

New species of *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839 from the Oriental Region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

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Taxonomy, new species, new combination, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytini, Chlorophorus, Demonax, Rhaphuma, Oriental Region

Abstract. *Demonax moraveci* sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma discreta* sp. nov. from Thailand, *Demonax tryznai* sp. nov. from India, *Demonax novaki* sp. nov., *Rhaphuma hajeki* sp. nov., *Rhaphuma jakli* sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma ryjaceki* sp. nov. from Laos, *Chlorophorus undosus* sp. nov., *Demonax pardus* sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma carolusi* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia are described and illustrated. *Chlorophorus puncticollis* Dauber, 2003 obviously belongs to the genus *Rhaphuma*. *Rhaphuma puncticollis* Dauber, 2003 hom. nov. is new homonym of *Rhaphuma puncticollis* Holzschuh, 1992. For this reason, I named it *Rhaphuma dauberi* Viktora, nomen novum.

Chlorophorus lepesmei Pic, 1950 is transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 as *Rhaphuma lepesmei* (Pic, 1950) comb. nov.

INTRODUCTION

Tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839 is one of the most numerous - in terms of species - tribe of *Cerambycidae*. Species of tribe *Clytini* are known from all biogeographic zones of the Earth except the Antarctic Region. The tribe *Clytini* is currently divided into approximately 70 genera. From the Palearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic Regions (which are areas of my interest) over 1200 species have been described so far. Within these regions, there are the most numerous genera *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 with about 360 known species, *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 with about 240 known species, *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860 with about 190 known species and *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 with about 180 known species.

Demonax moraveci sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma discreta* sp. nov. from Thailand, *Demonax tryznai* sp. nov. from India, *Demonax novaki* sp. nov., *Rhaphuma hajeki* sp. nov., *Rhaphuma jakli* sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma ryjaceki* sp. nov. from Laos, *Chlorophorus undosus* sp. nov., *Demonax pardus* sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma carolusi* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia are described and illustrated. *Chlorophorus puncticollis* Dauber, 2003 obviously belongs to the genus *Rhaphuma*. *Rhaphuma puncticollis* Dauber, 2003 hom. nov. is new homonym of *Rhaphuma puncticollis* Holzschuh, 1992. For this reason, I named it *Rhaphuma dauberi* Viktora, nomen novum.

Chlorophorus lepesmei Pic, 1950 is transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 as *Rhaphuma lepesmei* (Pic, 1950) comb. nov.

The new species are compared with the following species: *Chlorophorus capillatus* Holzschuh, 2006, *Demonax alcellus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax inscriptus* Gressitt, 1951, *Demonax testaceus* (Hope, 1831), *Rhaphuma anongi* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *Rhaphuma barriesi* Dauber, 2002, *Rhaphuma circumscripta* (Schwarzer, 1925), *Rhaphuma horsfieldi* (White, 1855), *Rhaphuma interrupta* Pic, 1925, *Rhaphuma laosica* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *Rhaphuma lepesmei* (Pic, 1950) comb. nov., *Rhaphuma minima* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 and *Rhaphuma shelfordi* Dauber, 2008, which are also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following institutions / museums or private collections:

CCH	private collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;
CJC	private collection of Jim Cope, Ennis, Montana, U.S.A.;
CPV	private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
CTT	private collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic;
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
NMPC	National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863

Chlorophorus undosus sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Malaysia, Perak, Belum Forest, 84 km E of Gerik, . 05°32'53'' N, 101°36'28'' E, 950 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'MALAYSIA - Perak, Belum Forest' / '84km E of Gerik, alt. 950m' / '05°32'53'' N, 101°36'28'' E' / '25.iii. - 2.iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.' (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Chlorophorus undosus sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body widely elongate, punctate, black, with black, silver and white pubescence. Body length 9.0 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.66 mm), 3.38 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, narrow, broadest across the eyes, with white pubescence. Anterior part with sparser pubescence, shiny, punctuation indistinct. Eyes large, distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus brown, ultimate palpomere longest and broadest at apex, distinctly paler, reddish brown.

Antennae dark blackish brown with dense punctuation. Antennomeres 1-4 relatively narrow, antennomeres 5-11 strong and wide, antennomeres 5-10 distinctly broadest at apex. Antennomeres 1-8 with dense white pubescence. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 longest. Antennae reaching half elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.10 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.75 : 0.68 : 0.63 : 0.65 : 0.53 : 0.46 : 0.67.

Pronotum black, broad, almost circular; 1.38 times longer than wide at base and 1.05 times wider than long at the widest place (at two fifths of the pronotum from base to apex); with dense punctuation and double pubescence – short and white on dorsal surface and long silver setae near lateral margins. In the middle of dorsal surface with wide transverse strip without white pubescence. Anterior and posterior margins distinct.

Scutellum black, widely triangular, with dense white pubescence in apical half.

Elytra 5.6 mm long and 2.65 mm wide; black, widely elongate, finely narrowing, with black

pubescence and spots of white pubescence (as in Fig. 1 a). Each elytron distinctly thornly extended on inner side.

Legs black, long and narrow, with short and dense pale pubescence and with a few long silver setae. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black with spots of white pubescence.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 1 b.

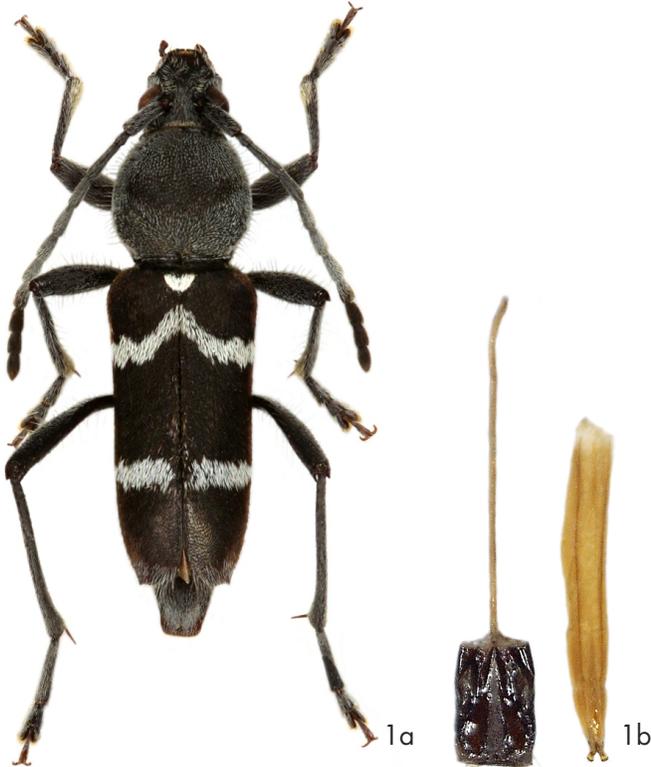


Fig. 1: *Chlorophorus undosus* sp. nov.: a- ♀ holotype; b- ♀ genitalia.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Chlorophorus capillatus* Holzschuh, 2006 (Fig. 2), described by C. Holzschuh from Laos. *Chlorophorus undosus* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *Ch. capillatus* by pronotum widest in two-fifths of the pronotum from base to apex, wider and shorter antennomeres 8-11 and antennomeres 1-8 with dense white pubescence, while *Ch. capillatus* has pronotum widest in the middle, antennomeres 8-11 relatively long and narrow, antennomeres 1-8 with only a few long pale setae.

Etymology. The name refers to its undulated white stripe in first third of elytra.

Distribution. Malaysia.



Fig. 2: *Chlorophorus capillatus* Holzschuh, 2006: paratype (N Laos, Louang Namtha; CCH).

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860

Demonax moraveci sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Type locality. NE Thailand, Nan prov., Khun Nan NP.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Thailand NE – Nan prov.' / 'Khun Nan NP' / '30. iv. 2004' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax moraveci sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body elongate, narrow, punctate, from pale brown to black, with pubescence. Body length 11.4 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.4 mm), 4.75 times longer than wide.

Head narrow, broadest across the eyes, with dense yellow pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, ultimate palpomere longest and slightly wider at apex.

Antennae filiform, relatively long, pale brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest. Antennae with short and dense pale pubescence. Antennomeres 3-6 with distinct spines on apex from inner side. Antennae almost reaching elytral apex. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.67 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.82 : 0.98 : 0.93 : 0.92 : 0.86 : 0.85 : 1.11.

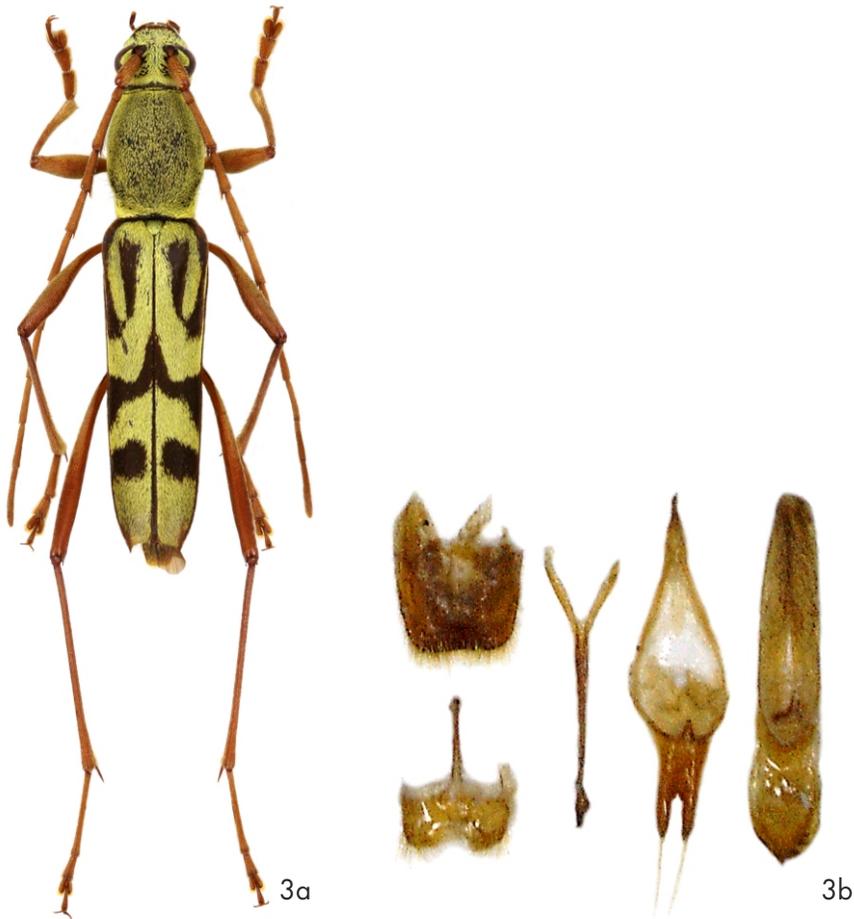


Fig. 3: *Demonax moravecii* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

Pronotum black, elongate, distinctly rounded in lateral margins, slightly broader than head with eyes; 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.33 times longer than wide at widest place (middle of pronotum); with dense and short yellow pubescence.

Scutellum black, triangular, with dense yellow pubescence.

Elytra 7.4 mm long and 2.4 mm wide; black, narrow, elongate, with punctuation, matte, with double pubescence - black and yellow (as in Fig. 3a). Each elytron terminated by relatively long thorns on apex on both sides. Elytron between thorns slightly excised.

Legs long and narrow, unicolored pale brown, with short and dense yellow pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.13 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by short yellow pubescence.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax moraveci* sp. nov. is a unique species belonging to *Mulio*-Group according to Gressitt & Rondon (1970), which is different by yellow pubescence from all known species of this group from Thailand and near territories.

Etymology. Dedicated to Petr Moravec (Praha, Czech Republic), an amateur collector of the family Cerambycidae, my very good friend and frequent partner in my travels to Southeast Asia.

Distribution. Thailand.

***Demonax novaki* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4-5)

Type locality. Laos, Attapeu prov., Annam Highlands Mts., Dong Amphan, Nong Fa, 15°05.8'N, 107°25.6'E, 1160 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'LAOS, Attapeu prov.' / 'Annam Highlands Mts, Dong Amphan' / 'NBCA, ca 1160 m, NONG FA (crater lake) env.' / '15°05.8'N, 107°25.6'E' / 'St Jakl lgt 30.iv.-6.v.2010', (NMPC); Paratype: (17 ♂♂; 25 ♀♀): same data as with holotype, (CJC, CPV); (2 ♂♂; 1 ♀): 'LAOS, ATTAPEU prov.' / 'Annam Highlands Mts.' / 'Dong Amphan NBCA, cca 1160m' / 'NONG FA (crater lake) env.' / '15°05.9'N, 107°25.6'E' / 'Vít Ryjáček leg. 30.iv.-6.v.2010', (CPV); (2 ♂♂): 'LAOS, ATTAPEU prov.' / 'Annam Highlands Mts.' / 'Dong Amphan NBCA, cca 1160m' / 'NONG FA (crater lake) env.' / '15°05.9'N, 107°25.6'E' / 'Jiří Hájek leg. 30.iv.-6.v.2010', (NMPC); (♀): 'LAOS south, Champasak pr.' / '15km SE of Ban Houaykong' / 'NONG LOM (lake), 18. - 30. iv.' / 'alt. 800m, M. Štrba leg., 1999', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax novaki* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE (respective PARATYPE) / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, black, with pubescence. Body length 8.8 mm (male paratypes 7.8-9.0 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.9 mm), 4.6 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, relatively short, clypeus and palpomeres pale brown. Broadest across the eyes; with long and dense pale gray pubescence. Eyes distinctly transversally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, roundly triangular.

Antennae filiform, narrow, relatively long, dark brown. Antennae reaching five-sixths of elytral length. Antennomeres 4-10 with basal half distinctly paler. Antennae with short and dense pale gray pubescence. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres 3-4 with long spines on apex on inner side. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.69 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.98 : 0.96 : 0.86 : 0.77 : 0.72 : 0.68 : 0.75.

Pronotum black, elongate, lateral margins arcuate. Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at the base and 1.29 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Pronotum slightly broader than head with eyes, with dense and short pale yellowish gray pubescence. Dorsal surface with dense and large irregular shallow punctures. Pronotum with two

dark indistinct spots with sparse pubescence.

Scutellum black, triangular, with pale gray pubescence.

Elytra 5.7 mm long and 1.9 mm wide; black, narrow, elongate, with small punctuation, matte, with double (black and pale gray) pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Each elytron terminated by distinct spin on outer side. Apex of elytra with long ochre setae.

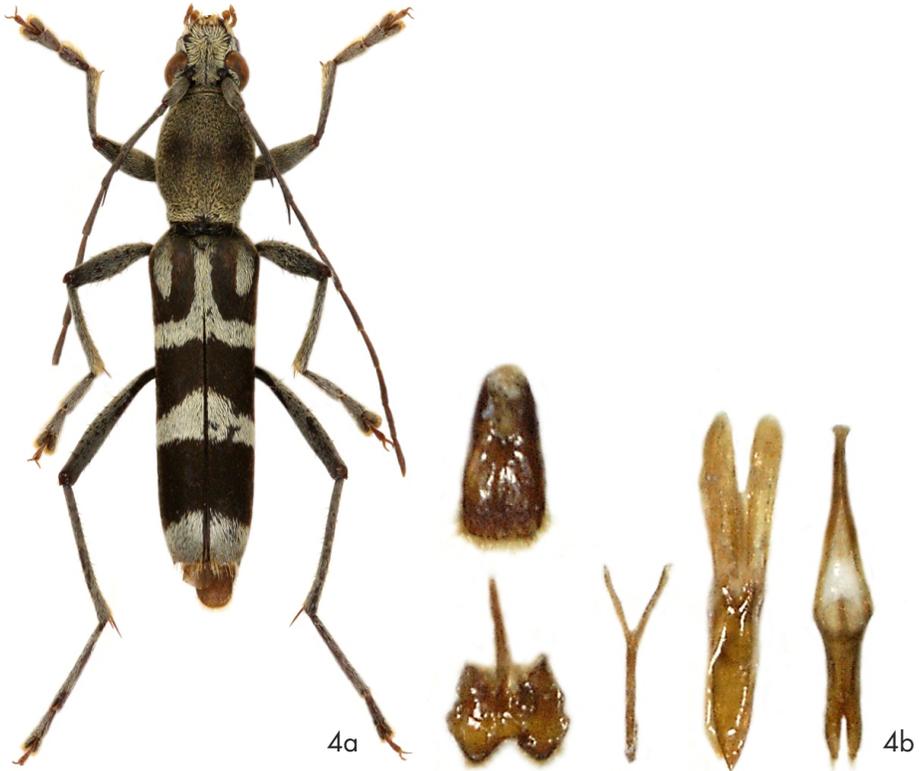


Fig. 4: *Demonax novaki* sp. nov.: a- ♂ holotype; b- ♂ genitalia.

Legs long and narrow, black, with short and dense pale gray pubescence, claws reddish brown. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Meso- and metafemora with long setae. Metatarsomere 1 2.2 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by pale gray pubescence. Ventrites 3-5 covered by ochre yellow pubescence. Elytral epipleura dark, narrowing to ventrite 2.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 5a. Body length (female paratypes) 8.0-11 mm. Colour of female the same as in male. Female without distinct differences, only punctures of dorsal surface of pronotum are regular, large, shallow, with microgranulation. Antennae reaching two-thirds elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal

to: 0.65 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.84 : 0.83 : 0.78 : 0.65 : 0.62 : 0.59 : 0.65.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

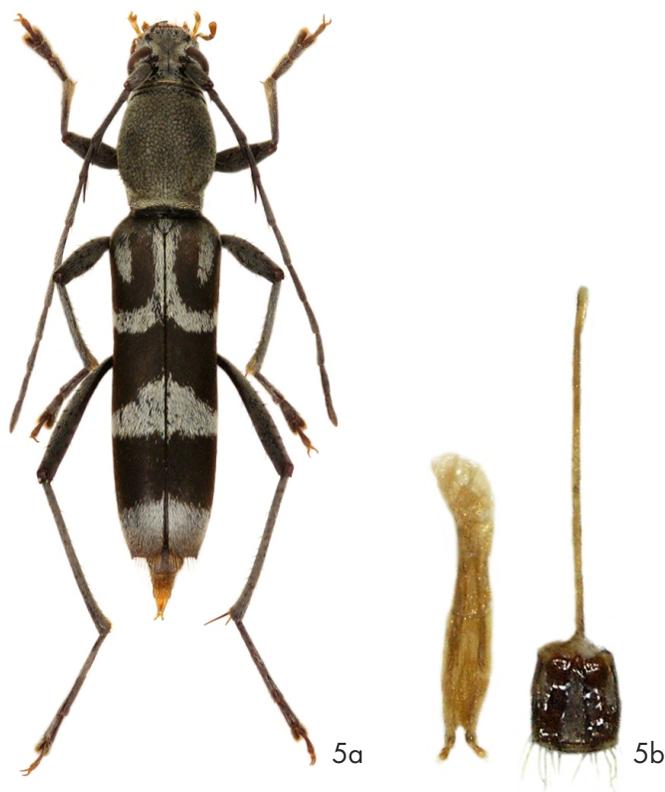


Fig. 5: *Demonax novaki* sp. nov.: a- ♀ paratype; b- ♀ genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax alcellus* Pascoe, 1869 (Figs. 6-7). The new species *Demonax novaki* clearly differs from *D. alcellus* by a large terminal spot of pale gray pubescence on the apex of elytra, antennomeres 6-11 distinctly darker, ultimate palpomere longer, very different structure of dorsal surface of pronotum in male (*D. alcellus* has distinct transverse rugosities with microgranulation) and different shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 4b and 6b).

Etymology. Dedicated to Vladimír Novák (Praha, Czech Republic), my good friend and an excellent specialist in Alleculinae.

Distribution. Laos.



Fig. 6: *Demonax alcellus* Pascoe, 1869: a-♂ (Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range; CPV); b-♂ genitalia.



Fig. 7: *Demonax alcellus* Pascoe, 1869: ♀ (Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range; CPV).

***Demonax pardus* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 8)

Type locality. Malaysia, Perak, Belum Forest. 84 km E of Gerik, 05°32'53'' N, 101°36'28'' E, 950 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'MALAYSIA - Perak, Belum Forest' / '84km E of Gerik, alt. 950m' / '05°32'53'' N, 101°36'28'' E' / '25.iii. - 2.iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.' (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax pardus* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

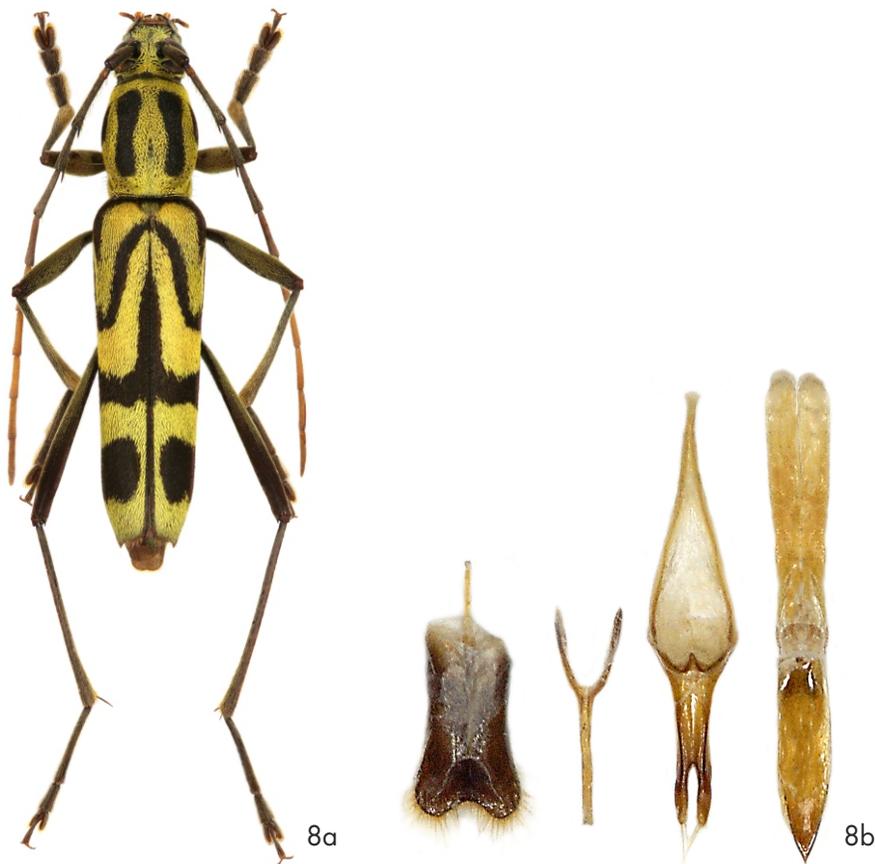


Fig. 8: *Demonax pardus* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8a. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length 12.0 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.65 mm), 4.5 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, relatively broad, broadest across the eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum, with short and dense yellow pubescence. Clypeus pale brown with pale brown pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, ultimate palpomere longest, evenly broadened and rounded apically.

Antennae filiform, from pale brown to dark brown. Antennomeres 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres 1-6 dark brown, antennomere 2 distinctly paler, antennomeres 7-11 pale brown. Antennae with dense and short white pubescence. Antennomeres 2-5 with long setae on inner side, antennomeres 3-4 with long spines on inner side of apex, antennomere 5 with short spine on inner side of apex. Antennae reaching up to seven eighths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.53 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 0.78 : 0.89 : 0.87 : 0.82 : 0.77 : 0.75 : 0.71 : 0.81.

Pronotum black, elongate, rounded; 1.42 times longer than wide at the base and 1.23 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of the pronotum); with punctuation, covered by yellow pubescence with four black spots (as in Fig. 8a). Lateral margins with a few long setae.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, completely covered by yellow pubescence.



Fig. 9: *Demonax inscriptus* Gressitt, 1951: (E Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Trus Madi; CPV).

Elytra 8.1 mm long and 2.65 mm wide; black, with punctuation, matte, narrow, elongate, covered by yellow and black pubescence (as in Fig. 8a). Each elytron terminated by relatively long thorns on outer side of apex and very small thorns on inner side of apex. Elytron between thorns slightly excised.

Legs long and narrow, black with short and dense pale pubescence, each apical half of tibia

and tarsus with distinctly longer pale pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.65 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, completely covered by dense yellow pubescence.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 8b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax inscriptus* Gressitt, 1951 (Fig. 9), described from Borneo. *Demonax pardus* sp. nov. clearly differs from *D. inscriptus* by its shape of the pronotum and shape of spots on the pronotum, narrower body, lack of yellow pubescence on base of elytra, while *D. inscriptus* has a different shape of the pronotum and of its spots, which are narrower, basal one third of elytra completely covered with orange yellow pubescence, and body broader.

Etymology. Named after experience with leopard (*Panthera pardus*) during an expedition to the Belum Forest, after its species name.

Distribution. Malaysia.

***Demonax tryznai* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 10)

Type locality. NE India, Meghalaya, 3 km E Tura, 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 1150 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002; / '3 km E TURA, 1150 m, / '25°30'N, 90°14'E, 6.-12.v.' / 'M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.', (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax tryznai sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 10a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, pubescent, from pale brown to black. Body length 10.4 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.05 mm), 5 times longer than wide.

Head short, relatively broad, approximately as broad as pronotum at widest place, broadest across eyes, with yellow pubescence. Head densely punctuate. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, ultimate palpomere broadest at apex.

Antennae filiform, pale brown, antennomeres 10-11 slightly darker. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomere 3 with longer spine on apex on inner side. Antennomeres 4-5 with short spines on apex on inner side. Antennomeres 1-6 with sparse and long pale setae. Antennomeres 5-11 with short and dense yellow pubescence. Antennae reaching six sevenths of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.36 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.72 : 0.60 : 0.57 : 0.36 : 0.39 : 0.31 : 0.40.

Pronotum elongate, very finely rounded; 1.58 times longer than wide at the base and 1.37 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Pronotum pale reddish brown, somewhere slightly darker, near anterior and posterior margins black. Near anterior and posterior angles with dense white pubescence. Dorsal surface with

dense punctuation and pale brown pubescence (in the middle) and brown pubescence (near anterior margin).

Scutellum black, apical part with dense white pubescence.

Elytra 6.6 mm long and 2.05 mm wide; pale brown with dark reddish brown spots (in apical half) and spots of white pubescence (as in Fig. 10a). Punctuation dense, but distinctly sparser than that on pronotum, double basal setation (golden yellow and brown). Suture slightly elevated. Apex of elytra without spines.



Fig. 10: *Demonax tryznai* sp. nov.: a-♀ holotype; b-♀ genitalia.

Legs long and narrow, from reddish brown to dark brown, with pale pubescence. Meso- and metafemora distinctly darker than profemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.7 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, ventrite 1 with reddish brown spot in middle. Ventral side with strips of white pubescence and pale pubescence.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 10b.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax testaceus* (Hope, 1831) (Fig. 11), described from Nepal. *Demonax tryznai* sp. nov. is clearly different from the similar species *D. testaceus* mainly by its colouring of the dorsal surface (as in Figs. 10a and 11) and by distinctly darker and narrower legs (ratio metatibia/metatarsus = 2.1), while *D. testaceus* has legs distinctly paler and broader (ratio metatibia/metatarsus = 2.0).

Etymology. Dedicated to Miloš Trýzna (Děčín, Czech Republic), my good friend and a specialist in Anthribidae.

Distribution. India.



Fig. 11: *Demonax testaceus* (Hope, 1831): [E Nepal; CPV].

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

***Rhaphuma carolusi* sp. nov.** (Figs. 12-13)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env.' / '14. - 24. iii. 2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratype: (16 ♂♂; 14 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (♀): same data as with holotype, (CJC); (♂): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet env.' / '9. - 13. iii. 2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (2 ♂♂; 5 ♀♀): 'Malaysia NW' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar' / '26. iv. - 15. v. 2006' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (♀): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata - Gunung Jasar' / '30. i. - 24. ii. 2008' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (♀): label 1: 'Malaysia, Perak' / 'W, 40 km SO Ipoh' / 'Benjaran, Titi Wangsa' / 'Ringlet, 15. iv. 2004', label 2 (red): 'PARATYPUS' / 'Rhaphuma' / 'shelfordi' / 'Dauber 2008', (CTT). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma carolusi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS) / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 12a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, black with yellow pubescence. Body length 12.2 mm (male paratypes 10.3-12.9 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.43 mm), 5 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively broad, slightly narrower than pronotum at middle (widest place). Broadest across eyes, with dense yellow pubescence. In middle of head one very narrow strip without pubescence. Punctuation indistinct. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with yellow setation. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular with rounded apex.

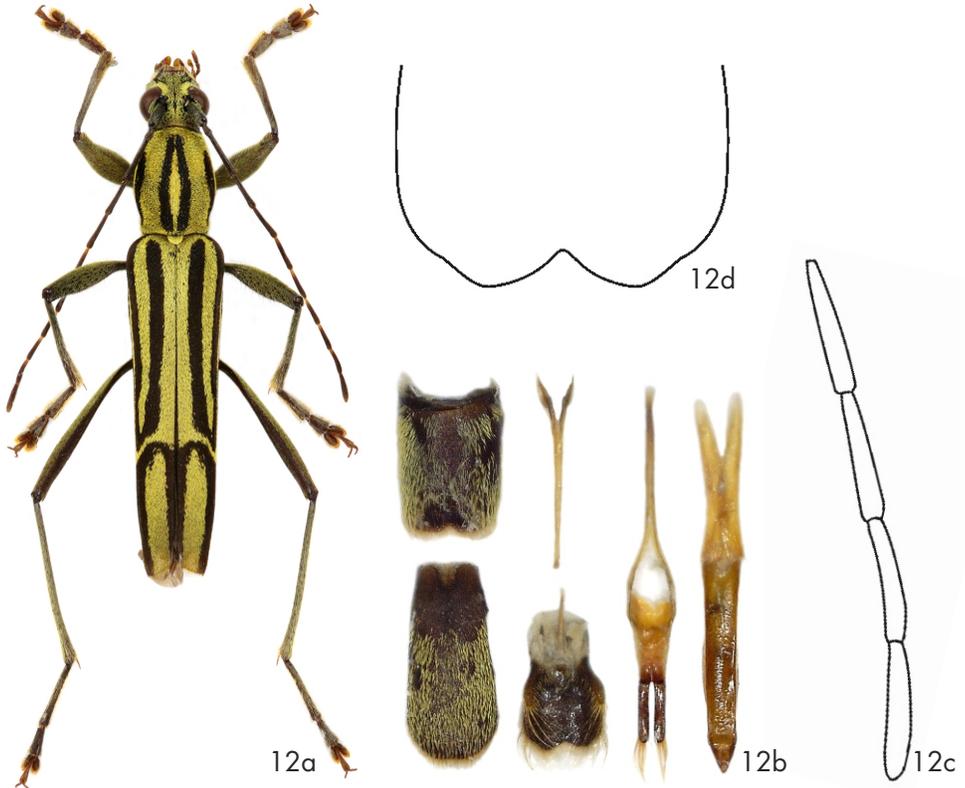


Fig. 12: *Rhaphuma carolusi* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia; c-♂ antennomeres 8-11; d-♂ apex of tergite 8.

Antennae filiform, with punctuation and very short and dense yellow setation. Antennomeres 1-5 blackish brown, antennomeres 6-10 blackish brown with pale brown basal part, antennomere 11 blackish brown with apex slightly paler. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennae reaching three fifths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.56 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.76 : 0.77 : 0.69 : 0.63 : 0.58 : 0.56 : 0.63.



Fig. 13: *Rhaphuma carolusi* sp. nov.: a- ♀ paratype; b- ♀ genitalia.

Pronotum black, elongate, on sides very finely arcuate and with long pale setae. Pronotum 1.65 times longer than wide at base and 1.32 times longer than wide at widest point (before the middle of the pronotum from base to apex). Dorsal surface with spots of dense yellow short pubescence (as in Fig. 12a). Black surface with shallow punctuation.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, completely covered with dense yellow pubescence.

Elytra 8.4 mm long and 2.43 mm wide; black, matte, with shallow punctuation and black setation, with spots of dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 12a). Each elytron straightly cut in apex with distinct spine on inner side.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown with short and dense yellow pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer and narrower than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Apex of tibia and ventral parts of tarsi with very dense pubescence. Metatarsomere 1 1.47 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, completely covered with dense yellow pubescence. Elytral epipleurae blackish brown with dark pubescence. Ultimate ventrite visible in dorsal view.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 12b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 13a. Body length (female paratypes) 10.8-14.2 mm. Colour of female the same as in male. Body slightly broader. Ultimate ventrite visible in dorsal view as in male.

Antennae reaching half elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.62 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.82 : 0.77 : 0.68 : 0.57 : 0.50 : 0.47 : 0.57.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 13b.

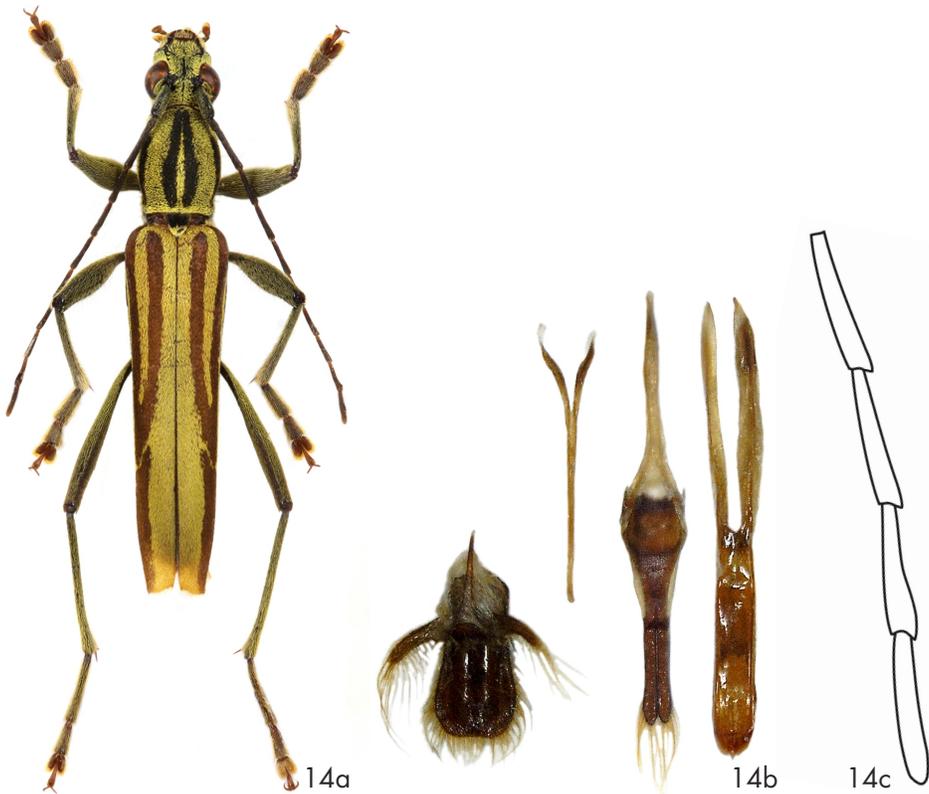


Fig. 14: *Rhaphuma barriesi* Dauber, 2002: a- ♂; b- ♂ genitalia; c- ♂ antennomeres 8 - 11 (Indonesia, W Sumatra, Mt. Sanggul; CPV).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Rhaphuma interrupta* Pic, 1925 (Fig. 16), *Rhaphuma shelfordi* Dauber, 2008 (Figs. 17-18), and *Rhaphuma barriesi* Dauber, 2002 (Figs. 14-15). *Rhaphuma carolusi* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *Rhaphuma interrupta* mainly by a different spot on the dorsal surface of the pronotum (the pronotum of *R. carolusi* has two black longitudinal strips in the middle; while *R. interrupta* has one wide longitudinal strip in the

middle) and elytra (as in Figs. 12-13, 16) and distinctly darker antennae and legs.

R. carolusi distinctly differs from the similar species *R. barriesi* mainly by spots on the dorsal surface of the elytra (as in Figs. 12-13, 14-15) and by its apex of antennomeres slightly arcuate; while *R. barriesi* has the apex of antennomeres slightly serrate (as in Figs. 12c, 14c).

R. carolusi is clearly different from the similar species *Rhaphuma shelfordi* mainly by its shape of spots on the dorsal surface of the elytra (as in Figs. 12-13, 17-18), by a denser pubescence of the pronotum, by a different shape of male genitalia (as in Figs. 12b, 17b), and by a different shape of tergite 8 (as in Figs. 12d, 17c).

Etymology. Dedicated to Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria), my friend and an excellent specialist in Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Malaysia.



Fig. 15: *Rhaphuma barriesi* Dauber, 2002: a- ♀; b- ♀ genitalia (Indonesia, W Sumatra, Mt. Sanggul; CPV).



Fig. 16: *Rhaphuma interrupta* Pic, 1925: a-type; b-labels (MNHN).

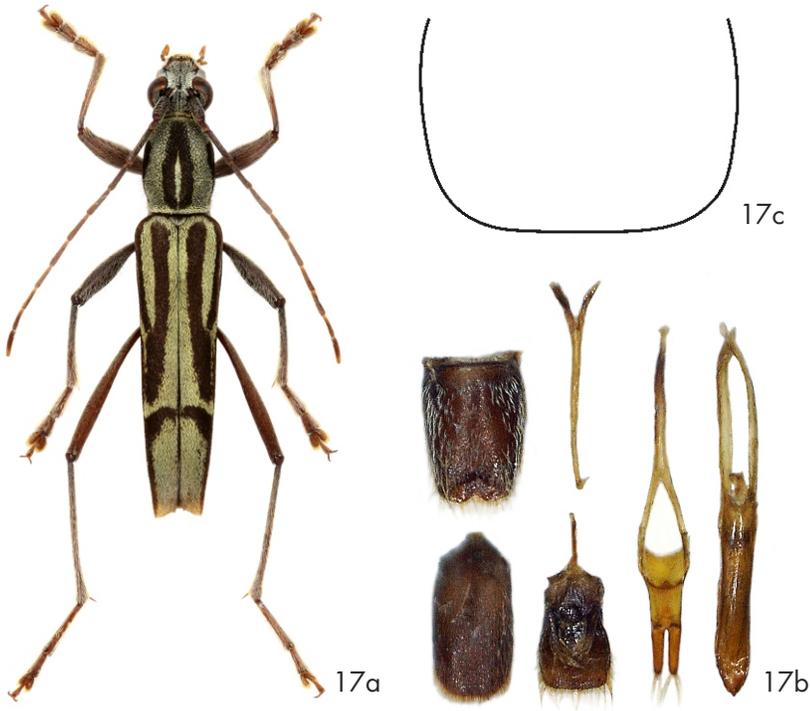


Fig. 17: *Rhaphuma shelfordi* Dauber, 2008: a-♂; b-♂ genitalia; c-♂ apex of tergite 8 (Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Trus Madi; CPV).



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Fig. 18: *Rhaphuma shelfordi* Dauber, 2008: ♀ (Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Trus Madi; CPV).

***Rhaphuma dauberi* Viktora, nomen novum**

Chlorophorus puncticollis Dauber, 2003: 131, Figs. 1-2.

Rhaphuma puncticollis Dauber, 2003 **hom. nov.**

Type locality. Peninsular Malaysia (Fraser Hill; Cameron Highlands).

Remark. Based on the studies of description and holotype photo of *Chlorophorus puncticollis* Dauber, 2003 and additional material from West Malaysia (Cameron Highlands) it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858. The main feature, among other things, is antennomere 3 longer than scape (antennae relatively long) and overall characters corresponding with genus *Rhaphuma*. *Ch. puncticollis* Dauber, 2003 does not belong to the genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 and is thus transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858. It seems to be clear, it is *Rhaphuma puncticollis*, but this name exists as *Rhaphuma puncticollis* Holzschuh, 1992. It would be homonym. For this reason I named it *Rhaphuma dauberi*.

***Rhaphuma discreta* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 19)

Type locality. NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Soppong vill. env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Thailand NW' / 'Mae Hong Son prov.' / 'Soppong vill. env.' / '29.iv. - 17.v. 2007' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma discreta sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 19a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, black with pale yellow pubescence. Body length 8.9 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.1 mm), 4.2 times longer than wide.

Head black, very slightly narrower than pronotum in the widest place (near middle of the pronotum). Broadest through the eyes, with dense punctuation. Anterior half with shiny places without punctuation. Head partly covered with pale yellow pubescence. Eyes large, strongly transversally emarginated on inner sides.

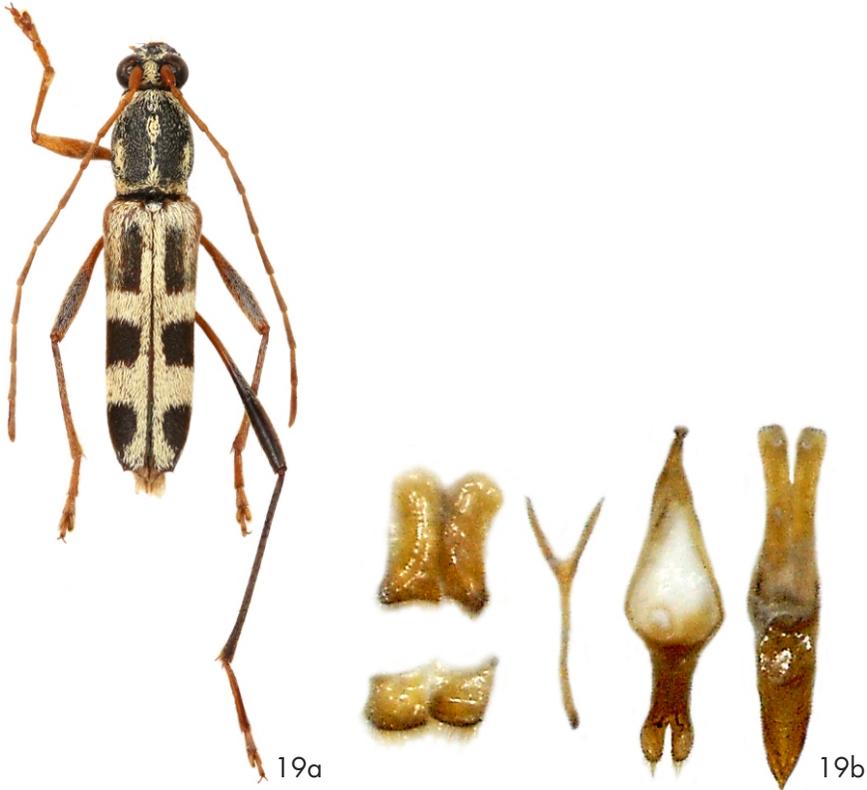


Fig. 19: *Rhaphuma discreta* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow. Ultimate palpomere triangular, broadest, distinctly broader than penultimate.

Antennae filiform, long, pale brown, with short pale setation and fine punctuation. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly, but slightly broadest at apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3 and 11 longest. Antennae almost reaching elytral apex. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.51 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.93 : 0.97 : 0.98 : 0.90 : 0.84 : 0.80 : 1.00.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, in sides very finely arcuate, in basal half with a few long setae. Pronotum 1.5 times longer than wide at the base and 1.26 times longer than wide in the widest point (before the middle of the pronotum from base to apex). Dorsal surface with spots of pale yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 19a). Black surface with transverse rugosities with fine microgranulation.

Scutellum black, almost semicircular, partly covered with pale yellow pubescence.

Elytra 5.8 mm long and 2.1 mm wide; partly black, partly pale brown with pale setation. Pale brown places with dense pale yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 19a). Elytra matte, with dense punctuation. Each elytron in apex with distinct short spines on both sides.



Fig. 20: *Rhapsoma minima* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: (NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.; CPV).

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to black with short pale yellow pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Apical half of mesofemora and basal half of mesotibia distinctly darker than profemora and protibia. Apical

half of metafemora and metatibia black. Metatarsomere 1 1.9 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered with dense pale yellow pubescence. Elytral epipleurae brown, very narrow.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 19b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma minima* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Fig. 20). The new species *Rhaphuma discreta* sp. nov. clearly differs from *R. minima* by a different shape of spots on dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra (as in Figs. 19a and 20) and by its completely black metatibia.

Etymology. The name refers to its small and unobtrusive appearance.

Distribution. Thailand.

Rhaphuma hajeki sp. nov.

(Fig. 21)

Type locality. Laos, Attapeu prov., Annam Highlands mts., Nong Fa, 1150 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'LAOS: Attapeu prov.' / 'Annam Highlands mts.' / 'cca 1150m, NONG FA' / '(crater lake env.)' / '30.iv. - 4.v. 2010, St. Jókł Igt.', (CPV); Paratype (♀): 'SE LAOS' / 'Dakchung' / 'v. 2012', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma hajeki sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS) / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 21a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, from pale brown to black with dense yellow pubescence. Body length 11.8 mm (female paratype 11.0 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.45 mm), 4.8 times longer than wide.

Head. Posterior part black, anterior part reddish brown, clypeus pale brown with a few long setae. Head very slightly narrower than pronotum in widest place (near the middle of the pronotum). Broadest through the eyes, almost completely covered with dense yellow pubescence. Eyes large, strongly transversally emarginate from inner sides.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow. Ultimate palpomere triangular, broadest, distinctly broader than penultimate one.

Antennae long, filiform, pale brown, with short pale setation and very fine punctuation. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly but slightly broadest at apex. Antennomeres 3-4 with long pale setae on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennae reaching up to three fourths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.67 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.81 : 0.83 : 0.88 : 0.79 : 0.76 : 0.67 : 0.70.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, in sides very finely arcuate. Pronotum 1.45 times longer than wide at the base and 1.25 times longer than wide at the widest point (before the middle of the pronotum from base to apex). Dorsal surface with spots of dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 21a). Black surface with transverse rugosities and rugosities with fine microgranulation. Both longitudinal strips near middle slightly convex.

Scutellum black, wide, almost semicircular, covered with dense yellow pubescence, only on base and in middle without pubescence.

Elytra 8.0 mm long and 2.45 mm wide; black, only near base, near suture and near apex partly pale brown. Elytra covered with spots of dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 21a). Elytra matte, with dense punctuation, punctures very small. Each elytron in apex with distinct short spines from both sides.

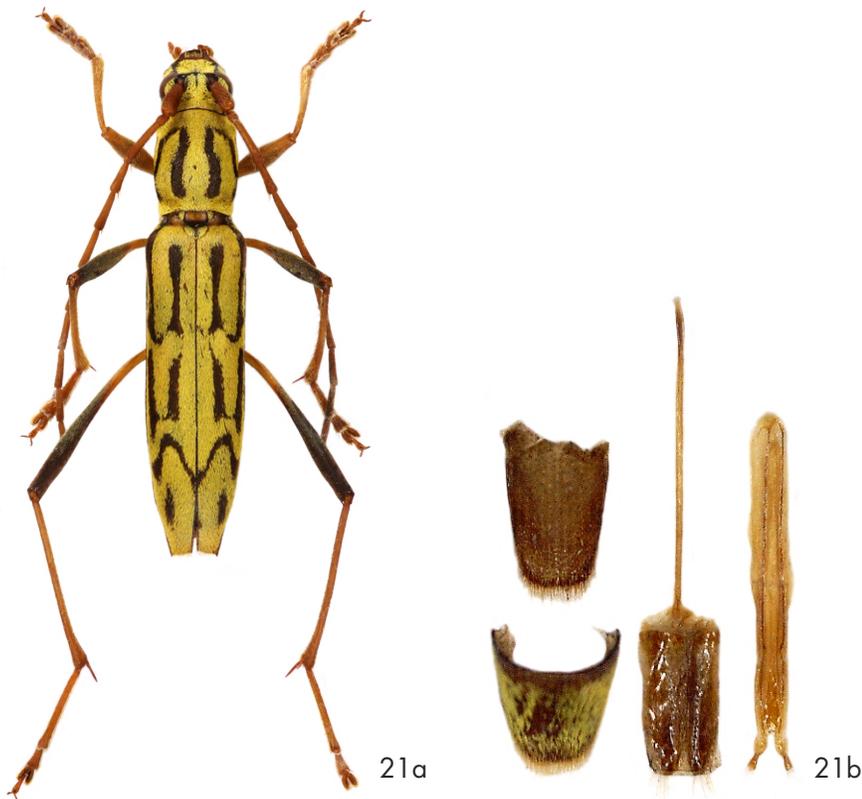


Fig. 21: *Rhaphuma hajeki* sp. nov.: a- ♀ holotype; b- ♀ genitalia.

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to black, with short and dense pale pubescence. Apical half of mesofemora and metafemora black. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.34 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body almost completely covered with yellow pubescence. Elytral epipleura brown, narrow.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 21b.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The similar species are *Rhaphuma circumscripta* (Schwarzer, 1925) (Fig. 22), *Rhaphuma horsfieldi* (White, 1855) (Fig. 23) and *Rhaphuma laosica* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Fig. 24). *Rhaphuma hajeki* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *Rhaphuma circumscripta*, *Rhaphuma horsfieldi* and *Rhaphuma laosica* by a shape of spots on the dorsal surface of the pronotum and elytra (as in Figs. 21-24).

R. hajeki differs from *R. circumscripta* by unicolored pale brown antennae and pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesotarsomeres, while *R. circumscripta* has antennae and pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesotarsomeres dark brown.

R. hajeki differs from *R. horsfieldi* by the widest pronotum before the middle from base to apex, while *R. horsfieldi* has the widest pronotum near two thirds from the base to the apex.

R. hajeki differs from *R. laosica* by its relatively narrow pronotum with sides very slightly arcuate, while *R. laosica* has the pronotum wider and sides more arcuate.

Etymology. Dedicated to Jiří Hájek (Head of Department of Entomology, National Museum Praha, Czech Republic), my good friend and an excellent specialist in beetle families Dytiscidae, Eulichadidae, Gyrinidae, Haliplidae, Hygrobiidae, Noteridae, Sphaeriusidae.

Distribution. Laos.

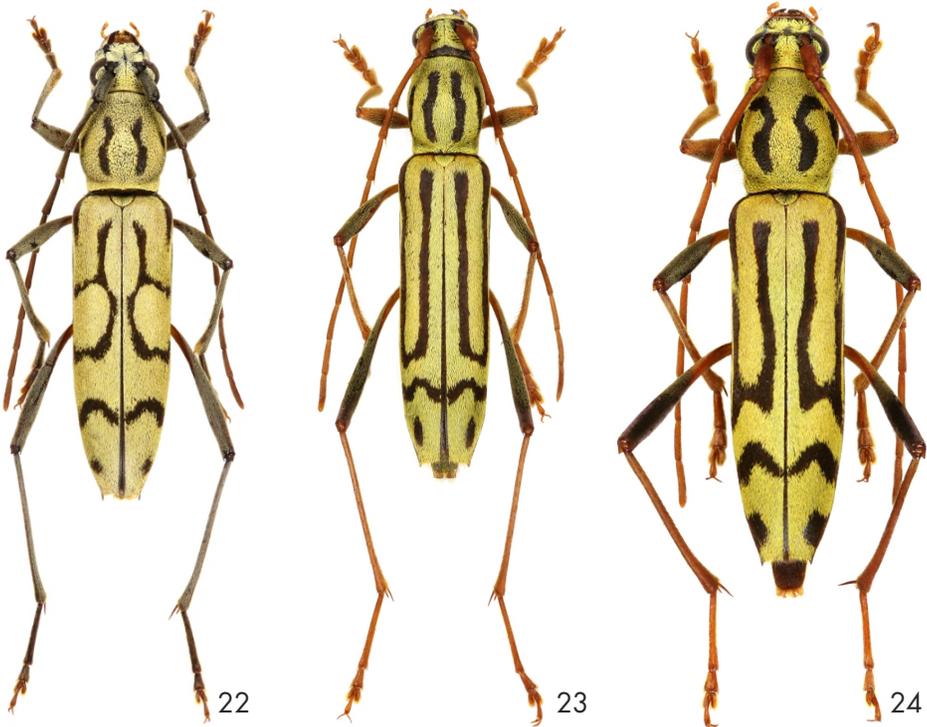


Fig. 22: *Rhaphuma circumscripta* (Schwarzer, 1925): ♀ (Taiwan, Sun Moon Lake; CPV).

Fig. 23: *Rhaphuma horsfieldi* (White, 1855): ♀ (NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.; CPV).

Fig. 24: *Rhaphuma laosica* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: ♀ (NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.; CPV).

Rhaphuma jakli sp. nov.
(Fig. 25)

Type locality. Laos, Attapeu prov., Annam Highlands mts., Nong Fa, 1150 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'LAOS: Attapeu prov.' / 'Annam Highlands mts.' / 'cca 1150m, NONG FA' / '(crater lake env.)' / '30.iv. - 4.v. 2010, St. Jákł lgt.', (CPV); Paratype (♀): 'S - LAOS, Prov. Sekong, N' / 'Bolavens-Plateau, ca. 10km' / 'N Muang Tha Teng, 500-' / '700m, 29.-30.v. 1996,' / 'leg. C. Holzschuh.', (CCH). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Rhaphuma jakli* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE (respective PARATYPE) / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 25a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, from pale brown to black with dense yellow pubescence. Body length 9.7 mm (female paratype 9.6 mm), widest at first two thirds of elytra (2.08 mm), 4.65 times longer than wide.

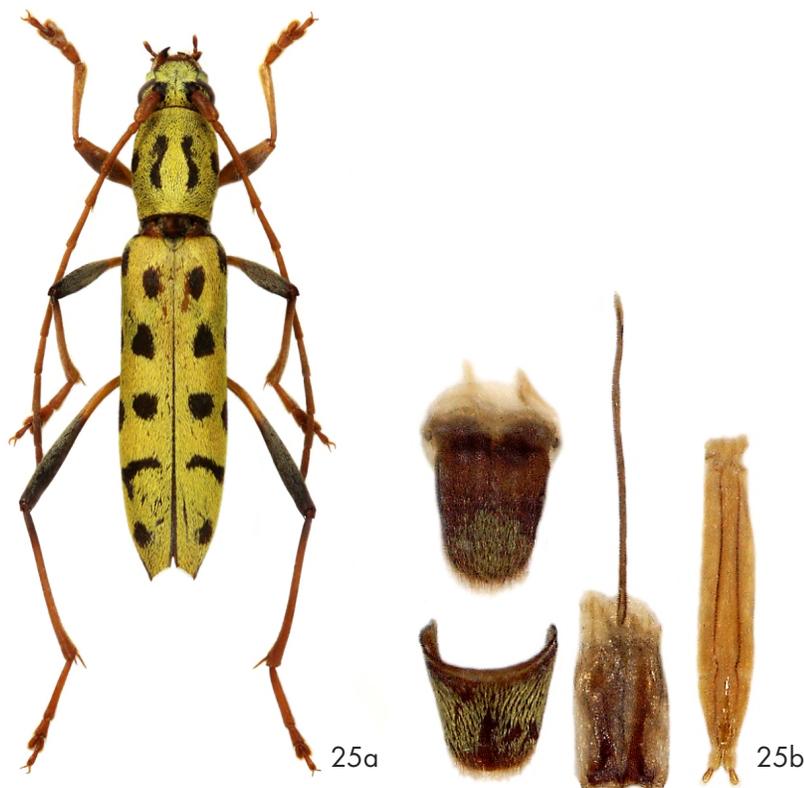


Fig. 25: *Rhaphuma jakli* sp. nov.: a- ♀ holotype; b- ♀ genitalia.

Head. Posterior part black, anterior part reddish brown with a few long setae. Head very slightly narrower than pronotum in the widest place (near the middle of the pronotum). Broadest across the eyes, almost completely covered with dense yellow pubescence. Eyes large, strongly transversally emarginate on inner sides.

Maxillary palpus reddish brown. Ultimate palpomere large and long, but only slightly wider than penultimate, with rounded apex.

Antennae long, filiform, pale brown, with short pale setation and very fine punctuation. Antennomeres 3-10 distinctly, but slightly broadest at apex. Antennomeres 3-4 with long pale setae on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennae reaching up to three fourths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.78 : 0.95 : 0.96 : 0.96 : 0.78 : 0.77 : 0.73 : 0.80.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, in sides very finely arcuate. Pronotum 1.55 times longer than wide at the base and 1.29 times longer than wide at the widest point (before the middle of the pronotum from base to apex). Pronotum in one quarter from base with a few long pale setae. Dorsal surface with spots of dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 25a). Black surface with transverse rugosities and rugosities with fine microgranulation. Both longitudinal strips near middle slightly convex.

Scutellum broadly triangular with rounded sides, almost completely covered with dense yellow pubescence except base and middle.

Elytra 6.75 mm long and 2.08 mm wide; black, only near base and near suture pale brown in basal half. Elytra covered with spots of dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 25a). Elytra matte, with dense punctuation, punctures very small. Each elytron in apex with distinct short spines on both sides, apex between spines distinctly slightly excised.

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to black, with short and dense pale pubescence. Metatibia and metafemur longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemur. Apical half of mesofemora and metafemora black. Metatarsomere 1 1.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, covered with sparser short yellow pubescence. Elytral epipleura narrow, in basal part black, in apical part brown.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 25b.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma lepesmei* (Pic, 1950) comb. nov. (Fig. 26). The new species *Rhaphuma jakli* sp. nov. clearly differs from *R. lepesmei* by the body shape (*R. jakli* is narrower than *R. lepesmei*), by colouring of the dorsal surface (as in Figs. 25a and 26) and by the apical part of meso- and metafemora (black in *R. jakli* and distinctly paler in *R. lepesmei*).

Etymology. Dedicated to Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), my good friend and an excellent specialist in Cetoniidae.

Distribution. Laos.

***Rhaphuma lepesmei* (Pic, 1950) comb. nov.**

(Fig. 26)

Chlorophorus lepesmei Pic, 1950: 507.

Type locality. India, British Bootang [= West Bengal].

Additional material. (1 sp.): 'INDIA, West Bengalen' / 'Distr. Darjeeling, Kurseong' / 'Chiple Forest, 6.-15.v. 1987' / 'leg. Narayan Dangal, 1000 m', (CPV).

Remark. Based on the studies of the description and photo of the type specimen of *Chlorophorus lepesmei* Pic, 1950 (Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Lyon, France) and additional material from India (West Bengal) it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858. The main feature, among other things, is antennomere 3 longer than scape (antennae relatively long) and overall characters corresponding with genus *Rhaphuma*.

Ch. lepesmei Pic, 1950 does not belong to the genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 and is thus transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858.



Fig. 26: *Rhaphuma lepesmei* (Pic, 1950): (India, West Bengal; CPV).

***Rhaphuma ryjaceki* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 27-28)

Type locality. Laos, Sekong prov., Bolavens-Plateau, 10 km N of Muang Tha Teng, 500-700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'S - LAOS, Prov. Sekong, N' / 'Bolavens-Plateau, ca. 10km' / 'N Muang Tha Teng, 500-' / '700m, 29.-30.v. 1996,' / 'leg. C. Holzschuh.', (CCH); Paratype: (6 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CCH); (2 ♀♀): 'LAOS, ATTAPEU prov.' / 'Bolavens Plateau, bridge ca.' / '4 km E TAD KATAMTOK (at light)' / '15°07.8'N, 106°40.1'E, 260m' / 'Vít Ryjáček leg., 11.-12.v. 2010', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Rhaphuma ryjaceki* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE (respective PARATYPE) / P. Viktora det., 2014'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 27a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, from pale brown to black, with dense yellow pubescence. Body length 8.15 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.75 mm), 4.65 times longer than wide.

Head black, clypeus and palpomeres pale brown. Head with small punctuation, with dense yellow pubescence and a few long setae on clypeus and mandibles. Broadest across the eyes. Eyes large, strongly transversally emarginate from inner sides.

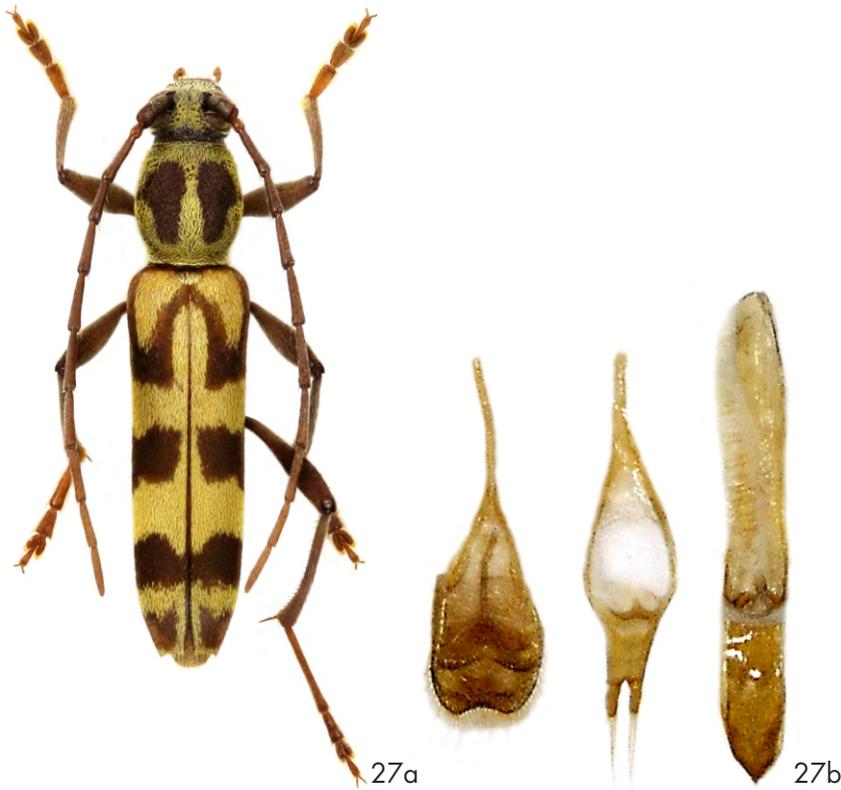


Fig. 27: *Rhaphuma ryjaceki* sp. nov.: a- ♂ holotype; b- ♂ genitalia.

Maxillary palpus pale brown. Ultimate palpomere roundly triangular.

Antennae long, filiform, brown, with short pale setation and very fine punctuation. Antennae reaching nine tenths of elytral length. Antennomere 1 darker with dense and long setation. Antennomeres 8-11 slightly paler. Antennomeres 3-6 with a few longer setae on inner side. Antennomeres 3-10 slightly broader at apex. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.71 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 1.01 : 1.10 : 1.13 : 1.08 : 1.04 : 0.92 : 0.98.

Pronotum black, slightly elongate, on sides distinctly arcuate, with yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 27a). Pronotum 1.48 times longer than wide at base and 1.1 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of the pronotum). Dorsal surface with distinct transverse rugosities with microgranulation. Lateral margins and basal half with a few very long setae.

Scutellum black, semicircular, with dense yellow pubescence.

Elytra 5.5 mm long and 1.75 mm wide; elongate, parallel, narrow, matte, from pale brown to black, with double (black and yellow) pubescence (as in Fig. 27a). Elytra with very fine punctuation. Each elytron at apex with distinct short spines on both sides.

Legs black with short dense and pale pubescence, tarsomeres distinctly paler (reddish brown). Metatarsomere 1 1.9 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, incompletely covered with dense yellowish white pubescence. Elytral epipleura narrow, brown.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 27b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 28a. Female more robust than male. Body length (female paratypes) 9.0-10.6 mm. Colour of female the same as in the male.

Antennae reaching below eight tenths of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.65 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.95 : 1.03 : 1.08 : 0.97 : 0.87 : 0.74 : 0.73.

Female genitalia as in Fig. 28b.

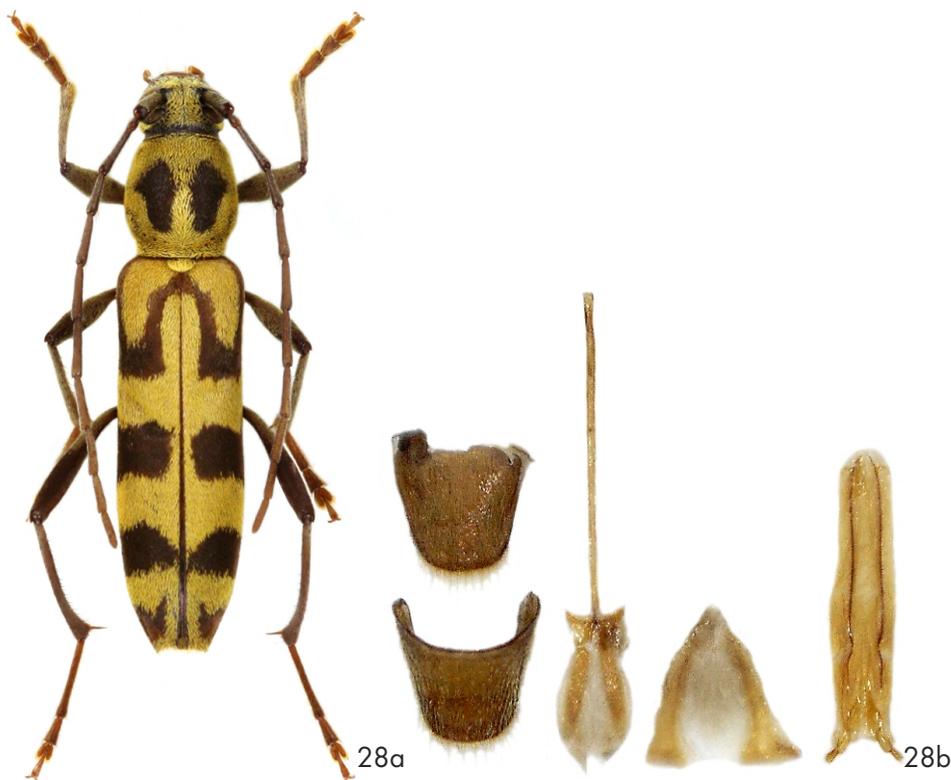


Fig. 28: *Rhaphuma ryjaceki* sp. nov.: a- ♀ paratype; b- ♀ genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma anongi* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 29-30). The new species *Rhaphuma ryjaceki* clearly differs from *R. anongi* by its smaller, more parallel body, different shape of spots on pronotum and elytra (as in Figs. 27-30)

and ventral surface incompletely covered with pale pubescence. *R. anongi* has its ventral surface completely covered with pale pubescence.

Etymology. Dedicated to Vít Ryjáček (Praha, Czech Republic), my good friend and an amateur collector of the family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Laos.

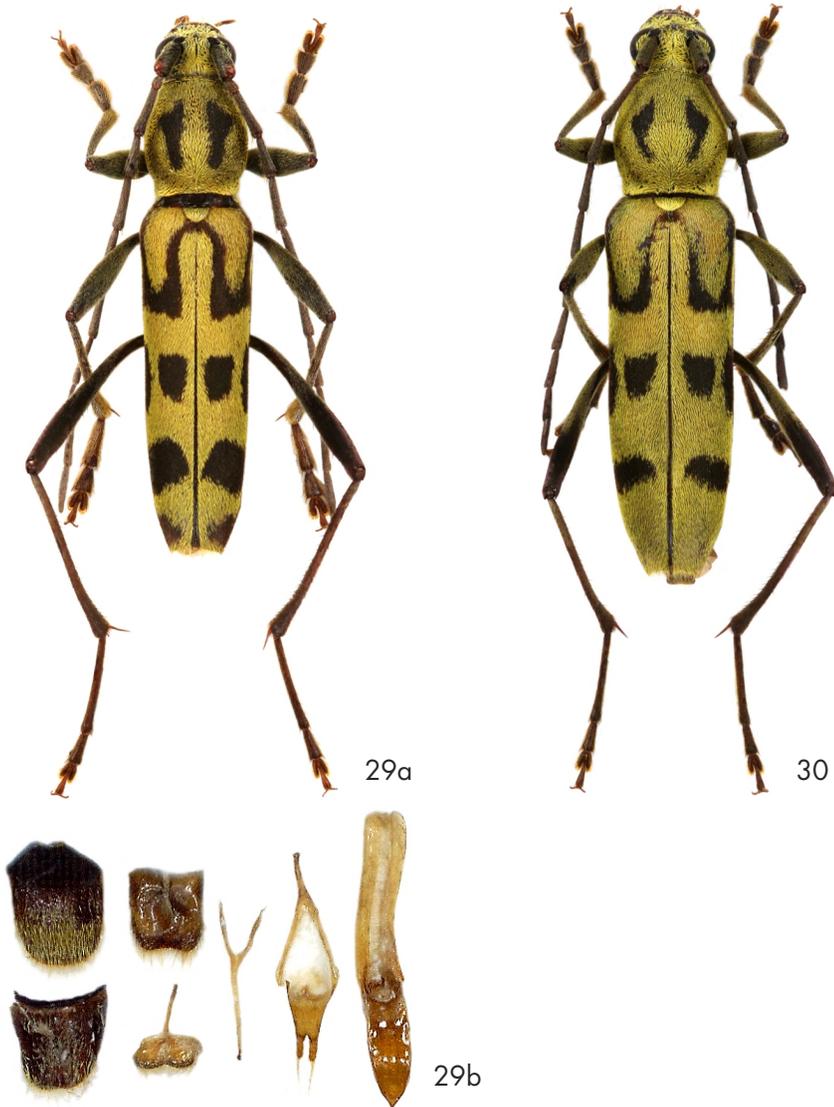


Fig. 29: *Rhaphuma anongi* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: a-♂; b-♂ genitalia (N Thailand, Chiang Rai prov.; CPV).
 Fig. 30: *Rhaphuma anongi* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: ♀ (NE Laos, Hua Phan prov.; CPV).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Sincere thanks are due to Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), Vít Ryjáček (Praha, Czech Republic), Jiří Hájek (National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic), Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic) and Carolus Holzschuh (Villach, Austria) for providing material from their collections and Milan Širba (Bratislava, Slovakia) for great genitalia dissection of some type specimens. Special thanks go to Vladimír Novák (Praha, Czech Republic) for indispensable help with the compilation of the manuscript and critical comments on the manuscript of this paper.

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