

***Kabatekiipsebium yemenensis* new genus and new species from Arabic Peninsula (Coleoptera Cerambycidae)**

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ABSTRACT

Kabatekiipsebium yemenensis new genus and new species is described from Yemen and Oman. The new genus belongs to Psebiini Lacordaire, 1869 tribe and it is close to *Pectinopsebium* Adlbauer, 2012 and *Bostrychopsebium* Quentin et Villiers, 1971 but it is strictly related to *Pectinopsebium* by the shape of the antennae in both sexes. The new genus is easy to distinguish from all other genera of Psebiini by its particular shape of antennae, the length of the elytra and legs, and for the very small size of its body.

KEY WORDS

New species; Cerambycidae; *Clytus*; Greece.

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INTRODUCTION

Among the Cerambycidae collected by my colleagues Petr Kabatek (Prague, Czech Republic) and Walter Grosser (Opava, Czech Republic) I found a series of Cerambycidae that belongs to a genus and species unknown. The new genus belongs to tribe Psebiini and is strictly related to *Pectinopsebium* Adlbauer, 2012 described from Kenya and *Bostrychopsebium* Quentin et Villiers, 1971 from East Africa (Quentin & Villiers, 1971).

ACRONYMS. NMC: Collection of National Museum Natural History, Prague, Czech Republic; PKC: Petr Kabatek collection (Prague, Czech Republic); PRC: Pierpaolo Rapuzzi collection, Prepotto, Udine, Italy; WGC: Walter Grosser collection (Opava, Czech Republic);

***Kabatekiipsebium* n. gen.**

Type species. *Kabatekiipsebium yemenensis* n. sp.

DESCRIPTION. Male: very small and thin; head and pronotum deeply punctate; frons large, flat. Pronotum with several longitudinal thin and short wrinkles on the disk. Pronotum 2.5 times longer than wide, constricted before base, without teeth on sides, many long pale erect thin setae on the disk. These setae are slightly tilted forward. Eyes large, the two lobes are joined by several lines of ommatidia. Elytra short, two third longer than abdomen, the last four abdominal segments exceed the elytral apex. Elytra deeply punctured. The punctures are larger and denser on the sides, especially around the apex. In the middle of the disk is a long triangular depression. Elytra covered with long pale erect hairs, denser near the base and shorter and sparser towards the apex. Legs short, with small dense punctures, covered with several pale erect setae. Epipleurae densely and heavily punctured. Antennae simple for the first five segments and the last six segments very short. Each of the last six segments with a very long flabellum on the outside, flabellum longer than the whole antennal length.

Segments 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th of the same length. 2nd segment a third longer than the first. Female: female differs from the male by the pronotum a little shorter, two times longer than wide. Elytra a little longer. Antennae shorter, simply without any flabellum or spine, made by 9 segments (9th to 11th segments are fused together). First to fifth segments cylindrical, 6th to 9th segments compressed and flat, slightly expanded externally. Elytra evidently shorter than abdomen. The last four abdominal segments exceed the elytral apex.

ETYMOLOGY. The new genus is dedicated to Petr Kabátek from Prague (Czech Republic) who collected the largest number of specimens known. The second part of the name refers to the tribe Psebiini.

REMARKS. According to the small size, the new genus is close to *Pectinopsebiium* Adlbauer, 2012 and *Bostrychopsebiium* Quentin et Villiers, 1971. It is strictly related to *Pectinopsebiium* by the shape of the antennae in both sexes. It is easy to distinguish by the great length of the antennal flabella in male, as long as the whole antennal length, the segments with flabella that are very short and indistinct, but distinct and really longer in *Pectinopsebiium*. The number of flabella is 6 instead of 8 in the African genus. In the females the last three antennal segments are fused in one segment only in the new genus, simple and distinct in the related genus. From *Bostrychopsebiium* it differs by the longer elytra, very short in *Bostrychopsebiium*. Antennal segments in *Bostrychopsebiium* are simple and distinct except in *B. usurpator* Holzschuh, 1989 from Sri Lanka where male shows small flabella in the last 7 antennal segments. Pronotum is longer and legs are shorter in *Kabatekiipsebiium* n. gen. than both the other related genera of this Tribe (*Bostrychopsebiium* and *Pectinopsebiium*). The new genus is easy to distinguish from all other genera of Psebiini by its particular shape of antennae, the length of the elytra and legs, and for the very small size of its body.

***Kabatekiipsebiium yemenensis* n. sp.**

EXAMINED MATERIAL. Type material: Holotypus male, Yemen, Jabal al Fatk, Hawf NE Al Ghaydah, 16°39'N 53°05'E, 729 m., 12-13.V.2005, P. Kabátek

legit (NMC); Paratypus: 9 males and 4 females, Yemen, Jabal al Fatk, Hawf NE Al Ghaydah, 16°40'N 53°04'E, 477 m., 12-31.III.2007, ex larva *Acacia* sp., P. Kabátek legit; 2 males, Yemen, Jabal al Fatk, Hawf NE Al Ghaydah, 16°39'N 53°03'E, 191 m., 1-2.IV.2007, ex larva *Acacia* sp., P. Kabátek legit; 1 male and 2 females, Yemen, Jabal al Fatk, Hawf NE Al Ghaydah, 16°40'N 53°05'E, 759 m., 1.IV.2007, P. Kabátek legit; 1 male, Oman, Dhofar prov., Jabal al Qamar, 10 Km N Dhalqut, 476 m., 16.70275°N 53.19460°E, ex larva, W. Grosser legit; 1 male, Oman, Taqah env., 270-350 m., 18-21.IX.2003, R. Červenka legit. Paratypes in PKC, WGC, PRC.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Male. Length 4.5 mm. Body black except for the elytra, legs and antennae which are dark brown. Antennae paler. Head deeply and thinly punctate, eyes very large and finely faceted. Frons plane and square. Several erect pale setae denser between eyes. Pronotum clearly longer than wide, about two times longer than wide. Black, strongly punctured with many short elongate thin wrinkles, clearly larger than the punctures on the head, several long light erect setae denser on the base than the apex. Elytra brown, deeply punctate. Punctures large and denser close to the suture. Elytra short, small, reaching farther than the middle of the abdomen. Apex rounded. In the middle is a deep triangular depression with its apex towards the elytral apex, and the base towards the elytral base. The base is covered with dense pale erect hairs. These hairs are clearly shorter and denser than the hairs on pronotum. Legs brown, short, with sparse erect pale hairs. Femora slightly enlarged and tibiae slightly arched. Antennae shorter than the body. First five segments normal, from the sixth to the eleventh very short with an extremely long flabellum at the apex of each.

VARIABILITY. The size of the males is between 4 and 6 mm; one male shows an elongate thin light spot on the middle of each elytra. Females completely dark brown. Antennae normal, without any flabellum, shorter, not reaching the middle of the body. Elytra with two white bands. The first one, just before shoulders, is interrupted before suture; the second one, behind the middle, is complete. The size of the females is between 3.5 and 6 mm.

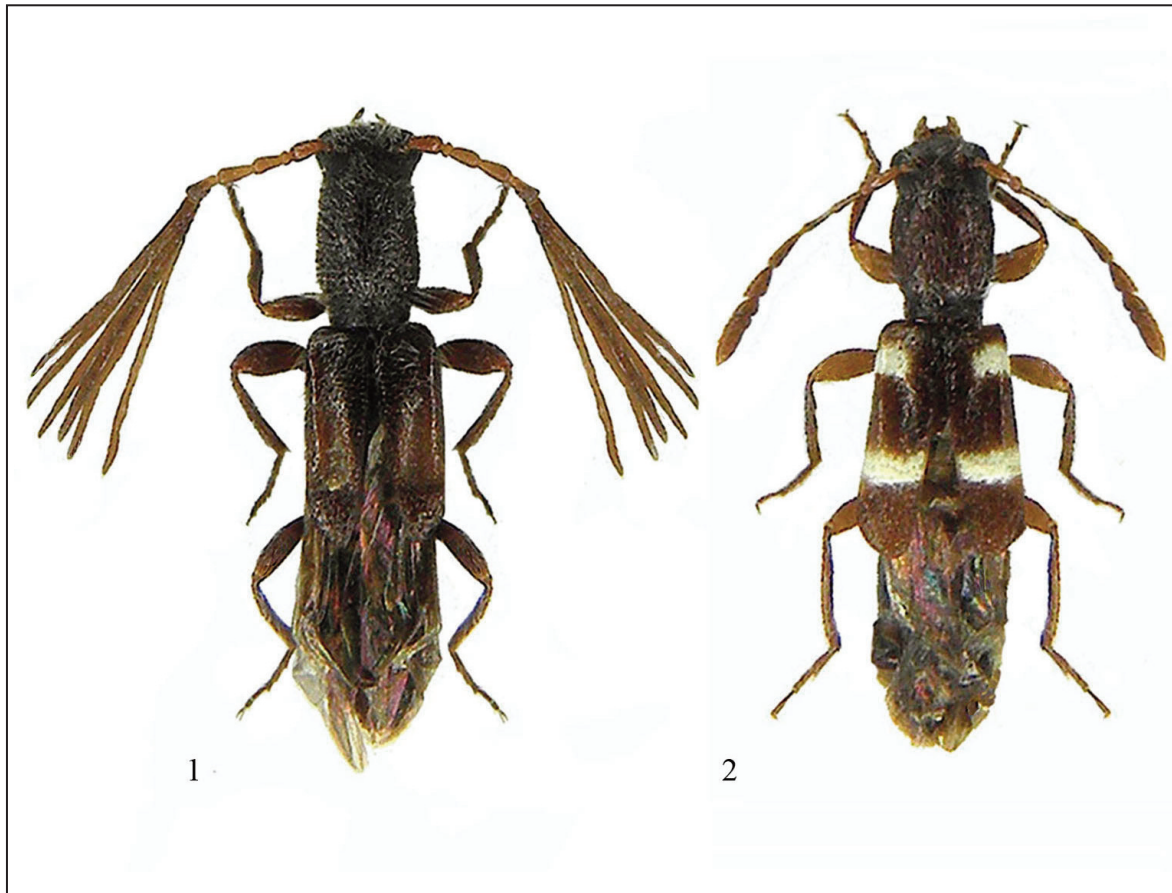


Figure 1. *Kabatekiipsebium yemenensis* n. gen. and n. sp., paratype male, length 5 mm.

Figure 2. *Kabatekiipsebium yemenensis* n. gen. and n. sp., paratype female, length 5.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species' name refers to the region of the Arabian Peninsula where was collected the large part of specimens of the type series.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIOLOGY. *Kabatekiipsebium yemenensis* n. sp. is, at moment, known only from Southern Arabian peninsula.

The large part of the specimens of the type series was reared from *Acacia* sp. Other specimens was collected during the night at light traps.

REMARKS. *Kabatekiipsebium yemenensis* n. sp. is very interesting, in fact all known species of very small size Psebiini are from East Africa except for *Bostrychopsebium usurpator* Holzschuh, 1989 which is known from Sri Lanka (Holzschuh, 1989; Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Adlbauer & Bjørnstad, 2012.). Once again, this new species shows how the Southern Arabian peninsula's Fauna is connected with Eastern African Fauna.

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