

A new species of the genus *Cenodocus* Thomson, 1864 from Vietnam (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Pteropliini)

Petr VIKTORA

Trebišovská 605, CZ-28401 Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
e-mail: viktora_print@centrum.cz

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Abstract. *Cenodocus durus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum) is described, illustrated and compared to 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 distributed in Southeast Asia and according to Tavakilian (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025) there are currently six 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. elegans* Viktora, 2023 from Malaysia (Pahang); *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).

In this paper, new species *Cenodocus durus* sp. nov., is described and illustrated. The species has been collected by local collectors in April 2024 and 2025 in Vietnamese province Kon Tum. Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of specimens and genitalia photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5x Macro lens on 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.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collection:
CPV Collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825

Tribe Pteropliini Thomson, 1860

Genus *Cenodocus* Thomson, 1864

Cenodocus durus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum province, Dak Plo.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ‘Vietnam / Kontum / Dak Plo / 4/2025’, (CPV). Paratype: (1 ♀): ‘Vietnam / Kontum / Dak Plo / 4/2024’, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: ‘*Cenodocus durus* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [respectively PARATYPUS] / P. Viktora det., 2026’.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body black, largely glossy, widely elongate, punctate, with pubescence and setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.25 mm, widest at elytral humeral part (4.2 mm), 2.44 times longer than wide.

Head black, glossy, with irregular, strongly corrugated surface with distinct irregular granulation, indistinctly covered by ochre pubescence between granules. Surface between granules microwrinkled. Head widest across eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point. Eyes goldenish brown, finely faceted, strongly emarginate (entirely separated into two parts). Upper part of eye significantly smaller than bottom part. Interspace between antennal insertions wide, distinctly depressed. Head with distinct, coarse, irregular longitudinal furrow between eyes. Head between eyes with thick pale and dark setae. Clypeus goldenish, shiny. Labrum elongate anteriorly, blackish, finely wrinkled and punctured by dense micropunctuation, partly covered by long setation in margins. Mandibles large, black, largely glossy, partly wrinkled (at edges), with long, mainly yellowish setation in margins.

Maxillary palpus blackish, semi-glossy, microwrinkled, partly with sparse pale setation. Last palpomere longest, longitudinally grain-shaped, distinctly narrowed apically with shortly yellowish tip.

Antennae with eleven antennomeres, black, glossy. Antennomeres 1-3 strongly corrugated, with irregular, coarse granulation/punctuation. Antennomeres 4-11 with small-sized punctuation, microwrinkled. Antennomeres 1-2 and 5-11 covered by relatively sparse dark pubescence with lustre and thick dark setation on inner side, antennomere 4 covered by long, recumbent, whitish pubescence except narrowly darker apex. Antennomere 3 completely covered by extremely long black setae (Fig. 1a). Antennomeres without spines, rounded apically. Antennae exceeding one third of elytral length (Fig. 1a). Antennomere 3 distinctly longer than rest of antennomeres. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.46 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.20 : 0.17 : 0.16 : 0.13 : 0.10 : 0.09 : 0.11.

Pronotum black, cylindrical, transverse, narrower than elytra, narrowest at anterior margin, 1.3 times as wide as long at widest point (basal margin). Pronotum glossy, with strongly corrugated surface, completely with distinct, coarse, irregular granulation (surface microwrinkled), partly covered by small spots of recumbent, ochre pubescence. Basal part with a few erect setae. Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, pronotum indistinctly narrowing anteriorly, anterior margin almost straight, base undulate. Pronotal disc slightly convex.

Scutellum small, widely shield-shaped, black, microwrinkled, covered by short, indistinct, ochre pubescence.

Elytra 6.85 mm long and 4.2 mm wide (1.63 times longer than wide), slightly narrowing apically, black, glossy, with strongly corrugated surface, completely with distinct irregular granulation and microgranulation between granules, with distinct tubercles (mainly at basal



Fig. 1. *Cenodocus durus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 2. *Cenodocus durus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

and preapical part). Elytra covered by ochre yellow pubescence of several shades and tufts of blackish setae on tubercles. Elytral disc almost flat (except distinct tubercles), rounded at apical quarter. Elytra widest at humeri. Each elytron with small elevation at humerus and large elevation near scutellum. Elytra with small depressed space beneath scutellum. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded, without spines, sutural angles angularly rounded.

Legs black, glossy, with strongly corrugated surface, completely with distinct, large-sized irregular granulation and small-sized punctation. Granulation on tibiae distinctly longitudinally wrinkled. Legs (including tarsi and claws) covered by distinct, dense, mainly blackish, partly dark yellowish, thick setation. Tibiae distinctly widened apically. Tarsi relatively short, broad, black, with dense small-sized granulation/punctation.

Ventral side of body black, with distinct, irregular granulation/punctation, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent, ochre pubescence of several shades, partly with erect dark setae. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, covered by pubescence of the same colour and intensity as in elytra.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Cenodocus durus* sp. nov. differs from all known species of the genus *Cenodocus* by its unique shape and placement of pubescent spots on elytra. The most similar species based on similar coloring are *Cenodocus borneensis* Gilmour & Breuning, 1963 and *Cenodocus laosensis* Breuning, 1965.

Cenodocus durus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. borneensis* by distinctly narrower and more elongate body.

Cenodocus durus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. laosensis* by different (more transverse) shape of pronotum and distinctly shorter antennae (antennae not reaching the half of elytral length in *C. durus*, while reaching two thirds of elytral length in *C. laosensis*).

Etymology. From latin *durus* (meaning: "tough").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

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