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A new species of *Iproca* Gressit, 1940 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Vietnam

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Iproca telnovi sp. nov. from Vietnam is described, illustrated, and compared with similar species. The genus *Iproca* Gressit, 1940 in the world fauna is now represented by 9 species.

Keywords: *Iproca*, Apomecynini, Lamiinae, Cerambycidae, new species, Vietnam.

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INTRODUCTION

Longhorn beetle research in tropical regions is becoming more intensive every year. This is due both to the increased interest of world scientists in the biodiversity of tropical regions, which is globally decreasing every year, and to the development of coleopterology as a science in tropical countries, where more and more new local scientists are appearing. This is especially visible in some Southeast Asian countries, such as the Philippines, Vietnam, etc.

This article describes, illustrates and compares with other species a new species of the genus Iproca, collected from two places in Vietnam. In recent years, a number of new longhorn beetle species have been described from Vietnam and new information has been provided on the distribution of many little-known species in this country (Miroshnikov 2018; Danilevsky 2020; Barševskis, Vanaga 2023; Barševskis, Torrejos 2024; Vives 2025). To date, 1750 longhorn beetle species are known from Vietnam (Tavakilian, Chavillotte 2025).

The genus *Iproca* Gressit, 1940 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) belongs to the subfamily Lamiinae and the tribe Apomecynini. In the world fauna, the genus *Iproca* is represented by 6 species and subspecies, distributed in three countries of the Oriental Region: China, Japan, Laos & Philippines. The new species described in this paper is the seventh taxon of this genus known in the world fauna and the first species from Vietnam.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collection of the Daugavpils University, Coleopterological Research Centre, Ilgas, Daugavpils District, Latvia (DUBC). Both type specimens have been collected in Vietnam by local collectors.

The laboratory research and measurements have been performed using Nikon AZ 100, Nikon SMZ 745T and Zeiss Stereo Lumar V12 digital stereomicroscopes, NIS-Elements 6D software. The habitus photograph was obtained with a digital camera Canon EOS 6D with Canon MP-E65 mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus automontage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop.

In the present paper we followed the taxonomic nomenclature provided by Tavakilian & Chavillotte (2025).

RESULTS

***Iproca telnovi* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype: female. White hand written label: Vietnam, / Lai Chan, / 04.2024, local collector leg. // Red handwritten label: HOLOTYPUS: /Iproca telnovi sp. nov . / A.Barševskis, L.Funikova descr. // Deposited in DUBC.

Paratype: female. White hand written label: Vietnam, / Yen Bai, 07.2024, / local collector leg. // Red handwritten label: PARATYPUS: */Iproca telnovi* sp. nov. / A.Barševskis, L.Funikova descr. // Deposited in DUBC.

Distribution: Vietnam.

Description. Body elongate, dark-brown, surface in irregular lines, some of which confluent, covered with yellowish pubescence (Fig. 1). Body length: 17.2 - 19.3 mm, maximal width of elytra: 6.0-6.9 mm.

Fig. 1. *Iproca telnovi* sp. nov. (holotype)

Head flat, slightly widened, with almost parallel sides, with small, slightly convex eyes and if frontal part with sparse yellowish pubescence. Cheeks not extended, subparallel sided, covered with dense yellowish pubescence and some coarse dark punktures. Surface of head under pubescence with sparse and coarse. Middle portion of head between eyes with a very thin longitudinal slightly impressed line in the middle. Labrum dark brown, pubescent, with punctures and dark pubescence. At frontal edge labrum covered with long dark-yellowish hairs. Clypeus dark-brown, narrow, transverse, shiny. Mandible dark-brown shiny, massive, relatively wide and sharp, with very fine, sparse punctures in basal part, covered with very sparse yellowish pubescence.

Antennae dark-brown, relatively short: first antennomere thickened, 1-st - 3-rd antennomeres covered with very dense yellow pubescence, 4-th antennomere in basal part covered with very dense yellow pubescence, but in apical part dark, covered wirh dark pubescence, 5-th antennomere dark and covered with dark pubescence, 6-th and 7-th antennomeres dark, in basal part covered with grey pubescence, 8-th - 10-th antennomeres covered with grey dense pubescence, 11-th antennomere dark, with sparse dark pubescence, shiny. Deft ntennae of holotype damaged, both antenae of paratype damaged. Female antennae shorter as body lenght.

Pronotum almost cylindrical, convex, dark-brown in impressed rows of coarse punctures and slightly rised intervals, covered with yellowosh pubescence. Lateral sides of pronotal disc with dense yellowish pubescence and slightly impressed rows of punctures. Basal angles rounded, not visible. Lateral denticle small, but well developt and visible in frontal portion. Dorsal disc of pronotum with visible middle line of yellow pubescence. Lateral disc of pronotum with coarse punctures. Scutellum small, wide rounded apically, covered with yellowish pubescence. Pars stridens of both type specimens not visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra dark brown, in basal part with elongated, curved rows of dark dots and in coarse punctures and microsculpture, covered with yellowish pubescence. Dorsal part of elytra before middle with visible elongated impressed rows and rised shiny intervals, which continued to apex and apically sligthly impressed. Schoulders visible, but not extendet, small. Apex of elytra oblique towards the suture, not rounded, with distinct lateral projection on each side. Lateral margin of elytra behind middle with impressed black, but before apex with unimpressed black spot. Underside of body dark-brown, with very dense yellowish pubescence.

Legs relatively short, covered with yellowish pubescence.Tibia covered with very dense yellow pubescence and longer hairs. Femura also covered with dense yellow pubescence. Tarsomeres also covered with very dense yellow pubescence and longer hairs, except last tasomere, which dark colored.

Differential diagnosis. The new species differs from other species of this genus by having two large black spots on the sides of the elytra, one behind the middle of the elytra, the other before the apex.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of my friend, the world-renowned coleopterologist Dmitry Telnov (Riga, Latvia), in gratitude for his contribution to the development of coleopterology and for our successful collaboration over many years.

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