

DESCRIPTION OF *CROSSOTUS KADLECI* FROM YEMEN (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LAMIINAE)

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ABSTRACT: *Crossotus kadleci* sp. n. from Yemen is described and depicted.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Ceroplesini, Crossotina, *Crossotus*, Yemen, new species.

Acronyms

CJS Collection Jérôme Sudre, Vulbens, France

GSC Collection Gianfranco Sama, Cesena, Italy

MRC Collection Martin Rejzek, Norwich, United Kingdom

NMP Narodny Museum Prague (Collection Stanislav Kadlec)

PKC Collection Petr Kabátek, Prague, Czech Republic

According to Adlbauer (in Löbl & Smetana, 2010) the genus *Crossotus* Audinet-Serville, 1835, mostly distributed through tropical Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, includes three species known to occur in Yemen: *C. arabicus* Gahan, 1896, *C. katbeh* Sama, 2000 and *C. strigifrons* (Fairmaire, 1886).

During the years 2005-2007, in the course of two zoological expeditions conducted in Yemen, the Czech entomologists Petr Kabátek, Stanislav Kadlec and Martin Rejzek collected many very interesting specimens of Coleoptera belonging to different subfamilies of Cerambycidae. Among them various species of the genus *Crossotus* Audinet-Serville, 1835, including some taxa which we regard as new to the Science. One of them, quite distinct from all known species, is described in the present article.

Crossotus kadleci n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Material examined: Holotype ♂: S Yemen, Lawdar NE Aden, N13°53' E45°48', 1145m, 22.X.2005, leg. P. Kabátek (GSC). Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀: W Yemen, Jabal Bura NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°53' E43°26', 557m, ex l., 19/21.III.2007, leg. P. Kabátek; 2 ♀♀: idem, N14°52' E43°24', 261-600m, 9/11.IV.2007, leg. P. Kabátek; 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: idem, N14°52' E43°24', 225-600m, 30.X/1.XI.2005, leg. P. Kabátek; 3 ♂♂: idem, N14°52' E43°24', 225-600m, 30.X/1.XI.2005, leg. P. Kabátek; 1 ♂, 2 ♀: 15mm: SW Yemen, Sūq ad Dabad SWW Ta'izz, N13° 32' E43° 57', 1208m, 26.X.2005 ex larva, leg. P. Kabátek (GSC, PKC); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: W Yemen, Jabal Bura NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°52' E43°24', 225-600m, ex l., 30.X/1.XI.2007, leg. S. Kadlec (NMP); 3 ♀♀: idem, 19/21.III.2007, leg. S. Kadlec (NMP); 1 ♀: idem, 11.IV.2007, leg. S. Kadlec (NMP); 2 ♀♀: W Yemen, Jabal Bura NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°52' E43°24', 225-600m, 30.X/1.XI.2007, leg. M. Rejzek; 4 ♂♂: W Yemen, Jabal Bura NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°53' E43°26', 557m, 19/21.III.2007, leg. M. Rejzek; 1 ♂, 17 ♀♀: W Yemen, Jabal Bura NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°52' E43°24', 261-600m, 9-11.IV.2007, leg. M. Rejzek (GSC, MRC); 1 ♀: environs de Sanaa, II. 2000 (CJS).

Description: Length 13 – 20 mm (holotype 17 mm). Integument black or black brown, the whole body clothed with gray, white and golden-brown mixed recumbent pubescence. Head with eyes moderately small, the lower lobes about as long as temples or shorter than them, antennal tubercles prominent, vertex without oblique smooth carinae or lines. Pronotum conspicuously transverse, distinctly broader at base, with an obtuse, conical spine on each side, the disc with five feebly raised elevations and some sparse, deep punctures, covered at base with dense pubescence, without a distinct prebasal smooth line. Scutellum subquadrate, densely clothed with white and cinereous pubescence and a vague median, longitudinal band of golden-brown pubescence. Elytra strongly convex, tapering behind, separately rounded at apices, surface sparsely and finely punctate, each elytron with a moderately dense brush of golden hairs behind the base on each side of the scutellum and with two tufts of golden and black pubescence, one sub-basal and a smaller one just beyond the middle. Legs short and robust. Antennae longer than body (male) or scarcely shorter than it (female), densely clothed with cinereous and grey pubescence; segments 4th to 11th shortly annulated at base with lighter pubescence, two first segments without hairs on ventral surface, ventral side of 3th – 5th segments sparsely fringed with short semi erect setae, the following ones only with 2-3 setae at apex. Abdomen densely clothed with whitish recumbent hairs, with several small glabrous points; last sternite of female with a deep transverse depression in the middle before the apex and, with a round shining area at the middle of the base (**Fig. 2**). Female genitalia: spermatheca very small (1,5 mm) in comparison to the body length (18 mm) and without longitudinal subparallel furrows (**Fig. 3**) (see Sama & Rapuzzi, 2006).

Etymology: We are pleased to name this new species in honour and memory of our late friend Stanislav Kadlec.

Discussion: The new species does not resemble any known species of *Crossotus* especially from the Arabian Peninsula. Based on the key proposed by Breuning in his revision (Breuning, 1942), the new species could be referred to *C. aethiops* Distant, 1898, because of the small eyes lower lobes and the elytral tufts with black hairs. The head with the vertex without oblique smooth carinae or lines, the pronotum conspicuously transverse, the elytral pattern and the antennae not fringed on ventral side make *C. kadleci* immediately distinguishable from all known species of the genus.

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Figure 1. *Crossotus kadleci* n. sp.: paratype ♀.



Figure 2. *Crossotus kadleci* n. sp., paratype ♀: abdomen.

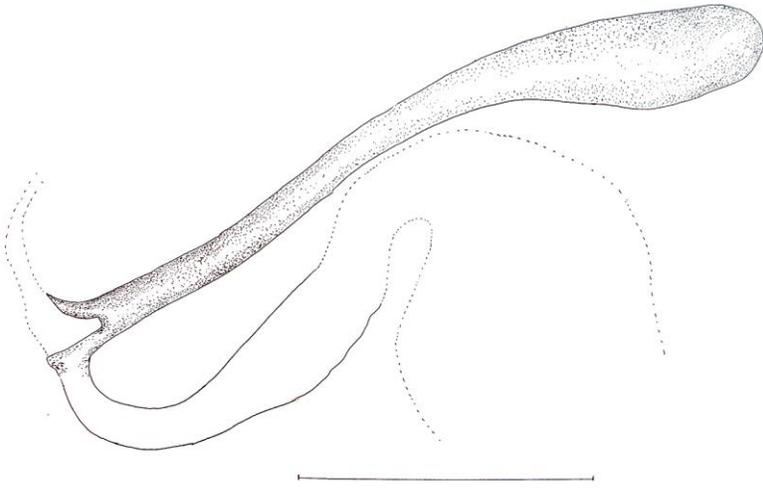


Figure 3. *Crossotus kadleci* n. sp., paratype ♀ : spermatheca (scale: 0.5 mm)