

A new species of the genus *Myagrus* Pascoe, 1878 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Vietnam

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Myagrus telnovi sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Vietnam is described and illustrated. The genus *Myagrus* Pascoe, 1878 now contains seven species distributed in the Oriental Region (three species are known from Borneo island, three from Sumatra island, two from W Malaysia, one species at a time from Sulawesi, Java, Taiwan islands, Philippine archipelago and India. New species is the first species of the genus *Myagrus* found in the Vietnamese fauna.

Keywords: *Myagrus*, longhorn beetles, taxonomy, new species, Vietnam, Oriental Region.

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INTRODUCTION

Long horn beetle (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) studies in the Oriental region are of great practical importance. They supplement the insufficient information on the distribution of many species and make it

possible to use faunistic data in nature conservation. There is still insufficient information on the distribution of many species, and for a number of species there is no information on current occurrences since their description. This makes it difficult to

create lists of protected species and protect the habitats of endangered species.

The Oriental fauna of the long-horned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is being actively studied. Many new species from Oriental Region are discovered every year by several authors (Medina et al. 2021a, 2021b; Medina et al. 2021, 2022; Skale, Vitali 2021; Vitali 2018, 2022; Vives 2022a, 2022b; Kuleshov 2017 etc.).

The genus *Myagrus* Pascoe, 1878 (Coleoptera Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) belongs to the tribe Monochamini and the subfamily Lamiinae. It is distributed mainly in Southeast Asia: three species are known from Borneo island, three from Sumatra island, two from W Malaysia, one species at a time from Sulawesi, Java, Taiwan islands, Philippine archipelago and India (Tavakilian & Chavillotte 2025; Bezark 2025). This article describes a new species from Vietnam. This is the first species of the genus *Myagrus* found in the Vietnamese fauna. This brings the total number of *Myagrus* species known worldwide to seven.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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-E 65mm macro lens, using Helicon Focus auto montage and subsequently was edited with Photoshop. All measurements are given in millimeters.

The studied material (holotype) is deposited in Daugavpils University Institute of Life Sciences and Technologies,

Coleopterological Research Center beetles collection (DUBC).

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

RESULTS

Myagrus telnovi sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material. Holotype, female: Vietnam : / Nghe An, / May 2023 [white, printed label]; // HOLOTYPE: / *Myagrus telnovi* sp. nov. / A.Barševskis, / M.N.Medina, / L.Funikova descr. 2025 [red, hand-written label] (DUBC).

General distribution: Vietnam.

Description. Body length: 16 mm, maximal body width: 5 mm.

Head black, transverse, narrower than pronotum, with sparse, coarse punctures and covered with sparse fine yellow pubescence. Frons slightly convex, shiny. Middle portion between eyes with elongate impressed longitudinal line, which ended at frontal edge. The line on the back of the head extends to the posterior edge of the head, but along the line along its entire length on each side a symmetrical narrow band of yellow dense pubescence. Eyes flattened, not extended, bilobate. Cheeks narrow, not extended, with fine, yellow pubescence. Clypeus narrow, dark-brown, shiny. Labrum black, bilobate, covered with fine pubescence. Mandibles black, massive, shiny, with acute apices. Antennae slender, black, covered by yellow pubescence. First antennomere with relatively coarse sparse punctures. Antennomere two short and dark. Remaining antennomeres slightly widened apically, with very fine pubescence.



Fig. 1. *Myagrus telnovi* sp. nov. (holotype, DUBC)

Pronotum subcylindric, convex, slightly transverse, wider than head and narrower than elytra, black, shiny with very sharp and massive lateral spines. Basal part with two thin, transverse, slightly curved lines, but apical part with one impressed line. Dorsal disc of pronotum shiny, with coarse punctures and M-shaped bands of very dense fine yellow pubescence.



Fig. 2. *Myagrus vinosus* (Pascoe, 1866) (DUBC)

Scutellum rounded apically, black, covered with very dense yellowish pubescence and fine, dense punctures. Pars stridens not visible under basal margin of pronotum.

Elytra elongated, slightly flattened dorsally, black, shiny. Shoulders visible, but not protruded. Lateral part of each elytron behind shoulders covered with dense fine

yellow pubescence. Dorsal surface of elytra between shoulders and scutellum with raised elongated elevation parallel to suturae, but behind scutellum with two smaller slightly raised spots of very dense yellow scales. Apex of elytra with covered with very dense pubescence. Area between basal and apical pubescent portions of elytra without yellow spots. Elytra almost the entire length with three longitudinal ridges.

Legs massive, black, shiny, with very fine microsculpture and yellowish tomentum. Apical part of tibia covered with dense, dark pubescence and long setae.

Tarsomeres black and shiny, covered with pubescence and setae.

Ventral side of body covered with very dense, fine yellow pubescence.

Differential diagnosis. In shape of coloration, his species similar to *M. vinosus* (Pascoe, 1866) and *M. javanus* Breuning, 1957, but differs from both species with black legs and antennae, a strange prothorax shape that the two mentioned species do not have, an M-shaped one, and a strange marking on the base of the head, which the new species has with two distinct yellow longitudinal stripes along the midline.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of our friend, the well-known Latvian coleopterologist Dmitry Telnov (Riga), in gratitude for our previous collaboration and his great contribution to the study of the world's beetle fauna.

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