

New Pteropliini from Asia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae)

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Abstract. *Lychrosimorphus juglandis* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Cenodocus elegans* sp. nov. and *Demodioides albomaculata* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) are described, illustrated and compared with related species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cenodocus*, belonging to the tribe Pteropliini, was established with type species *Cenodocus antennatus* Thomson, 1864, described from Indonesia (Java) by Thomson (1864). Species of the genus *Cenodocus* are known from Southeast Asia (five known species - *C. antennatus* Thomson, 1864 from Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan), Malaysia and Laos, *C. borneensis* Gilmour & Breuning, 1963 from Malaysian and Indonesian part of Borneo Island, *C. granulatus* Pascoe, 1866 from Malaysia (Penang Island), *C. laosensis* Breuning, 1965 from Laos and Vietnam, and *C. palawanicola* Vives, 2017 from Philippines (Palawan Island) (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023).

The genus *Demodioides*, belonging to the tribe Pteropliini, was established with type species *Demodioides transversevittata* Breuning, 1947, described from Borneo by Breuning (1947). *Demodioides transversevittata* Breuning, 1947 was later synonymized by Vives (2021) to species *Demodioides palawana* (Schultze, 1934), originally described from Palawan as *Proteuclea palawana*, later listed in the genus *Callimetopus* by Breuning (1961), and finally moved to the genus *Demodioides* by Vives (2021). The known distribution of *D. palawana* is Borneo Island and Philippines (Palawan Island). It is so far the only known species of the genus.

The genus *Lychrosimorphus*, belonging to the tribe Pteropliini, was established with type species *Lychrosimorphus vittatus* Pic, 1925, described from Vietnam by Pic (1925). Species of the genus *Lychrosimorphus* are known from Southeast Asia (four known species - *L. bulbosus* Holzschuh, 2017 from Laos, *L. rotundipennis* Breuning, 1965 from Laos, *L. striatellus* Holzschuh, 2017 from Laos, and *L. vittatus* Pic, 1925 from Vietnam (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023).

In the present paper, I describe new species of the genus *Cenodocus*, *Demodioides* and *Lychrosimorphus* from materials collected by local collectors and by myself as *Cenodocus elegans* sp. nov., *Demodioides albomaculata* sp. nov. and *Lychrosimorphus juglandis* sp. nov. All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. The new species are compared to related species (*Cenodocus antennatus* Thomson, 1864, *Cenodocus borneensis* Gilmour &

Breuning, 1963, *Cenodocus palawanicola* Vives, 2017, *Demodioides palawana* (Schultze, 1934), *Lychrosimorphus rotundipennis* Breuning, 1965 and *Lychrosimorphus vittatus* Pic, 1925).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. All photographs (except the female of *Demodioides albomaculata* sp. nov.) were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macro lens on belows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:
CLD collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;
CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825

Tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1860

Genus *Cenodocus* Thomson, 1864

Cenodocus elegans sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata env., Mt. Jasar (peak - 1696 m.a.s.l.).

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W Malaysia, Pahang' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env.' / 'Gunung Jasar (peak), I. - V. 2021' / 'Wong Igt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♂): 'W MALAYSIA, Pahang, 1500m' / 'Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata' / 'Robinson Waterfall env.' / '4°27'52,06''N 101°23'30,16''E' / 'L. Dembický leg., 7.-28.iv.2013', (CLD); (1 ♀): 'W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env.' / 'Gunung Jasar, 10. i. - 1. ii. 2023' / 'P. Viktora Igt.', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Cenodocus elegans* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2023'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from blackish brown to black, largely glossy, widely elongate, punctate, with pubescence and setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.6 mm (male paratype 9.5 mm), the widest at elytral humeral part (3.1 mm), 2.77 times longer than wide.

Head black (narrowly blackish brown at anterior margin), glossy (except narrowly semi-matt base with dense micropunctuation), with corrugated surface, largely with distinct irregular granulation, largely covered by recumbent pubescence of a mixture of shades of yellow and mainly ochre yellow. Head the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Eyes goldenish brown, finely faceted, strongly emarginate (entirely strangled into



Fig. 1. *Cenodocus elegans* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. Photo: Richard Sehnal.

Fig. 2. *Cenodocus elegans* sp. nov.: female paratype. Photo: Richard Sehnal.

two parts). Interspace between antennal insertions distinctly depressed. Clypeus goldenish, shiny. Labrum elongate anteriorly, blackish, finely wrinkled and punctured by dense micropunctuation, largely covered by long, recumbent pale yellowish setation. Mandibles large, black, largely matte, partly wrinkled (at edges), with long yellowish pubescence and pale setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus blackish, semi-gloss, with dense micropunctuation and partly with dense yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest, drop-shaped, distinctly narrowed apically with shortly yellowish tip.

Antennae with eleven antennomeres, black (antennomeres 3 and 4 pale brown in places with pale pubescence), largely glossy, punctured by dense small-sized punctation (antennomeres 1-3 with distinct granulation). Antennomeres 1-2 covered by pubescence of a mixture of blackish and shades of yellow and ochre yellow, antennomeres 3-4 largely covered by dense pubescence of shades of yellow and ochre yellow at approximately basal four fifths (pubescence of antennomere 4 paler - largely pale yellowish), apical parts covered by dark pubescence. Rest of antennomeres covered by short, dark shiny pubescence. Antennomeres with extremely distinct, long dark hairs on inner side (as in Fig. 1a). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, without spines, rounded apically, antennomere 3 distinctly flattened and therefore wide (not visible from dorsal view), antennomere 4 curved. Antennae exceeding half elytral length from base to apex (as in Fig. 1a). Antennal scape the widest and distinct, antennomeres 3 and 4 distinctly longer than rest of antennomeres, antennomere 3 the longest, antennomere 10 the shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.52 : 0.17 : 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.22 : 0.17 : 0.18 : 0.16 : 0.14 : 0.12 : 0.14.

Pronotum blackish, cylindrical, transverse, narrower than elytra, the narrowest at anterior margin, 1.15 times wider than long at the widest point (at basal margin). Pronotum glossy, with corrugated surface, completely with distinct irregular granulation and microgranulation between granules, covered by recumbent pubescence of a mixture of shades of yellow and mainly ochre yellow. Lateral margins without distinct rounding (pronotum slightly narrowing anteriorly), pronotal disc almost flat (indistinctly convex), anterior margin almost straight, base undulate. Lateral margins with a few long, erect dark setae in basal third. Pubescence of pronotal disc as in Fig. 1a.

Scutellum small, blackish, widely shield-shaped, punctured by dense micropunctation, covered by indistinct, sparse pale pubescence.

Elytra 5.45 mm long and 3.1 mm wide (1.75 times longer than wide), only slightly narrowing apically, blackish, glossy, with corrugated surface, completely with distinct irregular granulation and microgranulation between granules, covered by recumbent pubescence of a mixture of shades of yellow and mainly ochre yellow. Each elytron with distinct spots of pale pubescence: large spot before middle, smaller preapical spot and small spots at elytral apex (as in Fig. 1a). Elytral disc almost flat, rounded at apical quarter. Elytra the widest at humeri. Each elytron with small elevation at humera and larger elevation near scutellum. Elytra with semi-oval depressed place below scutellum. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded, without spines, sutural angles angularly rounded. Apical margin with sparse, erect dark setation.

Legs blackish, glossy, with distinct irregular granulation and microgranulation between granules, covered by recumbent pubescence of a mixture of shades of yellow and mainly ochre yellow, and by darker setation (the densest in apical parts of tibiae). Tibiae distinctly widened apically. Tarsi relatively short, broad, blackish, punctured by dense, irregular small-sized punctation, covered by long and dense pubescence of a mixture of shades of yellow and mainly ochre yellow, partly with admixture of dark setae. Claws blackish, long, distinct, punctation and pubescence the same as on tarsi.

Ventral side of body blackish, with irregular small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense recumbent pubescence of a mixture of shades of yellow and mainly ochre yellow, partly with erect dark setae. Elytral epipleura blackish, narrow, covered by pubescence of the same colour and intensity as on elytra.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 11.6 to 12.4 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter than in male (as in Figs. 1a and 2).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Cenodocus antennatus* Thomson, 1864, *Cenodocus borneensis* Gilmour & Breuning, 1963 and *Cenodocus palawanicola* Vives, 2017. *Cenodocus elegans* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. antennatus*, *C. borneensis* and *C. palawanicola* mainly by more elongate elytra, by darker antennomeres 1-2, by distinctly longer antennomere 3 in relation to other antennomeres and by distinctly different shape of pubescent spots on elytra (unique pale spots in *C. elegans*).

Etymology. From latin *elegans* (it means "elegant").

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

Genus *Demodioides* Breuning, 1947

Demodioides albomaculata sp. nov.

(Figs. 3-4)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata' / 'iii. - v. 2007' / 'local collector', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'MALAYSIA, PAHANG' / 'RAUB env.' / 'iii. 2016,' / 'Bolm leg.', (CLD).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demodioides albomaculata sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2023'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body from blackish brown to black, glossy, widely elongate, punctate, with pubescence and setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.5 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (4.45 mm), 2.8 times longer than wide.

Head black (narrowly blackish brown at anterior margin), glossy, with corrugated surface, largely punctured by irregular micropunctuation and largely covered by recumbent white pubescence. Head with distinct, narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes and in middle of frons. Head the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Eyes goldenish brown, finely faceted, strongly emarginate (entirely strangled into two parts). Antennal insertions not so elevated, top of head relatively flat, interspace between antennal insertions depressed. Clypeus pale ochre yellow, shiny. Labrum significantly elongate anteriorly, ochre yellow, completely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long, recumbent pale yellowish setation. Mandibles from blackish brown to black (largely black), shiny, partly finely wrinkled, with long whitish pubescence and pale setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus brown (palpomeres narrowly ochre yellow apically), semi-matte, with dense micropunctuation and sparse whitish setation. Last palpomere the longest, drop-shaped, distinctly narrowed apically with shortly cut tip.

Antennae with eleven antennomeres, black, largely glossy, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation (antennal scape distinctly wrinkled). Antennomeres 1-2 completely covered by relatively sparse white pubescence, antennomeres 3-4 largely covered by dense white pubescence at basal three quarters (apical quarter covered by dark shiny pubescence), rest of antennomeres covered by short, dark shiny pubescence. Antennae with erect setation on inner side (longer and more distinct in last six antennomeres). Antennomere 4 with long ochre yellow pubescence in basal two thirds, rest of antennomeres covered by short pale pubescence and long darker setation on inner side. Antennomeres slightly widened apically (except antennomere 11), without spines, rounded apically. Antennae reaching seven eighths elytral length from base to apex (as in Fig. 3a). Antennal scape the widest and distinct, antennomeres 3 and 4 distinctly longer than rest of antennomeres, antennomere 3 the longest, antennomere 2 the shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.85 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.36 : 0.27 : 0.25 : 0.24 : 0.24 : 0.24 : 0.30.

Pronotum blackish brown, cylindrical, transverse, distinctly narrower than elytra, the narrowest at anterior margin, 1.3 times wider than long at the widest point (approximately at one quarter pronotal length from base to apex). Pronotum glossy, with corrugated surface and distinct, large irregular dots/depressions, interspaces between dots almost smooth with indistinct micropunctuation, large dots/depressions with short white pubescence inside. Lateral margins almost parallel without distinct rounding (lateral margins with small bulge near anterior pronotal edge), pronotal disc almost flat (indistinctly convex), anterior margin almost straight, base undulate. Lateral margins with a few erect dark setae (mainly in basal quarter). Pubescence of pronotal disc as in Fig. 3a.

Scutellum black, transverse, widely shield-shaped, distinctly lower than elytra, glossy, with a few short indistinct setae. Margin of scutellum with narrow stripe of dense white pubescence in full length.

Elytra 8.45 mm long and 4.45 mm wide (1.9 times longer than wide), blackish brown, glossy, with corrugated surface and distinct, large irregular dots/depressions, interspaces between dots almost smooth with indistinct fine wrinkling and micropunctuation (covered by very short, indistinct pale pubescence), large dots/depressions with short white pubescence inside. Each elytron with distinct large spot of dense white pubescence and smaller spots of white pubescence at apical part (as in Fig. 3a). Elytral disc almost flat, rounded at apical quarter. Elytra the widest at regularly rounded humeri. Each elytron with small elevation near scutellum. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded, without spines, sutural angles angularly rounded. Apical margin with sparse, erect dark setation.

Legs blackish brown, glossy, punctured by small-sized punctuation and dense micropunctuation, largely covered by whitish pubescence of different densities and by yellowish setation (the longest and the densest in apical half of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically. Tarsi relatively short, very broad (protarsi the broadest), blackish brown, punctured by dense micropunctuation, covered by long whitish pubescence and long dark setae. Claws long and narrow, punctured by micropunctuation, largely covered by whitish pubescence and long darker setae.



3a



4



3b

Fig. 3. *Demodioides albomaculata* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. Photo: Richard Schnal.

Fig. 4. *Demodioides albomaculata* sp. nov.: female paratype. Photo: Luboš Dembický.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence and a few pale setae. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, narrow, partly covered by stripes and spots of white pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 4. Body length from head to elytral apex 14.5 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, with overall wider and more massive body and shorter antennae than in male (as in Figs. 3a and 4).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demodioides palawana* (Schultze, 1934). *Demodioides albomaculata* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. palawana* mainly by less elongate body with distinctly wider elytra and wider pronotum of different shape, by elytral humeri regularly rounded (humeral angles distinctive and sharply angled in *D. palawana*), by distinctly wider antennae with significantly shorter and wider antennal scape and antennomere 3, by pronotum without stripe of whitish pubescence at basal margin (pronotal base with distinct, relatively wide stripe of whitish pubescence in *D. palawana*), and by different shape of large white pubescent spots on elytra with their different orientation in sutural part (obliquely to elytral apex in *D. albomaculata*, while transversely in *D. palawana*).

Etymology. From latin *albomaculata* (it means "white spotted").

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

Genus *Lychrosimorphus* Pic, 1925

***Lychrosimorphus juglandis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Yunfeng Shan, Tenchong env., 25°22.623' N, 98°24.351' E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'SW CHINA, Yunnan, Yunfeng Shan' / 'W Gudong, Tenchong env.' / 'N 25°22.623', E 98°24.351', 2400-1400m' / '1. - 2. vi. 2013, P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Lychrosimorphus juglandis* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2023'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 5. Body largely blackish brown, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.84 mm, the widest at half of elytral length (4.0 mm), 2.71 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest at base, almost as wide as pronotum (only indistinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point). Head blackish brown, glossy, largely punctured by irregular small-sized punctuation, almost completely covered by long and dense ochre yellow pubescence (several ochre shades) and partly by long, sparse, erect darker setation. Eyes dark goldenish brown, finely faceted, longitudinally emarginate (not divided into two parts). Antennal insertions close together. Clypeus pale ochre yellow, shiny, with micropunctuation. Labrum dark brown, shiny, with very long pale goldenish and darker setation. Mandibles from blackish brown to black (largely black), shiny, with goldenish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus largely blackish brown, semi-matte, with indistinct micropunctuation and sparse goldenish setation. Palpomeres with narrowly pale ochre yellow apex. Last palpomere the longest, drop-shaped, distinctly narrowed apically into rounded tip.



Fig. 5. *Lychrosimorphus juglandis* sp. nov.: female holotype. Photo: Richard Sehnal.

Antennae with eleven antennomeres, from pale brown last antennomeres to blackish brown antennal scape, largely glossy, punctured by dense small-sized punctation. Antennomeres 1-2 covered by very long ochre yellow pubescence with admixture of long darker setation on bottom side, antennomere 3 largely covered by long ochre yellow pubescence with admixture of long darker setation on bottom side and by distinct tuft of black long hairs in apical part. Antennomere 4 with long ochre yellow pubescence in basal two thirds, rest of antennomeres covered by short pale pubescence and long darker setation on inner side of antennomeres. Antennomeres only slightly widened apically, without spines. Antennae reaching three quarters elytral length from base to apex (as in Fig. 5). Antennal scape very long, antennomere 3 extremely long and the longest, antennomere 10 the shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.75 : 0.14 : 1.00 : 0.30 : 0.19 : 0.16 : 0.16 : 0.15 : 0.15 : 0.13 : 0.15.

Pronotum blackish brown, cylindrical, transverse, distinctly narrower than elytra, the narrowest at basal margin, 1.25 times wider than long at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins almost parallel without distinct rounding, pronotal disc almost flat (except slightly raised front edge), anterior margin and base indistinctly arcuate (almost straight). Pronotal surface with micropunctation, very fine wrinkled, undulated, with a few larger irregular granules. Pronotum largely covered by recumbent ochre yellow pubescence of different shades and densities, pubescence the densest at basal angles. Lateral margins with long darker setation (more distinct in basal half). Pubescence of pronotal disc as in Fig. 5.

Scutellum widely shield-shaped, blackish, irregularly punctured and granulated, covered by recumbent pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.6 mm long and 4.0 mm wide (1.9 times longer than wide), from brown to blackish brown, irregularly punctured and granulated, surface with micropunctuation, very fine wrinkled. Surface of elytral disc distinctly undulated, with distinct granules. Elytral disc almost flat at basal fifth, behind half elytral length significantly convex with a pronounced hump. Elytra largely covered by recumbent ochre yellow pubescence of different shades and densities (as in Fig. 5). Each elytron with distinct longitudinal tuft of long hairs on hump behind half elytral length (tuft with blackish hairs in anterior and posterior third, middle third from pale yellowish hairs). Elytral shape and pubescence as in Fig. 5. Elytra the widest at half elytral length. Humeri distinct, angularly rounded. Each elytron with small elevation near scutellum. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded, without spines, the furthest edge angularly rounded. Elytra partly with sparse, erect dark setation.

Legs blackish brown, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by small-sized punctation, largely covered by ochre yellow pubescence of different shades and densities and by setation (the longest and the densest in apical half of tibiae). Tarsi relatively short, wide, blackish brown, punctured by dense, small-sized punctation, covered by ochre yellow pubescence and darker setation. Claws long, distinct, with pale pubescence in basal half and dark pubescence in apical half.

Ventral side of body from brown to blackish brown, almost completely covered by very dense ochre yellow pubescence of different shades and densities like in elytra, and erect pale setation. Elytral epipleura dark brown, narrow, undulate, covered by long ochre yellow pubescence and darker setae.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Lychrosimorphus rotundipennis* Breuning, 1965 and *Lychrosimorphus vittatus* Pic, 1925.

Lychrosimorphus juglandis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *L. rotundipennis* mainly by less elongate body with shorter and wider elytra, by different shape of elytral apex (the furthest edge of elytral apex angularly rounded - as in Fig. 5, while elytral apex regularly rounded including sutural angles in *L. rotundipennis*), by different colour of pubescence with its distinctly different drawing on pronotum and elytra, and by each elytron with distinct longitudinal tuft of long hairs on hump behind half elytral length (it is missing in *L. rotundipennis*).

L. juglandis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *L. vittatus* mainly by less elongate pronotum, by distinctly different colour of pubescence with its significantly different drawing on pronotum and elytra, and by each elytron with distinct longitudinal tuft of long hairs on hump behind half elytral length (it is missing in *L. vittatus*).

Remark. The type specimen of *Lychrosimorphus juglandis* sp. nov. was caught by myself on terminal twigs of drying *Juglandis* tree.

Etymology. From latin *juglandis* (it means "walnutty").

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

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