

The Cerambycidae fauna of Saudi Arabia (Coleoptera)

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Abstract: In this paper we propose a catalogue of the Longhorn beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) of Saudi Arabia. It is the result of several trips (2016, 2017, 2019) to the Kingdom by the authors with Daniele Baiocchi and Gianluca Magnani. A new genus and four new species (*Arabogracilia saudita* gen. nov. and sp. nov., *Enaretta samai* sp. nov., *Hyllisia asirica* sp. nov. and *Phytoecia (Pseudoblepisanis) arabica* sp. nov. are described. We also describe for the first time the female of *Cantharoctenus filippovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1933). Moreover, several new records for the Saudi Arabian fauna and for the Arabian Peninsula are given.

Keywords: Arabian Peninsula, new taxa, Oman, Yemen, Chad.

INTRODUCTION

In collaboration with the Department of Plant Protection of King Saud University (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia), it was possible to organize three entomological journeys devoted to the study of the composition of the arthropod fauna of the Kingdom. We show results of these expeditions here along with a full catalogue of the Cerambycidae fauna of Saudi Arabia.

The Cerambycidae fauna of Saudi Arabia is poorly known and only a few species were recorded in the past. Villiers (1968), Holzschuh (1979, 1993) and Holzschuh & Téocchi (1991) improved this knowledge significantly. We list 72 species and 1 subspecies distributed in 46 genera belonging to 28 tribes pertaining to 3 subfamilies. Three species [*Certallum thoracicum* (Sharp, 1880), *Crossotus arabicus* Gahan, 1896 and *Idactus coquereli* (Fairmaire, 1890)] as well as one genus (*Certallum* Dejean, 1821) and 1 tribe (Certallini Fairmaire, 1868) are deleted from the list. We list 5 tribes (Graciliini Mulsant, 1839; Callichromatini Swainson & Shukard, 1840; Monochamini Gistel, 1848; Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839 and Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839), 9 genera (*Cantharoctenus* Westwood, 1866; *Phoracantha* Newmann, 1840;

Yemenobrium Adlbauer, 2005; *Helymaeus* Thomson, 1864; *Anarchambyx* Sama, 2007; *Anoplophora* Hope, 1839; *Enaretta* Thomson, 1864; *Hyllisia* Pascoe, 1864 and *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835) and 2 subgenera (*Dalterus* Fairmaire, 1892 and *Pseudoblepisanis* Breuning, 1950) for the first time for the Saudi Arabian fauna. In addition, 12 species are listed for the first time for the Saudi Arabian fauna [*Cantharoctenus filippovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1933); *Helymaeus signaticollis* Pascoe, 1878; *Helymaeus pedestris* Pascoe, 1878; *Anarchambyx pipposamai* Sama, 2007; *Yemenobrium velutinum* Adlbauer, 2005; *Phoracantha semipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775); *Crossotus sublineatus* Gestro, 1892; *Crossotus* cf *kadleci* Sama & Sudre, 2010, *Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000; *Prosopocera (Dalterus) dejeani* Gahan, 1890; *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky, 1853); *Apomecyna binubila* Pascoe, 1858], 4 species are listed for the first time from Yemen [*Xystrocera dispar* Fähræus, 1872, *Crossotus erlangeris* ssp. *saudicola* Téocchi, 1991, *Crossotus subocellatus* (Fairmaire, 1886) and *Sophronica talhouki* Holzschuh, 1991], 3 species are listed for the first time from Oman (*Derolus incultus* ssp. *yemenensis* Villiers, 1977, *Daramus serricornis* Fairmaire, 1892 and *Eunidia haplotrita* Aurivillius, 1911), 1 species is listed as new

for Chad (*Eunidia nebulosa* Erichson, 1843), and 1 species is listed for the first time from the United Arab Emirates (*Xystrocera dispar* Fähræus, 1872). Among all these taxa, 1 genus (*Arabogracilia* gen. nov.) and 4 species [*Arabogracilia saudita* sp. nov., *Enaretta samai* sp. nov., *Hyllisia asirica* sp. nov. and *Phytoecia (Pseudoblepisanis) arabica* sp. nov.] are described as new. The female of *Cantharoctenus filippovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1933) is described and figured for the first time.

The composition of the fauna shows a close connection with the African fauna, mainly with respect to the East African region. Only a few elements belong to the Mediterranean system.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was carried out from 2017 to 2019 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with a focus on the southwest of the country, mainly in the Asir region, but we also visited several localities in the middle of Saudi Arabia in the province of Riyadh. This information is complemented with that of the samples preserved in the Museum for Arthropods, Plant Protection Department, College of Agriculture and Food Sciences, King Saud University. Moreover, we list all the records found in the literature. The Asir region is particularly diverse in vegetation, with a wide array of habitats resulting in a high biodiversity of animals. It is closely connected with areas of Yemen and shows affinities with the fauna of Ethiopia.

The systematic order used is in accordance with that used in the Catalogue of the Palaearctic Coleoptera (Löbl & Smetana, 2010) and its most recent update (Danilevsky, 2020). The only difference is that when the genus is composed of more than one subgenus, we have listed the species belonging to the nominal subgenus before those of the other subgenera. In square brackets we mention the species removed from the list of the Saudi fauna.

The binocular microscope used to study the insects was a Wild M3, with magnifications 10x6, 10x16 and 10x40. The pictures of prepared specimens were taken using a digital camera Canon 5D Mark II, Focus Stacking with Zerene Stacker with an optical zoom Nikkor EL 75, 5.6 mm and Canon MPE-65, focus 7.1 mm.

We list the collecting data of all of the specimens preserved in the Museum of Arthropods, College of Food and Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and we report all of the bibliographical records available for the Saudi Cerambycidae. In the distribution sections the countries of Africa are mentioned from North to South.

In order to obtain freshly emerged larvae, wood samples were collected in the field and taken to the laboratory, where they were kept at room temperature until emergence. For this reason, the date of emergence in artificial conditions may not correspond to the actual collection period in the field.

The abbreviations of geographical divisions are provided as in the Catalogue of Löbl & Smetana (2010), but the Transcaucasian Republics (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia) are referred to Asia as in Danilevsky (2020).

Acronyms

CGS: Gianfranco Sama private collection, now in Rapuzzi's collection, Cialla di Prepotto, Udine, Italy.

CPR: Pierpaolo Rapuzzi private collection, Cialla di Prepotto, Udine, Italy.

KSMA: Museum of Arthropods, Plant Protection Department, College of Agriculture and Food Sciences, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

NHMUK: Natural History Museum, London, UK.

NHMP: National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.

s.l.m.: meters above sea level, in Italian.

TAXONOMIC PART

Prioninae Latreille, 1802

Prionii Latreille, 1802: 212.

Acanthophorini Thomson, 1864

Acanthophorini Thomson, 1864: 289, 473. Type genus: *Acanthophorus* Audinet-Serville, 1832.

Anthracocentrus Quentin & Villiers, 1983

Anthracocentrus Quentin & Villiers, 1983: 82. Type species: *Tithoes arabicus* Thomson, 1877 (by original designation).

Anthracocentrus arabicus (Thomson, 1877)

Tithoes arabicus Thomson, 1877: 266-267. Type locality: "Arabia: Djedda".

Acanthophorus arabicus: Villiers, 1968: 846; Holzschuh, 1979: 293; Holzschuh, 1993: 111.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Hejaz, 10.XI.1945 (D.V. Fitzgerald); Asir, Wadi Lasaba, Tchama près Qunfidha, 9.XII.1945 (D.V. Fitzgerald); Hejaz, Bureiman Camp, près Jidda, 20.X.1945 (D. V. Fitzgerald) (Villiers, 1968); Asir Mts., Straße von Abha nach Gizan, km 53, Wadi Ad Dilla, 300 s.l.m., 21.IV.1976, Wittmer & Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1979); Marsa Zubeida, Al Wadj Dhuba, 18.IX.1983, W. Büttiker; Jeddah-Taif road, km 102, 10.XII.1982, W. Büttiker; Wadi Jizan, 10.XI.1974, P.D. Manser; Hakimah, 85 s.l.m., 12-15.X.1979, W. Büttiker; Ufsan, 29.XI.1983, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1993); Asir, Al Magardah, Wadi Yabah, 19°14.911'N 41°47.255'E, 402 s.l.m., 11.X.2013, at light; Asir, Nanira, 19°34.799'N 41°39.750'E, 440 s.l.m., 3.XI.2013 (KSMA); Bahah prov., 2 km E Nawan, 117 s.l.m., 19°32'48"N 41°11'34"E, 31.III.2017,

several dead specimens under the bushes of *Tamarix* sp. [Tamaricaceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem 12.IV.2019 (CPR).

Distribution: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Lybia (NHMP). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Bahrain (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Tithoes Thomson, 1864

Tithoes Thomson, 1864: 289, 473. Type species: *Prionus maculatus* Fabricius, 1793 (by original designation).

***Tithoes confinis* (Laporte, 1840)**

Tithoes confinis Laporte, 1840: 395. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Acanthophorus confinis: Holzschuh, 1993: 111-112.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: 81 km S of Biljurshi, 2000 s.l.m., VIII.1979, G. Vogel (Holzschuh, 1993); Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.411'N 41°18.686'E, 1611 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light (KSMA); Asir Mts., Khamis Mushayt env., 600 s.l.m., 5.V.1972, J. Lorenc (Jiri Lorenc collection, Chomutov, Czech Republic).

Distribution: Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Namibia, Republic of South Africa. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Yemen (Holzschuh, 1993).

Cantharocnemini Thomson, 1861

Cantharocnemitae Thomson, 1861: 274. Type genus: *Cantharocnemis* Audinet-Serville, 1832.

Cantharocnemis Audinet-Serville, 1832

Cantharocnemis Audinet-Serville, 1832: 132. Type species: *C. spondyloides* Audinet-Serville, 1832 (by monotypy).

***Cantharocnemis spondyloides* Audinet-Serville, 1832**

Cantharocnemis spondyloides Audinet-Serville, 1832: 132. Type locality: "Sénégal".
Cantharocnemis spondyloides: Villiers, 1968: 847; Holzschuh, 1993: 114-115.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Sharb Suwaidara, 21.V.1938, H.St.J.B. Philby; "Arabia" W. Thesiger (Villiers, 1968); Fayfa, 29.IV.1982, collector not given; Jeddah, Munidatna, XI.1939, A.C. Trott; Shiara, I.1946, L.A. Tillin (Holzschuh, 1993); Srat Adibh, 25.VIII.2012; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala,

19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 22.IV.2014, at light; idem, 2.IX.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Egypt, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Republic of South Africa. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Subgenus *Paracantharocnemis* Plavilstshikov, 1933

Cantharocnemis subg. *Paracantharocnemis* Plavilstshikov, 1933: 113-118. Type species: *Cantharocnemis (Paracantharocnemis) strandi* Plavilstshikov, 1933 (by original designation).

***Cantharocnemis (Paracantharocnemis) strandi* Plavilstshikov, 1933**

Cantharocnemis (Paracantharocnemis) strandi Plavilstshikov, 1933: 113-114. Type locality: "Arabia mer.: Yemen, Sanaa" (San'a').

Cantharocnemis strandi: Holzschuh, 1979: 293; Holzschuh, 1993: 115.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: 81 km S of Biljurshi, 2000 s.l.m., VIII.1979, G. Vogel (Holzschuh, 1993); Asir Mts., Kamis-Mushayt, August 1971, *leg.* Di Lenardo (Holzschuh, 1979); Abha, Raydah, 18°11.618'N 42°24.420'E, 1772 s.l.m., 31.VII.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.411'N 41°18.686'E, 1611 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Drumont, 2004).

***Cantharoctenus* Westwood, 1866**

Cantharocnemis subg. *Cantharoctenus* Westwood, 1866: 134. Type species: *Cantharocnemis (Cantharoctenus) burchelli* Westwood, 1866 (by monotypy).

***Cantharoctenus filippovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1933)**

Figs 1-4

Cantharocnemis filippovi Plavilstshikov, 1933: 263-264. Type locality: "Yemen, Mafchak".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Bahah prov., Jabal al A'la, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, ex larva in *Grewia* sp. [Malvaceae], emerged 28.VIII-26.IX.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, ex larva in *Grewia* sp., emerged 1.XI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).



Figs 1-4. *Cantharoctenus filippovi* (Plavilstshikov, 1933). (1-2) Lectotype male, Yemen, Mafchak, Collection Plavilstshikov, Zoological Museum Moscow University, Moscow, Russia (Photos by M.L. Danilevsky). (1) Habitus. (2) Labels. (3) Male, Bahah prov., Jabal al A'la, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N, 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, ex larva *Grewia* sp., emerged 28.VIII-26.IX.2017, P. Rapuzzi *igt* (CPR). (4) Female, Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N, 41°18'15"E, 8.IV.2019, ex larva *Grewia* sp., emerged 1.XI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *igt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (type locality), Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Description of the female: The female differs from the male mainly in the antennal shape. The antennae are shorter and thinner than in the male and show only one small tooth at the apex of each segment starting from the third. The antennae in the females are made of 22 segments instead of 46 in the males. The antennae reach the base of the elytra when extended posteriorly, while they reach the apical quarter of the elytra in the males. The legs are shorter and slightly slender than in the males and they possess only few teeth on the external side of the tibiae.

Macrotomini Thomson, 1860

Macrotomini Thomson, 1860: 290, 312.

Macrotoma Audinet-Serville, 1832

Macrotoma Audinet-Serville, 1832: 1: 137. Type species: *Prionus serripes* Fabricius, 1793 (designated by Thomson, 1860).

Macrotoma palmata (Fabricius, 1793)

Prionus palmatus Fabricius, 1793: 249. Type locality: "Guinea". *Macrotoma palmata* Holzschuh, 1979: 293; Holzschuh, 1993: 111.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., über Bisha nach Kamis-Mushayt, Anfang August 1971, leg. Di Lenardo (Holzschuh, 1979; Holzschuh, 1993); Abha, 15.VII.1981 (KSMA); Asir Mts., 10.VIII.1992, J. Lorenc (Jiri Lorenc collection, Chomutov, Czech Republic); Asir Mts, 10.VII.1990 (CPR).

Distribution: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Mauritius. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Prionini Latreille, 1802

Prioniens, Prionii Latreille, 1802: 212.

Monocladum Pic, 1898

Polyarthron (subg.) *Monocladum* Pic, 1898: 27. Type species: *Prionus aegyptiacus* Guérin-Méneville, 1844 (designated by Sama, 2008: 220).

Monocladum aegyptiacus ssp. *arabicum* Villiers, 1961

Monocladum aegyptiacum ssp. *arabicum* Villiers, 1961: 449.

Type locality: "Hadramaut" (Yemen).

Monocladum aegyptiacus ssp. *arabicum*: Holzschuh, 1979: 293.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Najran, 23-24.VII.1938, H.St.J.B. Philby (Holzschuh, 1993).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Holzschuh, 1993).

Monocladum aegyptiacus ssp. *granulipenne* Holzschuh, 1993

Monocladum aegyptiacus granulipenne Holzschuh, 1993: 112-113. Nom. nov. for *Prionus unipectinatus* ssp. *arabicus* Fuchs, 1969: 381 (nec Villiers, 1961). Type locality: "Sokna (Thima), 200 s.l.m., Yemen" [junior homonym].

Monocladum aegyptiacus ssp. *aegyptiacus*: Villiers, 1968: 846; Holzschuh, 1979: 293.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Hejaz, 10.XI.1945 (D.V. Fitzgerald); Côte Ouest, près Al Lith, 6.XII.1945 (D.V. Fitzgerald); Nord Nedjed, 19.II.1946 (D. V. Fitzgerald) (Villiers, 1968); Umgeb. Riyadh, Bahara, 26.X.1976, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1979); Makkah, 6.III.1981, W. Büttiker; Wadi Ilyab, 20°07'N 40°57'E, 10-11.XI.1983, W. Büttiker; Harithi, 21°18'N 10°18'E, 1910 s.l.m., W. Büttiker; Wadi Jizan, 16.XI.1976; idem 26.X.1978, Filipponi; Husayniyah, 23°50'N 38°53'E, 23.III.1936, H.St.J.B. Philby; Hadda', 21°27'N 39°34'E, 25.XI.1938, H.St.J.B. Philby; Asir, Sabiya, 17°10'N 42°30'E, 1.XI.1946, G. Popov; idem, 8.VII.1945, A.R. Waterston; Ranya, 21°30'N 43°00'E, 23.V.1936, H.St.J.B. Philby (Holzschuh, 1993).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Holzschuh, 1993).

Polyarthron Audinet-Serville, 1832

Polyarthron Audinet-Serville, 1832: 189. Type species: *Prionus pectinicornis* Fabricius, 1795 (by monotypy).

Polyarthron philbyi Villiers, 1968

Polyarthron philbyi Villiers, 1968: 846-847. Type locality: "Arabie: Dalgan, à l'est de Quai'ia".

Polyarthron philbyi: Holzschuh, 1993: 114.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Dalgan, à l'est de Quai'ia, 18.XI.1949, H.St.J.B. Philby (holotype); Wadi Ratimah, 14.X.1977, W. Büttiker; Ummal Jamajin, 26°55'N 45°22'E, 550 s.l.m., 26-27.X.1986, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1993); Muzahimiyah, Al Khararah, 24°23'01"N 46°14'14"E,

3.X.2011, at light; idem 19.IX.2011; Rawdat Khorim, 25.IX.2012 (KSMA).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh, 1993).

Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802

Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802: 211.

Callichromatini Swainson & Shukard, 1840

Callichrominae Swainson & Shukard, 1840: 293-294. Type genus: *Callichroma* Latreille, 1817.

***Helymaeus* Thomson, 1864**

Helymaeus Thomson, 1864: 179. Type species: *Helymaeus cyanipennis* Thomson, 1864 (by original designation and monotypy).

***Helymaeus pedestris* Pascoe, 1878**

Figs 5, 6

Helymaeus pedestris Pascoe, 1878: 370. Type locality: "Yemen".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Grewia* sp. [Malvaceae], emerged 30.VI-27.VII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (type locality), Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

***Helymaeus signaticollis* Pascoe, 1878**

Fig. 7

Helymaeus signaticollis Pascoe, 1878: 370. Type locality: "Yemen".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°18.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014 (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, 1 specimen on flowers of *Acacia* sp. [Fabaceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (type locality), Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Callidiopini Lacordaire, 1869

Callidiopsides Lacordaire, 1869: 340. Type genus: *Callidiopsis* Thomson, 1864.

***Prosype* Thomson, 1864**

Prosype Thomson, 1864: 248. Type species: *Oeme filiformis* Buquet, 1859 (by original designation).

***Prosype juniperi* Holzschuh, 1993**

Prosype juniperi Holzschuh, 1993: 120-122. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Jebel Sudan nr Abha".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Jebel Suda near Abha, 9.IV.1983, emerged from *Juniperus procera* Hochst. & Endl., 1847, 31.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype); idem, emerged between 8.VII and 7.VIII.1983 (Holzschuh, 1993); Abha, Raydah, 18°11.679'N 42°23.691'E, 1851 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Rosa* sp. [Rosaceae], emerged 21.IV, 29.IV, 9.VI, 21.VII, 12.X.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva in *Juniperus procera* [Cupressaceae], emerged 5.VI.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 1-19.VI.2017; Bahah prov., Bani Hassan, 2293 s.l.m., 20°03'02"N 41°26'47"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva in *Juniperus procera*, emerged 10.VII.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Cerambycini Latreille, 1802

Cerambycini Latreille, 1802: 211. Type genus: *Cerambyx* Linné, 1758.

***Anarchambyx* Sama, 2007**

Anarchambyx Sama, 2007: 101. Type species: *A. pipposamai* Sama, 2007 (by original designation).

***Anarchambyx pipposamai* Sama, 2007**

Fig. 8

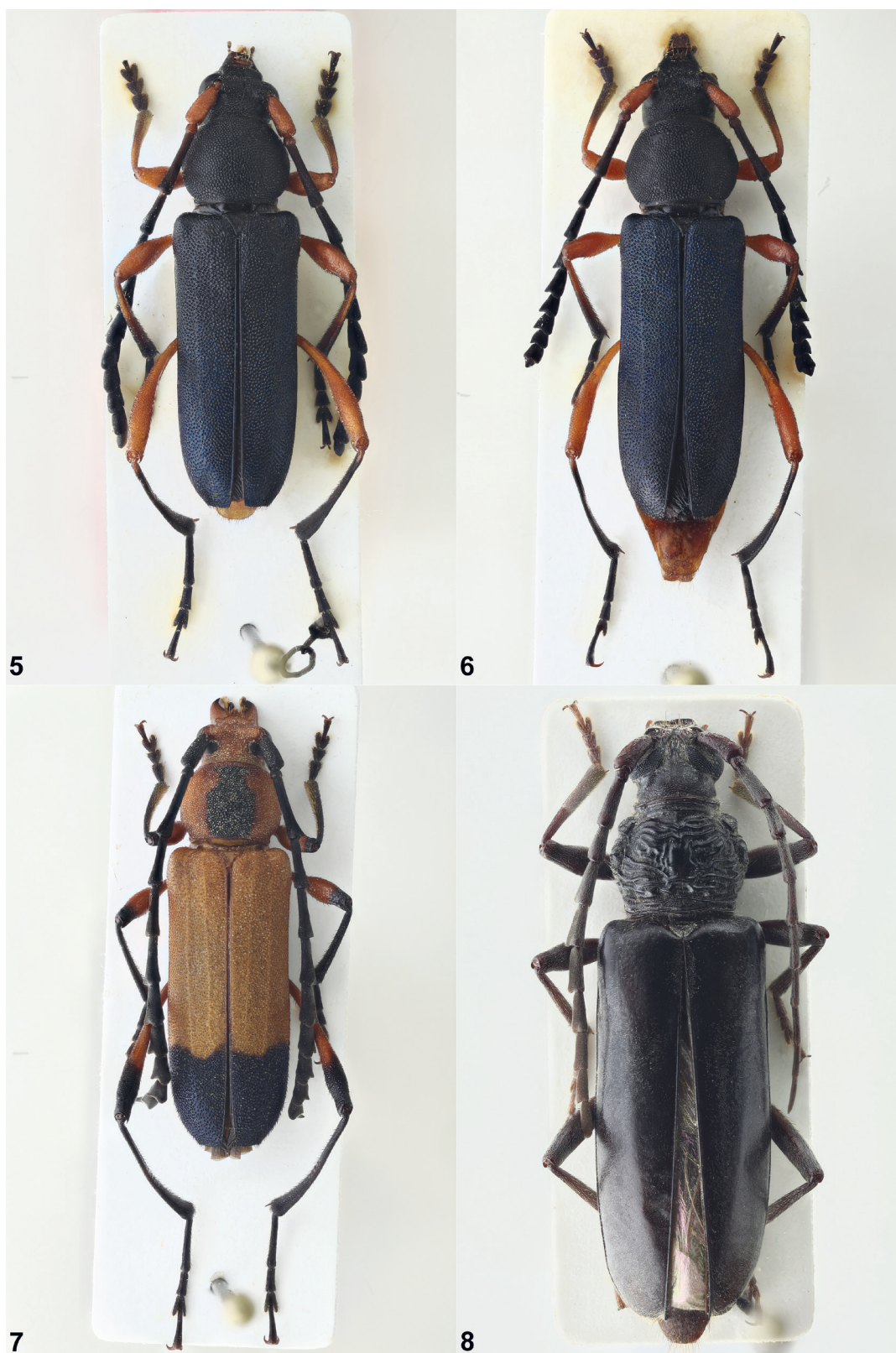
Anarchambyx pipposamai Sama, 2007: 103. Type locality: "Yemen: Mabar".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Al Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, 20°11'16"N 41°18'38"E, 1812 s.l.m., 6.IV.2019, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 25.V-25.VI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (type locality); Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

***Derolus* Gahan, 1891**

Pachydissus (*Derolus*) Gahan, 1891: 26. Type species: *D. arciferus* Gahan (original designation).



Figs 5-8. (5) *Helymaeus pedestris* Pascoe, 1874, male, Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N, 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva *Grewia* sp., emerged 30.VI-27.VII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (6) *H. pedestris* female, Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N, 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva *Grewia* sp., emerged 30.VI-27.VII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR); (7) *Helymaeus signaticollis* Pascoe, 1878, male, Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N, 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (8) *Anarchambyx pipposamai* Sama, 2007, female, Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, 20°11'16"N, 41°18'38"E, 1812 s.l.m., 6.IV.2019, ex larva *Acacia* sp., emerged 25.V-25.VI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

***Derolus asiricus* Holzschuh, 1993**

Derolus asiricus Holzschuh, 1993: 117-118. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Shaqiq Sharman".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Shaqiq Sharman, 8.IV.1983, fully developed in its pupal chamber in a dead lactiferous climber, C. Holzschuh (typ. loc.); idem, reared from larvae and emerged from 20.VII to 24.VIII.1983; Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, 27.IV.1982, collector not given; Wadi Gaanah, 13-14.II.1980, W. Büttiker; Harithi, 21°18'N 40°18'E, 18-19.IV.1985, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1993); Abha, Wadi Rida, 18°11'749"N 42°23'345"E, 1614 s.l.m., 24.II.2014, at light; Abha, Wadi Tourabah, 20°14.369'N 41°15.234'E, 1757 s.l.m., at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 21.II.2014, at light; idem, 26.IV.2014; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.884'N 42°24.435'E, 2387 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.679'N 42°23.691'E, 1851 s.l.m., 6.VI.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.766'N 42°24.315'E, 2285 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°12.265'N 42°24.744'E, 2820 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light; idem, 7.VI.2014; Abha, Raydah, 18°12.095'N 42°24.536'E, 2578 s.l.m., 6.VI.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.618'N 42°24.420'E, 1772 s.l.m., 8.VI.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.329'N 41°18.604'E, 1563 s.l.m., 27.VII.2015, at light; idem, 3.VI.2014; idem, 21.IV.2014; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.7749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 31.VII.2015, at light; idem, 4.III.2015; idem 26.IV.2014; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.710'N 41°18.267'E, 1474 s.l.m., 23.VIII.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.575'N 41°18.691'E, 1666 s.l.m., 3.VI.2015, at light; idem, 2.IX.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 5.V.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 2.IX.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.411'N 41°18.686'E, 1611 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); Abha prov., Raedah res., 2809 s.l.m., 18°21'14"N 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Euryops arabica* Steud., 1837 [Asteraceae], emerged 15.VIII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 15.IV.2017; Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, Raydah res., 18°12'14"N 42°24'43"E, 2810 s.l.m., 11.IV.2019, in pupal cell of *Dodonaea viscosa* Jaq., 1760 [Sapindaceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., wadi Mashwas, 18°10'06"N 42°22'01"E, 1289 s.l.m., 13.IV.2019, pupal cell of *Cadia purpurea* (G. Piccoli) Aiton (1789) [Fabaceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Wadi Tourabah, 1830 s.l.m., 20°11'36"N 41°17'50"E, 12.IV.2016, pupal cell on *Prunus* sp. [Rosaceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 4.XI.2016; Al Baha prov., 10 km NNW Al Makhwah, 630 s.l.m., 19°50'47"N 41°22'40"E, 31.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la,

1965 s.l.m., 19°50'32"N 41°18'42"E, 29.III.2017, adults under the bark of *Ficus* sp. [Moraceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Shada al Ala, 1692 s.l.m., 19°50'37"N 41°18'40"E, 8.IV.2019, ex larva from *Ficus* sp., P. Rapuzzi *leg.*; Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 13.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, 1632 s.l.m., 18°11'45"N 42°23'21"E, 2.IV.2017, sugar traps, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, Raydah vill. 18°11'42"N 42°23'04"E, 1572 s.l.m., 11.IV.2019, dead inside a spider net, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah, 1826 s.l.m., 20°11'01"N 41°18'42"E, 30.III.2017, in pupal cell on *Kleinia anteuphorbium* (L.) DC., 1838 [Asteraceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah, 1812 s.l.m., 20°11'16"N 41°18'38"E, 6.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, in pupal cell on *Pistacia* sp. [Anacardiaceae], 6.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem ex larva from *Pistacia* sp., emerged 19.V.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh, 1993).

***Derolus incultus* ssp. *yemenensis* Villiers, 1977**

Fig. 9

Derolus incultus ssp. *yemenensis* Villiers, 1977: 166-167. Type locality: "Nord-Yémen (Taizz)".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 13.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Yemen (type locality.); Oman, Jebel al Akhdar, N of Birkat al Mouz, 2.III.2008, ex larva from *Moringa peregrina* (Forssk., 1911) (Moringaceae), emerged 22.VII.2008, D. Gianasso *leg.* (CGS) (**new record**); Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

***Derolus martini* ssp. *hayekae* Villiers, 1968**

Derolus martini ssp. *hayekae* Villiers, 1968: 847-848. Type locality: "Yémen: Taiz".

Derolus martini ssp. *hayekae* Holzschuh, 1979: 293; Holzschuh, 1993: 117.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Taif, Ende Mai 1917, *leg.* Di Lenardo (Holzschuh, 1979); Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; idem, emerged from *Ficus* (Holzschuh, 1993); Fifa, 27.IV.1982; Asir, Muhayil, Wadi Hali, 18°30.121'N 42°02.219'E, 440 s.l.m., 11.II.2016; Jazan, Fifa, 26.III.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E,

892 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 20.IV.2014; idem, 21.IV.2014; idem, 23.IV.2014; idem, 24-25.IV.2014; idem, 23.III.2015; idem, 1.III.2015; Abha, Raydah, 18°13.347'N 42°24.133'E, 2717 s.l.m., 25.IV.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°12.265'N 42°24.744'E, 2820 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 21.IV.2014; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.329'N 41°18.604'E, 1563 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 21.IV.2014; idem, 27.VII.2014; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.710'N 41°18.267'E, 1474 s.l.m., 23.VIII.2015, at light; idem, 3.VI.2014; idem, 21.IV.2014; Abha, Raydah, 18°12.095'N 42°24.536'E, 2578 s.l.m., 6.VI.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.575'N 41°18.691'E, 1666 s.l.m., 3.VI.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.411'N 41°18.686'E, 1611 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 27.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, ex larva in *Ziziphus* sp. [Rhamnaceae], emerged 14.IV-2.VI.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha, Mekwah, Shada al Ala, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N 41°18'16"E, 29.III-1.IV.2017, sugar traps, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1965 s.l.m., 19°50'32"N 41°18'42"E, 29.III.2017, adults under the bark of *Ficus salicifolia* Vahl., 1790 [Moraceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Shada al Ala, 1692 s.l.m., 19°50'37"N 41°18'40"E, 8.IV.2019, ex larva in *Ziziphus spinachristi* (L.) Desf., 1798 [Rhamnaceae], emerged 20.VII.2019, P. Rapuzzi *leg.*; idem, ex larva from *Ficus* sp., emerged 29.VII.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah, 20°11'01"N 41°18'42"E, 1826 s.l.m., 30.III.2017, ex larva in *Kleinia anteuphorbium*, emerged 20.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Thee Ain, 759 s.l.m., 19°55'47"N 41°26'38"E, 13.IV.2016, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh, 1979), Yemen (type locality).

Derolus thesigeri Villiers, 1968

Figs 10, 11

Derolus thesigeri Villiers, 1968: 848. Type locality: "Jebel Quarra" (Saudi Arabia).

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Jebel Quarra, 2.II.1947, W. Thesiger, NHMUK (holotype); Bahah Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah, 20°11'01"N 41°18'42"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva

in *Searsia retinorrhoea* (Steud. ex Oliv.) Moffett, 2002 [Anacardiaceae], emerged 10.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 28.VIII.2017 (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Villiers, 1968).

Derolus vastus Holzschuh, 1993

Derolus vastus Holzschuh, 1993: 118-120. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Hofuf".

Derolus mauritanicus ssp. *iraniensis* Holzschuh, 1979: 293.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Umgeb. Ryadh, Wadi Hofuf, 9.III.1977 W. Büttiker (under *Derolus mauritanicus* ssp. *iraniensis* Pic, 1956 in Holzschuh, 1979); Hofuf, 150 s.l.m., 12-13.IV.1983, dead in a spider's web on the wall of a house, C. Holzschuh (holotype); Hofuf, 9.III.1977, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1993).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh, 1993).

Neoplocaederus Sama, 1991

Neoplocaederus Sama, 1991: 123. Type species: *Plocaederus cyanipennis* Thomson, 1860 (original designation).

Neoplocaederus denticornis (Fabricius, 1801)

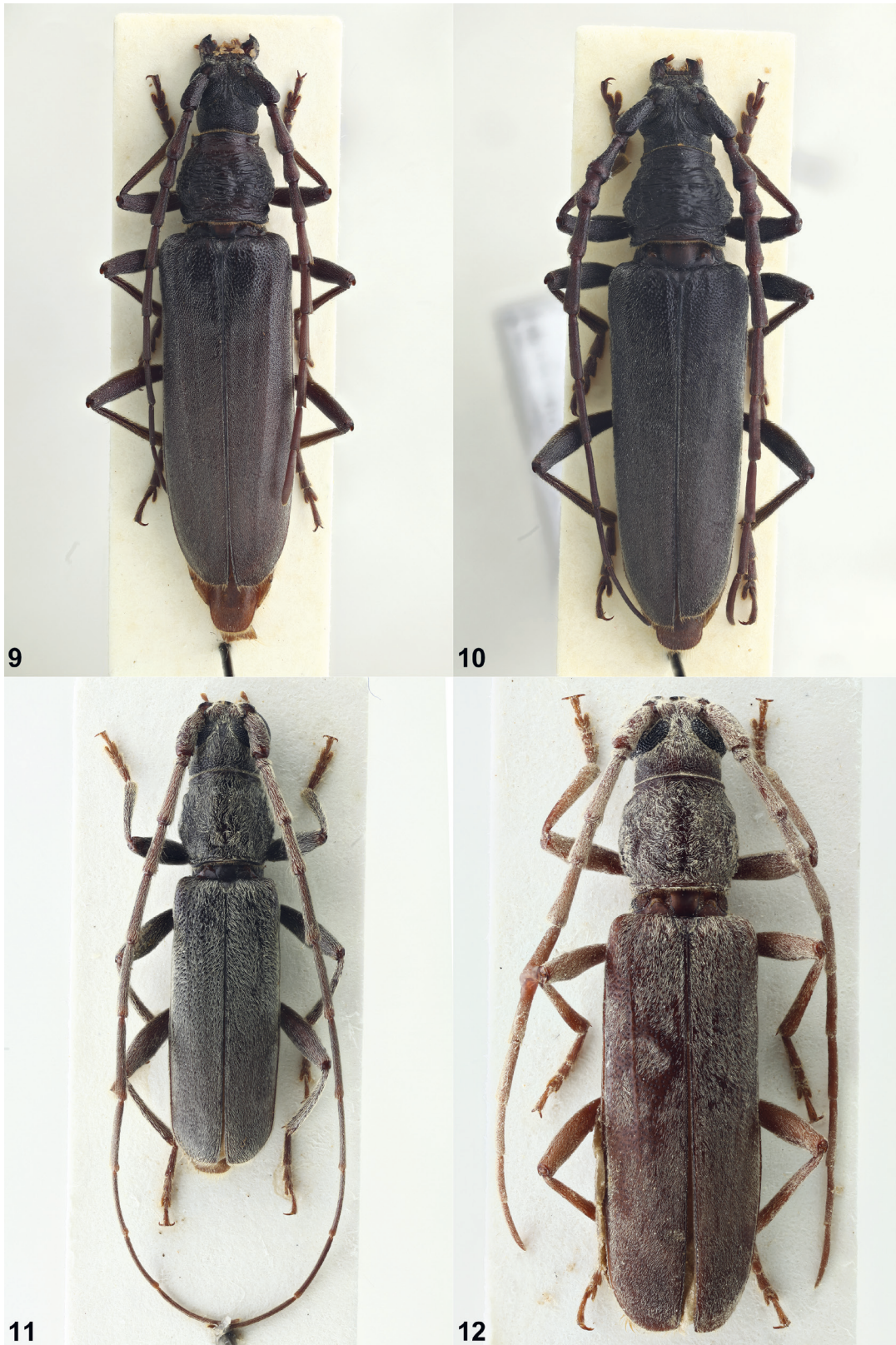
Cerambyx denticornis Fabricius, 1801: 271. Type locality: "Guinea".

Plocaederus denticornis: Villiers, 1968: 847.

Plocaederus atlanticus: Holzschuh, 1993: 117.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Dhufar, Jebel Qara, Wadi Ghet, XI.1943, D.V. Fitzgerald; près Mecca, 12.VIII.1944, A.R. Waterston (Villiers, 1968); J. Lebaba, 13.II.1985, W. Büttiker; Ad Darb, 13.II.1985, W. Büttiker; Wadi Juwa, 8.II.1986, J. Grainger; Hesua, 610 s.l.m., 27.IX.1981, W. Büttiker; Jizan, 25-26.III.1983, fully developed in cocoons in a dead *Commiphora opobalsamum* (L.) Engl., 2007 [Bursaceae] tree, emerged from 9.VII to 18.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh (under *Plocaederus atlanticus* Rungs, 1952 in Holzschuh, 1993); Abha, Raydah, 18°11.766'N 42°24.315'E, 1897 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Senegambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Republic of South Africa (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Mali (Villiers, 1962), Morocco. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Holzschuh, 1993), Oman (*Strumia et al.*, 2007).



Figs 9-12. (9) *Derolus incultus* ssp. *yemenensis* Villiers, 1977, male, Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N, 42°22'12"E, 13.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (10) *Derolus thesigeri* Villiers, 1968, female, Bahah Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah, 20°11'01"N, 41°18'42"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva *Searsia retinorrhoea*, emerged 10.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (11) *D. thesigeri* male, Bahah Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah, 20°11'01"N, 41°18'42"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva *Searsia retinorrhoea*, emerged 10.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (12) *Xenoderolus arabicus* (Villiers, 1968), male, Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N, 41°18'15"E, 8.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

***Neoplocaederus elongatulus* (Holzschuh, 1993)**

Plocaederus elongatulus Holzschuh, 1993: 117. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: 90 km SE of Khamis Mushayt".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: 90 km SE Khamis Mushayt, 25.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype) (Holzschuh, 1993); Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.710'N 41°18.267'E, 1474 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 03.VI.2014, at light; idem, 23.VIII.2014; idem, 14.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 1.III.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.329'N 41°18.604'E, 1563 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality).

Xenoderolus Sama, 2007

Xenoderolus Sama, 2007: 98. Type species: *Microderolus arabicus* Villiers, 1968 (by original designation).

***Xenoderolus arabicus* (Villiers, 1968)**

Figs 12, 13

Microderolus arabicus Villiers, 1968: 848. Type locality: "Arabie: Habarut" (Yemen).

Microderolus arabicus: Holzschuh, 1993: 120.

Xenoderolus arabicus: Sama, 2007: 98-101.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Shuqayq (NW of Jizan), 0 s.l.m., 2.IV.1983, emerged from *Acacia* 20-21.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, running very rapidly after dusk on a *Acacia* sp. branch, C. Holzschuh; Makkah (Holzschuh, 1993; Sama, 2007); Al Baha, Thee Ain, 19°55.774'N 41°28.574'E, 754 s.l.m., 10.III.2012; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 24-25.IV.2014, at light; idem, 3.VI.2014; idem, 12.XI.2015; Jazan, Fifa, 26.III.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°18.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light (KSMA); Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 28 km SSE Muhayl, 809 s.l.m., 18°17'55"N 42°07'41"E, 5.IV.2017, running on *Acacia* sp. twigs, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Abha city, 2248 s.l.m., 18°14'07"N 42°30'01"E, 11.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Makkah prov., Wadi Shoqab, 20°40'26"N 41°13'23"E, 1426 s.l.m., 5.IV.2019, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged 15.VI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (type locality), Saudi Arabia, Oman (Holzschuh, 1993).

[*Certallini* Fairmaire, 1868]

Sténopérites (Cartallites) Fairmaire, 1868: 149. Type genus: *Cartallum* Audinet-Serville, 1834.

[*Certallum* Dejean, 1821]

Certallum Dejean, 1821: 111. Type species: *Saperda ruficollis* Fabricius, 1787 (= *Cerambyx ebulinus* Linnaeus, 1767) (by monotypy).

[*Certallum thoracicum* (Sharp, 1880)]

Certallum thoracicum Sharp, 1880: 247. Type locality: "Near Jeddah" (Saudi Arabia).

Cartallum thoracicum: Holzschuh, 1993: 127.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: near Jeddah (holotype).

Distribution: Israel, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Turkey (Löbl & Smetana, 2010), Lebanon (Coquempot *et al.*, 2016). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia?

Recorded in error because the species has not been found on the Arabian Peninsula since the original description.

Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Clytaires Mulsant, 1839: 70. Type genus: *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784.

***Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863**

Chlorophorus Chevrolat, 1863: 290. Type species: *Callidium annulare* Fabricius, 1787 (by original designation).

***Chlorophorus capensis* (Laporte & Gory, 1841)**

Clytus capensis Laporte & Gory, 1841: 95. Type locality: "Cap de Bonne-Espérance" (Republic of South Africa).

Chlorophorus capensis: Holzschuh, 1993: 127.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: 90 km SE Khamis Mushayt, 25.III.1983, ex larva from *Ficus* sp., emerged 16.VII and 30.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh, 1993); Baha, Aldawood, 18.VI.2003, ex larva in *Acacia* sp. (KSMA); Bahah prov., Bani Hassan, 2293 s.l.m., 20°03'02"N 41°26'47"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 28.VII.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Republic of South Africa (type locality), Rwanda (Duffy, 1955). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh, 1993).

Graciliini Mulsant, 1839

Graciliares Mulsant, 1839: 99. Type genus: *Gracilia* Audinet-Serville, 1834.

***Arabogracilia* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Arabogracilia saudita* sp. nov.

Diagnosis: The new genus is very similar to the cosmopolitan genus *Gracilia* Audinet-Serville, 1834, with which it notably shares a small body size, the sharpness of the mandibles and the general aspect. However, these two taxa differ in the shape of the eyes, which consist in two lobes connected by a single row of ommatidia in *Gracilia*, while these lobes are connected by several rows of ommatidia in the new genus.

Etymology: The name of the new genus is composed of the words Arabo (from the Arabian peninsula) and Gracilia (in reference to the affinity with this genus).

Description: Male. Small, head and pronotum deeply punctate. Mandibles short, curved toward apex with small subbasal tooth on inner side. Frons large, flat. Eyes complete, not divided. Antennae long and slender, exceeding the apex of elytra when extended posteriorly; third segment shorter than fourth, and 3 times longer than second; segments third to sixth with few erect black apical bristles. Pronotum about twice longer than large, constricted at base and densely punctured; sides regularly rounded. Elytra parallel-sided, slightly constricted before middle; shoulders slightly rounded; disc shallowly depressed longitudinally beside slightly raised suture; pubescence short and dense, consisting of golden recumbent bristles, that pubescence denser at base; presence of several big and deep punctures from where very long erect black setae originate. Legs slender, with femora enlarged in apical half, notably on forelegs; tibiae thin and straight.

Female. Similar to male, but differing as follows: antennae shorter, reaching apex of elytra when extended posteriorly; elytra slightly enlarged toward apex, with very long and sparse erect black setae; golden elytral pubescence less dense, nearly absent toward apex; femora less clavate and legs slightly shorter.

Discussion: After thorough investigations in the field, we were not able to find the type species elsewhere than the type locality, where, however, it was quite abundant in an area limited to only a few square meters. It would be interesting to investigate other areas in SW Saudi Arabia to better assess the range of this taxon.

***Arabogracilia saudita* sp. nov.**

Figs 14-16

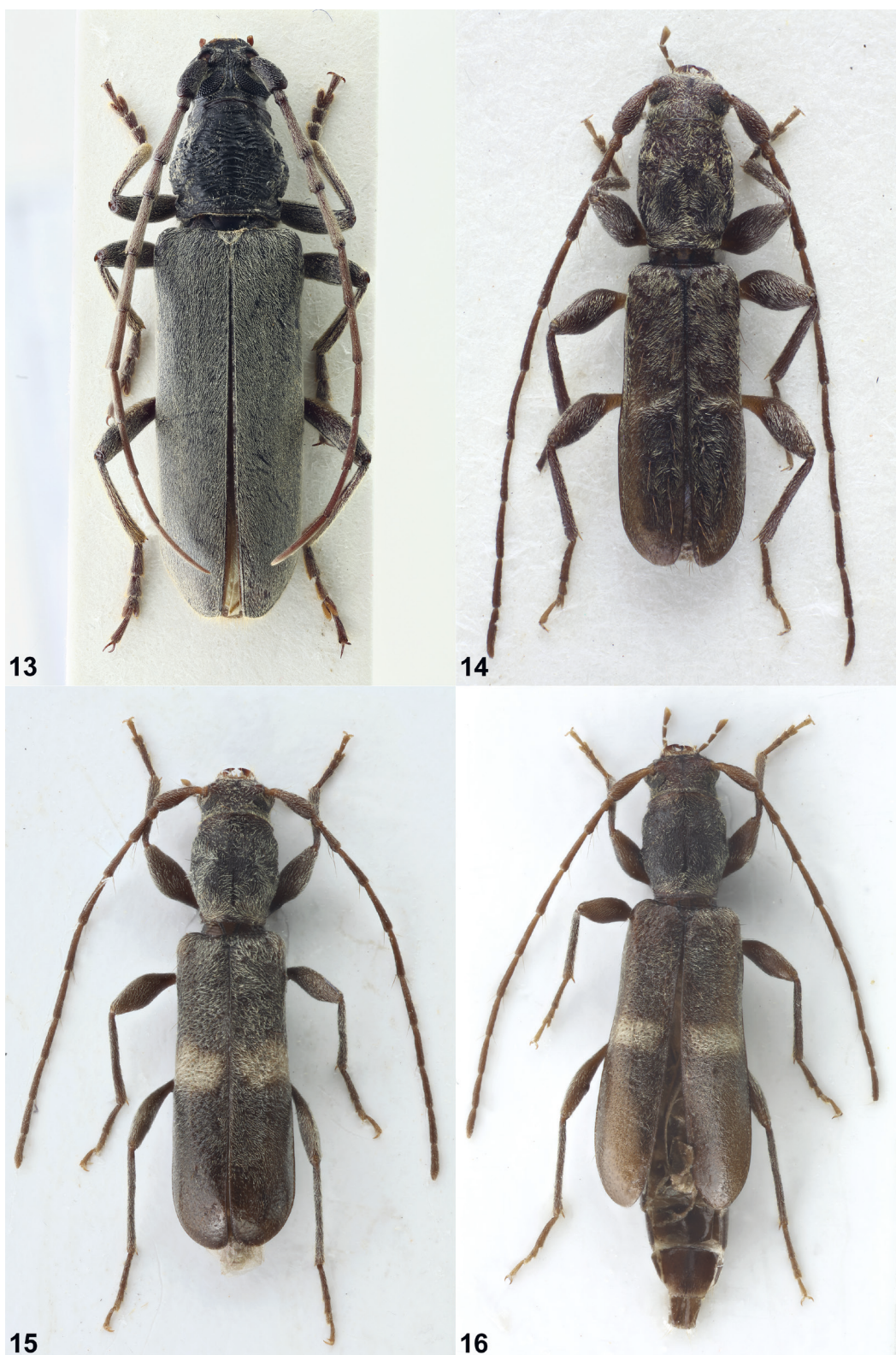
Material examined: Holotype ♂: Saudi Arabia: Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N

42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*, ex larva from *Dodonaea viscosa*, emerged 12.II.2017 (KSMA); Allotype ♀: Saudi Arabia: Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*, ex larva from *Rosa cf abyssinica* R. Br., 1814, emerged 04.XII.2016 (CPR); Paratypes 3♀: Saudi Arabia: Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR); 4♂ and 3♀: idem, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged from 23.VI to 24.XI.2016 (CPR); 32♂ and 20♀: idem, ex larva in *Rosa cf abyssinica*, emerged from 29.XII.2016 to 1.V.2017 (CPR); 67♂ and 83♀: idem, ex larva in *Dodonaea viscosa*, emerged from 08.V.2016 to 17.IV.2017 (CPR, KSMA); 3♂: Saudi Arabia: Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2810 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N 42°24'43"E, 02.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR); 33♂ and 22♀: idem, ex larva in *Dodonaea viscosa*, emerged 20.IV.2017 (CPR); 13♂ and 9♀: idem, ex larva in *Rosa cf abyssinica*, emerged 27.IV.2017 (CPR); 45♂ and 60♀: idem, emerged 1.V-15.VI.2019; 1♀ Saudi Arabia: Jebel Soudah, Raydah reserve, 18°11'41"N 42°24'18"E, 2255 s.l.m., 11.IV.2019, in pupal cell of *Abutilon bidentatum* A. Ric., 1847 [Malvaceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Diagnosis: The new species is similar to the related *Gracilia minuta*. It is easy to distinguish according to the characters used to separate the new genus. The type series shows a variability in terms of size and color. In fact, the length is from 2 to 7 mm and the transversal band in the middle of the elytra is variable in terms of width as sometimes it is very thin and sometimes very wide; only rarely it is totally missing. The ground color is from light brown to dark brown.

Etymology: The name *saudita* is derived from Saudi Arabia.

Description: Length 5.5 mm., width 1.0 mm (holotype); length 2.0-6.5 mm (males), 3.0-7.0 mm (females). Dark pitch coloured except for a lighter transverse elytral stripe; apex of femora and antennae yellowish. Head small, with punctuation consisting of dense and small punctures; pubescence generally dense, consisting of short, recumbent golden bristles, becoming denser near mandibles and around eyes; frons transverse, with small medial depression between antennal tubercles. Antennae slender, consisting of eleven segments covered with short, coricate, golden hairs; first three segments entirely yellowish; basal portion of segments four to six dark brown; presence of several long erect black apical setae on each antennomere, those setae denser on first three segments. Pronotum long, twice longer than large, constricted near base, with sides curved, lacking any prominence; with two small flat callosities at basal quarter of disc; punctuation fine and dense, with short but distinctly less punctate medial line; surface uniformly covered with dense coricate golden bristles hiding background color.



Figs 13-16. (13) *Xenoderolus arabicus* (Villiers, 1968), female, Makkah prov., Wadi Shoqab, 20°40'26"N, 41°13'23"E, 1426 s.l.m., 5.IV.2019, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged 15.VI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (14) *Arabogracilia saudita* sp. nov., paratype male, Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N, 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Dodonaea viscosa*, emerged from 8.V.2016 to 17.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (15) *A. saudita* paratype male, Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N, 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Dodonaea viscosa*, emerged from 8.V.2016 to 17.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (16) *A. saudita* paratype female, Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N, 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Dodonaea viscosa*, emerged from 8.V.2016 to 17.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Scutellum glabrous, thin and long, rounded toward apex. Elytra parallel-sided, slightly constricted at middle; apex rounded; disc dark brown, divided transversely by yellowish stripe; punctation fine, denser near base and sparser toward apex; disc covered with golden coricate short bristles; with several much larger and deeper punctures from which originate long and stout black erect setae. Legs long, covered with dense golden pubescence; femora swollen subapically, especially fore femora; base of femora lighter in colour, yellowish; tibiae and tarsi slender.

Female: Similar to male, but body golden pubescence sparser; antennae shorter, reaching only elytral apex when extended posteriorly; elytra enlarged toward apex; elytral sculpture sparser and shallower; legs slender with femura less swollen.

Distribution: The new species is known only from a few places in the Raydah reserve (Abha province, Saudi Arabia).

Remarks: In both sexes the background colouration can be more or less light and the yellow elytral transverse stripe can be interrupted near the suture and reduced to a thin yellow line, or even totally missing (only in a few specimens).

Biology: *Arabogracilia saudita* sp. nov. seems quite polyphagous as it was reared from different plants belonging to different groups: *Rosa* cf. *abyssinica* (R. Br. ex Lindl., 1820) (Rosaceae), *Dodonaea viscosa* (L.) (Sapindaceae) and *Acacia* sp. (Fabaceae). A few specimens were collected running on small dry branches of their host. The larvae start feeding under the bark of small to medium sized twigs of (from 0.5 cm to 3 cm in diameter), and just before pupation they enter the wood where they prepare a pupal cell, which is oval. The adults run very fast on the dry twigs and suddenly stop for a while with the antennae oriented forward, as do *Gracilia minuta* (Fabricius, 1781).

Hesperophanini Mulsant, 1839

Hesperophaninae Mulsant, 1839: 61. Type genus: *Hesperophanes* Mulsant, 1839.

Jebusaea Reiche, 1878

Jebusaea Reiche, 1878: CLIII-CLIV. Type species: *Jebusaea hammerschmidti* Reiche, 1878 (by monotypy).

Jebusaea hammerschmidti Reiche, 1878

Jebusaea hammerschmidti Reiche, 1878: CLIV. Type locality: "Palaestine: Jaffa" (Israel).

Jebusaea hammerschmidti: Holzschuh, 1993: 116; Hamadttu & Maged, 2016: 55-65.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Hofuf, 23.V., 6, 10 and 26.VI.1978, W. Büttiker; Al Khobar,

5.VI.1982, E. Heiss; Eastern Province, Udhaitiyah Camp, 6.VI.1982, D.A. Pitcher; Qatif, 14-15.IV.1983, very many larvae in bark (frond pads) of living date palms [*Phoenix dactylifera* L., 1753, Arecaceae], but only a few successfully reared to pupae, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh, 1993); King Faisal University Research Station, Date Palm Research Center of Excellence experimentation blocks, 25°16'24.37"N 49°42'27.82"E, 151 s.l.m. X.2011-XII.2015 (Hamadttu & Maged, 2016); Ryadh, Dareb; Hofuf, 25.VI.1982; Al Waseel, 8.XII.2012; Wasiel, 45 km W of Riyadh, Tadamon Co farm, 31.V.2008, at light; Al Jouf, Sakaka, Hamadan Al Faleh, 26.V.2018, 29°58.07'N 40°08.08'E, 597 m (KSMA); Al Khobar, 5.VI.1982, E. Heiss (CPR; CGS); Hofuf, 23.V., 6, 10 and 26.VI.1978, W. Büttiker (CGS).

Distribution: Iran, Irak, Israel. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh, 1993), United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman (Danilevsky, 2020).

Zoodes Pascoe, 1867

Zoodes Pascoe, 1867: 319. Type species: *Stromatium maculatum* White, 1855 (by original designation).

Zoodes liturifer (Walker, 1871)

Hesperophanes liturifer Walker, 1871: 18. Type locality: "Harkeko" (Sudan, Red Sea).

Zoodes liturifer: Shalaby, 1961: 221; Holzschuh, 1993: 116.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Djedda, 19.IV.1956 (Shalaby, 1961); Jizan, at light, 25-26.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; Asir, Sabiya, 17°10'N 42°30'E, 1.XII.1946 (Holzschuh, 1993); "Saudi Arabia"; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°18.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 24.VIII.2014, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Republic of South Africa. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Daramina Sama, 2008

Hesperophanini (Daramina) Sama, 2008: 224. Type genus: *Daramus* Fairmaire, 1892.

Daramus Fairmaire, 1892

Daramus Fairmaire, 1892: 121. Type species: *Daramus serricornis* Fairmaire (by monotypy).

Daramus serricornis Fairmaire, 1892

Daramus serricornis Fairmaire, 1892, 11: 121. Type locality: "Obock" (Djibouti).

Daramus serricornis: Lepesme, 1948: 256.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Najran (Lepesme, 1948); Al Baha prov., Wadi Thee Ain, 759 s.l.m., 19°55'47"N 41°26'38"E, 13.IV.2016, 1 dead specimen in pupal cell on *Acacia* sp., P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR); Asir prov., 14 km N Khamis Mushait, Wadi Ibn Hashbal, 1926 s.l.m., 18°27'34"N 42°42'53"E, 2.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 31.XII.2018, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR); Asir prov., 2 km N of Habel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 05.I.2019 (CPR).

Distribution: Egypt, Senegal, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015; Danilevsky, 2020).

Lygrini Sama, 2008

Lygrini Sama, 2008: 222. Type genus: *Lygrus* Fåhræus, 1872.

Note: The tribe name should be Lygrini and not Pelossini as stated by Tavakilian (2013) (Sama, 2023: 114-115).

Pelossus Thomson, 1864

Pelossus Thomson, 1864: 222. Type species: *Corethrogastrer ruber* Thomson, 1858 (by original designation).

Pelossus longicornis (Pic, 1895)

Digonium longicorne Pic, 1895: 77. Type locality: "Arabie".

Lygrus longicorne: Holzschuh, 1993: 115-116.

Pelossus longicornis: Yokoi *et al.*, 2016: 230.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Wadi Jizl, 26°42'N 37°15'E, 1000 s.l.m., 13-14.XI.1984, W. Büttiker; Harithi, 21°18'N 40°18'E, 1910 s.l.m., 10-11.V.1984, W. Büttiker; Makkah 21°06'N 40°24'E, 1730 s.l.m., 22-24.VIII.1985, W. Büttiker; Asir Mts., Wadi Qust (SE of Taif), 1400 s.l.m., 6.IV.1983, emerged ex *Acacia* sp., 4.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh; An Naamah, 20°15'N 41°16'E, 2100 s.l.m., 31.VIII.1984, W. Büttiker; Asir Mts., Shaiq Shamran (between Taif and Abha), 8.IV.1983, emerged ex unknown host, 1.VI.1985, C. Holzschuh; Jebel Beles (Baha), 19°48'N 41°50'E, 2070 s.l.m., 19.X.1984, W. Büttiker; Asir Mts., An Namas (between Taif and Abha), 2400 s.l.m., 8.IV.1983, emerged ex *Acacia* sp. between 17.IV and 1.VI.1983, C. Holzschuh; Namas, 2380 s.l.m., 15.IV.1980, W. Büttiker; idem, G. Vogl; idem, 17.IV.1980, W. Büttiker; idem, 18-19.IX.1980, W. Büttiker; Asir Nat. Park, Abha, 7.VI.1982; idem, at light, 9.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh; Asir Mts, 85 km W of Najran, 10.IV.1983, emerged ex *Acacia* 4.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh; Asir Mts. Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; idem, emerged ex *Acacia* sp. between 12.IV and 11.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh; idem, emerged

ex *Ficus salicifolia*, C. Holzschuh; Jizan, 25-26. III.1983, emerged ex *Acacia* 7.VIII. and 11.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh; Bani Rizam, 12.IV.1980, W. Büttiker; Ash Sharayi, 42 km before Zahran, 24.IX.1978, W. Büttiker; Al Dalhan, near Ash Sharayi, 19-20.IX.1980, W. Büttiker; Riyadh, 23.V.1980, W. Büttiker; 28 km SSE of Athnen, 2390 s.l.m., 5-6.X.1980, Büttiker; An Nimas, 2450 s.l.m., 4.IV.1980, K.M. Guichard (Holzschuh, 1993); Asir Mts., An Namas (Yokoi *et al.*, 2016); Taif, Al Wesam distr., 21°12'17"N 40°20'43"E; Taif, 9.IV.2003, ex larva in *Acacia* sp.; An Namar, 8.IV.1983; Asir, Al Magardah, W. Yabah, 402 s.l.m., 19°14.911'N 41°47.255'E 11.X.2013, at light; Baha, Station Shabreqah, 2267 s.l.m., 20°08.034'N 41°23.598'E; Mandaq, Wadhi Tourbah, 19°55.774'N 41°26.574'E, III.2012, at light; Fifa, 1.IV.1983; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 15.II.2014; idem, 23.VIII.2014; idem, 12.XI.2015; idem, 14.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.575'N 41°18.891'E, 1666 s.l.m., 15.II.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, Housing, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 5.VI.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, Housing, 18°13.347'N 42°24.133'E, 892 s.l.m., 5.VI.2014, at light; Abha, Reydah, 18°11.766'N 42°24.315'E, 2285 s.l.m., 18.XI.2015, at light; idem, 26.IV.2014; idem, 6.VI.2014; idem, 31.VI.2015; Abha, Raydah, 18°12.095'N 42°24.536'E, 2578 s.l.m., 27.IV.2014, at light; idem, 20.X.2014; idem, 26.VIII.2014; idem, 5.IX.2015; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.695'N 42°23.818'E, 1897 s.l.m., 6.VI.2014, at light; idem, 26.VIII.2014; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.884'N 42°24.435'E, 2387 s.l.m., 26.II.2014, at light; idem, 3.II.2014; idem, II.2014; idem, 7.VI.2014; idem, 20.X.2014; idem, 4.III.2015; idem, 8.V.2015; Abha, Reydah housing, 19°50.411'N 41°18.686'E, 2717 s.l.m., 8.V.2014, at light; Abha, Reydah, 18°11.749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 26.VIII.2014, at light; idem, 7.VI.2014; Abha, Reydah, 18°12.315'N 42°24.607'E, 2761 s.l.m., 26.VIII.2015, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°12.265'N 42°24.744'E, 2820 s.l.m., 4.III.2015, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.679'N 42°23.691'E, 1851 s.l.m., 6.VI.2014, at light (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Al Qissaimah, 2156 s.l.m., 20°18'30"N 41°20'02"E, 12.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 11-30.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 1.VII.2016; idem, emerged 1-28. VIII.2016; 2-25.IX.2016; idem, emerged 2.XI.2016; idem, emerged 4.XII.2016; Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N 42°24'43"E, 15.IV-18.V.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 17-28.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, 2-23.VI.2016; idem, emerged 29.VII.2016; idem, emerged 12-22.VIII.2016; idem, emerged 11-25.IX.2016; idem, emerged 12-21.X.2016; idem, emerged 8.XI.2016; idem, emerged 4.XII.2016; idem, emerged, 18.II.2017; Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, Raydah res., 18°11'41"N 42°24'16"E, 2255 s.l.m., ex pupa *Ficus* sp., 11.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged 21.III.2020, P.

Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 28.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 20.IX.2016; idem, emerged 12.X.2016; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1246 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 29.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1695 s.l.m., 19°50'32"N 41°18'42"E, 29.III.2017, ex larva in *Ficus palmata* Forssk., 1775 [Moraceae], emerged 27.VI.2018, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Shada al Ala, 1692 s.l.m., 19°50'37"N 41°18'40"E, 8.IV.2019, ex larva from *Ficus* sp., P. Rapuzzi *leg.*; Al Baha prov., Bani Hassan, 2258 s.l.m., 20°03'00"N 41°22'14"E, 12.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 14-16.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 2-21.VI.2016; idem, emerged 13.VII.2016; idem, emerged 7.VIII.2016; idem, emerged 25.IX.2016; idem, emerged 12.X.2016; idem, emerged 14.XI.2016; Bahah prov., Bani Hassan, 2293 s.l.m., 20°03'02"N 41°26'47"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 3.V.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 28.VII.2017; Al Baha prov., Raghadan forest, 2236 s.l.m., 20°01'07"N 41°26'53"E, 13.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 4-8.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 19-29.VII.2016; idem, emerged 18.VIII-3.IX.2016; idem, emerged 12.X.2016; Al Baha prov., Wadi Tourabah, 1830 s.l.m., 20°11'36"N 41°17'50"E, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 2.IX.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 14 km N Khamis Mushait, Wadi Ibn Hashbal, 1926 s.l.m., 18°27'34"N 42°42'53"E, 2.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Bani Hassan, 2293 s.l.m., 20°03'02"N 41°26'47"E, 30.III.2017, in pupal cell on *Acacia* sp., P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 3.V.2017; Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah, 20°11'01"N 41°18'42"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva in *Pistacia* sp., emerged 6.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, 1632 s.l.m., 18°11'45"N 42°23'21"E, 12.IV.2017, ex larva in *Pistacia* sp., emerged 6.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 1.IX.2017; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1965 s.l.m., 19°50'32"N 41°18'42"E, 29.III.2017, ex larva in *Ficus palmata*, emerged, 10.VII.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 10.X.2017; idem, emerged 11-28.XI.2017; idem, emerged 15.XII.2017; Ryadh prov., Wadi Haysaha, 790 s.l.m., 24°55'22"N 46°12'15"E, 8.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 3.IX.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, 20°11'16"N 41°18'38"E, 1812 s.l.m., 6.IV.2019, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 25.V-25.VI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman (Danilevsky, 2012).

Nathriini Linsley, 1963

Nathriini Linsley, 1963: 152. Type genus: *Nathrius* Brèthes, 1916.

Mourgliana Holzschuh, 1993

Mourgliana Holzschuh, 1993: 125. Type species: *Mourgliana conspicua* Holzschuh, 1993 (by original designation and monotypy).

Mourgliana conspicua Holzschuh, 1993

Mourgliana conspicua Holzschuh, 1993: 125-126. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Fayfa".

Mourgliana conspicua: El-Hawagry *et al.*, 2013: 28.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype); Wadi Dhiyan, 19°50'N 41°28'E, 1050 s.l.m., 13.IX.1983, W. Büttiker; Wadi Dhiyan, 19°48'N 41°36'E, 830 s.l.m., W. Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1993); Al-Baha, Dhee Ain, May (El-Hawagry *et al.*, 2013); Al Shefie road, Whadi Thee Ghazal, 21°05'28"N 40°21'04"E, 31.V.2011; Abha-Khamus road, Madina senaeva, 18°14'19"N 42°34'14.5"E, 2147 s.l.m., 28.IV.2011; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 23.VIII.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 12.IX.2014, at light; idem, 2.III.2015; idem, 12.XI.2015 (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 20.X.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Wadi Tourabah, 1830 s.l.m., 20°11'36"N 41°17'50"E, 12.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 11.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 15.V.2017; Asir prov., 14 km N Khamis Mushait, Wadi Ibn Hashbal, 1926 s.l.m., 18°27'34"N 42°42'53"E, 2.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov.: Wadi Ksan, 3 km N of Hubeil, 18°08'57"N 43°13'56"E, 462 s.l.m., at light, 12.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality).

Obrini Mulsant, 1839

Obrinares Mulsant, 1839: 95. Type genus: *Obrium* Dejean, 1821.

Iranobrium Villiers, 1967

Iranobrium Villiers, 1967: 338. Type species: *Iranobrium davatchii* Villiers, 1967 (by monotypy and original designation).

***Iranobrium brancuccii* Holzschuh, 1993**

Iranobrium brancuccii Holzschuh, 1993: 122-123. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Fayfa".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype) (Holzschuh, 1993).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality), Oman, Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

***Iranobrium buettikeri* Holzschuh, 1993**

Iranobrium buettikeri Holzschuh, 1993: 123-124. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Shawaq (on the plain SE of Jeddah)".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Shawaq (on the plain SE of Jeddah) at light, 5.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype); Wadi Qarma, 19°32'N 40°58'E, 14.II.1937, H.St.J.B. Philby (Holzschuh, 1993); Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°18.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light (KSMA); Asir prov., 6 km S of Ainah, 200 s.l.m., 17°55'28"N 42°15'20"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality), United Arab Emirates (Danilevsky, 2012), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Ossibia Pascoe, 1867

Ossibia Pascoe, 1867: 311. Type species: *Obrium fuscatus* Dejean, 1837 (nomen nudum = *Obrium fuscatum* Chevrolat, 1856) (by original designation).

***Ossibia picata* Holzschuh, 1993**

Ossibia picata Holzschuh, 1993: 124-125. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts.: Wadi Shuqub (SE Taif)".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Wadi Shuqub (SE Taif), 7.IV.1983, emerged from unidentified dry twigs 11.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype) (Holzschuh, 1993); Abha, Raydah, 18°11.766'N 42°24.315'E, 2285 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light; idem, 31.VII.2014; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.695'N 42°23.818'E, 2285 s.l.m., 6.VI.2014, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°12.095'N 42°24.536'E, 2578 s.l.m., 5.IX.2015, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.766'N 42°24.315'E, 1897 s.l.m., 31.VII.2015, at light; Abha,

Raydah, 18°11.679'N 42°23.691'E, 1851 s.l.m., 31.VII.2015, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.618'N 42°24.420'E, 1772 s.l.m., 31.VII.2015, at light; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 27.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); Al Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, 20°11'16"N 41°18'38"E, 1812 s.l.m., 6.IV.2019, ex larva in *Pistacia* sp., emerged 22.VI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality).

Yemenobrium Adlbauer, 2005

Yemenobrium Adlbauer, 2005: 1008. Type species: *Yemenobrium velutinum* Adlbauer, 2005 (by original designation).

***Yemenobrium velutinum* Adlbauer, 2005**

Figs 17-18

Yemenobrium velutinum Adlbauer, 2005: 1008. Type locality: "Yemen, Sana'a – Haddah (15°17'24"N 44°09'59"E)".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, Raydah reserve, 18°11'41"N 42°24'18"E, 2255 s.l.m., 11.IV.2019, in pupal cell ex *Abutilon bidentatum*, G. Magnani *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, ex larva from *Ficus* sp., emerged 20.IV.2021, G. Magnani *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (type locality); Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

***Phoracanthini* Newman, 1840**

Phoracanthidae Newman, 1840: 2. Type genus: *Phoracantha*, Newman, 1840.

***Phoracantha* Newman, 1840**

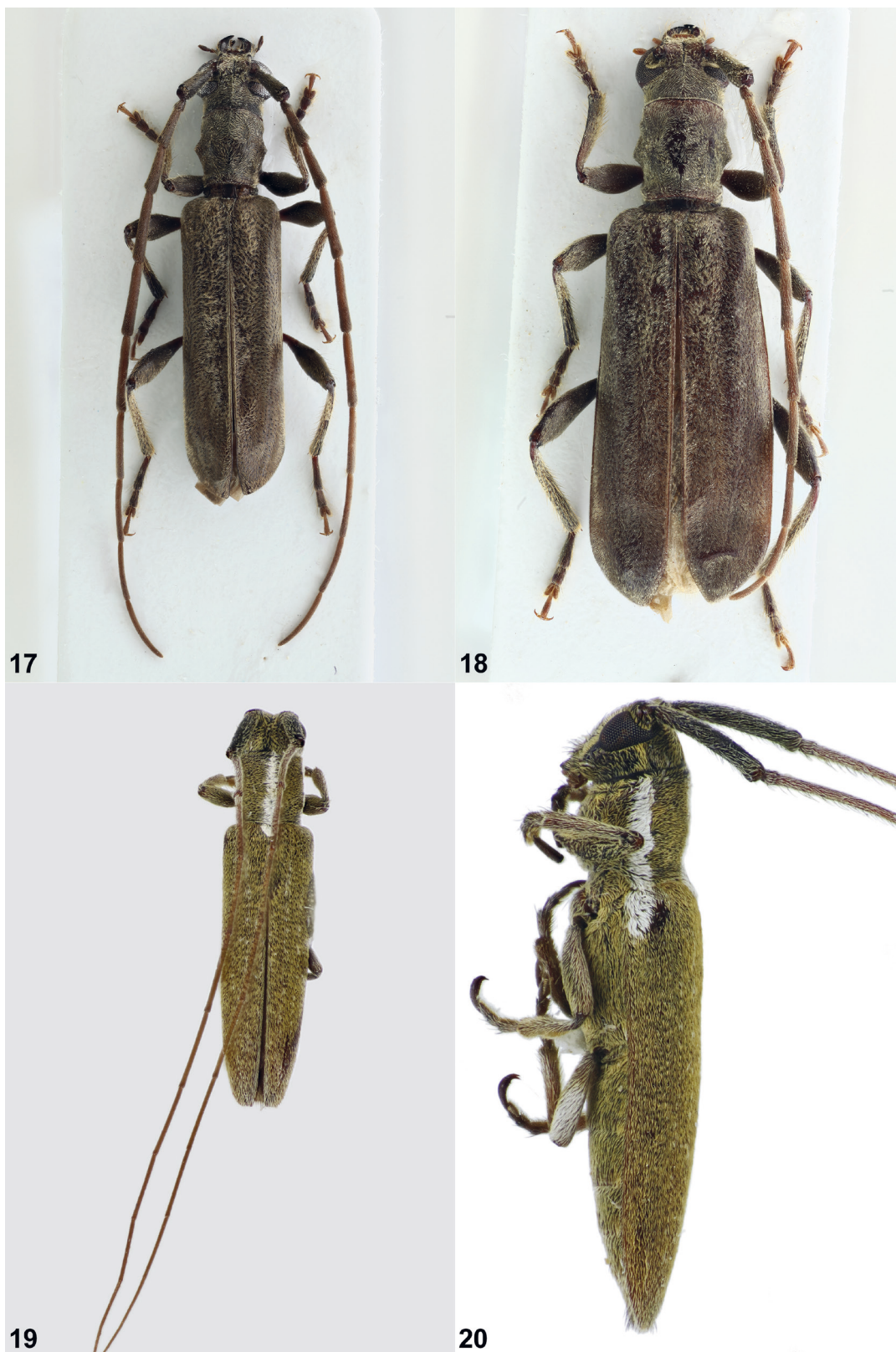
Phoracantha Newman, 1840: 19. Type species: *Phoracantha synonyma* Newman, 1840 (designated by Thomson, 1864).

***Phoracantha semipunctata* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Stenocorus semipunctatus Fabricius, 1775: 180. Type locality: "Nova Hollandia" (Australia).

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Al Baha (KSMA).

Distribution: Described from Australia. Introduced all over the World: New Zealand, Republic of South Africa, Algeria, Egypt, Mauritius, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Tunisia, Zambia, Argentina, Uruguay,



Figs 17-20. (17) *Yemenobrium velutinum* Adlbauer, 2005, male, Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, Raydah reserve, 18°11'41"N, 42°24'18"E, 2255 s.l.m., 11.IV.2019, in pupal cell ex *Abutilon bidentatum*, G. Magnani *lgt* (CPR). (18) *Y. velutinum* female, Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N, 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, ex larva from *Ficus* sp., emerged 20.IV.2021, G. Magnani *lgt* (CPR). (19) *Hyllisia asirica* sp. nov., holotype male, dorsal view, Al Bahah, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.575'N, 41°18.691'E, 1666 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light (KSMA). (20) *H. asirica*, holotype male, lateral view (KSMA).

Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, USA, Mexico, Israel, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Turkey (Martins & Galileo, 2006), Cyprus (Martines M., 1983), Papua New Guinea (Wang, 1995), Zimbabwe, Lesotho (Adlbauer, 2001), Malta (Mifsud, 2002), Lybia (Sama *et al.*, 2005), Greece (Berger, 2005), Cuba (Grillo & Fernandez, 2007), Argentina (Di Iorio, 2007), Syria (Ali & Rapuzzi, 2016), Lebanon (Coquemot *et al.*, 2016), Reunion Island (Parnaudeau, 2016). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Xystrocerini Blanchard, 1845

Xystroceritae Blanchard, 1845: 147. Type genus: *Xystrocera* Audinet-Serville, 1834.

***Xystrocera* Audinet-Serville, 1834**

Xystrocera Audinet-Serville, 1834: 69. Type species: *Cerambyx globosus* Olivier (designated by Thomson, 1864).

***Xystrocera dispar* Fährœus, 1872**

Xystrocera dispar Fährœus, 1872: 49. Type locality: "Caffrariae" (Republic of South Africa).

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, 3.X.1984, collector not given; Jizan, 21.XI.1981, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Jazan, Fifa 26.III.2011, at light.; Al Majardah, Talooth, Al Mandhar, Wadi Baqrah, 18°55.642'N 42°02.829'E 587 s.l.m., 31.V.2012, sweeping; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 14.XI.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 3.XI.2015, at light; idem, 13.XI.2015; idem, 14.XI.2015; idem, 15.XI.2015; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.766'N 42°24.315'E, 1897 s.l.m., 20.X.2014, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Burkina Faso, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Republic of South Africa. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Yemen (Jabal Bura, NEE Al Hudaydah, 14°52'N 43°24'E, 261-600 s.l.m., 11.IV.2007, S. Kadlec *lgt*) (NHMP) (**new record**); United Arab Emirates (Fujairah, 20-27.VI.2006, CGS) (**new record**).

Lamiinae Latreille, 1825

Lamiinae Latreille, 1825: 401.

Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839

Agapanthaires Mulsant, 1839: 165, 172. Type genus: *Agapanthia* Audinet-Serville, 1835.

***Hyllisia* Pascoe, 1864**

Hyllisia Pascoe, 1864: 285. Type species: *Hyllisia stenideoides* Pascoe, 1864 (by monotypy).

***Hyllisia asirica* sp. nov.**

Figs 19, 20

Material examined: Holotype ♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.575'N 41°18.691'E, 1666 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light (KSMA); **Paratypes.** 1♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.329'N 41°18.604'E, 1563 s.l.m., 23.VIII.2014, at light (KSMA); 1♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Abha, Raydah, 18°11.749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 28.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); 1♀: **Saudi Arabia:** Abha, Raydah, 18°11.749'N 42°23.345'E, 1614 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); 1♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.329'N 41°18.804'E, 1543 s.l.m., 23.VIII.2014, at light (KSMA); 1♀: **Saudi Arabia:** Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 26.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); 1♀: **Saudi Arabia:** Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1197 s.l.m., 11.IV.2019, one dead specimen in pupal cell ex *Euphorbia schimperi* C. Presl, 1845 [Euphorbiaceae], P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; 3♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Asir prov., Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°02'22"E, 16.IV.2016, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; 1♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, ex larva from *Euphorbia schimperi*, emerged 15.V.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Diagnosis: *Hyllisia asirica* sp. nov. most resembles *H. niveovittata* Aurivillius, 1910 from East Africa, from which it differs in having a rather homogeneous body pubescence instead of a pubescence that is irregular and scattered or forming more or less small dense rounded white spots. In addition, *H. asirica* sp. nov. has the elytral apex truncate instead of rounded as in *H. niveovittata*, and the apex of its tegmen have only very few setae, one long and a few very short instead of a tuft of setae of equal length in *H. niveovittata*.

Etymology: The name *asirica* derives from the Asir province (Saudi Arabia).

Description: Length 10.0 mm; width 2.3 mm (holotype); paratype males 9.0-11.9 mm, females 9.9-11.9 mm. Body brownish-black, dorsum covered with ochraceous pubescence. Head oriented downward, frons two times longer than wide, covered with ochraceous pubescence denser near inner ocular margin and on genae, and presence of few erect black setae near eyes;

deeply punctured tegumen hidden by pubescence; temples straight; frons slightly convex; presence of deep medial furrow between antennal tubercles; occiput with distinct carina in middle. Antennae very long, 2 times longer than body when extended posteriorly, brownish-black and more or less densely covered with ochraceous pubescence; the latter pubescence denser on lower side and sparser on upper side of first antennomere; presence of several short, black, erect setae on inner side of antennomeres 2 to 4 only. Pronotum longer than wide, cylindrical, shallowly depressed subbasally, with sides fairly straight except middle section slightly arcuate; whitish pubescence forming three lines, one extended medially on entire length and the others along lateral margins (not visible from above); presence of few isolated black erect laterobasal setae; punctation deep, hidden by pubescence. Scutellum two times longer than wide, rounded toward apex; disc slightly swollen at middle, nearly glabrous except for a few ochraceous setae in middle. Elytra parallel-sided, slightly constricted subapically; disc convex, with suture slightly swollen; apex truncate; disc uniformly covered with dense and deep irregular punctures; pubescence dense, consisting of recumbent short ochraceous bristles, lacking erect setae. Legs short; tarsi long, especially apical tarsomere. Apex of tegmina with only very few setae, one long and three or four very short on each tegmen.

Female: Similar to male except body stouter and antennae shorter, 1.5X body length.

Distribution: The new species is endemic to Southwest Saudi Arabia.

Ancylonotini Lacordaire, 1869

Ancylonotides Lacordaire: 299, 301. Type genus: *Ancylonotus* Laporte, 1840.

***Idactus* Pascoe, 1864**

Idactus Pascoe, 1864: 273. Type species: *Idactus tridens* Pascoe, 1864 (by monotypy).

***Idactus bettoni* Gahan, 1898**

Idactus bettoni Gahan, 1898: 46-47. Type locality: "Samburu and Voi, British East Africa" (Kenya).

Idactus bettoni: Téocchi, 1988: 17; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 303.

Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, 23.X.1983 (Téocchi, 1988); Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Atif-Maccah road, 21°50'51"N 40°59'27"E, 8.XI.2011; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.717'N 41°18.712'E, 825 s.l.m., 2-3.III.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 2-3.III.2015, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Téocchi, 1988).

[*Idactus coquereli* (Fairmaire, 1890)]

Dichosthates coquereli Fairmaire, 1890: 551. Type locality: "Massouah" (Massaoua, Erythrea).

Idactus coquereli: Adlbauer *et al.*, 2008: 1174; Adlbauer & Beck, 2015: 114.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: None (see Note below).

Distribution: Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya. Arabian Peninsula: Yemen, Oman (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Note: This record is due to a mistake. Adlbauer *et al.* (2008) and later Adlbauer & Beck (2015) reported Saudi Arabia as part of the range of this species based on Holzschuh & Téocchi (1991), but in this paper no record of *I. coquereli* is reported for Saudi Arabia. However, the presence of this species in the Kingdom is very probable.

***Idactus cristulatus* (Fairmaire, 1886)**

Pogonocherus cristulatus Fairmaire, 1886: 458. Type locality: "Obok" (Djibouti).

Idactus assimilis Breuning, 1938: 214-215. Type locality: "Arabien: Ktubu" (Yemen).

Idactus cristulatus: Villiers, 1968: 849; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 303.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Jeddah, Buraiman, 16.III.1946, and Lith, I.1945; Dhufor, Jebel Qara, Wadi Geth, XI.1943; Lith, "10 m inland", I.1945 (Villiers, 1968); Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1980, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, reared from *Calotropis procera* (Aiton) W. T. Aiton, 1810 [Apocynaceae], emerged 12.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, 3.X.1984, A. S. Talhouk; Gizan, at light, 25-26.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; Gizan, reared from branches of *Cammiphora opobalsamum*, emerged 17.IV.1983; NW Gizan, Shuqayq, at light, 2.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); El Kuber, (Yemen frontier); Shuqaiq, 7.2.27, leg. Philby; Anjaba, 6.I.37, Philby; Harabrab, 3.I.27, Philby; Idda, 31.XII.34; Lith, I.1945 (National Museum, London, United Kingdom); Fifa, 3.X.1984; Jizan, Al Aydabi, Haqu, Fayfa, 17°20.541'N 43°02.620'E, 237 s.l.m., 21.V.2012; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 24-25.IV.2014, at light; idem, 20.IV.2014; idem, 21.IV.2014; idem, 3.VI.2014; idem, 16.XI.2015; idem, 12.XI.2015; idem, 14.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.717'N 41°18.712'E, 825 s.l.m., 15.XI.2014, at light (KSMA); Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *igt*; Asir

prov., 28 km SSE Muhayl, 809 s.l.m., 18°17'55"N 42°07'41"E, 5.IV.2017, in pupal cell on *Calotropis procera*, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 13.IV.2019, ex larva in *Calotropis procera*, emerged 19.V.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Mali, Ethiopia, Somalia, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Pseudoparaphloeus Sama, 2009

Pseudoparaphloeus Sama, 2009: 25. New name for *Paraphloeus* Breuning, 1968: 61. Type species: *Paraphloeus scorteccii* Breuning, 1968 (by original designation and monotypy).

Pseudoparaphloeus scorteccii (Breuning, 1968)

Paraphloeus scorteccii Breuning, 1968: 92. Type locality: "Arabie: Taiz, 1350 s.l.m." (Yemen).

Paraphloeus scorteccii: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 303.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015). A subspecies (*erythreensis* Téocchi, 1992) occurs in East Africa (Erythrea).

Apomecynini Thomson, 1860

Apomecynitae Thomson, 1860: 66. Type genus: *Apomecyna* Dejean, 1821.

Apomecyna Dejean, 1821

Apomecyna Dejan, 1821: 108. Type species: *Saperda alboguttata* Megerle, 1802 (= *Lamia histrio* Fabricius, 1793) (by monotypy).

Apomecyna binubila Pascoe, 1858

Figs 21, 22

Apomecyna binubila Pascoe, 1858: 253. Type locality: "Natal" (Republic of South Africa).

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir prov., Wadi Ksan, 3 km N of Hubeil, 18°08'57"N 43°13'56"E, 462 s.l.m., ex pupa from *Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad., 1838 [Cucurbitaceae], 12.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Senegal, Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Republic of South Africa (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

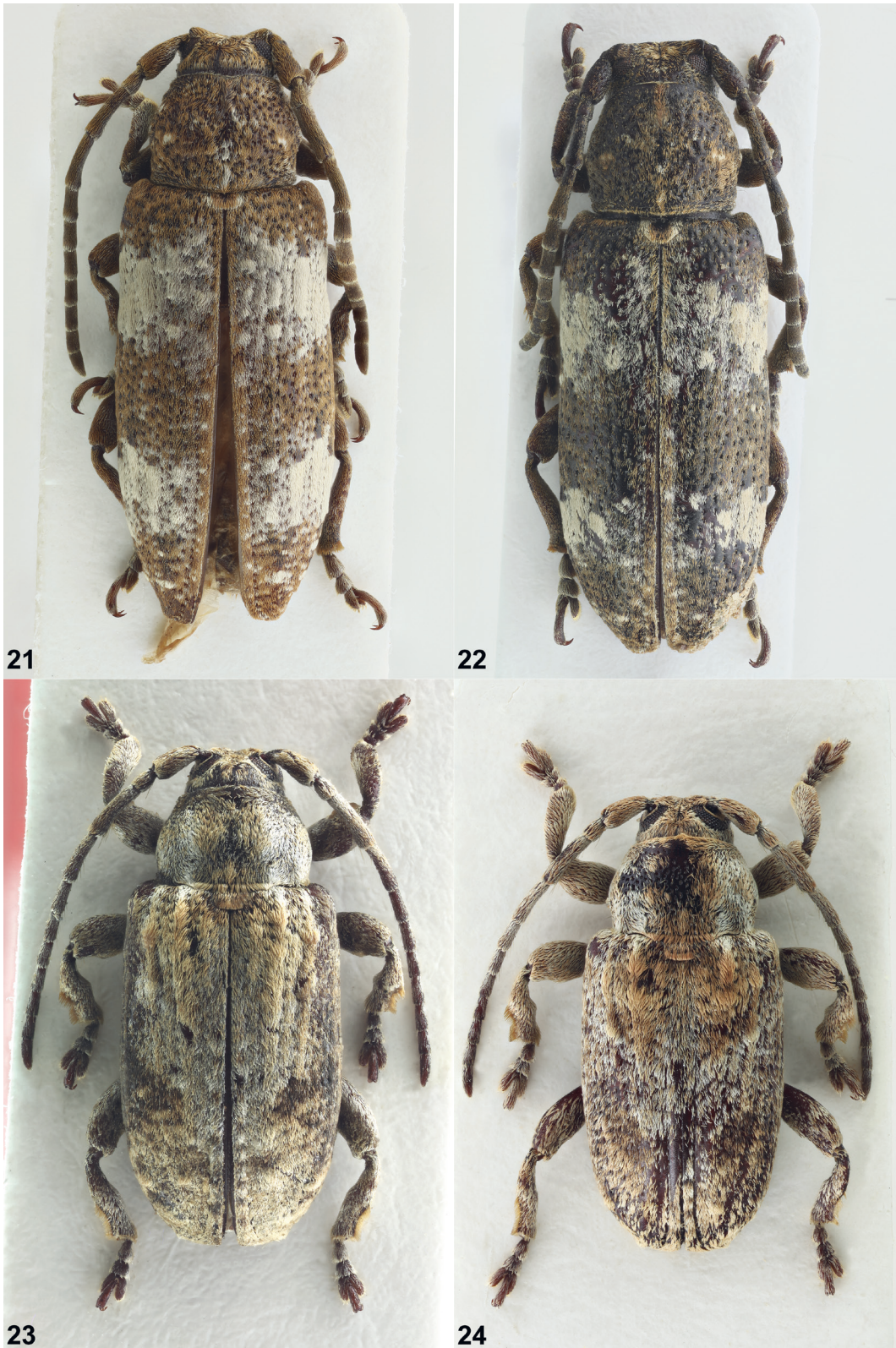
Apomecyna lameerei (Pic, 1895)

Eurycotyle Lameerei Pic, 1895: 77. Type locality: "Arabia".

Apomecyna arabica Breuning, 1938: 50. Type locality: "Arabie: La Mecque".

Apomecyna lameerei: Villiers, 1968: 849; Holzschuh, 1979: 294; Amin *et al.*, 1986: 312; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 301.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Mecca district, Bir Sanoeia, 12.VIII.1944, A.R. Waterston; Buraiman, près Jeddah, 18.XI.1944, à la lumière, A.R. Waterston; Musaina, 23.V.1938, H.St.J.B. Philby (Villiers, 1968); Umgeb. Riyadh, Araida, Selouly's Farm, 9.X.1975, *leg.* W. Büttiker; Umgeb. Riyadh, Wadi Hanifa, 7.V.1976, W. Büttiker; Wadi Hanifa, 600 s.l.m., 25.IV.1976, W. Wittmer & W. Büttiker; Umgeb. Riyadh, Wadi Mizbil, 18.IV.1977, W. Büttiker; Umgeb. Riyadh, Wadi Shaib Luha, 30.IX.1976, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1979); Jeddah, trap light (Amin *et al.*, 1986); Wadi Majarish, 1020 s.l.m., 7.II.1980, W. Büttiker; 80 km N Riyadh, Thumama park, 570 s.l.m., 24.III.1985, H. Kessler; Bahara, 9.XII.1980, W. Büttiker; Wadi Huraymala, 25°09'N 46°08'E, 770 s.l.m., ex *Citrullus colocynthis*, emerged 11-25.VIII.1988, C.W. Mills; 30 km W of Medina, 500 m, 27.IV.1979, Exp. N. Hedjaz (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Rhodet Khorim, 100 km E of Riyadh, 25°22'58"N 47°16'44"E, 1.X.2011, at light; idem, 16.X.2011; Al Aflag, Al Naifiyah, Farshet Sheaal, 22.42496N 46.57556E, 606 s.l.m., 12.IV.2015, at light; idem, 19.V.2015; Riyadh, Az Zulfi, Rawdat Al Sabalah, 26°22.040'N 44°59.137'E, 670 s.l.m., 25.X.2015, at light; Riyadh, Jobilah, Salam Farm, 7.VII.2007, at light; Riyadh, Jobilah, 28.IV.2007, at light; Riyadh, Al Obaiteh, Obikan Farm, 6.VIII.2007, at light; idem, 7.IV.2008; idem, 30.IV.2007; idem, 21.V.2007; idem, 23.VI.2007; idem, 2.VII.2007; idem, 6.VIII.2007; idem, 20.VIII.2007; idem, 27.VI.1985; idem, 27.VI.1988; Derabh, 17.XI.1989; Dimiyah, VIII.1988, at light; Dairab, 4.XI.1985, at light; Riyadh, Derab; Dairab, 2.XII.1985, at light; Riyadh, IV.1982; Riyadh, Wasiel, Tadamonia Co. Farm, 12.VII.2008, at light; Aljabilah, Bander Prince Farm, 12.IV.2008, at light; Riyadh, Rodet Khoreem, 25°22'58"N 47°16'44"E, 1.X.2011, at light; idem, 30.X.2011; idem, 16.X.2011; idem, 13.XI.2011; idem, 26.IV.2012; idem, 28.IV.2012; idem, 15.V.2012; Tumayr-Sudayr, 25°42'36"N 45°52'11"E, 5.V.2010; Riyadh, Al Amariyah, 24°81'84"N 46°44'70"E,



Figs 21-24. (21) *Apomecyna binubila* Pascoe, 1858, male, Asir prov., Wadi Ksan, 3 km N of Hubeil, 18°08'57"N, 43°13'56"E, 462 s.l.m., ex pupa from *Citrullus colocynthis*, 12.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (22) *A. binubila* female, Asir prov., Wadi Ksan, 3 km N of Hubeil, 18°08'57"N, 43°13'56"E, 462 s.l.m., ex pupa from *Citrullus colocynthis*, 12.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (23) *Enaretta samai* sp. nov., paratype male, Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N, 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (24) *E. samai* paratype female, Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N, 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

696 s.l.m., 15.XII.2013; Muzahimiyah, Al Khararah, 24°24'21"N 46°14'40"E, 17.IV.2012, at light; idem, 30.III.2011; idem, 26.IV.2011; idem, 13.IV.2011; idem, 30.X.2013; Al Amariyah, Animal Production Dept. Farm KSU, 20.IV.2011, at light; idem, 28.IV.2011; Muzahimiyah, Al Khararah, 24°24'21"N 46°14'40"E, 8.III.2014, at light (KSMA); Riyadh umg. (Coll. National Museum Prague, Czech Republic); Riyadh prov., 36 km NW Riyadh, Al Uyaynah, 761 s.l.m., 24°53'33"N 46°17'40"E, 10.IV.2016, ex larva in *Citrullus colocynthis*, emerged 1.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Riyadh prov., 30 km NW Riyadh, Al Uyaynah, 761 s.l.m., 24°53'33"N 46°17'40"E, 8.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva in *Citrullus colocynthis*, emerged 3.VI.2017; Riyadh prov., Rawdat Khuraim, 559 s.l.m., 25°25'57"N 47°13'52"E, 9.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Riyadh prov., 30 km NW Riyadh, Al Uyaynah, 756 s.l.m., 24°53'36"N 46°17'31"E, 2.IV.2019, many specimens under twigs of *Citrullus colocynthis*, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, many specimens ex larva from *Citrullus colocynthis*, emerged 01.V-20.V.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Riyadh prov., W of Al Hulwah, Ibex reserve, 23°26'56"N 46°39'59"E, 635 s.l.m., 3.IV.2019, under twigs of *Citrullus colocynthis*, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Riyadh prov., Wadi Nesah, 24°13'35"N 46°51'14"E, 570 s.l.m., 4.IV.2019, under twigs of *Citrullus colocynthis*, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Qassim prov., NE Abu Marwah, 22°09'33"N 42°12'02"E, 1001 s.l.m., 5.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Mauritania (Rungs, 1952), Western Sahara (Breuning, 1953), Niger, Chad, Senegal, Djibouti (Lepesme & Breuning, 1955), Mali (Villiers, 1962), Sierra Leone (Mourglia & Téocchi, 1994), Egypt, Morocco, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Pakistan (Löbl & Smetana, 2010). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Löbl & Smetana, 2010), Oman (Ambrus & Grosser, 2012).

Note: In Al Uyaynah (756 m, 24°53'36"N 46°17'31"E) on 2.IV.2019, we collected a pair of specimens under twigs of *Cucumis prophetarum* L., 1758 (Cucurbitaceae). These specimens are different from *A. lameerei* in the pubescence which is almost totally missing (it is only represented by two whitish incomplete transverse bands on the elytra), and the elytral punctures are sparser and larger. It is possible that these specimens belong to a new species, but it would be necessary to study a larger number of specimens before a decision can be reached on the real status of this population. Moreover, all of the specimens of *A. lameerei* that we have studied (several hundreds of specimens from Mauritania to Iran) strictly live on *Citrullus colocynthis* (Cucurbitaceae) and the use of a different species of plant is really suspicious.

Apomecyna scorteccii Breuning, 1968

Apomecyna scorteccii Breuning, 1968: 90. Type locality: "Yemen: El Haurat, 1550 s.l.m."

Apomecyna scorteccii: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 301.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Wadi Daykah, 3-4.IV.1980, W. Büttiker; Wadi Shuqub/Turabah, 1250 s.l.m., 21.IV.1980, W. Büttiker; Muhayel, 4.III.1986; Fayfa, 1240 s.l.m., 23.IX.1981, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Huabil, Wadi Reem, 18°06.981'N 42°13.939'E, 451 m, 20.X.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.710'N 41°18.267'E, 1474 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.685'N 41°18.663'E, 851 s.l.m., 14.XI.2014, at light; Asir, Wadi Yabah, 19°16.484'N 41°48.557'E, 445 s.l.m., 15.IV.2016 (KSMA); Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1248 m, 19°51'40"N 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 m, 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 m, 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 m, 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991), Yemen (type locality).

Enaretta Thomson, 1864

Enaretta Thomson, 1864: 325. Type species: *Enaretta castelnaudi* Thomson, 1864 (by monotypy).

Enaretta samai sp. nov.

Figs 23, 24

Enaretta caudata: Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 231; Ambrus & Grosser, 2012: 454.

Material examined: Holotype ♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (KSMA); **Paratypes.** 2♂ and 4♀: idem (CPR); 1♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 26.I.2015, at light; 1♀: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light (KSMA); 1♂: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, 1 dead specimen inside the pupal cell on *Acacia* sp., P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; 1♀: **Saudi Arabia:** Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR); 1♂: **Oman,** Dhofar prov., 5 km NE Dhalqut, 16°43'22.48"N 53°16'27.26"E, 22.IX.2011, R. Ambrus *lgt* (under *Enaretta caudata* Fähræus, 1872 in Ambrus & Grosser, 2012) (CPR);

1♂: **Oman:** Dhofar, Jabal al Qamar, 5 km NE Dhalqut, 16°43'22.48"N 53°16'27.26"E, 22.IX.2011, W. Gresser leg. (Walter Gresser private collection, Czech Republic). 2♂: **Oman:** Dhofar, Jabal al Qamar, 15 km NW Rakhyut, 16°46'7.54"N 53°20'13.92"E, 24.IX.2011, W. Gresser leg. (Walter Gresser private collection, Czech Republic); 1♂: **Oman:** Dhofar, Jabal Samhan, 15 km NW Jufa, 17°11'10.14"N 54°56'34.26"E, 27.IX.2011, W. Gresser leg. (Walter Gresser private collection, Czech Republic); 1♀: **Oman:** Dhofar, Jabal al Qamar, 15 km W Al Mughsayl, 16°51'44.56"N 53°43'18.38"E, 26.IX.2011; W. Gresser leg. (Walter Gresser private collection, Opava, Czech Republic).

Diagnosis: All of the specimens of *E. samai* sp. nov. from the Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia and Oman) that we checked differ from *E. caudata* in several characters: elytral apex truncate and not flat in *E. samai* instead of extended to a flat apex in *E. caudata*; tooth at the external side of the elytral apex of *A. caudata* lacking in *E. samai*; elytra entirely covered with light pubescence in *E. samai*, while only partly covered in *E. caudata*; pronotal punctation denser and larger in *E. samai* than in *E. caudata*. The new species is much more like *Enaretta somaliensis* Breuning, 1938 from Somalia, from which it is easily separated by the pubescence pattern: in *E. somaliensis* the orange pubescence is darker and more developed, and the light pubescence is white instead of whitish, resulting in a more contrasting colour pattern than in *E. samai*. In addition, the pubescence is arranged in longitudinal stripes made by alternate denser and sparser areas in the new species whereas the pubescence is more homogeneous in density in *E. somaliensis*.

Etymology: We dedicate this new species to Gianfranco Sama (Cesena, Italy), who recently passed away, in gratitude for transmitting his knowledge to one of us (Pierpaolo Rapuzzi) as one of the greatest connoisseurs of the longhorn beetle fauna of the desert areas of the Arabian countries.

Description: Length 6.2 mm., width 3.0 mm. Body dark brown, entirely covered with light pubescence. Head small, densely covered with yellowish pubescence entirely hiding tegumen, that pubescence darker on vertex; frons square with deep medial furrow; eyes large, largely faceted; lower eye lobe very close to mandibles. Antennae short, reaching half of elytral length when extended posteriorly; scape and pedicel covered with orange pubescence, that on remaining antennomeres whitish. Pronotum bell-shaped, strongly constricted apically and larger at base; sides evenly curved; pubescence dense, predominantly yellowish, consisting of recumbent, strong bristles; presence of few thin, erect, black laterobasal setae; disc with two dark yellow/orange lines forming an inverted Y

reaching apical margin; tegumen with sculpture coarse, consisting of big dense punctures, except apex densely covered with very fine punctures. Scutellum wider than long, covered with orange pubescence. Elytra short, oval, with apex truncate; pubescence orange on disk beside suture up until first quarter, then thinner and reaching apex in small thin line covered with dark yellow/orange pubescence; rest of elytra covered with whitish pubescence; both kinds of pubescences (whitish and yellow) arranged in denser and sparser longitudinal stripes giving a striped appearance; each elytron less pubescent at middle, giving the appearance of a darker median line interrupted near suture; with two small tufts of orange pubescence at base of elytra as well as two near apex, the latter forming a sort of arch. Legs short and robust, covered with dense whitish pubescence intermixed with black recumbent hairs; femora short, swollen in middle; hind and median tibiae strongly arched and bearing long fringe of orange erect setae; front tibiae straight and swollen subapically, lacking orange fringe.

Female: Very similar to the male, but with antennae shorter, reaching just before half of the elytral length when extended posteriorly.

Distribution: The new species is endemic to the Arabian Peninsula (Oman, Saudi Arabia, and probably Yemen).

Biology: We collected a dead specimen in a pupal cell inside a branch of *Acacia* sp.

Notes: The known specimens are very similar in color except that those from Oman are darker with sparser light pubescence and a wider and larger dark median stripe. In the absence of further distinctive characters, we consider this variation as intraspecific. Genus *Enaretta* was reported from the Arabian Peninsula based on specimens collected in Yemen and identified by K. Adlbauer as *Enaretta caudata* (Fährroeus, 1872). This record was reported in the Catalogue of the Palaearctic Cerambycidae (Löbl & Smetana, 2010: 231) and in its subsequent revision by M. Danilevsky (2020: 324), where a record from Oman made by Gresser & Ambrus (2012: 454) was also reported. In our opinion this record of *E. caudata* from Yemen is strongly suspicious and most likely refers to the new species. However, we couldn't examine these specimens, nor other from the same area to confirm our hypothesis.

Ogmodera Aurivillius, 1908

Ogmodera Aurivillius, 1908: 149. Type species: *Ogmodera sulcata* Aurivillius, 1908 (by monotypy).

Ogmodera forticornis Breuning, 1942

Ogmodera forticornis Breuning, 1942: 113-175. Type locality: "Uganda (Turkana prov.)".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Wadi Jiza, 28.X.1978, Filipponi (CGS); Al Bahah prov., Wadi Reyem, 19°50'28"N 41°22'34"E, 473 s.l.m., 7.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Uganda (type locality); Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia; Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Ogmodera sulcata Aurivillius, 1908

Ogmodera sulcata Aurivillius, 1908: 150. Type locality: "Kilimandjaro: Kibonoro in der Steppe" (Tanzania).

Ogmodera sulcata: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 301; Adlbauer & Beck, 2015: 151.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Wadi Jizan (Gizan), 9.XI.1978, Filipponi; Hakimah, 14.IV.1971, collector not given (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991).

Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991; Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Ceroplesini Thomson, 1860

Ceroplesitae Thomson, 1860: 93. Type genus: *Ceroplesis* Audinet-Serville, 1835.

Ceroplesis Audinet-Serville, 1835

Ceroplesis Audinet-Serville, 1835: 93. Type species: *Lamia aethiops* Fabricius, 1775 (designated by Breuning, 1937).

Ceroplesis millingeni Pic, 1895

Ceroplesis millingeni Pic, 1895: 77. Type locality: "Arabie".

Ceroplesis atropis: Holzschuh, 1979: 294.

Ceroplesis millingeni: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 305.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Qaraah Village, 2000 s.l.m., 18.IV.1976 (Holzschuh, 1979); Asir Mts., An Namas, 2400 s.l.m., on dead *Acacia* sp. branches, 8.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh; idem ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged 10.V-18.IX.1983; Abha, 2260 s.l.m., 4.X.1984, W. Büttiker; Biljurashi, 2350 s.l.m., 13.IX.1983, W. Büttiker; Wadi Aziza, 18°13'N 42°28'E, 2400 s.l.m., 18.IX.1983, W. Büttiker; Lahifa, 7.IX.1984, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Baha, Wadi Turubah, 918 s.l.m., 20°12'610"N 41°17'056"E, 14.V.2011; Abha, 14.VII.1981; Al Baha, IX.2009; Al Baha, Rahwan, 10 km out Baha, 2272 s.l.m., 20°04.2272'N 41°27.013'E, 24.IV.2013; Al Baha, Wadi Rurubah, 1856 s.l.m., 20°10.749'N 41°19.396'E, 24.IV.2013; Taif, Mesan Balhareth, 18.VI.2002; Asir, Abha, Taminal, 2301 s.l.m., 18°01.353'N 42°45.814'E,

14.XI.2012; Al Baha, Al Mandaq, 8.VI.2003; Al Baha, Wadi Al Mandaq, 20°14.369'N 41°15.234'E, 1757 s.l.m., 3.VI.2012; Al Baha, Buljurashi, 1.VI.2012; Al Baha, El-Baher, 25.V.2011; Al Baha, Al-Zafeer, 14.V.2012; Al Baha, Ghabet Shobba, 19.VI.2011; Al Baha, Raghadan 20°00'575"N 41°26'974"E, 2222 s.l.m., 16.V.2010; Al Baha, Al Biljurashi, 19°48'407"N 41°41'437"E, 1931 s.l.m., 17.V.2010; Central prov., Riyadh area (doubtful data) (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Bani Hasan, 2258 s.l.m., 20°03'00"N 41°22'14"E, 12.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 30.IV.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Al Qissaimah, 2156 s.l.m., 20°18'30"N 41°20'02"E, 12.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 11-16.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Abha prov., Raedah reserve, 2809 s.l.m., 18°12'14"N 42°24'43"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged on 9.VI.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, 20°11'16"N 41°18'38"E, 1812 s.l.m., 6.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged 25.V.-25.VI.2019 (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Ceroplesis elegans Gestro, 1889

Ceroplesis elegans Gestro, 1889: 70-71. Type locality: "Yemen meridionale: Tes".

Ceroplesis elegans: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 305.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Makkah, Al Uqdah, 21°07'N 40°25'E, 1780 s.l.m., 21-22.VIII.1984, W. Büttiker (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Baha, Wadi Turubah, 20°14'24"N 41°15'12"E, 1.VI.2011; Taif, Wadi Thi-Ghazal, 13.V.2012; Taif, Thaqif, 19.VI.2002; Al Baha, Wadi Turubah, 918 s.l.m., 20°12'610"N 41°17'056"E, 14.V.2011; Al Baha, Ghabat Amathan, 20°12'162"N 44°13'902"E, 1881 s.l.m., 19.V.2010; Shafa off Shafa Hwy., 21°08'21"N 40°21'05"E, 12.X.2010; Taif, Al Wesam district, 21°12'17"N 40°20'43"E, 11.X.2010; Al Baha, Al Mandaq, Wadi Turubah, 20°14.369'N 41°15.234'E, 1757 s.l.m., 3.VI.2012; Al Baha, Shuaib, Wadi Turubah, 20°10.749'N 41°19.396'E, 1856 s.l.m., 24.IV.2013; Al Taif, Wadi Thee Gazal, 21°04'29"N 40°21'41"E, 25.VIII.2008; Khamis Meshid, 24.VII.2002 (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Wadi Tourabah, 1830 s.l.m., 20°11'36"N 41°17'50"E, 12.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 11.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Abha prov., Khamis Mushayt, 1944 s.l.m., 18°25'25"N 42°42'05"E, 17.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 1.VIII.-25.IX.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, 20°11'16"N 41°18'38"E, 1812 s.l.m., 6.IV.2019, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 25.V.-25.VI.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991), Yemen (type locality).

Titoceres Thomson, 1868

Titoceres Thomson, 1868: 201. New name for *Ceratites* Audinet-Serville 1835: 34. Type species: *Ceratites jaspidea* Audinet-Serville, 1835.

Ceratites Audinet-Serville, 1835: 34 [nec *Ceratites* De Haan, 1825 (Mollusca, Cephalopoda)]. Type species: *Ceratites jaspidea* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (monotypy).

Titoceres arabicus (Breuning, 1962)

Paratitoceres arabicus Breuning, 1962: 235. Type locality: "N-Yemen: Sana Distr."

Titoceres arabicus: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 305.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Taif, 26.VI.1983, collector not given; Maraba, 30.IX.1978, W. Büttiker; Asir Mts., NW of Shuqayq, Muhail, 500 s.l.m., 4.IV.1983, emerged ex *Acacia* sp. 1.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 20.IV.2014, at light; 16.II.2014; idem, 3.VI.2014; idem, 12.XI.2015; idem, 14.XI.2015; idem, 15.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.066'N 41°18.037'E, 1325 s.l.m., 27.VII.2014, at light (KSMA).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991), Yemen (type locality).

Crossotini Thomson, 1864

Crossotitae Thomson, 1864: 64. Type genus: *Crossotus* Audinet-Serville, 1835.

Biobessa Gahan, 1898

Biobessa Gahan, 1898: 56. Type species: *Biobessa beatrix* Gahan, 1898 (by monotypy).

Biobessa holzschuhi Téocchi, 1991

Biobessa holzschuhi Téocchi, 1991: 304. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Fayfa".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; idem, 16.II.2014; idem, 12.XI.2014; idem, 13.XI.2014; idem, 14.XI.2014; idem, 15.XI.2014; idem, 8.XII.2014; idem, 26.I.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.710'N 41°18.267'E, 1474 s.l.m., 21.IV.2015, at light; Abha, Wadi Rida, 18°11'749"N 42°23'345"E, 1614 s.l.m., 26.IV.2014, at light; idem, 26.VIII.2014; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala,

19°50.411'N 41°18.686'E, 1611 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.575'N 41°18.691'E, 1666 s.l.m., 3.VI.2015, at light; idem, 27.VII.2014; idem, 2.IX.2014; Abha, Raydah, 18°11.679'N 42°23.691'E, 1851 s.l.m., 31.VII.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 12.XI.2014, at light (KSMA); Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1559 s.l.m., 19°50'16"N 41°18'38"E, 29.III.2017, ex larva in *Carduus* cf. *pychnocephalus* L., 1763 [Asteraceae], emerged 20.IV.2017, P. Rapuzzi lgt; idem, emerged 7.V.2017; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi lgt; Asir prov., Wadi Mashwas, 18°10'06"N 42°22'01"E, 1289 s.l.m., 13.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi lgt (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Téocchi, 1991), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Crossotus Audinet-Serville, 1835

Crossotus Audinet-Serville, 1835: 52. Type species: *Lamia plumicornis* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (by monotypy).

[*Crossotus arabicus* Gahan, 1896]

Crossotus arabicus Gahan, 1896: 458. Type locality: "Lahej" (Yemen).

Crossotus arabicus: Breuning, 1942: 16, 69; Villiers, 1968: 850; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 304.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Jidda, La Mecque (Breuning, 1942); Jiddat el Harash, XII.1946-I.1947, W. Thesiger; Haband, 16.III.1947, W. Thesiger; Dhufar, Jebel Qara, Wadi Geth, XI.1943, D. V. Fitzgerald; West Herkot, 12.II.1947, W. Thesiger (Villiers, 1968); S of Ryadh, Al Hair, 550 s.l.m., 17.IV.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 12.V.1983, C. Holzschuh; SW of Ryadh, Sulayyil, 600 s.l.m., 11.IV.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 28.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh; SE of Jeddah, Shawag, 5.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; Gizan, at light, 25-26.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; Gizan, 25-26.III.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 8.IV-31.VII.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (?), Oman, Yemen (Sudre *et al.*, 2007).

Note: The records from Saudi Arabia are doubtful. We haven't seen any specimens of this species collected in the Kingdom and very likely the old records belong to another species unknown at the time (*Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000), which is common and widespread in a large part of Saudi Arabia. We prefer to delete this species from the list of the Saudi Arabian species until confirmed records are provided.



Figs 25-28. (25) *Crossotus* cf. *kadleci* Sama & Sudre, 2010, male, Asir prov., Wadi Mashwas, 18°10'06"N, 42°22'01"E, 1289 s.l.m., 13.IV.2019, ex larva from *Cadia purpurea*, emerged 15.X.2019, P. Rapuzzi lgt, idem, emerged 21.III.2020 (CPR). (26) *C.* cf. *kadleci* female, Asir prov., Wadi Mashwas, 18°10'06"N, 42°22'01"E, 1289 s.l.m., 13.IV.2019, ex larva from *Cadia purpurea*, emerged 15.X.2019, P. Rapuzzi lgt (27) *Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000, male, Al Baha prov., Wadi Yabah, 439 s.l.m., 19°16'32"N, 41°48'33"E, 15.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 23.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi lgt (CPR). (28) *C. katbeh* female, Al Baha prov., Wadi Yabah, 439 s.l.m., 19°16'32"N, 41°48'33"E, 15.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 23.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi lgt (CPR).

***Crossotus erlangeri* ssp. *saudicola* Téocchi, 1991**

Crossotus albicollis saudicola Téocchi, 1991. In Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 304. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Fyfa".

Crossotus albicollis Holzschuh, 1979: 294.

Crossotus albicollis ssp. *saudicola*: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 304.

Crossotus erlangeri ssp. *saudicola*: Sudre *et al.*, 2007: 40 (comb. nov.).

Crossotus vagepictus: Danilevsky, 2010: 336 (part.).

Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Straße von Abha nach Gizan, km 28, Wadi ad Dilla, 700 s.l.m., 22.IV.1976, Wittmer & Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1979, under *Crossotus albicollis* Guérin, 1844); Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, emerged from Acacia, 21.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh; idem, emerged 12.IV.-11.IX.1983; NW of Shuqayq, Muhail, 500 s.l.m., 4.IV.1983, emerged ex Acacia, 12.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh; Muhayel, 4.III.1986; road from Abha to Gizan, km 28, Wadi Ad Dilla, 700 s.l.m., 22.IV.1974, Wittmer & Büttiker (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 14.IV.-2.VI.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Sudre *et al.*, 2007), Yemen (Jabal Bura, NEE Al Hudaydah, 14°52'N 43°24'E, 240-350 s.l.m., 4.XI.2010, S. Kadlec *lgt*) (NMHP); Yemen, Wadi Zabid, W of Zabid, 14°09'N 43°32'E, 325 s.l.m., e.l., 22.III.2007, M. Rejzek *leg.* (CGS) (**new record**).

Note: Danilevsky (2020: 336) synonymized *Crossotus erlangeri* ssp. *saudicola* with *C. vagepictus* Fairmaire, 1886. In our opinion this synonymy is wrong. In fact, *C. vagepictus* has a dark line in the middle of the pronotum which is missing in *C. e. saudicola* for which the pronotum is entirely covered with whitish pubescence. Moreover, the tufts of pubescence on the elytral disc consists of golden bristles in *C. vagepictus* whereas it consists of black bristles in *C. e. saudicola*.

***Crossotus* cf. *kadleci* Sama & Sudre, 2010**

Figs 25, 26

Crossotus kadleci Sama & Sudre, 2010: 953. Type locality: "Yemen, Lawdar NE Aden (13°53'N 45°48'E)".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Abha, Raydah, 18°13.347'N 42°24.133'E, 2717 s.l.m., 25.IV.2014, at light (KSMA); Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 11.IX.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Wadi Tourabah, 1830 s.l.m., 20°11'36"N 41°17'50"E, 12.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 30.IV.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Wadi Tourabah, E of An Na'amah,

1826 s.l.m., 20°11'01"N 41°18'42"E, 30.III.2017, ex larva in *Pistacia* sp., emerged 1.IX.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Shada al Ala, 1692 s.l.m., 19°50'37"N 41°18'40"E, 8.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *leg.*; Asir prov., Wadi Mashwas, 18°10'06"N 42°22'01"E, 1289 s.l.m., 13.IV.2019, ex larva from *Cadia purpurea*, emerged 15.X.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 21.III.2020 (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (Sama & Sudre, 2010), Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Note: The specimens collected in Saudi Arabia differ from *C. kadleci* in several characters, notably the color of the pubescence, which is dark grey instead of yellowish, and the missing longitudinal elytral stripes that are well marked in *C. kadleci*. However, more specimens of the Saudi Arabian population are needed to assess its real status.

***Crossotus katbeh* Sama, 2000**

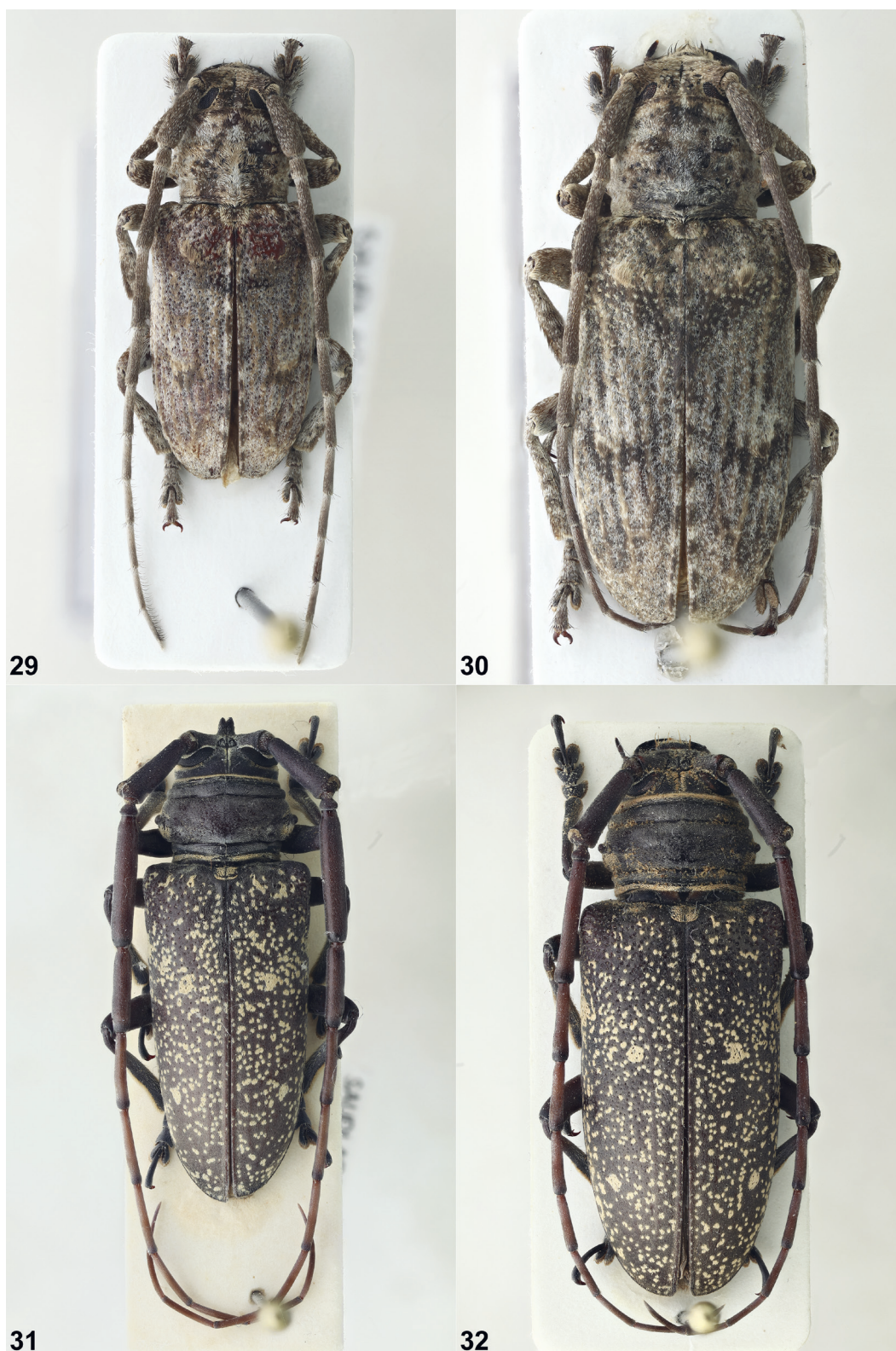
Figs 27, 28

Crossotus katbeh Sama, 2000. Type locality: "Arava valley: Israel".

Crossotus subocellatus Holzschuh, 1979: 294. (Misidentification).

Crossotus strigifrons: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 304. (Misidentification).

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Straße von Abha nach Gizan, km 28, Wadi ad Dilla, 700 s.l.m., 22.IV.1976, W. Wittmer & W. Büttiker [under *Crossotus subocellatus* (Fairmaire, 1886); identification according to picture of specimen in Holzschuh' (1979); the same specimens were identified as *Crossotus strigifrons* by Holzschuh & Téocchi (1991)]; Riyadh area; Muzahimiyah, Al Khararah, 24°24'24"N 46°14'40"E, 26.IV.2011, at light; Jizan-Aiban Sabia road, Shahdan, 17°28.266'N 42°51.191'E, 433 s.l.m., 13.XI.2012; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; idem, 22.IV.2014; idem, 3.VI.2014; idem, 8.XII.2014; idem, 13.XI.2015 (KSMA); Ryadh prov., Farheat Sheaal, 591 s.l.m., 22°24'34"N 46°35'34"E, 17.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 1.V.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 19.VI.2016; idem, emerged 12-21.VII.2016; idem, emerged 9.IX.2016; Riyadh prov., Ibex Reserve, W of Hotat Bani Tamim, 23°27'26"N 46°33'37"E, 11.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 15.V.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Riyadh prov., Wadi Nessah, 24°13'54"N 46°53'37"E, 531 s.l.m., P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 11.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 1-19.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 21.VII.2016; idem, emerged 28.VIII.2017; Al Baha prov., Wadi Yabah, 439 s.l.m., 19°16'32"N 41°48'33"E, 15.IV.2016, ex larva in



Figs 29-32 (29) *Crossotus subocellatus* (Fairmaire, 1886), female, Asir prov., 6 km S Aineh, Wadi Reem, 17°52'34"N, 42°16'39"E, 143 s.l.m., pupal cell in *Acacia* sp., 12.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (30) *C. subocellatus* male, Asir prov., 6 km S Aineh, Wadi Reem, 17°52'34"N, 42°16'39"E, 143 s.l.m., pupal cell in *Acacia* sp., 12.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (31) *Prosopocera* (*Dalterus*) *dejeani* Gahan, 1890: male, Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N, 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva *Acacia* sp., emerged 1.VIII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR). (32) *P. dejeani* female, Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N, 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 1.VIII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Acacia sp., emerged 23.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Wadi The Ain, 759 s.l.m., 19°55'47"N 41°26'38"E, 13.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., 23.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Israel, Jordan. Arabian Peninsula: Yemen (Sudre *et al.*, 2007), Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Crossotus sublineatus Gestro, 1892

Crossotus sublineatus Gestro, 1892: 788. Type locality: "Gubbet" (Somalia).

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Jazan prov., 12 km WSW of Marabah Dam, Wadi Reem, 139 s.l.m., 17°51'56"N 42°16'21"E, 3.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged IX.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Wadi Yabah, 439 s.l.m., 19°16'32"N 41°48'33"E, 15.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 10.X.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Algeria, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Western Sahara, Somalia, Sudan, Chad (Sudre *et al.*, 2007). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Crossotus subocellatus (Fairmaire, 1886)

Figs 29, 30

Dichostates subocellatus Fairmaire, 1886: 435-462. Type locality: "Obok" (Djibouti).

Crossotus subocellatus: Villiers, 1968: 850.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Buraiman près Jidda, 13.I.1946, E.S. Brown; Hejaz, 10.XI.1945, D.V. Fitzgerald; Mecca, 17.X-5.XI.1949, H.St.J. Philby (Villiers, 1968); Al Baha prov., Wadi Yabah, 439 s.l.m., 19°16'32"N 41°48'33"E, 15.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 23.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 6 km S Aineh, Wadi Reem, 17°52'34"N 42°16'39"E, 143 s.l.m., pupal cell in *Acacia* sp., 12.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 30.IV.2019 (CPR).

Distribution: Algeria, Egypt, Erythrea, Ethiopia, Lybia, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Western Sahara, Senegal, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Tanzania. Doubtfully recorded from Syria. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Oman (Sudre *et al.*, 2007), Yemen (Jabal Bura, NEE Al Hudaydah, 14°52'N 43°24'E, 261-600 s.l.m., 11.IV.2007, S. Kadlec *lgt*) (NHMP) (**new record**).

Crossotus strigifrons (Fairmaire, 1886)

Dichostates strigifrons Fairmaire, 1886: 457. Type locality: "Soudan".

Crossotus arabicus: Holzschuh, 1979: 294 (misidentification).

Crossotus strigifrons: Villiers, 1968: 850; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 303-304.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Jiddat el Harash, XII.1946-I.1947, A.R. Waterston; Asir, El Mahala, 19.IX.1944, W. Thesiger; K. Wir, 8.II.1947; K. Wir, 8.II.1947, W. Thesiger; West Shibun, 12.II.1947, W. Thesiger; Buraiman, près Jeddah, 24.I.1946, E.S. Brown; West Boi, 4.II.1947, W. Thesiger (Villiers, 1968); Asir Mts., Kamis-Mushayt, April 1971, *leg.* Di Lenardo (under *Crossotus arabicus*) (Holzschuh, 1979); Asir Mts., SE of Taif, Wadi Qust, 1400 s.l.m., 6.IV.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp. emerged from 16.VII. to 21.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh; SE of Taif, Wadi Shuqub, 1300 s.l.m., 7.IV.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 27.IV.1983, 22.VII.1983, 4.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh; Asir Mts., NW of Shuqayab, 500 s.l.m., 4.IV.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 12.IV.-28.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh; Gizan, 25-26.III.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 7-28.VIII.1983, C. Holzschuh; Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 16.VII.1983, C. Holzschuh; 85 km W of Najran, 10.IV.1983, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 25.VI-16.VII.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Asir, Salos Al Manzar, Wadi Baqrah, 424 s.l.m., 18°47.529'N 42°01.121'E, 12.X.2013; Asir, Al Huhall, Wadi Reem, 18°06.981'N 42°13'939'E, 451 s.l.m., 20.X.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 20.IV.2014, at light; idem, 30.IV.2014; idem, 2-3.III.2015; idem, 27.VII.2015; idem, 12.XI.2015; idem, 14.XI.2015; idem, 16.XI.2015; idem, 18.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 12.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; idem, 20.IV.2014; idem, 3.VI.2014 (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged, 20.IX.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 9.VI.2016; Al Baha prov., Raghadan forest, 20°01'07"N 41°26'53"E, 2226 s.l.m., 13.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 28.VIII.2018, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 14 km N Khamis Musayht, Wadi Hashbal, 1926 s.l.m., 18°27'34"N 42°42'53"E, 2.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 2.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem emerged 28.VIII.2017; idem, emerged 4.XI.2017; idem, emerged 6.II.2018; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir, 28 km SSE Muhayl, 809 s.l.m., 18°17'55"N 42°07'41"E, 5.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 1.IX.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir, 14 km N Khamis

Mushait, Wadi Ibn Hashbal, 1936 s.l.m., 18°27'34"N 42°42'53"E, 2.IV.2017, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged 26.VII.2018, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir, WSW of Abha, Wadi Marabah, 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1197 s.l.m., 13.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Somalia, Sudan. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman (Sudre *et al.*, 2007).

Desmiphorini Thomson, 1860

Desmiphoritae Thomson, 1860: 74. Type genus: *Desmiphora* Audinet-Serville, 1835.

Sophronica Blanchard, 1845

Sophronica Blanchard, 1845: 160. Type species: *Sophronica calceata* Chevrolat, 1855 (designated by Chevrolat, 1855).

Sophronica talhouki Holzschuh, 1991

Sophronica talhouki Holzschuh, 1991: 306-307. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Gizan".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Gizan, at light, 25-26.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype); idem, 22.II.1979, A.S. Talhouk; Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Wadi Qounonah, 19°24.673'N 41°36.388'E, 348 s.l.m., 11.III.2012, at light (KSMA); Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°02'22"E, 16.IV.2016, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Yemen (about 12 km NW Manakhah, 24.VI-4.VIII.2003; Manakhah, Bani Mansu, 1500 s.l.m., 15°06'N 43°50'E, 15.X.2001) (**new record**).

Sophronica wittmeri Holzschuh, 1991

Sophronica wittmeri Holzschuh, 1991: 308-309. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Gizan".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Gizan, at light, 25-26.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype); idem, ex dry twigs of *Euphorbia triaculeata* Forssk., 1913 [Euphorbiaceae], emerged between 22.V & 7.VIII.1983; Gizan, Sabiyah, 16.II.1985, W. Büttiker; Fayfa, 1240 s.l.m., 23.IX.1981, W. Büttiker; Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh; Asir Mts., NW of Shuqayq, Muhail, 500 s.l.m., 4.IV.1983, ex dry *Euphorbia triaculeata*, emerged 17.VI.1983, C. Holzschuh; Wadi Juwa, 8.II.1986, J. Grainger (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Sybrinus Gahan, 1900

Sybrinus Gahan, 1900: 12. Type species: *Sybrinus commixtus* Gahan, 1900 (by monotypy).

Sybrinus albosignatus Breuning, 1948

Sybrinus (*Arabosybrinus*) *albosignatus* Breuning, 1948: 16. Type locality: "Arabie: Aden" (Yemen).
Sophroniella albosignata: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 306.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, ex larva in *Calotropis procera*, emerged 6.V., 9.VII.1983; Hofuf, 28.VI.1981, collector not given (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, ex larva in *Calotropis procera*, emerged, 14.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 30.XI.2017; idem, emerged 28.VIII.2017; Asir prov., 3 km N of Habeel, Wadi Ksan, 462 s.l.m., 18°06'57"N 42°13'56"E, 12.IV.2019, in pupal cell in *Calotropis procera*, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva from *Calotropis procera*, emerged 1-28.II.2020, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Socotra Island (Hájek & Kabátek, 2012).

Sybrinus flavescens Breuning, 1948

Sybrinus (*Arabosybrinus*) *flavescens* Breuning, 1948: 16. Type locality: "Arabie: Aden" (Yemen).
Sophroniella flavescens: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 306.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Najran, 24.III.1983, ex larva in *Calotropis procera*, emerged 4.IV., 17.IV., 31.VII., 4.IX.1983 (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Wadi Targ, 19°37.385'N 42°18.020'E, 1317 s.l.m., 14.III.2012, at light (KSMA); Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Hájek & Kabátek, 2012).

Eunidiini Téocchi, Sudre & Jiroux, 2010

Eunidiini Téocchi, Sudre & Jiroux, 2010: 13. Type genus: *Eunidia* Erichson, 1843.

Eunidia Erichson, 1843

Eunidia Erichson, 1843: 262. Type species: *Eunidia nebulosa* Erichson, 1843 (monotypy).

***Eunidia arabica* Breuning, 1968**

Eunidia arabica Breuning, 1968: 89. Type locality: "Arabie: U. Ezone; U. El Kasaba" (Yemen).

Eunidia arabica: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 298.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991).

Distribution: Yemen (type locality); Saudi Arabia (Danilevsky, 2020).

***Eunidia breuningae* Villiers, 1951**

Eunidia breuningae Villiers, 1951: 201, fig. 1. Type locality: "Air: Agadez, Niger".

Eunidia submarmorata Breuning, 1968: 91. Type locality: "Yemen, Est di Radà, Rocce Nere, 1880 s.l.m.". Synonymy in Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991.

Eunidia naviauxi Villiers, 1977: 168. Type locality: "Nord-Yémen, Achali". Synonymy in Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991.

Eunidia breuningae: Holzschuh, 1979: 293; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 298.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir Mts., Straße Abha nach Gizan, km 28, Wadi ad Dilla, 700 s.l.m., 22.IV.1976, Wittmer & Büttiker (Holzschuh, 1979); Asir Mts., Khamis Mushait, 15.VII.1981, A.S. Talhouk; Wadi Gaanah, 13-14.II.1980, W. Büttiker; Wadia Majarish, 1050 s.l.m., 6.IV.1980, W. Büttiker; AashSharaiy, 23.IX.1978, W. Büttiker; road from Abha to Gizan, km 28, Wadi Ad Dilla, 700 s.l.m., 2.X.1979, W. Büttiker; Gizan, 25-26.III.1983, emerged from *Acacia* sp., C. Holzschuh; Asir Mts., NW of Shuqayq, Muhaul, 500 s.l.m., at light, 4.IV.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Asir, Al Magardah, Wadi Yabah, 19°14.911'N 41°47.255'E, 402 s.l.m., 11.X.2013, at light; Wadi Qounonah, 19°24.673'N 41°36.388'E, 348 s.l.m., 11.III.2012; Abha, Taminah Dam, 18°01.353'N 42°45.814'E, 2301 s.l.m., 14.XI.2012; Al Huabil, Wadi Reem, 18°06.981'N 42°13.939'E, 451 s.l.m., 20.X.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 23.IV.2014, at light; idem, 27.VII.2014; idem, 23.VIII.2014; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; idem, 3.VI.2014; idem, 27.VII.2014; idem, 26.I.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.717'N 41°18.712'E, 825 s.l.m., 15.IX.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.685'N 41°18.663'E, 851 s.l.m., 14.XI.2014, at light (KSMA); Al Baha prov., Wadi Yabah, 439 s.l.m., 19°16'32"N 41°48'33"E, 15.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 9.VI.-12.VIII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Baha, Mekwah, Shada al Ala, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N 41°18'16"E, 29.III.-1.IV.2017, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., emerged X.2019, G. Magnani *lgt*; Al Baha prov., Wadi Thee Ain, 759 s.l.m., 19°55'47"N 41°26'38"E, 13.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp.,

emerged 12.X.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, at light, 13.IV.2016; Al Baha prov., 10 km NNW Al Makhwah, 630 s.l.m., 19°50'47"N 41°22'40"E, 31.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1248 s.l.m., 19°51'40"N 41°18'16"E, 29.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., 5 km N Al Makhwah, 464 s.l.m., 19°43'47"N 41°26'47"E, 30.III.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 6 km S of Ainah, 200 s.l.m., 17°55'28"N 42°15'20"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Jazan prov., 12 km WSW of Marabah Dam, Wadi Reem, 139 s.l.m., 17°51'56"N 42°16'21"E, 3.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged IX.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 6 km S of Ainah, 200 s.l.m., 17°55'28"N 42°15'27"E, 3.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 4.VIII.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Senegal, Niger, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

***Eunidia haplotrita* Aurivillius, 1911**

Eunidia haplotrita Aurivillius, 1911: 32. Type locality: "Abyssinien, Harrar" (Ethiopia).

Eunidia haplotrita: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 298.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Huabil, Wadi Reem, 18°06.981'N 42°13.939'E, 451 s.l.m., 20.X.2014, at light; Abha, Wadi Rida, 18°11'749"N 42°23'345"E, 1614 s.l.m., 31.VII.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.710'N 41°18.267'E, 1474 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light (KSMA); Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°02'22"E, 16.IV.2016, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, Erythrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020); Oman (Dhofar, 19 km WSW Al Mughsayl, 7-12.VIII.2014, Prepsl *leg.*) (**new record**).

***Eunidia nebulosa* Erichson, 1843**

Eunidia nebulosa Erichson, 1843: 262. Type locality: "Angola".
Eunidia nebulosa: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 298.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, at light, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi,

1991); Asir, Wadi Marabah, 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1197 s.l.m., 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *leg.*; Asir, 2 km N Habeel, 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 489 s.l.m., 5.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *leg.*; Asir, Wadi Marabah, WSW of Abha, 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1197 s.l.m., at light, P. Rapuzzi *leg.*; Asir, Jebel Soudah, 18°11'37"N 42°23'50"E, 1900 s.l.m., 13.IV.2019, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Senegal, Niger, Ethiopia, Somalia, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Republic of South Africa (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015); Chad: Salamat, 60 km SW of Am Timan, 420 s.l.m., 25.VI.2016 (CPR) (**new record**). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Oman (Ambrus & Grosser, 2012), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Eunidia kristenseni Aurivillius, 1911

Eunidia kristenseni Aurivillius, 1911: 29-30. Type locality: "Abyssinien: Harrar; British Ostafrika: Ikutha" (Ethiopia and Kenya).

Eunidia kristenseni: Villiers, 1968: 849; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 300.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Buraiman, près Jedda, 7.I.1946, E. S. Brown (Villiers, 1968); Jizan, Fayfa, 21.III.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.329'N 41°18.604'E, 1563 s.l.m., 2.IX.2015, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.685'N 41°18.663'E, 851 s.l.m., 15.XI.2014, at light; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 13.XI.2015, at light (KSMA); Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Senegal, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Erythrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia, Botswana. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Eunidia thomseni Distant, 1898

Eunidia thomseni Distant, 1898: 377. Type locality: "Transvaal, Pinnaars River, Sta Lucia Lake, South Africa".

Eunidia thomseni: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 300.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Baha prov., Wadi Thee Ain, 759 s.l.m., 19°55'47"N 41°26'38"E, 13.IV.2016, ex larva in *Ziziphus* sp., emerged 12.VIII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°02'22"E, 16.IV.2016, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N

42°02'01"E, 1-4.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 9-15.V.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 1-16.VI.2017; idem, emerged 14.IX.2017 (CPR).

Distribution: Senegal, Niger, Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Republic of South Africa (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015), Benin (Téocchi *et al.*, 2016). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Mesosini Mulsant, 1839

Mesosini Mulsant, 1839: 165. Type genus: *Mesosa* Audinet-Serville, 1835.

Coptops Audinet-Serville, 1835

Lachnia (*Coptops*) Audinet-Serville, 1835: 64. Type species: *Lachnia parallela* Audinet-Serville, 1835 (= *Lamia aedificator* Fabricius, 1793) (by monotypy).

Coptops aedificator (Fabricius, 1793)

Lamia aedificator Fabricius, 1793: 275. Type locality: "India orientalis".

Coptops aedificator: Villiers, 1968: 849; Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 296; Dawah *et al.*, 2013: 1-9.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Mukalla (Villiers, 1968); An Namas, 10.IV.1983, A.S. Talhouk *et al.*; Fayfa, 30.VII.1982, A.S. Talhouk; Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, ex larva from *Acacia* sp., C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Jazan Agriculture Research Station at Abu Aresh, Almahdage village, 17°00'N 42°45'E, 50 s.l.m., from *Mangifera indica* L., 1753 [Anacardiaceae]; Aseer, Mraaba, 17°54'N 42°23'E, 80 s.l.m., from *Mangifera indica* (Dawah *et al.*, 2013); Riyadh VIII.1988; Jizan, Fayfa, 21.III.2014, at light; Jizan, Aiban, Wadi Gowra, 17°17.569'N 43°04.211'E, 451 s.l.m., 11.XI.2012; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 21.IV.2014, at light; idem, 23.IV.2014; idem, 16.II.2014; idem, 17.X.2014; idem, 2.IX.2015; idem, 15.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°51.762'N 41°13.089'E, 1225 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 1.IV.2014; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.411'N 41°18.686'E, 1611 s.l.m., 3.VI.2014, at light; idem, 15.XI.2015; Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°50.329'N 41°18.604'E, 1563 s.l.m., 14.XI.2015, at light; Jizan, Abu Arish, All Abu Ashwarl, 10.V.2018, 16°59.923'N 42°50.059'E, 73 s.l.m., at light (KSMA); Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada Al A'la, 1695 s.l.m., 19°50'32"N 41°18'42"E, 29.III.2017, adult in pupal cell on *Ficus palmata*, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, ex larva in *Ficus palmata*, emerged, 12.VII.2017; idem, emerged 11-30.XI.2017;

Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada Al A'la, 1695 s.l.m., 19°50'32"N 41°18'42"E, 29.III.2017, ex larva in *Ficus palmata*, emerged 01.VIII.2018, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada Al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Bahah prov., Thee Ain, 759 s.l.m., 19°55'47"N 41°26'38"E, 13.IV.2016, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, in pupal cell on *Ficus* sp., P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, Raydah reserve, 1632 s.l.m., 18°11'45"N 42°23'21"E, 2.IV.2017, ex larva in *Ricinus communis* L., 1753 [Anacardiaceae], emerged 14.VI.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, emerged 21.IX.2017 (CPR).

Distribution: India, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoroës, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Reunion Island, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Principe Islands, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Republic of South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia (Saha *et al.*, 2013), Sierra Leone (Téocchi & Mourglia, 1987), Togo (Adlbauer & Mourglia, 1999). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia, Yemen (Saha *et al.*, 2013), Oman (Ambrus & Grosser, 2012).

Monochamini Gistel, 1848

Monochamidae Gistel, 1848: 9. Type genus: *Monochamus* Dejean, 1821.

Anoplophora Hope, 1839

Anoplophora Hope, 1839: 43. Type species: *A. stanleyana* Hope, 1839 (by monotypy).

Anoplophora glabripennis (Motschulsky, 1853)

Cerosterna glabripennis Motschulsky, 1853: 48. Type locality: "China bor., env. de Pékin".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Al Saleh Al Taweel Farm; Al Afif, W Riyadh, KSA, 8.IV.2005; Baha (KSMA).

Distribution: Austria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Slovakia, China, North Korea, South Korea, Turkey, Australia, North America (Danilevsky, 2020); Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Phytoeciini Mulsant, 1839

Phytoeciares Mulsant, 1839: 165. Type genus: *Phytoecia* Dejean, 1835.

Phytoecia Dejean, 1835

Phytoecia Dejean, 1835. Type species: *Saperda cylindrica* Fabricius, 1775 (= *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758), designated by Breuning (1952).

Subgenus *Pseudoblepisanis* Breuning, 1950

Phytoecia (*Pseudoblepisanis*) Breuning, 1950: 31. Type species: *Saperda analis* Fabricius, 1781 (by original designation).

Phytoecia (*Pseudoblepisanis*) *arabica* sp. nov.

Figs 35-37

Material examined: Holotype ♂: Saudi Arabia: Baha, Wadhi Gala, 20°08'079"N 41°20'561"E, 1900 s.l.m., 16.V.2011 (KSMA); **Paratypes.** 1♂: idem (KSMA); 1♀: Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada Al A'la, 1559 s.l.m., 19°50'16"N 41°18'38"E, 29.III.2017, flying, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Diagnosis: The new species mostly resembles *Phytoecia* (*Pseudoblepisanis*) *cylindricollis* (Kolbe, 1893) from Western Africa. However, it is easily separated by the larger black portion of the elytra, the antennae totally black instead of partly reddish in the central portion, and by the ventral body colour predominantly black instead of orange.

Etymology: The name indicates the origin of the species from the Arabian Peninsula.

Description: Length 12.0 mm., width 3.5 mm (holotype). Body orange, except antennae and apical part of elytra black, ventral surface (except part of abdominal segments) black with several short silvery erect setae. Head wide, with frons transverse and large; punctation dense and very deep, consisting of granules umbilicate and occasionally fused with adjoining ones; with very thin carina between eyes; presence of few erect dark setae on occiput and just behind eyes, and few light setae close to mandibles, the latter long and darkened toward apex. Antennae black, longer than body when extended posteriorly with last three segments exceeding the apex, slightly enlarged toward apex; antennomeres 1 to 3 bearing several short black setae on inner side, and antennomeres 4 to 6 bearing few short black erect setae on inner side of apex. Pronotum cylindrical, slightly longer than wide; lateral sides fairly straight, except middle portion slightly sinuate; apical and basal margins very thin, impunctate; disc deeply and densely punctate, except small swollen and shiny area in middle; pubescence denser laterally on margin and subbasally, consisting of very short and very sparse erect brownish bristles. Scutellum apically rounded, nearly impunctate, bearing few golden erect setae denser near apical margin. Elytra parallel-sided, slightly constricted toward apex, the latter rounded;



Figs 33-37. (33) *Dinoccephalus heissi* Holzschuh, 1991, male, Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N, 41°18'15"E, 8.IV.2019, on *Acacia* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt (CPR). (34) *D. heissi* female, Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N, 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, on *Acacia* sp., P. Rapuzzi lgt (CPR). (35-37) *Phytoecia (Pseudoblepisanis) arabica* sp. nov, holotype male, Baha, Wadhi Gala, 20°08'079"N, 41°20'561"E, 1900 s.l.m., 16.V.2011 (KSMA). (35) Dorsal view. (36) Ventral view. (37) Lateral view.

punctuation consisting of several longitudinal rows of punctures, the latter becoming gradually smaller toward apex; tegumen densely microsculptured, making elytra appearing dull; presence of few short and erect dark setae along lateral margins, these setae on orange parts and nearly black on black portion of elytra. Legs stumpy, orange except for slightly darkened tarsi and subapical portion of hind tibiae; middle tibiae on external side bearing short fringe of dense golden hairs as well as small tooth medially.

Female: Similar to male except body slightly stouter and antennae shorter, exceeding the elytral apex with the last two segments when extended posteriorly.

Distribution: The species is apparently endemic to Southwest Saudi Arabia.

Biology: The female collected in Jabal Shada A'la was flying around a plant of *Carduus* cf. *pychnocephalus*, possibly the host of the species.

Note: This species is very interesting because it is the first record for the subgenus *Pseudoblepisanis* for the Arabian Peninsula, the Asian continent, and the Palaearctic Region.

Prosopocerini Thomson, 1864

Prosopoceritae Thomson, 1864: 72. Type genus: *Prosopocera* Blanchard, 1845.

Prosopocera Blanchard, 1845

Prosopocera Blanchard, 1845: 160. Type species: *Lamia fronticornis* Fabricius, 1781 (= *Cerambyx bipunctatus* Drury, 1773) (by monotypy).

Subgenus *Alphitopola* Thomson, 1857

Alphitopola Thomson, 1857: 299. Type species: *Alphitopola lactea* Thomson, 1857 (by monotypy).

Prosopocera (Alphitopola) unicolor (Gahan, 1898)

Alphitopola unicolor (Gahan, 1898): 40-59. Type locality: "Samburu, British East Africa" (Kenya).

Prosopocera albescens: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 297.

Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, ex larva from Fabaceae (not *Acacia*), C. Holzschuh; 81 km S of Biljurshi, 2000 s.l.m., VIII.1979, G. Vogel (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 19°52.598'N 41°18.672'E, 892 s.l.m., 14.XI.2015, at light; idem, 2.IX.2015 (KSMA).

Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

Subgenus *Dalterus* Fairmaire, 1892

Dalterus Fairmaire, 1892: 125-126. Type species: *Dalterus auberti* Fairmaire, 1892 (by monotypy).

Prosopocera (Dalterus) dejeani Gahan, 1890

Figs 31, 32

Prosopocera dejeani Gahan, 1890: 297-328, pl. IX. Type locality: "Natal" (Republic of South Africa).

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Abha prov., Wadi Mashwas, 1289 s.l.m., 18°10'06"N 42°22'01"E, 16.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 1.VIII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, 1-4. IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 3.VII.2017; Al Baha prov., Shada al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 28.VII.-7.VIII.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Asir prov., 28 km SSE of Muhayl, 809 s.l.m., 18°17'55"N 42°07'41"E, 5.IV.2017, ex larva in *Acacia* sp., emerged 20.VIII.2017, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Republic of South Africa (Adlbauer, 1997). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (**new record**).

Pteropliini Thomson, 1860

Pteroplitae Thomson, 1860: 73. Type genus: *Pteroplius* Lacordaire, 1830.

Niphona Mulsant, 1839

Niphona Mulsant, 1839: 169. Type species: *N. picticornis* Mulsant, 1839 (by monotypy).

Niphona appendiculata Gerstaecker, 1871

Niphona appendiculata Gerstaecker, 1871: 78. Type locality: "Vom See Jipe" (Tanzania).

Niphona appendiculata: Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991: 302.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, 27-31.III.1983, ex larva in *Ficus salicifolia*, emerged 17.IV.1983, 7.VIII.1983, 4.IX.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991); Asir prov., Jebel Soudah, 1632 s.l.m., 18°11'45"N 42°23'21"E, 2.IV.2017, malaise traps, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR); Al Baha, Shada Al Ala, 1358 s.l.m., 19°50'51"N 41°18'06"E, 14.IV.2016, ex larva in *Ephedra pachyclada* Boiss., 1884 [Ephedraceae], emerged 29.VIII.-25.IX.2016, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Republic of South

Africa. Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (Adlbauer & Beck, 2015).

***Pterolophia* Newman, 1842**

Pterolophia Newman, 1842: 370. Type species: *Mesosa* (?) *bigibbera* Newman, 1842 (by original designation).

Subgenus *Arabopraonetha* Téocchi, 1991

Pterolophia (*Arabopraonetha*) Téocchi, 1991: 302. Type species *Pterolophia arabica* Téocchi, 1991 (by monotypy).

***Pterolophia* (*Arabopraonetha*) *arabica* Téocchi, 1991**

Pterolophia (*Arabopraonetha*) *arabica* Téocchi, 1991: 302. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Gizan".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Gizan, at light, 25-26.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (holotype); Al Ammariyah, 24°82.313'N 46°45.469'E, 26.XI.2013; Asir, Wadi Quonunah, 19°26.099'N 41°36.486'E, 405 s.l.m., 11.X.2013; Wadi Baqrah, 18°47.476'N 41°56.310'E, 331 s.l.m., 13.III.2012, at light; Wadi Qounonah, 19°24.673'N 41°36'388'E, 348 s.l.m., 11.III.2012, at light (KSMA); Asir prov., 2 km N of Habeel, 489 s.l.m., 18°07'12"N 42°13'55"E, 3.IV.2017, at light, P. Rapuzzi *lgt* (CPR).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality), Yemen (Danilevsky, 2020).

Tragocephalini Thomson, 1857

Tragocephalites Thomson, 1857: 25. Type genus: *Tragocephala* Laporte, 1840.

***Dinocephalus* Péringuey, 1899**

Dinocephalus Péringuey, 1899, p. 323. Type species: *Dinocephalus ornatus* Péringuey, 1899 (monotypy).

***Dinocephalus heissi* Holzschuh, 1991**

Figs 33, 34

Dinocephalus heissi Holzschuh, 1991: 296-297. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Asir National Park".

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Asir, Asir National Park, Abha distr., 2200 s.l.m., 7.VI.1982, E. Heiss (holotype); Asir prov., Wadi Marabah, 1197 s.l.m., 18°10'18"N 42°22'12"E, 1-4.IV.2017, on *Acacia* sp., P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; Al Bahah prov., Jabal Shada Al A'la, 1286 s.l.m., 19°51'42"N 41°18'15"E, 08.IV.2019, on *Acacia* sp., P. Rapuzzi *lgt*; idem, 9.IV.2019 (CPR).

Distribution: Ethiopia (Adlbauer *et al.*, 2008). Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality).

***Kerochariesthes* Téocchi, 1990**

Kerochariesthes Téocchi, 1990: 19. Type species: *Pseudochariesthes variegata* Breuning, 1939 (by monotypy).

***Kerochariesthes holzschuhi* (Téocchi, 1991)**

Freapomecyna holzschuhi Téocchi, 1991: 300-301. Type locality: "Saudi Arabia: Fayfa".

Kerochariesthes holzschuhi: Adlbauer, 2002: 19.

Material examined from Saudi Arabia: Fayfa, at light, 27-31.III.1983, C. Holzschuh (Holzschuh & Téocchi, 1991).

Distribution: Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia (type locality), Yemen (Löbl & Smetana, 2010).

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