Polyphida jakli sp. nov. from Sulawesi (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Glaucytini)

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Abstract. Polyphida jakli sp. nov. from Indonesia (South Sulawesi) is described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Polyphida* was established by Pascoe (1869) with its type species *Polyphida clytoides*. Species of the genus *Polyphida* are known from the Oriental Region only. Twelve species have been described until now (Tavakilian G. (Author) & Chevillotte H. (Software), 2019). The authors who focused recently on this genus and described new species are Holzschuh (2005), Viktora (2015) and Vives (2013).

In this paper I describe one new species of the genus *Polyphida* from material which was recently collected by local collectors in Sulawesi Island. *Polyphida jakli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (South Sulawesi) is described and illustrated.

The new species is compared to related species *Polyphida argenteofasciata* Aurivillius, 1910 and *Polyphida tenebrosa* Holzschuh, 2005.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite images were created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collection:

CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

Slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Tribe Glaucytini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Polyphida* Pascoe, 1869

Type species. Polyphida clytoides Pascoe, 1869: 652.

Polyphida jakli sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Indonesia, South Sulawesi, North Luwu Regency, Seko.

Type material. Holotype (\mathfrak{P}): 'Indonesia, Sulawesi' / 'Seko' / 'xi. 2017, local collector lgt.', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Polyphida jakli sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body black, elongate, punctuate, with grayish silver pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 14.0 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.43 mm), 4.08 times longer than wide.

Head relatively short and narrow, but through the eyes as broad as pronotum, punctured by very sparse irregular punctuation, covered by short dense grayish silver pubescence (except small places in posterior part and larger place in anterior part of frons), with a few long yellowish setae below eyes and near anterior margin. Eyes blackish brown, distinctly emarginate, antennal insertions with distinctly elevated margins. Mandibles black, shiny, covered by yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus. Palpomeres bicolour (dark brown with paler apex), ultimate palpomere longest, almost cylindrical, dark brown with narrowly ochre yellow rounded apex.

Antennae long, a little longer than body (as in Fig. 1a), narrow, filiform, antennomeres black. Antennomeres covered by grayish silver pubescence (pubescence distinctly longer in antennomeres 1-3), antennomeres with indistinct irregular punctuation, partly without punctuation. Antennomeres 1-8 with dense yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres without spines with rounded apex. Scape distinctly wider than rest of antennomeres. Antennomere 3 distinctly longest, antennomere 2 shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.51:0.21:1.00:0.38:0.68:0.77:0.75:0.69:0.64:0.59:0.60.

Pronotum black, elongate, partly punctured by coarse, very sparse punctuation, partly without (or indistinct) punctuation (places near anterior and posterior margins and longitudinal wide place in middle of pronotal disc). Pronotum covered by short dense grayish silver pubescence, except longitudinal wide place in middle of pronotal disc, in posterior third with long sparse yellowish setation. Pronotum with distinct, relatively wide depression near base. Pronotum 1.35 times longer than wide at base and 1.22 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex), pronotum narrowest at anterior margin. Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin arcuate and slightly undulate, base undulate.

Scutellum black, semicircular, completely covered by dense grayish silver pubescence.

Elytra 9.2 mm long and 3.43 mm wide (approximately 2.7 times longer than wide); black, elongate, distinctly narrowing apically, with spots of grayish silver pubescence (as in Fig. 1a), covered by sparse long pale setation (setation longer in basal part, setation only near suture in middle part). Elytra punctured by distinct punctuation, punctures smallest in apical part, largest and very coarse in basal part. Elytral apex excised, covered by yellowish setation, each elytron with distinct spine in outer angle of apex.

Legs relatively long, black, femora distinctly club-shaped, tibiae narrow, tarsi wide and short. Legs punctured by indistinct punctuation, covered by grayish silver pubescence and long pale setation (setation denser in apical part of tibiae). Tarsi with dense small-sized punctuation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together 1.1 times longer than metatarsomere 1.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by dense grayish silver pubescence and dense long pale setation (as in Fig. 1b). Elytral epipleura well-developed, narrow, black, glabrous.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Polyphida argenteofasciata* Aurivillius, 1910 and *Polyphida tenebrosa* Holzschuh, 2005, both described from Borneo.

Polyphida jakli sp. nov. distinctly differs from a similar species *P. argenteofasciata* mainly by different shape of pronotum, by body larger and more robust, by different shape of grayish silver spots on elytra mainly in basal third, by distinctly wider antennae, by wider and larger scape and by all antennomeres black; while *P. argenteofasciata* has antennomeres distinctly paler (antennomeres 7-8 largely pale ochre yellow).

P. jakli distinctly differs from a further similar species *P. tenebrosa* mainly by different shape of pronotum, by different shape of grayish silver spots on elytra in basal third and by all antennomeres black; while *P. tenebrosa* has antennomeres 7-9 pale ochre yellow with narrowly darker apex.

Etymology. The new species dedicated to Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), my friend and a specialist in Cetoniidae.





Fig. 1. Polyphida jakli sp. nov., female holotype: a-dorsal view; b-lateral view.

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