

New species of *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 from the Oriental Region (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)

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Abstract. *Demonax holzschuhi* sp. nov. from Thailand and *Demonax metallicus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra) are described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The tribus *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839 is one of the most numerous - in terms of species – tribi of *Cerambycidae*. Species of the tribus *Clytini* are known from all biogeographic zones of the Earth except the Antarctic Region. The tribus *Clytini* is currently divided into approximately 70 genera. From the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic region (which are areas of my interest) about 1270 species have been described so far. Within these regions the most numerous genera are *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 with about 360 known species, *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 with about 240 known species, *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860 with about 210 known species and *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 with about 180 known species.

Demonax holzschuhi sp. nov. from Thailand and *Demonax metallicus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra) are described and illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following private collections:

CCH private collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;

CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860

Demonax holzschuhi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Thailand, Saraburi.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Thailand' / 'NE Bangkok' / 'Saraburi, XI. 1988' / 'native collector' (CCH); Paratype (♀): 'Thailand' / 'NE Bangkok' / 'Saraburi, XI. 1988' / 'native collector' (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax holzschuhi* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE (respective PARATYPE)' / 'P. Viktora det., 2015'.



Fig. 1: *Demonax holzschuhi* sp. nov.: a- ♂ holotype; b- ♂ genitalia.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length 10.8 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.5 mm), 4.3 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, widest across the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with short and dense yellow pubescence. Clypeus pale brown with long golden yellow setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, basal half of ultimate palpomere dark brown. Ultimate palpomere longest, broadest at middle.

Antennae filiform, from ochre yellow to black. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres 1-4 black, antennomere 5 brown, antennomere 6 pale brown, antennomeres 7-11 ochre yellow. Antennae with dense and short pale pubescence. Antennomeres 3-4 with long yellow setation on inner side, antennomeres 5-7 with a few long pale setae on apex of inner side. Antennomeres 3-5 with long spines on apex of inner side, antennomere 6 with short spine on inner side of apex; the longest spine on apex of antennomere 4. Antennae reaching four fifths of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.70 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 0.82 : 0.87 : 0.92 : 0.92 : 0.85 : 0.77 : 0.62 : 0.69.

Pronotum black, elongate, distinctly arcuate in lateral margins; 1.5 times longer than wide



Fig. 2: *Demonax holzschuhi* sp. nov.: ♀ paratype.

at the base and 1.2 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex); with shallow punctuation, covered by yellow pubescence with four black spots of short black pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Lateral margins on basal third with a few long dark setae. Anterior margin slightly arcuate.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, with sparse yellow pubescence in anterior half.

Elytra 7.0 mm long and 2.5 mm wide; black, with punctuation, narrow, elongate, covered by yellow and black pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Each elytron terminated by long thorn on outer side of apex and very small thorn on inner side of apex.

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 1.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, completely covered by dense pubescence, paler than those in dorsal surface.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Coloration and spots of dorsal surface same as in male. Punctuation of black spots on pronotum more distinct, pubescence of anterior half of scutellum distinctly denser, profemora brown. Antennae shorter than those in male (antennae

reaching five sevenths elytral length), ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.61 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.76 : 0.79 : 0.79 : 0.65 : 0.50 : 0.42 : 0.45.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax pardus* Viktora, 2015 (see Viktora 2015: 157: Fig. 8). *Demonax holzschuhi* sp. nov. clearly differs from *D. pardus* by its shape of spots on dorsal surface of elytra and shape of aedeagus and parameres. *D. holzschuhi* sp. nov. has shorter and thicker antennae and spines on apex of antennomeres 3-6, while *D. pardus* has antennae longer and narrower and spines on apex of antennomeres 3-5 only.

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

Distribution. Thailand.

***Demonax metallicus* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Indonesia, W Sumatra, Harau valley.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Indonesia, W. Sumatra, 600 M' / 'HARAU VALLEY env, 2.2007' / 'cca 20 km N of Payakumbuh' / 'StJaki lgt' (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax metallicus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body large, dorsal surface black with green metallic lustre, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 21.8 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (4.4 mm), 4.95 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, narrow, broadest across the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum in widest place, with short and dense whitish yellow pubescence. Anterior part with a few long pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus brown, ultimate palpomere longest, rounded apically.

Antennae very long, filiform, punctuate. Antennomeres 1-5 black, antennomeres 6-11 brown. Antennomeres 3-7 with longer setae on inner side. Antennae covered by short and sparse pubescence. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 7 longest. Antennomere 11 distinctly curved. Antennomeres 3-5 with short spines on apex of inner side. Antennae 1.7 times longer than body length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.58 : 0.16 : 1.00 : 0.84 : 1.23 : 1.44 : 1.53 : 1.47 : 1.37 : 1.23 : 1.40.

Pronotum black, narrow, elongate, slightly rounded and bell-shaped; 1.54 times longer than wide at the base and 1.32 times longer than wide at the widest point (one third of pronotal length from base to apex); with shallow punctuation, covered by five spots of whitish yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 3a). Two spots near lateral margins inconspicuous from dorsal view. Anterior margin arcuate.

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

Elytra 14.7 mm long and 4.4 mm wide; black with green metallic lustre with the highest intensity near base. Each elytron with longitudinal strip of white, short and sparse pubescence, interrupted at the middle of elytral length (as in Fig. 3a). Dark parts of surface covered by short and sparse dark pubescence. Each elytron terminated by short thorn on outer side of apex. Elytra excised in apex (as in Fig. 3a).

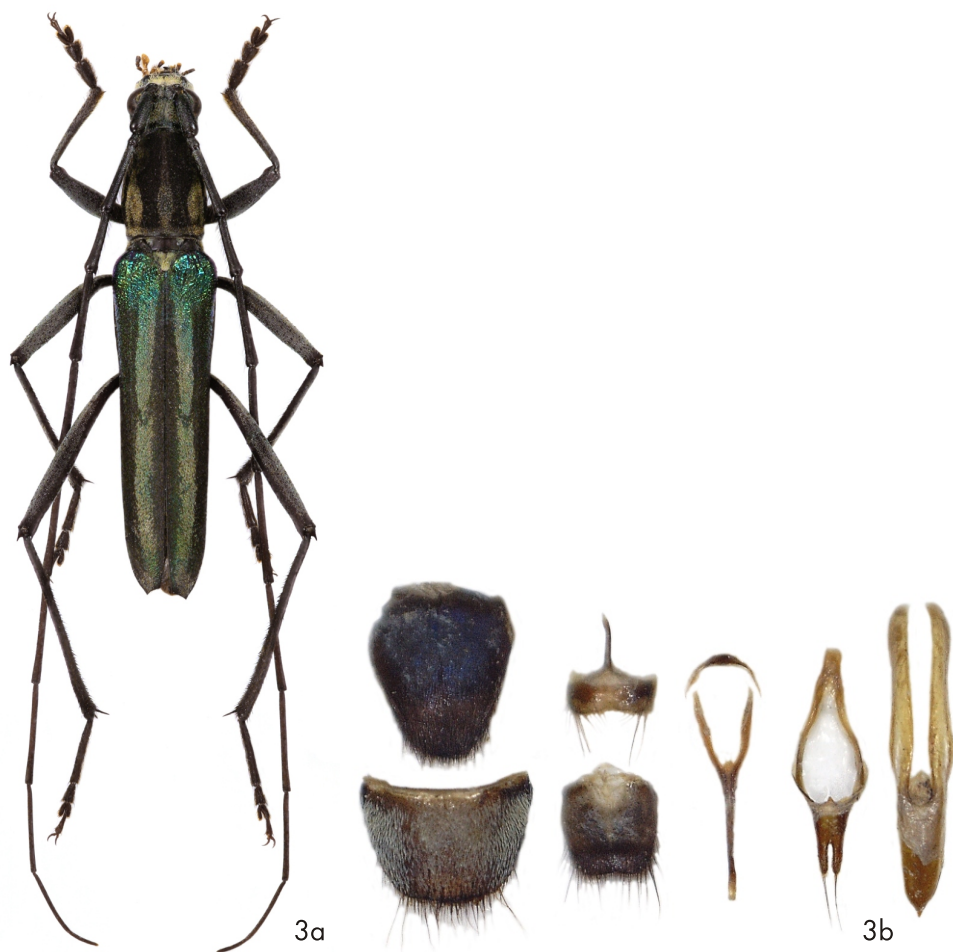


Fig. 3: *Demonax metallicus* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

Legs very long and narrow, black with short and dense pale pubescence, pubescence of apex of tibia and tarsomeres distinctly longer and darker. Protarsomeres wider than meso- and matatarsomeres. Metatarsomere 1 1.95 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by dense whitish yellow pubescence. Elytral epipleura narrow, dark, margins with green metallic lustre.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax metallicus* sp. nov. is an unique species in genus *Demonax*. There is no other known species exerting metallic lustre of the dorsal surface in this genus.

Etymology. The name refers to its metallic lustre of elytra.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

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