



## Single Taxon Treatment

# A new species of *Cheironitis* van Lansberge, 1875 from Jordan (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Onitini)

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Academic editor: Matthias Seidel

Received: 05 Jun 2021 | Accepted: 19 Aug 2021 | Published: 28 Oct 2021

Citation: Coppo P, Montreuil O (2021) A new species of *Cheironitis* van Lansberge, 1875 from Jordan (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Onitini). Biodiversity Data Journal 9: e69763. <https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.9.e69763>

ZooBank: [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:3CBDEC6F-5219-42B2-9363-53377D084796](https://www.zoobank.org/pub:3CBDEC6F-5219-42B2-9363-53377D084796)

## Abstract

## Background

The genus *Cheironitis* van Lansberge, 1875, currently contains 23 species from the Old World. During a survey for dung beetles in Jordan, specimens of an undescribed species were collected at the historical site of Petra.

## New information

A new species of *Cheironitis* (*C. petraensis* sp. n.) is described from the historical site of Petra, Jordan, illustrated and compared with its most closely related species. This new species is reminiscent of the African species of *Cheironitis* living in savannahs and could represent a relictual species of the mid-Holocene climatic optimum.

## Keywords

dung beetle, Jordan, Middle East, new species

## Introduction

The genus *Cheironitis* van Lansberge, 1875, currently contains 23 species from the Old World, including 13 in Palearctic and 10 in Afrotropical Regions (Anonymous 2021).

While surveying dung beetles in Jordan in July 2012, the first author collected specimens of an undescribed species of dung beetle from horse dung at the historical site of Petra. This species belongs to a group of fulvous-coloured species, characterised by rows of smooth and shiny black tubercles on the elytra, including *C. asbenicus* Gillet, 1909, from southern Sahara, *C. scabrosus* (Fabricius, 1776), from south-eastern Africa, *C. muelleri* Janssens, 1943, from eastern Africa and *C. socotranus* Gahan, 1909, from Socotra Island (Balthasar 1963, Balthasar 1963, Bezdek 2016, Janssens 1937, Janssens 1943). This species is described here as new and compared with its most closely related species.

## Materials and methods

Dry specimens and dissected structures were observed using a Bresser Advance ICD10-160X microscope. Illustrations were made using a Canon EOS 6D Mark II, coupled with a Canon EF 100mm f/2.8L Macro USM and a Macro Ring Lite MR-14EX. Images were stacked using Helicon Focus software.

## Taxon treatment

### *Cheironitis petraensis* Coppo, sp. n.

- ZooBank [63675D84-2605-4659-8030-75E46ADFC550](https://doi.org/10.3896/63675D84-2605-4659-8030-75E46ADFC550)

#### Materials

##### *Holotype:*

- scientificName: *Cheironitis petraensis*; order: Coleoptera; family: Scarabaeidae; taxonRank: species; genus: *Cheironitis*; specificEpithet: *petraensis*; scientificNameAuthorship: Coppo; country: Jourdan; locality: Petra historical site, Street of Facades; verbatimLocality: 30°19'43.7"N, 35°26'43.7"E; verbatimElevation: 910 m; locationRemarks: horse dung on dirt road; eventDate: 2012-7-18; sex: male; lifeStage: adult; identifiedBy: Paul Coppo & Olivier Montreuil; dateIdentified: 2021-05-23; collectionID: Paul Coppo collection, Paris, France; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen

##### *Paratypes:*

- scientificName: *Cheironitis petraensis*; order: Coleoptera; family: Scarabaeidae; taxonRank: species; genus: *Cheironitis*; specificEpithet: *petraensis*; scientificNameAuthorship: Coppo; country: Jourdan; locality: Petra historical site, Street of Facades; verbatimLocality: 30°19'43.7"N, 35°26'43.7"E; verbatimElevation: 910 m; locationRemarks: horse dung on dirt road; eventDate: 2012-7-18; sex: male; lifeStage:

- adult; identifiedBy: Paul Coppo & Olivier Montreuil; datelIdentified: 2021-05-23; collectionID: Paul Coppo collection, Paris, France; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen
- b. scientificName: *Cheironitis petraensis*; order: Coleoptera; family: Scarabaeidae; taxonRank: species; genus: *Cheironitis*; specificEpithet: *petraensis*; scientificNameAuthorship: Coppo; country: Jourdan; locality: Petra historical site, Street of Facades; verbatimLocality: 30°19'43.7"N, 35°26'43.7"E; verbatimElevation: 910 m; locationRemarks: horse dung on dirt road; eventDate: 2012-7-18; sex: male; lifeStage: adult; identifiedBy: Paul Coppo & Olivier Montreuil; datelIdentified: 2021-05-23; collectionID: Paul Coppo collection, Paris, France; basisOfRecord: PreservedSpecimen
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## Description

Holotype ♂ (Fig. 1a). **Overall aspect.** Length 16 mm. Body elongate and parallel, with slight metallic sheen prevailing on pronotum. **Head.** Finely granulose, yellow-ochre, bordered with dark brown. Clypeus emarginated at apex with a dark brown clypeal carina. Frontal carina dark brown, slightly curved and interrupted medially by a tubercle. Vertex sinuated backwards. Antenna brown with dark brown bristles, club black. **Pronotum.** Yellow-ochre with irregular black callosities approximately set symmetrically and sparing lateral borders; disc with interspersed, coarse and deep punctures, becoming less deep and more scattered on posterior angles, each point with a granule. Basal impressions deep and curved. **Scutellar shield.** Triangulate, acute, smooth. **Elytra.** Elongate, raised basally; the dorsal surface sinuated laterally past the humeral umbone, striations finely punctuated, elytral intervals almost imperceptibly punctuated, yellow-ochre matte, each displaying an irregular row of black shiny tubercles. Lateral carina weak on first half and vanishing thereafter. **Underside** (Fig. 1c). Dark brown with lighter sides on fresh specimens, with dark brown bristles. Prosternal protrusion straight and slightly forked apically. Mesoventrite with short

tubercle. Metaventricle granulate and pubescent laterally, with a slight medial groove along mid-line. **Pygidium.** Shagreened, aciculate, with brown patches (Fig. 1d). **Legs.** Outer surface of femora and tibiae yellow ochre; inner surface dark brown. Profemora display a short tooth at the antero-inferior edge proximally (Fig. 1e). Protibiae straight and not curved inwardly before middle. Distance between basal and second tooth shorter than between remaining teeth; anteroventral edge with four teeth, the proximal and distal ones short, the median one longer. Metafemora elongate, posterior edge with strong outwardly curved tooth medially. Mesofemora, meso- and metatibiae normal. **Aedeagus.** Phallobase as long as parameres. Parameres notched at proximal third; ventral border straight to the distal edge (Fig. 1f - h).

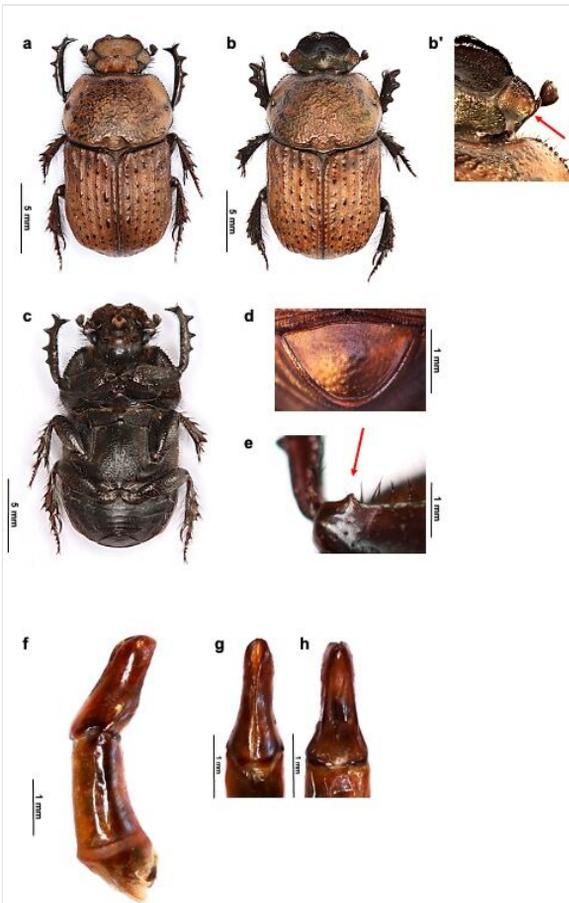


Figure 1. [doi](#)

*Cheironitis petraensis* sp. n. **a** habitus male holotype dorsal view **b** habitus female paratype, dorsal view **b'** detail of female yellow-ochre gena (arrow) **c** male holotype, ventral view **d** details of pygidium **e** right fore leg, slightly oblique ventral view; arrow shows sub-apical tooth on upper edge of profemur **f** aedeagus, left lateral view **g** parameres, dorsal view **h** parameres, ventral view.

**Variation.** Measurements (3 ♂, 3 ♀). Length: male 13.0 - 16.0 mm ( $15.0 \pm 2.1$ ), female 15.0 - 18.0 mm ( $16.3 \pm 1.2$ ). **Female** (Fig. 1b). Larger. Head black, except for a patch of yellow-ochre on posterior surface of gena (Fig 1 - b'); clypeal surface coarsely granulose. Tubercle of the frontal carina stout. Metaventral groove less pronounced. Pygidium punctuated. Pronotum and elytra as in the male. Legs black. Femora unarmed. Protibiae unmodified.

**Etymology.** This new species is named after the place where it was collected, i.e. Petra historical site.

**Distribution.** To date, this species is only known from Petra historical site, Jordan.

## Analysis

*Cheironitis petraensis* sp. n. shows a stout outwardly curved long tooth medially on the posterior edge of hind femur, which is neither observed in *C. scabrosus*, *C. asbenicus*, *C. muelleri* nor in *C. socotranus*. The new species is close to *C. socotranus* by the distinct pronotal punctation of the elytral disc, the mesotibia without strong protrusion on the outer edge and the protibia straight on the basal two-thirds. Conversely, *C. socotranus* differs from the new species by several characters: underside of protibia with a row of numerous small teeth, with a much longer tooth in the middle; basal tooth of the outer edge of protibiae distinctly separated from the others; strong metaventral granulation; median coxae with a bifurcated, lamellar protrusion; the frontal tubercle of the male head distinctly behind the frontal carina; tibia with greenish reflection. *Cheironitis scabrosus*, *C. asbenicus* and *C. muelleri* differ from the new species by the indistinct pronotal punctures with coalescent points; by protibiae curved from the mid-length; by the presence of a strong protrusion on the inner border of protibiae and a strong and long protrusion on the outer edge of the mesotibiae. As with *C. socotranus*, they show also a different armature on underside of the protibiae, including a strong tooth, except in *C. asbenicus* where there is no tooth. *Cheironitis petraensis*, *C. asbenicus* and *C. muelleri* have the two basal external teeth of the protibiae slightly separated from the two apical teeth, the four teeth being equally separated in *C. scabrosus*.

Table 1 is given to separate these species.

| Table 1.<br>Comparison of main morphological characters between <i>Cheironitis petraensis</i> sp. n. and its most morphologically and geographically closely related species. |                                    |                                      |                                    |                                    |  |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|   | <i>C. scabrosus</i>                | <i>C. socotranus</i>                 | <i>C. asbenicus</i>                | <i>C. muelleri</i>                 | <i>C. petraensis</i> sp. n.              |
| Frontal tubercle of male head   | Slightly behind the frontal carina | Distinctly behind the frontal carina | Slightly behind the frontal carina | Slightly behind the frontal carina | Interrupting the frontal carina medially |

|   | <i>C. scabrosus</i>  | <i>C. socotranus</i>  | <i>C. asbenicus</i>  | <i>C. muelleri</i>   | <i>C. petraensis</i> sp. n.  |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Pronotal disc punctures   | Indistinct, coalescent points  | Distinct, only few punctures are coalescent                         | Indistinct, coalescent points                                      | Indistinct, coalescent points                                    | Distinct   |
| Disc of metaventricle   | With large, densely distributed punctures, giving rough aspect           | With very strong and large granules                                 | With large, densely distributed punctures, giving rough aspect     | With large, densely distributed punctures, giving rough aspect   | With small granules  |
| External teeth of male protibiae  | Equally distributed  | Basal tooth of outer edge distinctly separated from the others      | The two basal teeth distinctly separated from the two apical teeth | The two basal teeth slightly separated from the two apical teeth | The two basal teeth slightly separated from the two apical teeth           |
| Shape of male protibiae   | Curved from the mid-length   | Straight in their basal two-thirds                                  | Curved from the mid-length   | Curved from the mid-length                                       | Straight in their basal two-thirds   |
| Protrusion on the inner border of male protibiae                                | Present, spine-shaped, directed inwards                                  | Absent  | Present, T-shaped  | Present, spine-shaped, directed forwards                         | Absent   |
| Underside of male protibiae   | Row of numerous small teeth, with a much longer tooth at the basal third | Row of numerous small teeth, with a much longer tooth in the middle | No teeth, but small crenulations                                   | A long tooth in the middle and a sub-apical strong protrusion    | Four teeth, the most proximal and distal ones small, the two others longer |
| Basal protrusion on outer edge of male mesotibiae                               | Strong, short  | Small   | Long and thin, straight  | Long and thin, rounded   | Small  |
| Posterior edge of male metafemora with a strong outwardly curved tooth medially | Absent   | Absent  | Absent   | Absent   | Present  |
| Distribution  | Southern Africa  | Socotra Island  | Southern Sahara  | Eastern Africa   | Jordan   |

## Discussion

Specimens of *C. petraensis* sp. n. were collected from horse dung, without other associated species. To date, this new species seems localised to the hill country of Jordan. July corresponds to a very dry period in this area, which confirms that *C. petraensis* sp. n. is a dry season active species, as are all other species of the genus. It is reminiscent of African species of *Cheironitis* living in savannahs, suggesting that *C. petraensis* sp. n. could represent a relictual species of the mid-Holocene climatic optimum (Anonymous 2012).

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank Philippe Moretto and Prof. Yves Cambefort for their invaluable advice in the review of the manuscript.

## Author contributions

Paul Coppo found the new species, wrote the first draft of the manuscript and prepared the figures. Olivier Montreuil reviewed extensively and improved the manuscript.

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