



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4039.3.7>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:A842F68F-0334-428C-A042-2EAE590AE47B>

A new brachypterous scarab species, *Orphnus longicornis* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Orphninae), from the East African Rift

ANDREY FROLOV & LILIA AKHMETOVA

Laboratory of Insect Systematics, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab., 1, St.-Petersburg, 199034 Russia. E-mail: frolov@scarabaeoidea.com

Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Instituto de Biociências, Departamento de Biologia e Zoologia, Av. Fernando Corrêa da Costa, 2367, Boa Esperança, 78060-900 Cuiabá, MT, Brazil

The Afrotropical Region is the center of the diversity of the scarab beetle genus *Orphnus* MacLeay, 1819 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Orphninae), with 94 species occurring from Sahel in the north to Little Karoo in the south (Paulian, 1948; Petrovitz, 1971; Frolov, 2008). The East African Rift is one of the richest regions of the Afrotropics housing more than 20 species of *Orphnus* (Paulian, 1948; Frolov, 2013), most of which are endemic to this region. Yet the scarab beetle fauna of the East African Rift, and especially the Eastern Arc Mountains, is still inadequately studied. Examination of the material housed in the Museum of Natural History of Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (ZMHUB), revealed a series of brachypterous *Orphnus* beetles belonging to an undescribed species. The new species is described and illustrated below.

Photographs were taken with a Leica MZ9.5 stereo microscope and a Leica DFC290 digital camera from dry specimens. Partially focused serial images were combined in Helicon Focus software (Helicon Soft Ltd.) to produce completely focused images. Locality map was prepared with ArcGIS software (ESRI Inc.).

Orphnus (Orphnus) longicornis Frolov & Akhmetova, new species Figs. 1–7.

Type material. Holotype, male with the label "D. Ost-Africa Iringa [Tanzania, Iringa]" (ZMHUB). Paratypes, males: 6 specimens with the same data as the holotype; 5 specimens with the label "Mittel Uhehe [Tanzania, Iringa region], 1500–1700 m, 30.XI.[19]12"; 1 specimen with the label "D.O.Africa Oldoway [Tanzania, Oldoway Gorge]" (ZMHUB).

Description. Holotype, male. Body elongate, convex, shiny (Fig. 1); length 10.5 mm, width 6.1 mm. Color uniformly black. *Head:* Clypeus wide, with convex anterior margin, rounded laterally, finely bordered. Genae small, not protruding past eyes. Frontal suture feebly distinct laterally, broadly interrupted in the middle. Clypeus with long, slender horn, curved apically in lateral view (Fig. 2); the horn is at least 1/3 longer than in other described *Orphnus* species. Dorsal surface of head almost impunctate. Labrum deeply sinuate in the middle, feebly protruding past clypeus. *Pronotum:* with rounded sides, about 1.2 times wider than long, with impressed and slightly concave disc and large tubercle in the middle near base. Anterior angles acute; posterior angles rounded, indistinct in dorsal view. Pronotum bordered on anterior margin and base. Base of pronotum rugose. Sides with coarse, rounded punctures separated by about 0.5–1.0 puncture diameters. Lateral margins with long, sparse, brown setae. *Scutellum:* shape subtriangular, narrowly rounded apically, about 1/20 the length of elytra. *Elytra:* convex, about as wide as long, widest in the middle, with almost indistinct humeral umbones. Striae indistinct. Elytra with coarse, ocellate punctation; punctures sparser on disc. *Wings:* reduced, about 1/3 length of elytra. *Legs:* Protibiae with 3 outer teeth. Lateral margin basad of outer teeth not crenulate. Apical spur of protibia absent. Protarsi of the holotype broken. Mesolegs and metalegs similar in shape; metafemora and metatibiae about 1/8 longer than the mesofemora and mesotibiae. Tibiae somewhat triangular with 2 apical spurs, inner margin almost straight, with 1 transverse keel. Upper spur of tibiae as long as two basal tarsomeres. Claws 1/3 length of apical tarsomere. Femora almost impunctate. *Abdomen:* Abdominal sternites irregularly punctate, pubescent, with sparse, long setae. Visible sternite 6 medially about 2 times longer than sternites 2–5 combined. *Pygidium:* Surface irregularly punctate with transverse punctures. *Aedeagus:* with long, curved downwards parameres tapering apically (Fig. 6).

Female. Unknown.