



DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS *PAPUAHORAKIA* AND A NEW SPECIES *PAPUAHORAKIA LATIPALPIS* (CERAMBYCIDAE: CERAMBYCINAE: GLAUCYTINI) FROM WEST PAPUA, INDONESIA

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Abstract: A new genus, *Papuahorakia* **gen. nov.**, and its type species, *Papuahorakia latipalpis* **sp. nov.**, are described from West Papua, Indonesia. Detailed morphological features, including characteristic features of the elytra, palpi, and genitalia, are described. High-quality photographs illustrating the habitus and diagnostic features accompany the description. The new taxon is compared with related genera within the tribe Glaucytini (Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) to emphasise its unique combination of features.

Key words: taxonomy, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Glaucytini, Indonesia, West Papua

INTRODUCTION

LACORDAIRE (1869) established "Group XXXVI. Glaucytides" with the type genus *Glaucytes* Thomson, 1858 and the type species *Glaucytes interrupta* (Olivier, 1797). This species is known from the "Isle de France" (=Mauritius), "Isle of Bourbon" (=Réunion) (both islands were mentioned by DESJARDINS 1838) and from the island of Rodrigues (AURIVILLIUS 1922). PASCOE (1869) established the subfamily Glaucytinae, and GAHAN (1906) finally established the tribe Glaucytini.

In the identification keys (BREUNING 1970, GAHAN 1906, GRESSITT & RONDON 1970), the most important diagnostic feature of the tribe Glaucytini is given as "eye prominent, extending onto frons" (Figs 2A, D).

The representatives of the tribe Glaucytini (17 genera, 61 species) live on islands of the Old World: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, Rodrigues (Afrotropical region); Ceylon, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia (Oriental region); Australia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa (Australian region) (TAVAKILIAN & CHEVILLOTTE 2025). In rare cases, some species also occur on the continent. For example, species of the genus *Polyphida* in India, Myanmar, Laos, and West Malaysia, species of the genus *Polyphidiopsis* in West Malaysia, and the genus *Scituloglaucytes* in Australia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The description is brief; features recognisable from the illustrations have been omitted. The locality data of the species analysed are given verbatim (" "). The type of the newly described species is labelled in red with the status (holotype) and the species name, author and year as well as the inscription R. Hergovits det. 2025. The photos of the habitus were taken with a NIKON D700 camera. Photos of the genitalia were taken with a Leica M205 C stereomicroscope and a Flexacam C3 camera.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe: Glaucytini Gahan, 1906

tribe type: *Glaucytes interrupta* (Olivier, 1797)

Genus *Papuahorakia* gen nov.

type species: *Papuahorakia latipalpis* sp. nov.

The head is characterized by large, convex eyes that are extended into the anterior part (tribe Glaucytini), as well as into the lower, lateral and upper parts. They cover a large part of the head. The antennae are longer than the body and the palps are extremely enlarged (Figs 2A,D). The body is elongated; the head, scape, pronotum, elytra, femora and lateral sides of the body are very shiny. The elytra are finely punctate, with the apex drawn out into a point, distinctly sinuous on the outer side, a slightly sinuous on the inner side, and there are long, yellow, sparse setae at the end of the elytra (Figs 2C,E).

Differential diagnosis. The genus differs from other genera mainly by the extremely large palps and the outer excision at the apex of the elytra near the tip.

***Papuahorakia latipalpis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1, 2A–J, 3A,B)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Papua, Mts. Arfak, Warmare dist., Indabri vill. env., Piqaut, 1700 m.

Type species. Holotype ♂ (RHCS): "Indonesia, West Papua, Mts. Arfak, Warmare dist., Indabri vill. env., Piqaut 1700m, 25.-28.i.2025, J. Horák".

Description of holotype. Male. Head, pronotum, ventral side of body and femora dark green, shiny; tibiae dark green, shiny, lower half of tibiae and tarsi yellow (Figs 1, 2B,C); scapus dark green, shiny, remaining antennomeres gradually changing from dark green on scapus to yellow apically (Figs 1, 3A,B). Elytra very shiny, olive green, with bluish sheen in humeral and apical parts, red sheen on sides (Figs 1, 3A,B).

Body subparallel, 10.1 mm long, 2.5 mm wide across humeri. Head finely, sparsely punctate. **Eyes** large, convex, finely faceted, covering most of the head in all views (dorsal, frontal, lateral, ventral) (Figs 1, 2A, D, 3A,B) (characteristic of the tribe Glaucytini). **Mandibles** small, simple, without teeth or edges, shiny black, brown at the base; labrum yellow, covered with fine yellow setae (Figs 2A,D). **Palpi** apically strongly expanded. **Maxillary palpi:** 4th palpomere apically strongly expanded; 1.18 times wider than long (from joint to apex); 1.18 times longer than 2nd palpomere; 3rd palpomere 2.7 times shorter than 2nd palpomere (Figs 2A,F). **Labial palpi:** apically strongly expanded. All palpomeres yellow at joints and apex, covered with fine yellow setae (Figs 2A,F). **Antennae** longer than body, composed of 11 antennomeres, with the first four slightly apically expanded, others subparallel; ratio of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 is: 0.89 : 0.21 : 0.87 : 0.81 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 0.95 : 0.91 : 0.87 : 0.78 : 0.84 (Fig. 1). **Pronotum** 1.66 mm long, 1.50 mm wide at the centre, longitudinal, sparsely punctate, simple, without hairs (Figs 1, 3A). **Scutellum** oval, sparsely punctate (Fig. 1). **Elytra** 6.7 mm long, 2.3 mm wide at humeral part, subparallel, sparsely punctate, punctures irregularly arranged in rows between flat ridges; in apical part punctures very sparse and small (Figs 1, 2C,E, 3A). Apex drawn out into a point, distinctly sinuous on the outside (Fig. 2E). At the elytral apex several long, sparse, yellow setae (Figs 2C,E). **Legs:** Femora slightly thickened, sparsely covered with yellow setae (Figs 1, 3A,B); tibiae straight, slightly expanded, irregularly covered with long yellow setae (Figs 2B,C). **Tarsi** long; on hind leg 1st tarsomere longer than the next two combined, covered with long yellow setae (Fig. 2C). **Last sternite** has an edge on the lateral margin and long yellow setae on the ventral margin (Figs 2I,J).

Differential diagnosis. Differs from other genera and species by broad palpi, elytra ending in a point with a notch not only on the inner but mainly on the outer side, combination of characters: strong lustre on elytra without pattern, simple antennae longer than body, hind tarsi whose first segment is longer than the following two together. Other genera usually have patterns or a combination of matt elytra and antennae that are shorter than the body.

Etymology. The name of the genus combines the locality (West Papua) and the name of my friend and collector of this species, Jan Horák, an expert on the family Mordellidae.



Fig. 1. *Papuahorakia latipalpis* sp. nov. dorsal view.
Photo: Roman Hergovits

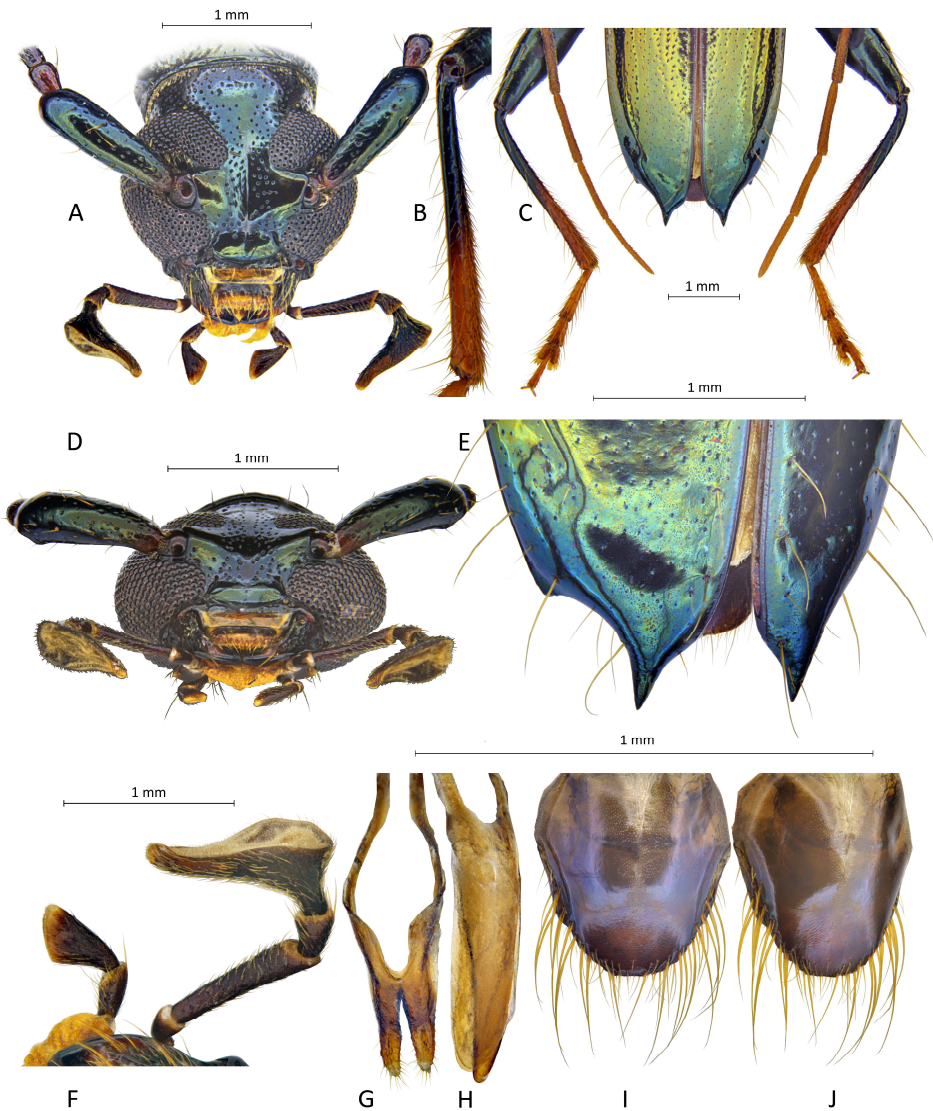


Fig. 2. *Papuahorakia latipalpis* sp. nov. **A)** head, antero-dorsal view; **B)** hind tibia; **C)** apex of elytra, hind tibia and tarsus; **D)** head, frontal view; **E)** apex of elytra, antero-lateral view; **F)** detail of palpus; **G)** paramere; **H)** aedeagus; **I)** last sternite, dorsal view; **J)** last sternite, lateral-dorsal view. Photo: Ľubomír Vidlička



Fig. 3. *Papuahorakia latipalpis* **sp. nov.** **A)** antero-lateral view; **B)** lateral view.
Photo: Roman Hergovits

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