



## NEW SPECIES OF *XIXUTHRUS* FROM WEST PAPUA (CERAMBYCIDAE, PRIONINAE)

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**Abstract:** *Xixuthrus horaki* sp. nov. (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae) is described from Indonesia, West Papua. In addition, faunistic data are summarised and photographs are provided.

**Key words:** Australian region, taxonomy, Indonesia, Western New Guinea

### INTRODUCTION

The longhorn beetle genus *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864 comprises 27 species that are widely distributed in the Oriental and Australian regions. One species, *Xixuthrus domingoensis* Fisher, 1932, was described from the Neotropical region, from the Dominican Republic.

The distribution area begins on the Lesser Sunda Islands continues across Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands to Fiji. A few species are also found in the tropical northern Australia. Most species have only a small distribution range, with the exception of *Xixuthrus microcerus* (White, 1853), which occurs from the Philippines (Palawan) in the north, through Thailand, West Malaysia (the only continental species in Asia), the Greater Sunda Islands (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes), several islands of the Lesser Sunda Islands, Papua New Guinea, to northern Australia (PASCOE 1869, LAMEERE 1903, DELAHAYE et al. 2023).

In this study, a new species belonging to the genus *Xixuthrus* from Indonesia (West Papua) is described. The diagnostic characters of the genus *Xixuthrus* are described in the original study by THOMSON (1864, p. 296). MARAZZI et al. (2006) studied the systematics of the tribe Macrothomini and created the subtribe Xixuthrina.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The description is kept concise, characters evident from the illustrations are omitted. Locality data of the examined specimens are quoted verbatim (in quotes – “ ”). The type specimen of *Xixuthrus horaki* sp. nov. are labelled with the red label with the status (holotype), the name of the species, the author and the year, and with the inscription R. Hergovits det. 2023. The photos of adult were taken by the author with NIKON D700. Detailed photographs of the copulatory organs were taken using a Leica M205 C stereomicroscope and a Flexacam C3 camera. The study is based on the examination of type material from the author's collection.

**Collection codens. RHCS:** collection of Roman Hergovits, Slovak Republic.

## TAXONOMY

### Macrotonini (*Xixuthrina*) Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006

#### *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864

genus type: *Macrothoma microcera* White, 1853

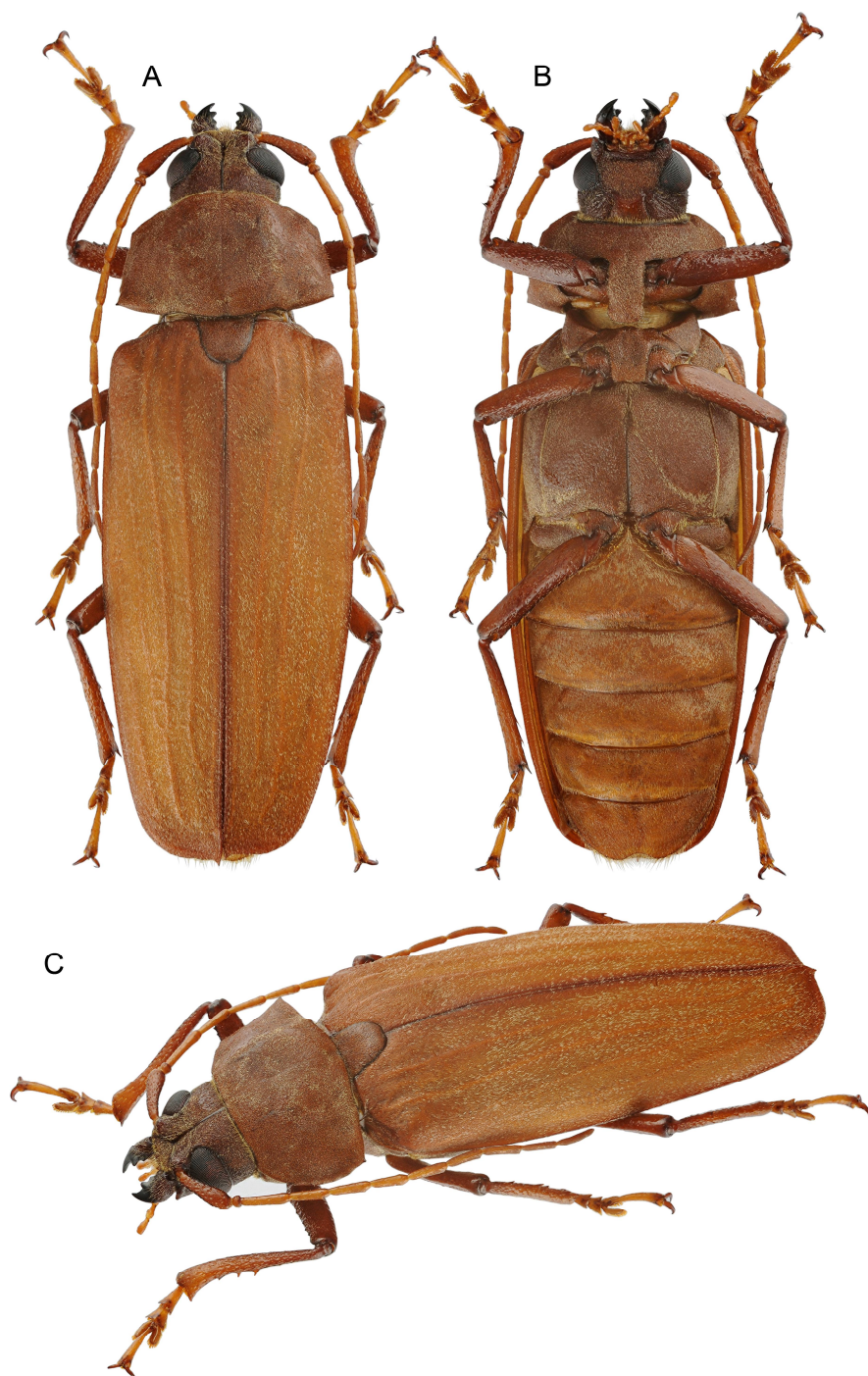
#### *Xixuthrus horaki* sp. nov.

(Figs 1A-C, 2A-E)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, West Papua, Manokwari distr., Utai riv., Arfak Mts., 500 m.

**Type specimens. Holotype** ♂ (RHCS): “INDONESIA, West Papua, Manokwari distr., Utai riv., Arfak Mts., 500 m, 14. xii. 2012, J. Horák leg.”.

**Description.** A smaller species of the genus *Xixuthrus*, so far recorded in Indonesia, only in West Papua. Body brownish-yellow, 43 mm long, 13.1 mm wide across humeri (holotype); elongate, widest across middle of eltrae. (Figs 1A-C). Head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, legs, tarsi, palpi, antennae, brownish-yellow. Eyes, mandibles, foramina around inner part of eyes, joints and spines of legs dark brown to black. **Head** small, with thick punctures, distinct medial furrow, indistinct protuberances near eyes, densely covered with small golden-yellow pubescence. **Eyes** large, placed on the sides of the head, evenly on the lower and upper part of the head (Figs 1A-C). **Mandibles** black, basal half and inner side glossy, apical half strongly granular, brown, covered with golden-yellow pubescence, two symmetrical teeth on the inner side. **Palps** glossy, sparsely granular, sparsely covered with pubescence, palpomeres slightly



**Fig. 1.** Holotype ♂ *Xixuthrus horaki* sp. nov., habitus; **A)** dorsal view, **B)** venral view, **C)** antero-lateral view.

broadened apically. **Clypeus** covered with yellow bristles. **Antennae** thin, filamentous, reaching the middle of the elytrae, glossy, sparsely granulated, with tiny, sparse, golden-yellow pubescence. Scapus and pedicel apically expanded, antennomeres 3-10 almost parallel, only slightly apically expanded, antennomeres 1-10 apically closed, antennomere 11 pointed (Fig. 1A-C). Antennomere 2 the shortest and 11 the longest. Ration of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.31 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 1.44.

**Pronotum** densely granulated above and below, covered with golden-yellow pubescence, length 6.95 mm, width 12.61 mm (in posterior margin), slightly, irregularly undulate on the anterior and lateral margins, slightly convex (Figs 1A, C). Anterior margin semicircular, up to about the first third of the length of the pronotum, lateral margin widening towards the elytra, posterior margin slightly rounded (Fig. 1A). Apical margin and posterior margin at connection with head and elytra covered with golden-yellow pubescence.

**Scutellum** oval, finely punctured, like the head and pronotum (Fig. 1A). **Elytra** finely punctate, with fine structure, evenly covered with golden-yellow pubescence, elongate, oval, rounded at the end with small spines at the apex, widest in the middle, 30.9 mm long, 13.1 mm wide in the humeral part, 14.4 mm wide in the middle. Four costae extend vertically through each elytra, the two most conspicuous beginning in the middle of the base of the elytra, the third beginning in the first quarter and the fourth in the middle of the elytra, fusing or disappearing before the end (Fig. 1A). **Legs** sparsely granulated, shiny, sparsely covered with golden-yellow pubescence, several small, irregularly and asymmetrically placed spines, on the inner side of the femora and tibiae (Fig. 1 B). Fore tibiae slightly curved, mid and hind tibiae almost straight, all apically expanded. Fore tibiae terminated by two spines on the inner side, mid and hind tibiae terminated with three spines, one on the outer and two on the inner side (Figs 1A-C). Underside finely granulated with small golden-yellow pubescence (Fig. 1B).

**Differential diagnosis.** Species of the genus *Xixuthrus* are characterised by their size (some species are among the largest of the Cerambycidae), a robust, broad body, a distinct pronotum, which is often elongated at the anterior corners and serrated at the lateral margins, and in males, often enlarged forelegs and antennae extending beyond two-thirds of the elytra.

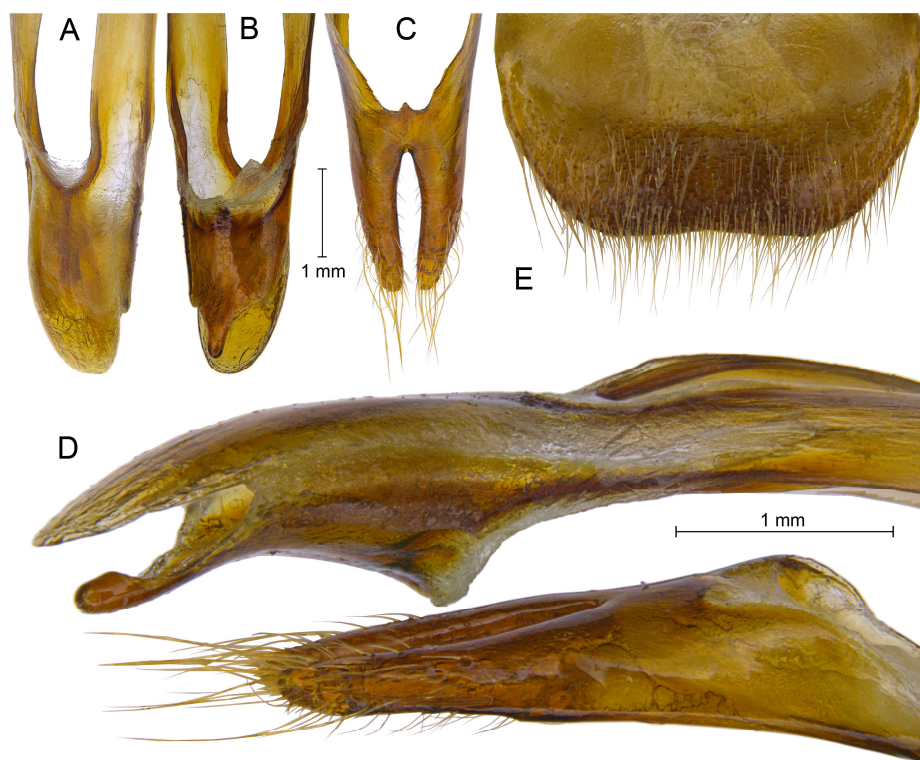
These characters are less distinct in the new species *Xixuthrus horaki* **sp. nov.** The closest related species is *Xixuthrus arfakianus* (Lansberge, 1884), which occurs at the same locality. *Xixuthrus horaki* **sp. nov.** is a small (43 mm), narrow species, with short antennae (reaching to middle of the elytrae), pronotum

simple without serrations on the margin (margin only slightly undulate) and legs (tibiae, femora) with very sparse spines.

Male *Xixuthrus arfakianus* is larger (65 mm, Lansberge, 1884), more robust, antennae are longer, reaching two-thirds of elytrae, margin of pronotum and legs (tibiae, femora) are densely covered with spines (MARAZZI et al. 2006).

*Xixuthrus lameerei* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006 (male HT 56 mm) described from Indonesian province of West Papua, Fakfak district has light and dark banded elytrae, more robust pronotum, serrated on sides and elongated anteriorly towards the head when viewed from above.

*Xixuthrus thomsoni* Marazzi, Marazzi & Komiya, 2006 (male HT 47 mm) described from the locality of Aseki Village, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, has longer antennae (reaching up to three-quarters of the elytrae) and a more robust pronotum, which is toothed at the margin, in contrast to *Xixuthrus horaki* **sp. nov.**



**Fig. 2.** Holotype ♂ *Xixuthrus horaki* **sp. nov.**; **A, B)** aedeagus; **C)** paramere; **D)** aedeagus and paramere, lateral view; **E)** last sternite (photo L. Vidlička).

**Etymology.** The species was named in honour of my friend Jan Horák, an expert on the family *Mordellidae* (Coleoptera), who collected the specimen described above.

**Distribution.** Indonesia; West Papua.

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