

Two new species of the genus *Iphra* Pascoe, 1869 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Obriini) from the Oriental Region

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Abstract. *Iphra jakli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumba Island) and *Iphra rakovici* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Palawan Island) are described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

Iphra was established with the type species *Iphra tillomorphoides* from Indonesia (Seram Island) by Pascoe (1869). Species of the genus *Iphra* are known from the Oriental and Australian Region. Recently, Ślipiński & Escalona (2016) transferred three Australian species from the genus *Tillomorpha* to the genus *Iphra*: *Iphra mediofasciata* (Lea, 1918), *Iphra mirogastra* (Lea, 1918) and *Iphra moestula* (White, 1855). Vives (2023) described the first known *Iphra* species from the Philippines (Palawan Island) as *Iphra filipinica*. Ten *Iphra* species are currently known (Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2025).

In this paper, two new species of the genus *Iphra* are described from materials that have been recently collected by local collectors in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Iphra jakli sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumba Island) and *Iphra rakovici* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Palawan Island) are described and illustrated, while *Iphra rakovici* sp. nov. was collected at the same locality from which *Iphra filipinica* Vives, 2023 was described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. Photographs of habitus and genitalia were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5x Macro lens on a bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards stacked in the Helicon Focus 8.2.18 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Type material is deposited in the collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic, (CPV).

A slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels. Transcription of each label is followed by abbreviation of collection in brackets.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Iphra* Pascoe, 1869

Type species. *Iphra tillomorphoides* Pascoe, 1869.

Iphra jakli sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba Island, East Sumba Regency, Lewa env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA, Lesser Sundas / SUMBA I., Lewa env. / ii. 2019, local collector leg.', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Iphra jakli sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 4.85 mm, widest in two thirds of elytral length (1.3 mm), 3.73 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, widest across eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized granulation and microgranulation. Head covered by short, recumbent, silver pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions wide, antennal insertions prolonged to short, blunt thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum brown with ochre yellow margins, glossy, with pale setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown, with narrowly black tip, matte with shiny apical fifth, with short silver pubescence and long, pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpi pale ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctuation and short, indistinct, pale setation. Palpomeres short, widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apical margin. Antennae narrow, long, exceeding elytra (Fig. 1a), with 11 antennomeres.

Antennomeres blackish brown, widened apically with rounded apex, without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with acute angle on inner side of apex), with dense, small-sized punctuation, covered by very short, indistinct, pale, shiny pubescence. Antennomeres 1-7 partly with pale yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennal scape distinct, club-shaped, very long. Antennomere 1 distinctly longest, antennomere 2 shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.84 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.87 : 1.49 : 1.10 : 1.23 : 1.10 : 0.85 : 0.71 : 0.78.

Pronotum blackish, narrower than elytra, convex, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a. Pronotum 1.86 times longer than wide at base and 1.20 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum), pronotum narrowest at base. Anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with irregular granulation and microgranulation. Pronotum covered by very short, recumbent, silver pubescence.

Scutellum blackish, roundly triangular, with indistinct, very short, silver pubescence.

Elytra 2.85 mm long and 1.3 mm wide (2.19 times longer than wide), almost parallel (expanded in two thirds of length), blackish, relatively convex (with depression in one third of length). Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with relatively sparse, distinct punctuation

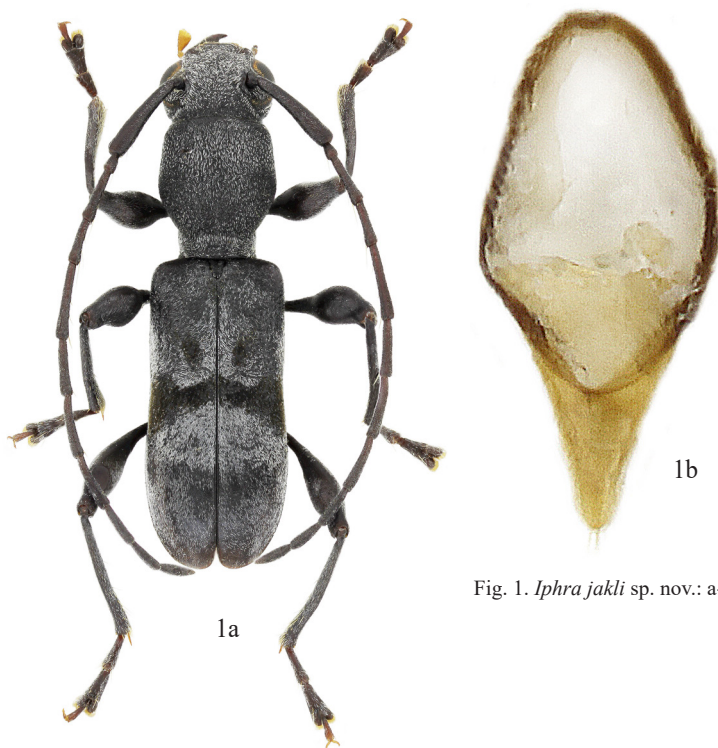


Fig. 1. *Iphra jakli* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- tegmen.

(remainder of surface with dense micropunctuation), covered by short, recumbent, partly dense, silver pubescence (Fig. 1a). Each elytron with distinctly rounded apex.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, with shallow, small-sized punctuation and micropunctuation, partly covered by short, silver pubescence and longer, yellowish setation (mainly in apical parts of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, slightly curved. Femora distinctly club-shaped, partially flattened. Tibial spurs pale ochre yellow, narrow, sharp. Tarsi narrow, blackish brown (claws reddish brown). Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctuation, covered by pale setation. Metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined 1.09 times longer than metatarsomere 1.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, with small-sized, irregular granulation and punctuation, largely covered by short, silver pubescence, ventrites partly with long, erect, pale setation. Elytral epipleura blackish, narrow, undulate, covered by short, silver pubescence.

Genitalia. Tegmen as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Iphra timorensis* Gilmour, 1961, described from Timor Island.

Iphra jakli sp. nov. differs from the similar species *I. timorensis* by distinctly coarser punctate elytra, wider last palpomere, different shape of pubescent spots/stripes on elytra

(more or less uniform silver pubescence in *I. jakli*, while distinct dark area in middle of elytra and distinct narrow silver band in *I. timorensis*), and by darker legs and antennae (blackish brown, while reddish in *I. timorensis*).

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

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumba Island).

***Iphra rakovici* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Type locality. Philippines, Palawan Island, Roxas.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Philippines / Palawan / Roxas / iv. 2023', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Iphra rakovici sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 2. Body from pale ochre yellow to pale reddish brown, elongate, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 4.15 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (0.95 mm), 4.36 times longer than wide.

Head pale reddish brown, widest across eyes, slightly wider than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized granulation and microgranulation. Head covered by short, sparse, recumbent, shiny, pale pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions wide, antennal insertions prolonged to short, blunt thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum glossy, ochre yellow, with pale setation in edges. Mandibles ochre yellow with darker (brown) margins and tip, glossy, with yellowish setation in edges.

Antennae narrow, long, distinctly longer than elytra (Fig. 2), with 11 antennomeres. Antennomeres from pale ochre yellow to pale reddish brown, widened apically, without spines (antennomeres with acute angle on inner side of apex), with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by very short, indistinct, pale pubescence. Antennomeres 1-7 partly with pale yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennal scape distinct, club-shaped, antennomere 11 narrow, slightly curved. Antennomere 5 longest, antennomere 2 shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.45 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 1.21 : 1.64 : 1.42 : 1.51 : 1.39 : 1.25 : 1.12 : 1.47.

Pronotum pale reddish brown, only slightly narrower than elytra, convex, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 2. Pronotum 1.59 times longer than wide at base and 1.12 times longer than wide at widest point (approximately middle of pronotum), pronotum narrowest at base. Anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular microgranulation. Pronotum covered by very short, recumbent, silver pubescence (more dense in basal angles).

Scutellum small, reddish brown, roundly triangular, with indistinct, short, silver pubescence.



Fig. 2. *Iphra rakovici* sp. nov.: male holotype.

Elytra 2.6 mm long and 0.95 mm wide (2.73 times longer than wide), almost parallel, pale reddish brown, relatively convex (with depression in approximately one third of length). Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with relatively sparse, distinct punctation (remainder of surface microwrinkled), covered by short, recumbent, silver pubescence (Fig. 2). Each elytron with distinctly rounded apex (more sharply curved at sutural angle).

Legs long and narrow, pro- and mesotibiae pale reddish brown, metatibiae pale reddish brown with pale yellow apical quarter, femora pale reddish brown with pale yellow basal parts, with shallow, small-sized punctation, partly covered by short, shiny pubescence and longer, yellowish setation (mainly in apical parts of tibiae).

Tibiae widened apically, slightly curved. Femora club-shaped, partially flattened. Tibial spurs pale ochre yellow, narrow, sharp. Tarsi narrow, pale yellow (including claws). Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.24 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body pale reddish brown, with small-sized, irregular granulation and punctation, largely covered by short, silver pubescence, ventrites partly with long, erect, yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura pale reddish brown, narrow, undulate, covered by short, indistinct, pale pubescence.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Iphra rakovici* sp. nov. differs from all known *Iphra* species by the pale reddish brown head, pronotum and elytra with more or less uniform, indistinct silvery pubescence (other known *Iphra* species have distinct pubescent patterns on elytra), and by significantly longer antennae than in all known species.

Iphra rakovici sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the species *Iphra filipinica* Vives, 2023, described from the same locality as *I. rakovici*, by less shiny body, more elongate elytra, elytra uniformly unicolorous (elytra with pale spots at humeri and distinct, transverse, pale stripe in middle part of elytra in *I. filipinica*), wider pronotum of different shape, and by distinctly longer antennae.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated in memoriam to Miloslav Rakovič, a Czech entomologist and a specialist in Aphodiinae (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae).

Distribution. Philippines (Palawan).

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