

Two new species of *Parahepomidion* BREUNING, 1936 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae) from Ethiopia

Herbert SCHMID

Abstract

Two new species of *Parahepomidion* BREUNING, 1936 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae, Lamiini) from Ethiopia are described: *P. bongaensis* sp.n. and *P. odaensis* sp.n. The new species and *Parahepomidion hiermeieri* ADLBAUER & BECK, 2016 are illustrated.

Key words. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiini, *Parahepomidion*, new species, Ethiopia.

Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Arten der Gattung *Parahepomidion* BREUNING, 1936 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae, Lamiini) aus Äthiopien werden beschrieben: *P. bongaensis* sp.n. und *P. odaensis* sp.n. Die neuen Arten sowie *Parahepomidion hiermeieri* ADLBAUER & BECK, 2016 werden fotografisch abgebildet.

Introduction

During a collecting trip to Ethiopia in May 2023, two new species of the genus *Parahepomidion* BREUNING, 1936 were discovered. BREUNING (1936) designated *Hepomidion granulatum* AURIVILLIUS, 1908 as the type species of *Parahepomidion* BREUNING, 1936. According to TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE (2023), nine species are known today. In this genus, problems of classification and taxonomy have continuously existed; the best example is *Parahepomidion burgeoni* BREUNING, 1936, which the same author described again in two other genera as *Parabrimopsis grossepunctipennis* BREUNING, 1961 and *Pseudostixis denudatus* BREUNING, 1964 (BREUNING 1961, 1964). The two newly described species from Ethiopia are compared to the similar *Parahepomidion hiermeieri* ADLBAUER & BECK, 2016, also described from Ethiopia.

Material and methods

Specimens of the two new species were collected during an expedition to Ethiopia in May 2023 by Robert Beck, Alfred Puchner and the author. The specimen of *P. hiermeieri* that was used for comparison was collected by the author in 2018.

Specimens were studied with a Wild Heerbrugg M3Z binocular microscope.

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 200D camera and a Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1–5× macro lens, controlled by Helicon Focus. Images were stacked with Focus Stacking software.

Taxonomy

Parahepomidion bongaensis sp.n. (Figs 1–3, 10)

Type material. Holotype (♂), allotype (♀), and paratypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀), Ethiopia, South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region, Bonga, Kaja environment, 2445 m a.s.l., N 7°17'36.83", E 36°22'30.22", 16–18.V.2023, leg. H. Schmid (author's collection); paratypes (6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀), nearby locality, 2330 m a.s.l., N 7°17'36.8", E 36°22'20.4", 16.V.2023, leg. A. Puchner (coll. A. Puchner, Oberdanegg, Austria; coll. K. Adlbauer, Graz, Austria); paratypes (1 ♂, 1 ♀) Ethiopia, South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region, 35 km SE of Bonga, Oda, 20.V.2023, leg. R. Beck (coll. R. Beck, Munich); paratypes (2 ♂♂), Ethiopia, South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region, Bonga forest, V.2023, 2400 m a.s.l., leg. R. Beck (coll. R. Beck, Munich).

Description of male. Habitus of holotype, see Figs 1–3. Body length ca. 12 mm, body width ca. 4 mm.

Colour. Body black, with yellow-grey, short pubescence. Labrum and base of mandibles dark red. Palps black, apex red. Antenna: scape basally red, distally dark; antennomeres 3–10 red, their widened distal parts narrowly black; 2 and 11 unicolourous red. Anterior and posterior margin of pronotum as well as disk reddish. Elytra shiny black; apex red. Areas around all coxae and last visible sternum reddish in the posterior part. Femora black with reddish shimmer. Tibiae red. Tarsi dark, except base more or less reddish; claws red.

Venter. Punctures on venter dense and fine. Prosternal process narrow between forecoxae, strongly triangularly widened posteriorly and surpassing coxal grooves; posterior margin concave. Mesosternal process slightly broader than prosternal process, parallel-sided, straight truncated posteriorly, and only reaching mid-length of middle coxae. Last visible sternum as long as the combined length of the two preceding sterna.

Head. Frons with yellowish grey pilosity, square, with a fine midline extending to hind margin of head; a slightly reddish tinge increasing towards antennal grooves. Genae half as long as lower eye lobe. Upper part of eye tapered in the middle. Last segment of maxillary palps widest at middle. Antenna long, the last five antennomeres surpassing apex of elytra: antennomere 3 more than twice as long as first; the following antennomeres becoming steadily shorter, except 11 longer than 10.

Pronotum broader than long; lateral spines directed straight laterally and dorsally. Pilosity as on frons, but additionally with a few long setae originating from umbilical punctures. Scutellum semi-circular and with dense, yellow toment.

Elytra twice as long as wide at shoulders; base with conical spines; behind base with coarse punctures, towards apex with scattered, indistinct punctures; surface with patches of pubescence, except behind middle with a large smooth area, its shape a tapered oval, transverse from outer margin to midline.

Legs long and slender. Tibiae with yellow pubescence that is longer and denser in apical third.

Genitalia. See Figure 10a–c.

Description of female. Body length ca. 12–14 mm, body width ca. 4 mm. Antenna shorter than in male, only the last three antennomeres surpassing apex of elytra.

Comparative notes. The new species is most closely related to *P. hiermeieri* and differs by shorter and broader elytra, a different elytral pilosity pattern, and colour. The

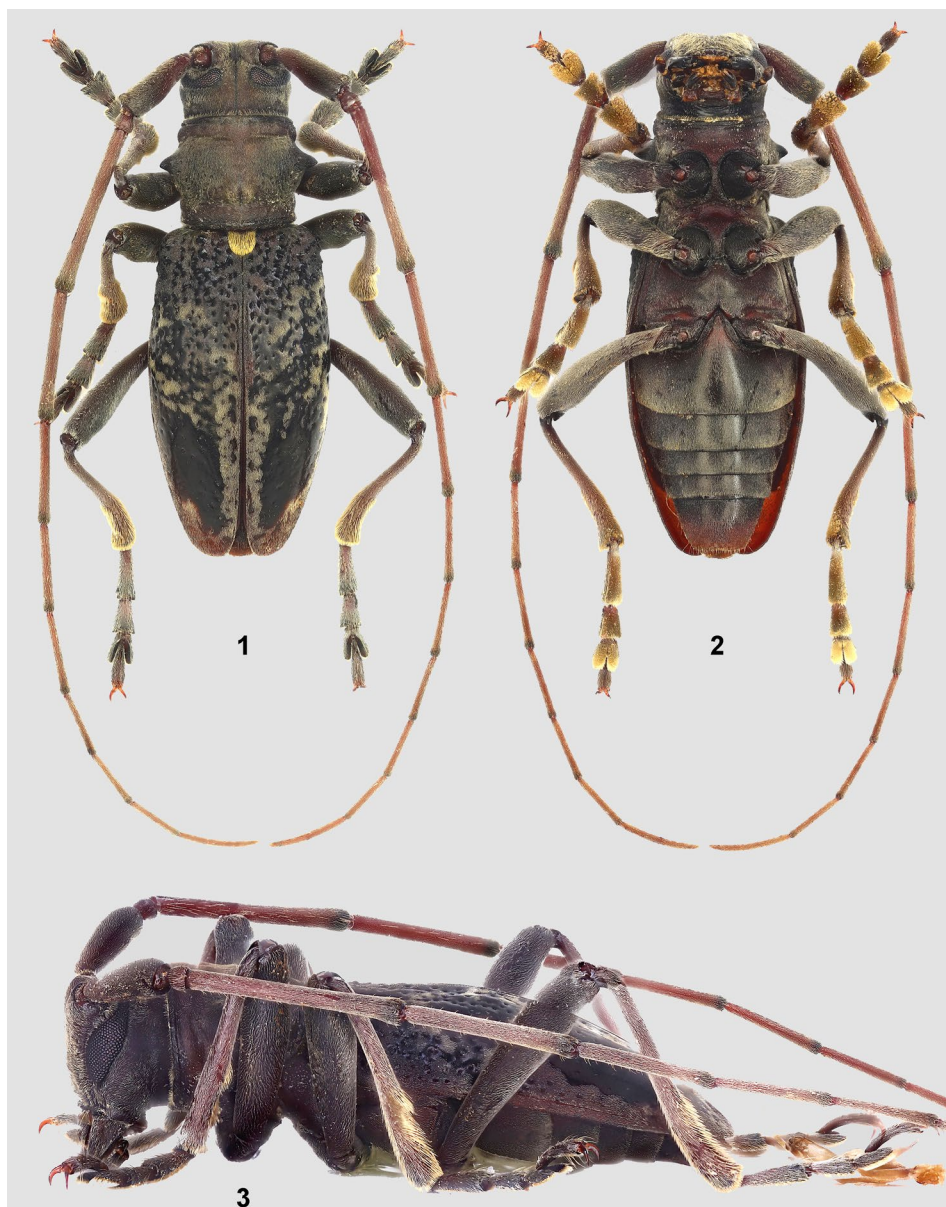


Abb. 1–3. *Parahepomidion bongaensis* sp.n. (holotype, ♂), habitus. (1) Dorsal; (2) ventral; (3) lateral.

lateral spines on the pronotum are not directed backwards, the upper part of the eye is not continuously broadening but tapered in the middle, and the tegmen is differently shaped (comp. Figs 10c and 12c).

Etymology. The new species is named after the type locality, Bonga.

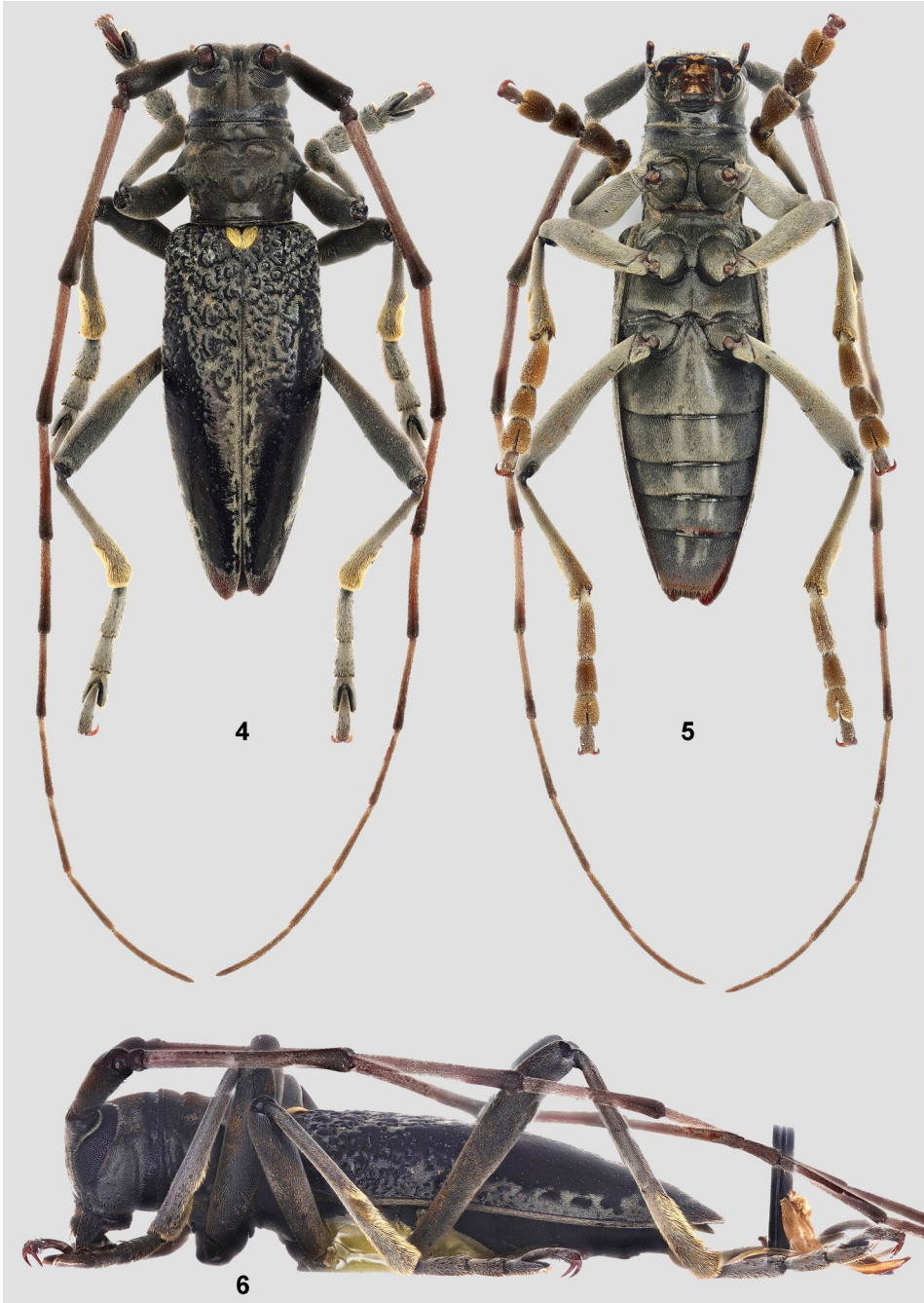


Abb. 4–6. *Parahepomidion odaensis* sp.n. (holotype, ♂), habitus. (4) Dorsal; (5) ventral; (6) lateral.

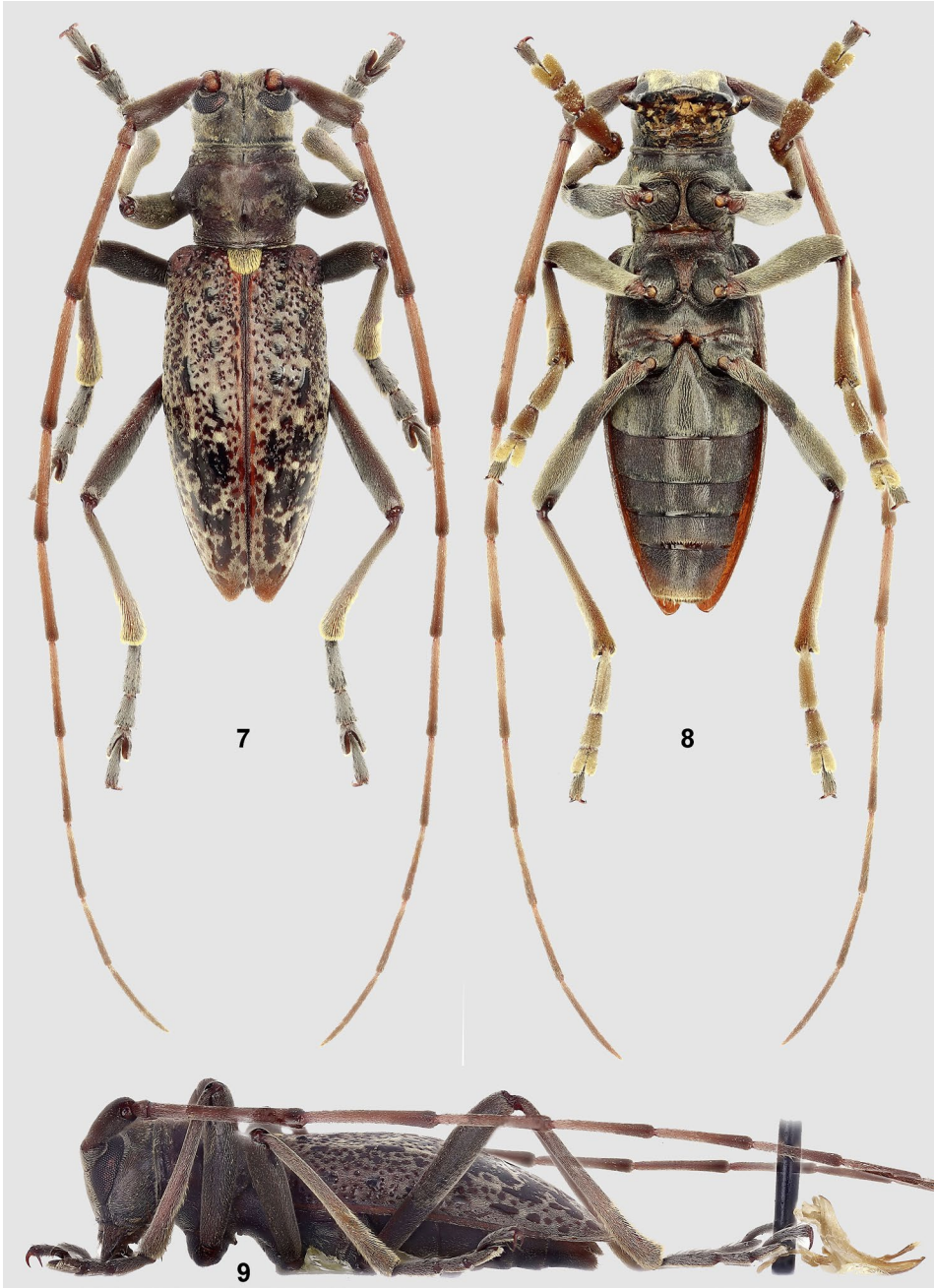


Abb. 7–9. *Parahepomidion hiermeieri* (♂), habitus. (7) Dorsal; (8) ventral; (9) lateral.



Abb. 10–12. Genitalia of males of (10) *P. bongaensis* sp.n.; (11) *P. odaensis* sp.n.; (12) *P. hiermeieri*. (a) Median lobe; (b) tergite VIII; (c) tegmen.

***Parahepomidion odaensis* sp.n.** (Figs 4–6, 11)

Type material. Holotype (♂), Ethiopia, South West Ethiopia Peoples' Region, Oda, Boko Mountain, 2645 m a.s.l., N 7°5'38.52", E 36°30'17.51", 18.V.2023, leg. H. Schmid (author's collection).

Description of male. Habitus of holotype, see Figs 4–6. Body length ca. 14 mm, body width ca. 4 mm.

Colour. Body black, with yellow-grey, short pubescence. Mandibles except apex dark red. Palps black, apex red. Antenna: scape and antennomere 2 black, antennomeres 3–10 red to reddish brown, their slightly widened distal parts darker. Elytra shiny black; apex red. Legs black, claws red.

Punctures on venter dense and fine. Prosternal process between fore coxae narrow, posteriorly strongly widened and surpassing coxal grooves; posterior margin concave. Mesosternal process about as wide as prosternal process at its middle, parallel-sided, and posteriorly truncated; only reaching mid-length of middle coxae. Last visible sternum slightly shorter than the combined length of the two preceding sterna.

Head. Frons with grey pilosity, square, with a fine midline extending to hind margin of head. Genae half as long as lower eye lobe. Upper part of eye consistently wide. Antenna

long, the last five antennomeres surpassing apex of elytra: antennomere 3 more than twice as long as first; the following antennomeres becoming steadily shorter, except 11 longer than 10.

Pronotum wider than long; lateral spines directed straight laterally and dorsally. Pilosity as on frons, but additionally with a few long setae originating from umbilical punctures. Scutellum subtriangular, with dense, yellow toment, anteriorly a narrow midline bald.

Elytra almost 2.5 times as long as wide at shoulders. Anterior part with a triangular area covered with bumpy structures; towards apex with scattered, indistinct punctures; surface with patches of pubescence between bumps and along suture.

Legs long and slender. Tibiae with yellow pubescence that is longer and denser in apical third. At mesal surface of middle and hind femora with long setae.

Comparative notes. The new species is most closely related to *P. bongaensis* sp.n. and differs by more elongated elytra with a different pilosity pattern, the upper part of the eye that is not tapered, and the different shape of tegmen (comp. Figs 10c and 11c).

Etymology. The new species is named after the type locality, Oda.

***Parahepomidion hiermeieri* ADLBAUER & BECK, 2016** (Figs 7–9, 12)

Material examined. 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Ethiopia, Oromia, Bale Mountains (type area), V.2018, leg. H. Schmid (author's collection).

Acknowledgements

I thank Awol Mohammed from the Ethiopian Insect Project (EIP) for his help during our excursion. Further, I would like to thank Karl Adlbauer (Graz), Johannes Bergsten (Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm), Michael Geiser (Natural History Museum, London), Stephane Hanot (Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren), and Alfred Puchner (Oberdanegg) for making photographs of types of related species available. I am thankful to Karl Adlbauer for his review and to the editors Alice Laciny and Herbert Zettel who helped with the English text.

References

- ADLBAUER K. & BECK R., 2016: Drei neue Cerambycidenarten aus Äthiopien (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). – *Les Cahiers Magellanes* (N.S.) 24: 45–49.
- BREUNING S., 1936: Novae species Cerambycidarum V. – *Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstag von Professor Dr. Embrik Strand*, Riga 1: 274–325.
- BREUNING S., 1961: Nouveaux Lamiaires de l'Afrique centrale (Coleoptera Cerambycidae Laminae). – *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines* 63 (3–4): 249–257.
- BREUNING S., 1964: Coléoptères Cerambycidae nouveaux des collections du Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, à Tervuren. – *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines* 69 (3–4): 369–376.
- TAVAKILIAN G.L. & CHEVILLOTTE H., 2023: Titan database about longhorns or timber-beetles (Cerambycidae). – Available from http://titan.gbif.fr/accueil_uk.html [accessed 15 September 2023]

Author's address: Herbert SCHMID,
Researcher Associate,
2nd Zoological Department,
Natural History Museum Vienna
Burgring 7, 1010 Vienna, Austria
E-mail: herbert.schmid2@outlook.com