

**ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE GENUS *Ceresium* Newman, 1842
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Callidiopini) FROM VIETNAM**

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ABSTRACT

The paper listed 12 species of the genus *Ceresium* belonging to the tribe Callidiopini from Vietnam. Of the total 12 species, there are 4 species additional recorded for Vietnam's fauna, viz. *Ceresium furtivum* Pascoe, 1869; *Ceresium nilgiriense* Gahan, 1906; *Ceresium quadrimaculatum* Gahan, 1900; *Ceresium rouyeri* Pic, 1943. Descriptions of four newly recorded species and a key to species of the genus *Ceresium* from Vietnam were provided. Notes on the distribution of all species occurring in Vietnam are also given.

Keywords: Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, *Ceresium*, distribution, new record, key, Vietnam.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Ceresium* was established by Newman in 1842. This genus is currently placed in the tribe Callidiopini and consists of over 170 species worldwide (Tavakillan & Chevillotte, 2023). The highest diversity of *Ceresium* is found in the Southeast Asia region and the Pacific island. The type species of this genus is *Ceresium raripilum* Newman, 1842 and it was described from Vietnam.

In the Oriental region, the genus *Ceresium* was studied by many entomologists such as: Aurivillius (1916), Pic (1907–1943), Gahan (1900, 1906), Hudepohl (1990), Holzschuh (1989, 1995, 2003), Vives (2009),... In Vietnam, species of the genus *Ceresium* have been reported in scattered literatures: Vitalis (1919), Ta et al. (2005), Hoang et al. (2009, 2011), Cao et al. (2014),...

This paper provides an understanding of the fauna of Vietnam with some additional records of the genus *Ceresium* and the key to species of this genus is also provided.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Studied specimens were deposited in the insect collection of the Department of Insect Systematics, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resource (IEBR), Ha Noi, Vietnam. All specimens were collected by netting and light trapping at several localities in Vietnam. The photographs of morphological details of the species were taken with a Canon 700D combined with Sigma 100 mm macro lens. Afterwards, images were stacked with Helicon focus 7.7.5 and subsequently edited by Photoshop ver. CS6. Classification and morphological terminology used in this study follows Gressitt & Rondon (1970). Some abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: BMNH = The Natural History Museum, London, England; BPBM = Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, America; CEV = Collection Eduard Vives, Terrassa; CCH = Collection Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria; MNHN = Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; NHR =

Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm; N: North; S: South; C: Central; NC: North Central; NE: Northeast; NW: Northwest; SW: Southwest; W: West; the old name of localities used in the literature: Annam = North Central; Cochin = Southern Vietnam and Tonkin = Northern Vietnam; NP = National Park. The asterisk indicates species newly recorded for the fauna of Vietnam. Distribution of the species is followed in order of areas, provinces (in brackets) from north to south and in alphabetical order. The original documents have been used to refer to those species without material examined.

Species marked with (*) are recorded from Vietnam for the first time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Systematics

Genus *Ceresium* Newman, 1842: 322 (Type species: *Ceresium raripilum* Newman, 1842).

Diatomocephala Blanchard, 1853. Ins. His. Nat. Zoo., vol. (4): 266

Raphidera Perroud, 1855. Ann. Soc. Lin. 2: 336

Rhaphidodera Gemminger & Harold, 1872. Cat. Col., 9: 2831

Ceresium Gahan, 1906. Bul. Bri. Mus. Nat. His. Ser. 13: 156

Ceresium Aurivillius, 1912. Col. Cat., pars 39 [vol. 22]: 123

Diagnosis: Body elongate; small to medium-size with very long antennae extending well beyond elytral apices. Frontoclypeus transverse or subquadrate, inclined. Antennal segments not spined, antennal scape gradually expanded toward apex, distinctly shorter than pronotum. Head straight, genae short, eyes large and distinctly emarginate with very coarsely faceted. Pronotum cylindrical, disc flat and without tubercles. The prosternal process narrow, slightly expanding apically. Procoxal cavities rounded without lateral extensions; open posteriorly. Mesocoxae closed laterally to mesepimeron. Elytra elongate, moderately

narrowed towards apex, apex rounded externally, surface with dense pubescence. Legs are moderate in length; femora a distinctly but gradually clavate, hind femur not reaching apex of elytron.

In Vietnam, the genus *Ceresium* included 12 species.

A checklist of *Ceresium* species from Vietnam

***Ceresium albomaculatum* Pic, 1926**

Ceresium albomaculatum Pic, 1926. Mel. Exo.-Ent. 45: 23 (Vietnam: Tonkin; MNHN).

Distribution. China (Pu, 1981; Hua, 2002), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Vietnam (Ha Giang, Son La, Tonkin: N. Vietnam [Pic, 1926]).

***Ceresium delauneyi* Lameere, 1893**

Ceresium delauneyi Lameere, 1893. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fra. Paris 62: 282 (Vietnam: Indochine: Hue; MNHN).

Distribution. Vietnam (Annam: Hue, Indochine: Hue [Lameere, 1893; Aurivillius, 1912]).

***Ceresium furtivum* Pascoe, 1869 (*) (Figs. 1a–1c)**

Ceresium furtivum Pascoe, 1869. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Ser 3, 3: 538 (Malaysia; BMNH).

This is the first record of this species from Vietnam.

Material examined. [Dong Nai province: 1♂, Trung Uong Cuc, Phu Ly, Vinh Cuu, 16.v.2007, VC.Co.007, light trap; Quang Tri province: 1♂, Huc Nghi, Dak Rong, 6.v.2005, Ce.0253, light trap; Son La province: 1♀, Co Ma, Thuan Chau, light trap, 15. V.2017; Thua Thien Hue province: 1♂, A Roang, A Luoi, 3.v.2005, Ce.0252, light trap, 700m], Hoang Vu Tru coll. (IEBR).

Description. Length 10–12 mm, humeral width 3–3.5 mm. Body is elongate, colour mostly brown to dark brown, except for head and pronotum are dark brown; antenna and legs are reddish brown, elytra brown, abdomen is dark reddish brown, scutellum is

light brown. Head widest at posterior margin of lowed eyes lobes. Vertex, frons, genae and around eye margins covered with dense ochraceous pubescence. Antennae have 11 segments, are not spined, slender and not extend to the apex of the elytra; the scape is subcylindrical, robust, gradually thickens towards the apex; segment 2 shortest, segments 3 and 4 are both shorter than the scape; segments 5–11 longest and subequal in length. Eyes large and very coarsely faceted. Pronotum is cylindrical, longer than it is wide, widest from middle to posterior, narrowed at anterior. Pronotum is punctured to vemiculate, with three vague longitudinal raised lines seen on either side of the pronotum anteriorly to middle. Scutellum is subtriangular, rounded at apex and surface with dense white pubescence. Elytra elongated 4.0 times longer than the width of the humerus, moderately narrowed towards apex, apex rounded externally, surface with dense pubescence. Legs are moderately in length; femora a distinctly but gradually clavate, hind femur not reaching apex of elytron; hind tibia straight; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as segments 2 and 3 combine. Ventral surface of abdomen with moderately dense pubescence. Procoxa cavities open posteriorly. Prosternal process very narrow. Mesocoxae closed laterally to mesepimeron. Mesosternum not produced vertically and without tubercle. Apex of terminal ventrite subtruncate without notch.

Remarks. This only species is distinguished by three vague longitudinal raised lines on the pronotum and the overall darker colour and smaller size than *Ceresium rouyei* Pic, 1943.

Distribution. Cambodia (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Indonesia (Pascoe, 1869; Aurivillius, 1912; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Vietnam (new record) (Dong Nai, Quang Tri, Son La, Thua Thien Hue).

***Ceresium infranigrum* Pic, 1937**

Ceresium infranigrum Pic, 1937. Echange 53(468): 7 (Vietnam: Annam; MNHN).

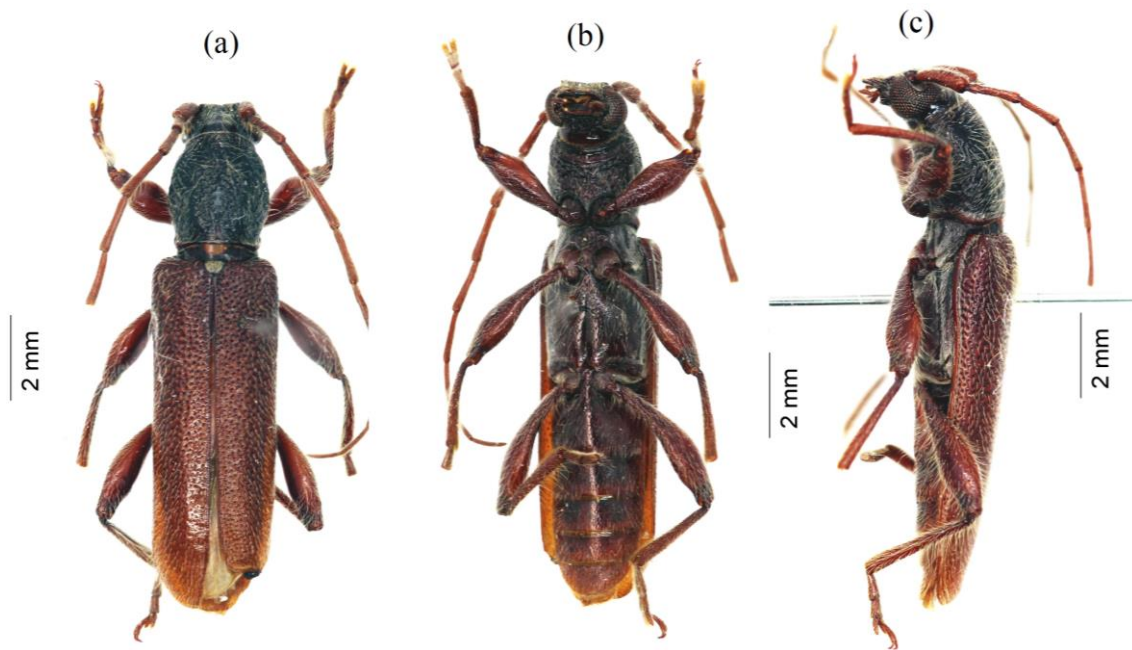


Figure 1. *Ceresium furtivum* Pascoe, 1869: (a)- dorsal view, (b)- ventral view, (c)- lateral view, ♀ (scale bar: 2 mm)

Distribution. Cambodia (Cao et al., 2014), Vietnam (Annam: Quang Binh [Pic, 1937]).

***Ceresium jeanvoinei* Pic, 1932**

Ceresium jeanvoinei Pic, 1932. Mel. Exot.-Ent. 62: 28 (Vietnam: Tonkin; MNHN).

Distribution. Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Vietnam (Tonkin: Chapa, N.Vietnam [Pic, 1932]).

***Ceresium leucosticticum* White, 1855**

Ceresium leucosticticum White, 1855: 245 (India; BMNH).

Distribution. China (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; Hua, 2002), India (White, 1855; Hua, 2002), Indonesia (Gahan, 1906), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Myanmar (Gahan, 1906; Hua, 2002), Nepal (Weigel, 2006), Thailand (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Vietnam (Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Quang Nam).

***Ceresium ludificum* Holzschuh, 1995**

Ceresium ludificum Holzschuh, 1995. FBVA - Berichte 84: 19 (Vietnam: Tonkin: Hanoi; CCH).

Distribution. Vietnam (Tonkin: Hanoi [Holzschuh, 1995]).

***Ceresium nilgiriense* Gahan, 1906(*) (Figs. 2a–2c)**

Ceresium nilgiriense Gahan, 1906. Fauna India, Col. 1: 161 (India; BMNH).

This species has been recorded from Vietnam for the first time.

Material examined. [Ha Noi: 1♀, Nguyen Cong Tru, Hai Ba Trung, 25.iii.2008, Hoang Vu Tru coll.; Kon Tum province: 1♂, iii.2015; Quang Tri province: 1♂, Khe Sanh, Huong Hoa, 3.vi.2006, Ce.0573, 400 m; Thua Thien Hue province: 5♀, Bach Ma NP., 22.iv.2009; 1,200 m], Hoang Vu Tru coll. (IEBR).

Description. Length 10–14 mm, humeral width 3–3.5 mm. Colour mostly testaceous red, except for head and pronotum black. Head entirely black, widest at posterior margin of lowed eyes lobes. Vertex, frons, genae and around eye margins covered with dense white pubescence. Antennae have 11 segments, are not spined, slender and reaching

the apex of elytra; scape subcylindrical, gradually thicken towards the apex; segment 2 shortest, segments 3 and 4 are both shorter than the scape; segments 5–7 longest and subequal in length, 8–11 shorter than 5–7 and subequal in length. Eyes large and very coarsely faceted. Pronotum is subcylindrical, slightly longer than it is wide, with four dense patches of white pubescence the four corners of the disc. Scutellum is subtriangular, narrowed at apex and surface with dense white pubescence. Elytra elongated 5.0 times longer than the width of the humerus, rounded at the apex, surface with dense punctures. The punctured much stronger, more crowded and

somewhat granulose on the basal half, gradually more feeble forwards the apex, each with a short, decumbent grey hair. Legs are moderate in length; femora a distinctly but gradually clavate, hind femur not reaching apex of elytron; hind tibia straight; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as segment 2 and segment 3 combine. Ventral surface of abdomen with moderately dense white pubescence. Procoxa cavities open posteriorly. Prosternal process very narrow. Mesocoxae closed laterally to mesepimeron. Mesosternum not produced vertically and with small anterior tubercle. Apex of terminal ventrite subtruncate without notch.

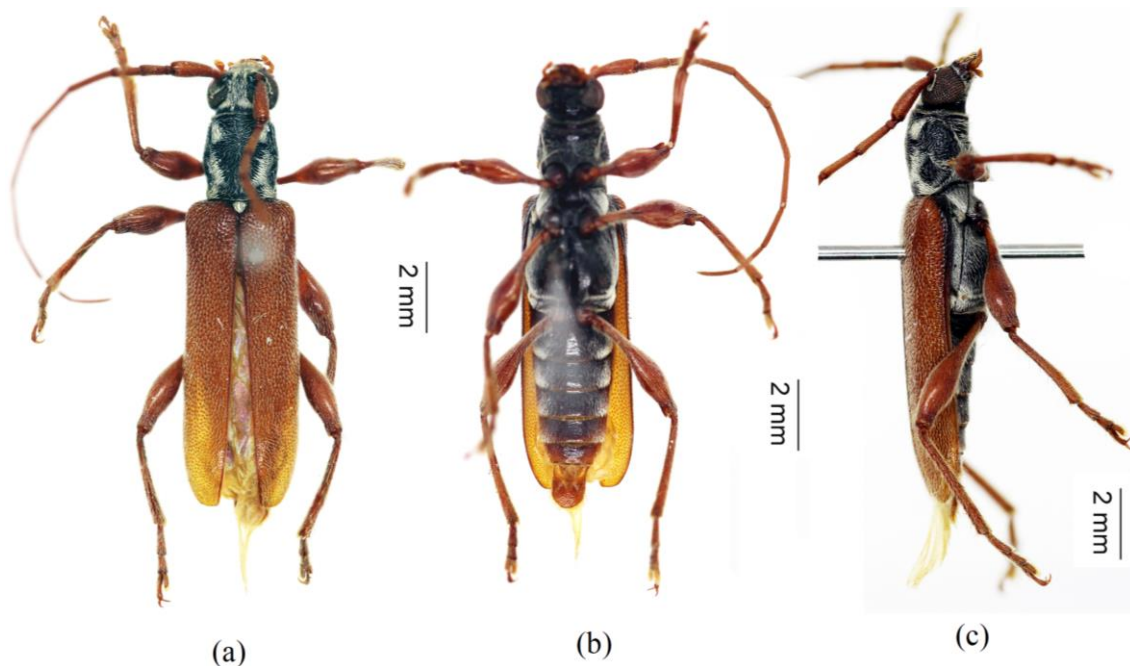


Figure 2. *Ceresium nilgiriense* Gahan, 1906: (a)- dorsal view, (b)- ventral view, (c)- lateral view, ♀ (scale bar: 2 mm)

Remarks. This species can be identified by the distinctive form of the pronotum. The four corners of the pronotum are covered in four large areas of white pubescence. It can be compared to *C. albomaculatum* Pic, 1926 and *Ceresium quadrimaculatum* Gahan, 1900.

Distribution. China (Pu, 1981; Hua, 2002; Weigel, Meng & Lin, 2013; Kariyanna et al., 2017), India (Gahan, 1906; Gressitt &

Rondon, 1970; Hua, 2002), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; Hua, 2002), Srilanka (Hua, 2002; Makihara et al., 2008; Kariyanna et al., 2017), Vietnam (new record) (Ha Noi, KonTum, Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue).

***Ceresium quadrimaculatum* Gahan, 1900(*) (Figs. 3 a–3 c)**

Ceresium quadrimaculatum Gahan, 1900. Fauna India, Col. 1: 121 (Australia; BMNH).

This is the first record of this species from Vietnam.

Material examined. Hoa Binh province: 2♂; Thuong Tien NS., Kim Boi; 25.v - 5.vi.2012, malaise trap, Khuat Dang Long coll.; Son La province: 1♂, 1♀, Co Ma, Thuan Chau, 14.v.2017, light trap (IEBR).

Description. Length 10–13 mm, humeral width 2.5–3 mm. Colour mostly brown to dark brown, except for the head black; the pronotum dark brown; the antenna, tibia, tarsi, the bases of the femora and the abdomen reddish brown. Head coarsely punctured. Vertex, frons, genae and between two eyes covered with dense white pubescence. Antennae have 11 segments, are not spined, slender and antennae more than half as long again as the body; scape subcylindrical, gradually thicken towards the apex; segment 2 shortest, segments 3 and 4 are both shorter than the scape; segments 5–11 longest and subequal in length. Eyes large and very coarsely faceted. Pronotum is cylindrical, longer than it is wide, with two dense patches of white pubescence on each side and

distributed lengthwise on the side of the pronotum, one pubescence spots are near the anterior and one pubescence spots are near the posterior. Scutellum is subtriangular, narrowed at apex and surface with dense white pubescence. Elytra elongated, rounded at the apex, surface with sparse punctures and white pubescence. Legs are moderate in length; femora a distinctly but gradually clavate, hind femur not reaching apex of elytron; hind tibia straight; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as segments 2 and 3 combine. Ventral surface of abdomen dark brown and covered with dense white pubescence. Procoxa cavities open posteriorly. Prosternal process broad. Mesocoxae closed laterally to mesepimeron. Mesosternum produced vertically and with small anterior tubercle. Apex of terminal ventrite subtruncate without notch.

Remarks. The pronotum of this species differs from others by having a patch of white pubescence next to each disc conner. It can be compared to *Ceresium albomaculatum* Pic, 1926 and *Ceresium nilgiriense* Gahan, 1906.

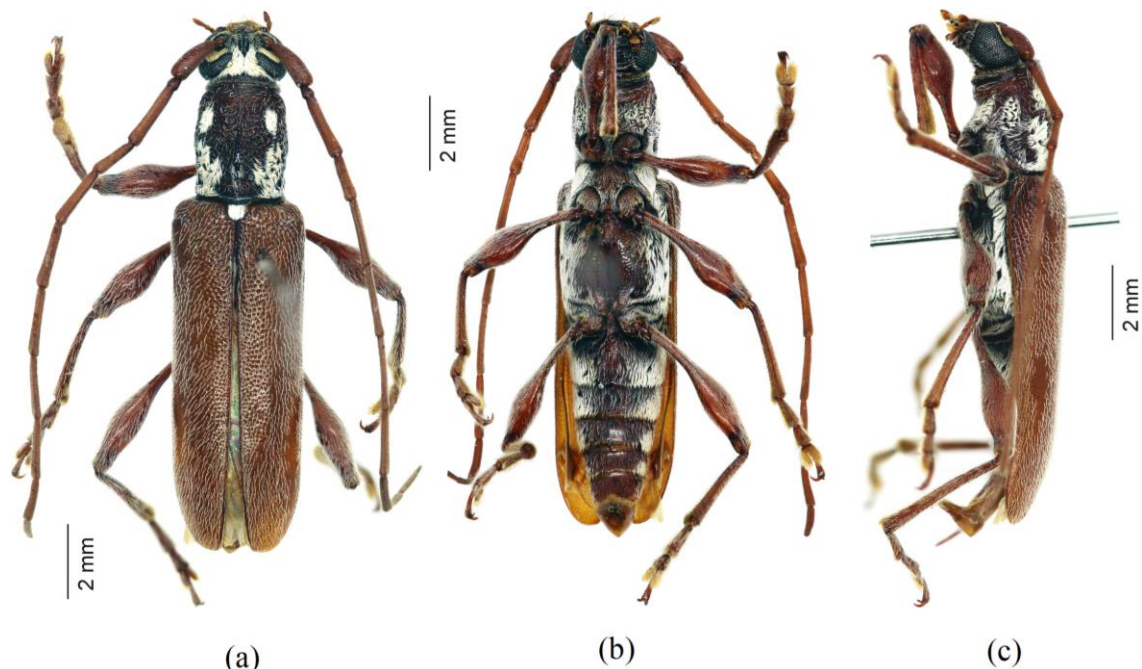


Figure 3. *Ceresium quadrimaculatum* Gahan, 1900: (a)- dorsal view, (b)- ventral view, (c)- lateral view, ♂ (scale bar: 2 mm)

Distribution. China (Pu, 1981; Hua, 2002), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; Hua, 2002), Australia (Gahan, 1900; Aurivillius, 1912; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Vietnam (new record) (Hoa Binh, Son La).

***Ceresium rouyeri* Pic, 1943(*) (Figs. 4a–4c)**

Ceresium rouyeri Pic, 1943. Opu. Mar. 10: 3 (Indonesia; MNHN).

This is the first record of this species from Vietnam.

Material examined. Quang Tri province: 1♂, Sa Mu, Huong Phung, Huong Hoa, 12.v.2007, Ce.0872; 950–1,000 m, Hoang Vu Tru coll. (IEBR).

Description. Length 13 mm, humeral width 3 mm. Colour mostly dark brown to pitchy black, except for the head and the pronotum pitchy black; the antenna, elytra, legs, the abdomen and the scutellum dark brown. Head widest at posterior margin of lower eye lobes. Vertex, frons, genae and around eye margins covered with sparse white pubescence. Antennae have 11 segments, not

spined, slender and not extended to end of elytra; scape subcylindrical, gradually thicken towards the apex; segment 2 shortest, segments 3 and 4 are both shorter than the scape; segments 5–11 longest and subequal in length. Eyes large and very coarsely faceted. Pronotum is cylindrical, longer than it is wide. Scutellum is subtriangular, rounded at apex and surface with sparse white pubescence. Elytra elongated 4.5 times longer than the width of the humerus, rounded at the apex, surface with dense punctures and covered with sparse white pubescence. Legs are moderate in length; femora a distinctly but gradually clavate, hind femur not reaching apex of elytron; hind tibia straight; hind tarsal segment 1 as long as segments 2 and 3 combine. Ventral surface of abdomen very finely punctured with dense white pubescence. Procoxa cavities open posteriorly. Prosternal process very narrow. Mesocoxae closed laterally to mesepimeron. Mesosternum not produced vertically and with small anterior tubercle. Apex of terminal ventrite subtruncate without notch.

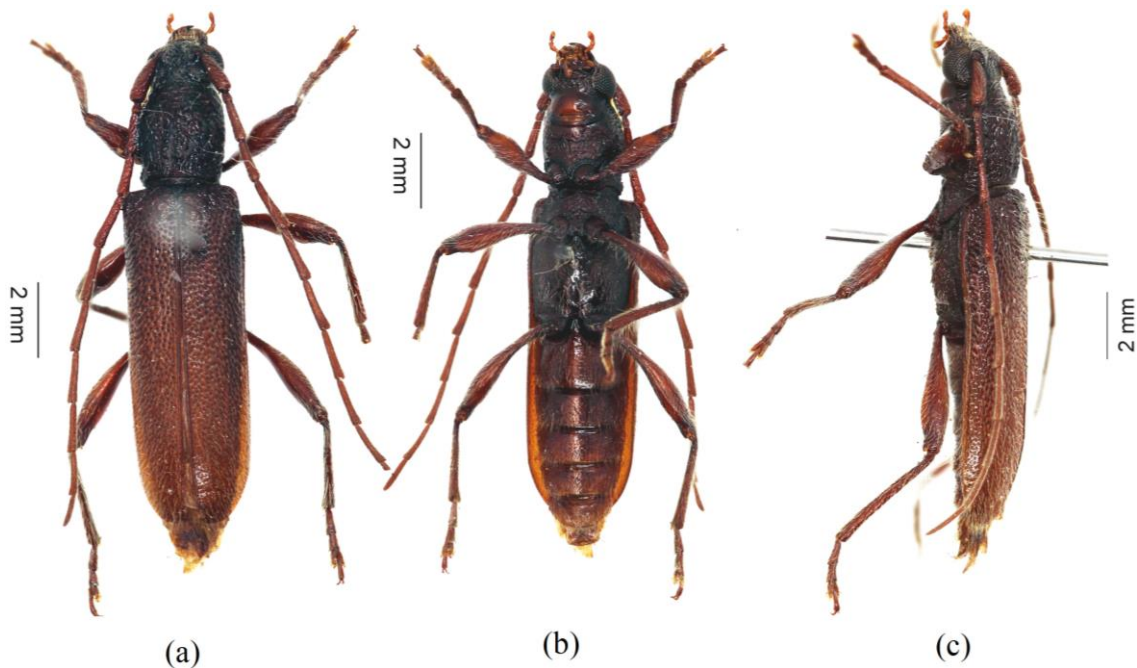


Figure 4. *Ceresium rouyeri* Pic, 1943: (a)- dorsal view, (b)- ventral view, (c)- lateral view, ♂ (scale bar: 2 mm)

Remarks. This species can be compared to *Ceresium furtivum* Pascoe, 1869. Both of them are almost entirely dark brown in colour, their pronotal surfaces more or less closely provided with medium-sized punctures. *Ceresium rouyeri* Pic, 1943 is characterized by having an irregular partial median band on the pronotal disc.

Distribution. Indonesia (Pic, 1943; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), Vietnam (new record) (Quang Tri).

***Ceresium sinicum ornaticolle* Pic, 1907**

Ceresium ornaticollis Pic, 1907. Mat. Longic. 6(2): 20 (China; MNHN).

Ceresium sinicum v. *ornaticolle* Pic, 1935: 171 (Vietnam: Tonkin; MNHN).

Distribution. China (Pic, 1907; Gressitt, 1951; Hua, 2002), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon,

1970), Vietnam (Ha Tinh, Thai Nguyen, Tonkin: N. Vietnam [Pic, 1935; Gressitt, 1951; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970]).

***Ceresium zeylanicum* White, 1855**

Ceresium zeylanicum White, 1855. Cat. Col. Ins. Bri. Mus. Lon. 8: 246 (Sri Lanka; BMNH).

Distribution. India (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; Hudepohl, 1990), Indonesia (Makihara et al., 2002), Laos (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; Hudepohl, 1990), Malaysia (Kariyanna et al., 2017), Myanmar (Kariyanna et al., 2017), Philippine (Pic, 1943; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; Kariyanna et al., 2017), Srilanka (White, 1855; Pascoe, 1869; Gahan, 1906; Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; Hudepohl, 1990; Makihara et al., 2002), Thailand (Hudepohl, 1990), Vietnam (Quang Tri).

Key to the species of genus *Ceresium* from Vietnam

(The following key is based on the key by Gressitt and Rondon (1970))

1. Ventral surface of abdomen brown or dark brown.....2
 - Ventral surface of abdomen black.....*infranigrum* Pic, 1907
2. Pronotum callosities or glabrous; often largely glabrous.....3
 - Pronotum punctured or rugolose.....6
3. Pronotum as broad as long, widest across middle, apex a little narrower than base. Pronotum disc with median strip and uneven punctation.....*sinicum ornaticolle* Pic, 1907
 - Pronotum longer than broad; subevenly convex at side or sinuate laterally.....4
4. Pronotum convex laterally, with dense punctation except for a large central glabrous area.....*zeylanicum* White, 1855
 - Pronotum sinuate laterally; broadest anterior to middle and narrower posteriorly.....5
5. Pronotum coarsely and sparsely punctured, with very irregular partial median strip*rouyeri* Pic, 1943
 - Pronotum punctured to vermiculate with 3 vague longitudinal raised lines.....*furtivum* Pascoe, 1869
6. Pronotum lacking a raised median line, not distinctly longer than broad; pronotum subvermiculate with slightly depressed smooth median line.....*jeanvoinei* Pic, 1932
 - Pronotum with a raised median line, longer than broad.....7
7. Elytron without pubescent spots; antennal segment 4 usually shorter than 1..... 8
 - Elytron with 5 small distinct marks of white pubescence; antennal segment 4 as long as 1*leucosticticum* White, 1855
8. Pronotum somewhat granulose-vermiculate or coarsely or finely subreticulate-punctate; elytron often asperate-punctate basally.....9

- Pronotum coarsely and sparsely punctured; elytron not asperately punctate; pronotum with a spot of white pubescence near each corner of disc.....*quadrimaculatum* Gahan, 1900
- 9. Pronotum coarsely and confluent punctured or unpunctured.....10
- Pronotum coarsely granulose or finely punctured.....11
- 10. Pronotum unpunctured, narrow central longitudinal surface, disc in the extension is less flat, less dense and poorly shiny.....*ludificum* Holzschuh, 1995
- Pronotum coarsely and confluent punctured, with median smooth line and 3 pubescent spots at the side of disc more and less forming a stripe.....*delauneyi* Lameere, 1893
- 11. Pronotum coarsely granulose-vermiculate, on each side of disc with a small spot anterior to middle and a much larger area near base largely pubescent.....*nilgiriense* Gahan, 1906
- Pronotum finely subreticulate-punctate, sometimes appearing finely granulose, with each side of base white-pubescent.....*albomaculatum* Pic, 1926

DISCUSSION

Twelve species of the genus *Ceresium* in total were examined. Among them, four species are newly recorded for the longhorn beetle fauna of Vietnam, included: *C. furtivum* Pascoe, 1869; *C. nilgiriense* Gahan, 1906; *C. quadrimaculatum* Gahan, 1900 and *C. rouyeri* Pic, 1943.

Regarding the distribution of species, all species of the genus *Ceresium* from Vietnam are widely distributed over the Oriental region. Of them, there are two species known only from Vietnam, namely: *C. delauneyi* Lameere, 1893 and *C. ludificum* Holzschuh, 1995.

Of the total already known twelve *Ceresium* species from Vietnam, only one species is widely distributed in the country, seven species are recorded in northern Vietnam, five species are recorded in the north of central Vietnam, two species are recorded in the high land, and two species are recorded in southern Vietnam.

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