

**A new *Oreopaederus* Fagel, 1958 from Uganda  
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae)**

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Oreopaederus*, Afrotropical Region, Uganda**

**Abstract.** A new species of the genus *Oreopaederus* Fagel, 1958, *O. kibalensis* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from Kibale forest, Uganda. Male genitalia of *Oreopaederus yaninensis* (Fagel, 1956) are illustrated for the first time.

## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Oreopaederus* Fagel, 1958 currently contains 70 species occurring in tropical Africa. The species of this genus were described or redescribed by Fagel (1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1973). Recently, additional material of the genus was examined by Joachim Willers (2008), who described 13 new species, described and illustrated a sclerotised spermatheca, listed all species of the genus with detailed references and summarised the description of the genus.

While examining African material of Paederini from the Zoological Museum in Helsinki (ZMH), I found a new species of *Oreopaederus* collected in Uganda by M. Nummelin, which is described in the present paper.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Dry-mounted specimens were studied under binocular stereomicroscope MBS 10. Line drawings were made using ocular grid. Measurements were taken with the above mentioned stereomicroscope using ocular scale. Habitus images (Figs. 1, 2, 7, 8) were taken with a Canon EOS 5D mark II camera in combination with a Canon MP-E65 1-5x macro lens. Images of aedeagi, tergites and sternites were made using a Canon EOS 700D camera mounted on a Motic BA 410E-T compound microscope in diffuse reflected or transmitted light. Resulting images were focus stacked using Zerene Stacker and then postprocessed in Adobe Photoshop (habitus images) or in Paint.Net, Paint, XnView and Live Photogallery (remaining images).

Measurements and indices in this study are based on all type specimens. Body length was measured from the tip of closed mandibles to the end of abdomen, the length of forebody was measured from anterior margin of clypeus to the end of elytra.

All males were dissected and male genitalia were glued on the same plate as the specimen.

Locality labels for the material examined were cited in the original version and marked with quotation marks (“ ”).

The material examined is deposited in the following collections:

JJRC Jiří Janák collection, Rtyň nad Bilinou, Czech Republic,

MRAC Muséum Royal d’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium,

ZMH Zoological Museum, Helsinki, Finland (Hans Silfverberg).

Abbreviations: L- length, W- width, HW- width of head, PW- width of pronotum, M- arithmetic mean, R- ratio, HT- holotype, PT- paratype.

## TAXONOMY

### *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6, 9-16, 20)

**Type locality.** Uganda, Kibale Forest, 0°13-41’ N, 30°19-32’ E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): “Uganda: W. Pr., Kibale Forest, 2. 10. 1983, M. Nummelin lgt.”, “HOLOTYPUS *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov., J. Janák det. 2017” (ZMH). Paratypes (4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): same data as holotype, but “PARATYPUS *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov., J. Janák det. 2017”, (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ in ZMH, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ in JJRC).

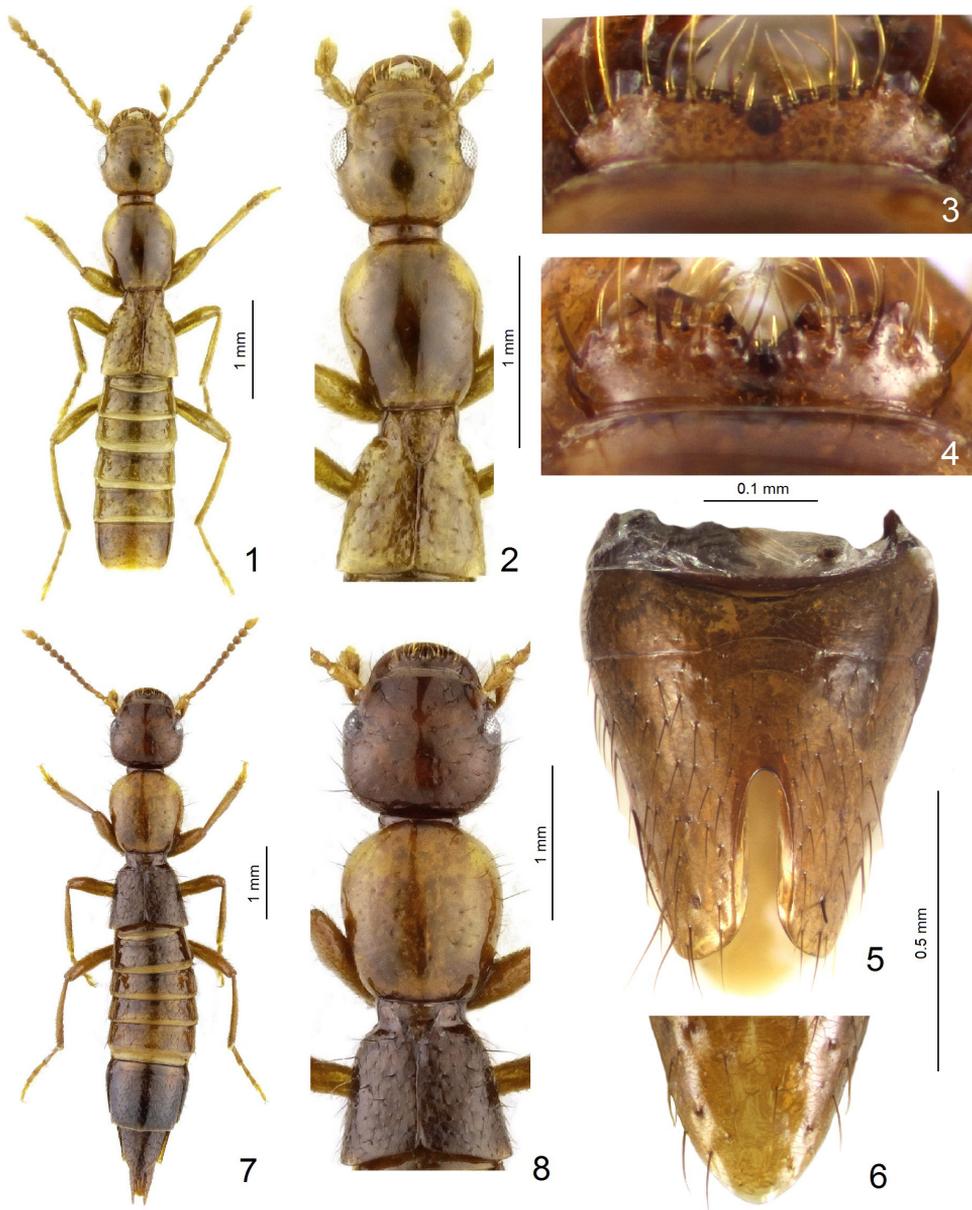
**Description.** Apterous. Body length 5.2-6.0 mm (M = 5.5 mm, HT = 5.5 mm), forebody length 2.3-2.5 mm (M = 2.4 mm, HT = 2.5 mm). Brownish yellow to light yellowish brown, pronotum mostly dark brown, abdominal segment VIII and genital segment dark brown, antenna light yellowish brown, segments 6-11 darker yellowish brown to brown (Fig. 1).

Head (Fig. 2) slightly transverse (W/L = 1.01-1.09, M = 1.05, HT = 1.05). Eyes relatively small, moderately prominent, temples markedly longer than eyes (length of temples/length of eyes = 1.20-1.53, M = 1.38, HT = 1.38). Temples irregularly rounded, posterior angles indistinct. Surface very shiny, without microsculpture, central area largely impunctate, lateral parts very sparsely and finely punctured, near inner margin of eyes with some larger punctures. Labrum medially emarginate (Figs. 3, 4). Antennae moderately short, segments 1-9 longer than wide, segment 1 markedly shorter than segments 2 and 3 combined, fifth segment markedly longer than wide (L/W = 1.32-1.83, M = 1.62, HT = 1.67), tenth segment about as long as wide (L/W = 0.90-1.17, M = 1.01, HT = 1.05).

Pronotum oval (Fig. 2), about a quarter longer than wide (L/W = 1.17-1.28, M = 1.23, HT = 1.24) and slightly narrower than head (PW/HW = 0.93-0.99, M = 0.96, HT = 0.97), markedly convex. Sides moderately narrowed posteriorly. Surface very shiny, without microsculpture, with median line visible in posterior third, lateral sides with some punctures similar as on head. Scutellum elongate with a few fine punctures.

Elytra trapezoidal (Fig. 2), as wide as or wider than long (R = 1.00-1.12, M = 1.06, HT = 1.12). Punctuation very sparse and coarse, interstices 3-4 times as wide as diameter of puncture. Surface finely wrinkled, with fine isodiametric mesh.

Abdomen slightly widened to segment VI, very sparsely and irregularly punctured, surface with vestigial microsculpture. Apical margin of tergite VII without white palisade fringe of bristles.



Figs. 1-8. 1-6: *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov., 1-3, 5, 6- HT male, 4- PT female. 7, 8: *O. brunnescens* Fagel. 1, 7- habitus; 2, 8- forebody, 3, 4- labrum; 5- sternite VIII; 6- apical part of tergite VIII.



Figs. 9-16: *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov., 9-11: HT male; 12, 13- PTs males; 14-16: PT female. 9, 12, 13- aedeagus ventral; 10- aedeagus lateral; 11- aedeagus dorsal; 14- apical part of female sternite VIII; 15- apical part of female tergite VIII; 16- spermatheca.

Male. Labrum slightly emarginate medially, lateral lobes slightly prominent (Fig. 3). Sternite V in apical half with large shallow impression, sternite VI with very narrow and shallow impression, sternite VII in posterior two thirds with distinct narrow longitudinal impression and with slightly emarginated posterior margin, sternite VIII narrowly and deeply emarginate (Fig. 5), tergite VIII narrowly rounded apically (Fig. 6). Aedeagus (Figs. 9-13) length 1.28-1.33 mm (M = 1.31 mm, HT = 1.28 mm). Median lobe slender, narrowed in two thirds of length, apical third moderately widened with long pointed apex. Apical part of dorsal side of median lobe with two longitudinal ridges (Fig. 11).

Female. Labrum deeply emarginate medially, lateral lobes markedly prominent (Fig. 4). Sternite VIII pointed apically (Fig. 14), tergite VIII rounded apically (Fig. 15). Spermatheca as in Fig. 16.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov. belongs to the *straeleni* group (sensu Fagel 1955) and is related to *O. yaninensis* (Fagel, 1956), from which differs by the shape of the aedeagus with only two longitudinal ridges on the dorsal side of the median lobe (in *O. yaninensis* four ridges are present - Fig. 19). In geographically nearest area of Ruwenzori (= former Parc National Albert) occur *O. straeleni* (Fagel, 1954), *O. celisianus peculiaris* Fagel, 1973, *O. vulcanicola* Fagel, 1954 and *O. testaceus* Bernhauer, 1934. *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov. differs from all these species mainly by completely different shape of the aedeagus, which is quite similar as aedeagus of *O. brunnescens* (Fagel, 1954) from D. R. Congo (Kivu, Kalehe area, SE Kahusi), but both these species are very different in external characters (cf. Figs. 1-4).

**Etymology.** This species is named after the type locality, Kibale Forest in Uganda.

**Bionomics.** The collector of the new species, M. Nummelin used as the collecting method in Kibale Forest sweeping of the vegetation high between 20 and 80 cm (Nummelin & Borowiec 1991, Nummelin & Fürsch 1992).

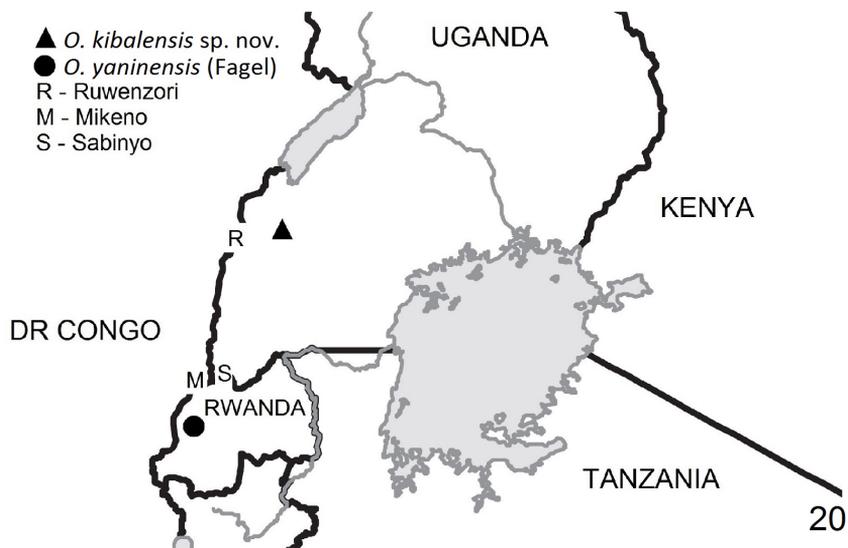
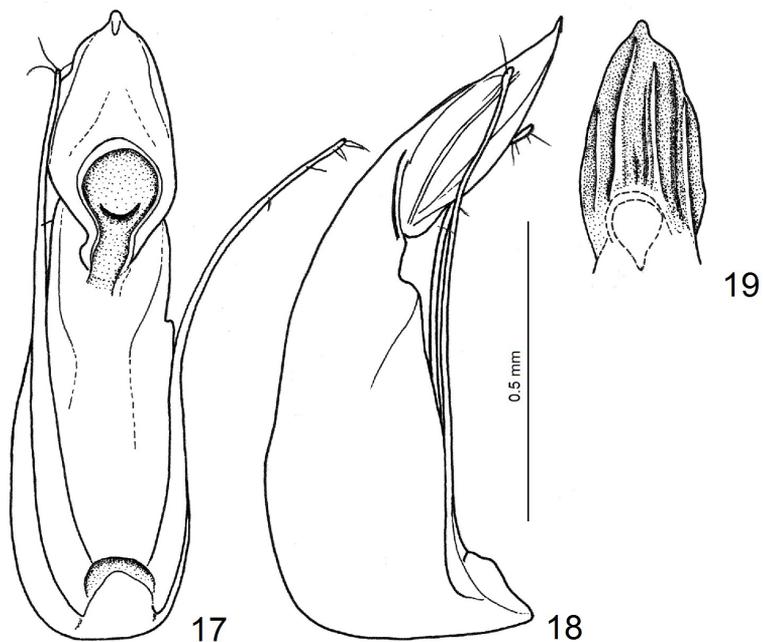
**Distribution.** *Oreopaederus kibalensis* sp. nov. is currently known only from Kibale Forest (0°13-41' N, 30°19-32' E) in Uganda, about 50 km from Ruwenzori mts.

***Oreopaederus yaninensis* (Fagel, 1956)**  
(Figs. 17-20)

**Type locality.** Rwanda, Yanina, 02°03' S, 29°21' E.

**Type material examined.** Holotype (♂): "Coll. Mus. Congo/Ruanda: Yanina, terr. Kibuye 2300m, 12/II-53, P. Basilewsky", "Paederus yaninensis sp. n. Fagel det. 1955", (MRAC).

**Note.** Detailed description of the species was published by Fagel (1956). Illustration of the aedeagus is here published for first time (Figs. 17-19). The shape of aedeagus is very similar to that of *Oreopaderus bambusicola* Willers, 2008, which was described from Volcans Sabinyo and Mikeno (cf. Figs. 42 in Willers 2008), which are situated near each other and not very far from Yanina (Fig. 20). The coordinates of Yanina was used from RMCA Gazetteer for Afrotropical Region compiled in MRAC.



Figs. 17-20. 17-19: *Oreopaederus yaninensis* (Fagel): 17- aedeagus ventral; 18-aedeagus lateral; 19- apical part of aedeagus dorsal; 20- Map of distribution.

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