from South Africa and Saudi Arabia. The other two species are confined to the Near East.

HOST PLANTS

Cerambycinae have been reared from the following host plants in Saudi Arabia:

Burseraceae:
Commiphora opobalsamum (L.) Engl.:
Plocaederus atlanticus Rungs

Cupressaceae:
Juniperus procera Hochst. ex Endl.:
Prosype juniperi n. sp.

Leguminosae:
Acacia spp.:
Lygrus longicornis (Pic)
Microderolus arabicus Villiers

Moraceae:
Ficus salicifolia Vahl:
Lygrus longicornis (Pic)
Ficus spp.:
Chlorophorus capensis (Castelnau & Gory)
Derolus martini ssp. *hayekae* Villiers

Palmaceae:
Phoenix dactylifera L.:
Jebusaea hammerschmidti Reiche

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Author's address:
Ing. Carolus Holzschuh, Forstliche Bundesversuchsanstalt Wien, Institut für Forstschutz, A-1131 Wien, Austria.