New species of *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839 from Palaearctic and Oriental Regions (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

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Abstract. *Demonax hergovitsi* sp. nov. from Laos and *Rhaphuma seminuda* sp. nov. from China (Sichuan) 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, there are the most numerous genera *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 hergovitsi sp. nov. from Laos and *Rhaphuma seminuda* sp. nov. from China (Sichuan) are described and illustrated.

Species, compared with the new species in the Differential diagnosis (*Demonax lineatus* (Chevrolat, 1863), *Demonax nansenensis* Pic, 1903, *Rhaphuma aranea* Holzschuh, 1984, *Rhaphuma bicolor* Pic, 1927 and *Rhaphuma nishidai* Hayashi & Makihara, 1981), are also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

CPK private collection of Petr Kabátek, Praha, Czech Republic;
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 hergovitsi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. C Laos, Bolikhamsai prov., Ban Nok.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´C LAOS´ / ´BOLIKHAMSAI prov.´ / ´Ban Nok´ / ´9. - 14. v. 1998´ / ´R. Hergovits lgt.´ (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Demonax hergovitsi sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2015´.

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Fig. 1: *Demonax hergovitsi* sp. nov.: ♀ holotype.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 14.10 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.00 mm), 4.70 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with dense and very fine punctuation, with short and dense yellow pubescence. Clypeus reddish brown with a few long pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, apically widest and arcuate.

Antennae filiform, from pale brown to black, with microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Antennomere 1 black with brown apex, antennomeres 2-4 dark brown, antennomeres 5-6 brown, antennomeres 7-11 pale reddish brown. Antennae densely covered by whitish pubescence. Antennomeres 3-4 with long pale setae in the full length on inner side, antennomeres 2 and 5-8 with a few pale setae in apex of inner side. Antennomeres 3-5 with long

spines of apex of inner side, antennomere 6 with short spine on inner side of apex. Antennomeres 7-10 slightly serrate. Antennae reaching five sevenths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.62 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 1.09 : 1.03 : 1.06 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 0.80 : 0.96.

Pronotum black, elongate, with distinctly arcuate lateral margins; 1.56 times longer than wide at the base and 1.26 times longer than wide at the widest point (in two fifths pronotal length from base to apex); dorsal surface with yellow pubescence and black places with small tubercles (as in Fig. 1); with distinct microgranulation between tubercles. Lateral margins near pronotal base with a few long pale setae. Anterior margin arcuate.

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

Elytra 9.76 mm long and 3.00 mm wide; black, narrow, parallel, elongate, with fine punctuation, covered by yellow and black pubescence (as in Fig. 1). Each elytron terminated by thorn on outer side of apex.

Fig. 2: *Demonax lineatus* (Chevrolat, 1863): ♀ (NE India, Assam, Umrongso; CPV).
Fig. 3: *Demonax nansenensis* Pic, 1903: ♀ (Laos, Luang Prabang prov.; CPV).

Legs long and narrow, from brown to black, with short and dense pale pubescence, each apical half of tibia and tarsus with distinctly longer pale pubescence. Femora and tibiae black. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.11 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

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

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax lineatus* (Chevrolat, 1863) (Fig. 2) and *Demonax nansenensis* Pic, 1903 (Fig. 3). *Demonax hergovitsi* sp. nov. clearly differs from *D. lineatus* and *D. nansenensis* by its shape of spots on dorsal surface of elytra, by antennomere 1 almost completely black and antennomeres 2-4 dark brown, by ratio of metatarsomere 1 : metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (2.11). *D. lineatus* and *D. nansenensis* have antennomeres 1-4 pale brown, *D. lineatus* has ratio of metatarsomere 1 : metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together 1.73, *D. nansenensis* has ratio of metatarsomere 1 : metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together 1.84.

Etymology. Dedicated to Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia), my friend and a specialist in Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Laos.

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

Rhaphuma seminuda sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Type locality. China, Sichuan prov., 31 km NW Jiuzhaigou, Zhongcha vill.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´C China, Sichuan prov.´ / ´31 km NW Jiuzhaigou, 2048m´ / ´Zhongcha vill. 33°18,615´N´ / ´103°58,537´E 3. and 5.vii. 2012´ / ´P. Kabátek lgt.´ (CPV); Paratype (♂): same data as holotype (CPV); (3♂♂): ´C China, Sichuan prov.´ / ´8 km NW from Nanping´ / ´33°16,202´N 104°09,353´E´ / ´1807 m, 28.vi. and 1.vii. 2012´ / ´P. Kabátek lgt.´ (CPK, CPV). Types are provided with a printed red label: ´Rhaphuma seminuda sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2015´.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 9.43 mm (male paratypes from 8.46 to 9.03 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.80 mm), 5.20 times longer than wide.

Head. Posterior part black with sparse yellow pubescence, wrinkles and punctures. Anterior part pale brown with dense whitish yellow pubescence. Head narrow, widest across the eyes, slightly wider than base of pronotum. Clypeus pale brown with pale yellow long setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Mandibles pale brown with dark apex.

Maxillary palpus pale brown. Ultimate palpomere broadest, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae filiform, long, narrow, from pale brown to brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Antennomeres 1-4 and basal half of antennomere 5 pale brown, apical half of antennomere 5 and antennomeres 6-11 brown. Antennomeres 1-3 almost glabrous, apex of antennomere 3 and antennomeres 4-6 with a few long pale setae on inner side, antennomeres 5-11 with short pale pubescence. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomeres 1-5 slightly shiny, antennomeres 6-11 rather matte. Antennae slightly longer than body. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.43 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 0.78 : 1.10 : 0.96 : 0.89 : 0.78 : 0.71 : 0.62 : 0.79.

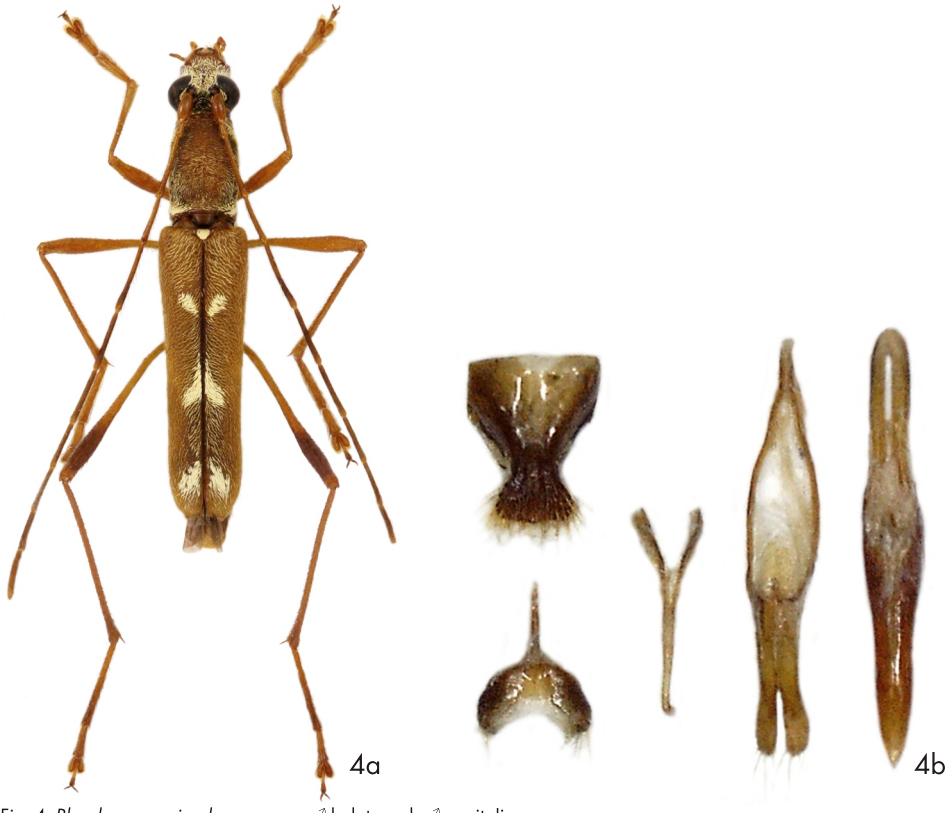

Fig. 4: *Rhaphuma seminuda* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

Pronotum elongate, narrow, pale brown with dark brown spots in sides (as in Fig. 4a). Pronotum 1.44 times longer than wide at the base and 1.42 times longer than wide at the widest point (in two thirds from base to apex). Pronotum with relatively dense punctuation, punctures very small. Whitish yellow pubescence of pronotum relatively dense, but not completely covering dorsal surface. Pubescence near base and apex denser (as in Fig. 4a).

Scutellum slightly pentagonal, completely covered by whitish yellow pubescence.

Elytra 5.91 mm long and 1.80 mm wide; pale brown, suture darker, narrow, elongate, with punctuation, punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Each puncture with long pale setae. Whitish yellow pubescence of elytra as in Fig. 5a. Each elytron terminated by distinct thorn on outer side of apex.

Legs long and narrow, pale brown, apical part of posterior femora dark brown. Legs with short and dense pale pubescence. Meso- and metafemora, meso- and metatibiae distinctly longer than profemora or protibiae. Metatarsomere 1 1.96 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, with short and dense whitish yellow pubescence, prothorax near head partly pale brown.

Genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

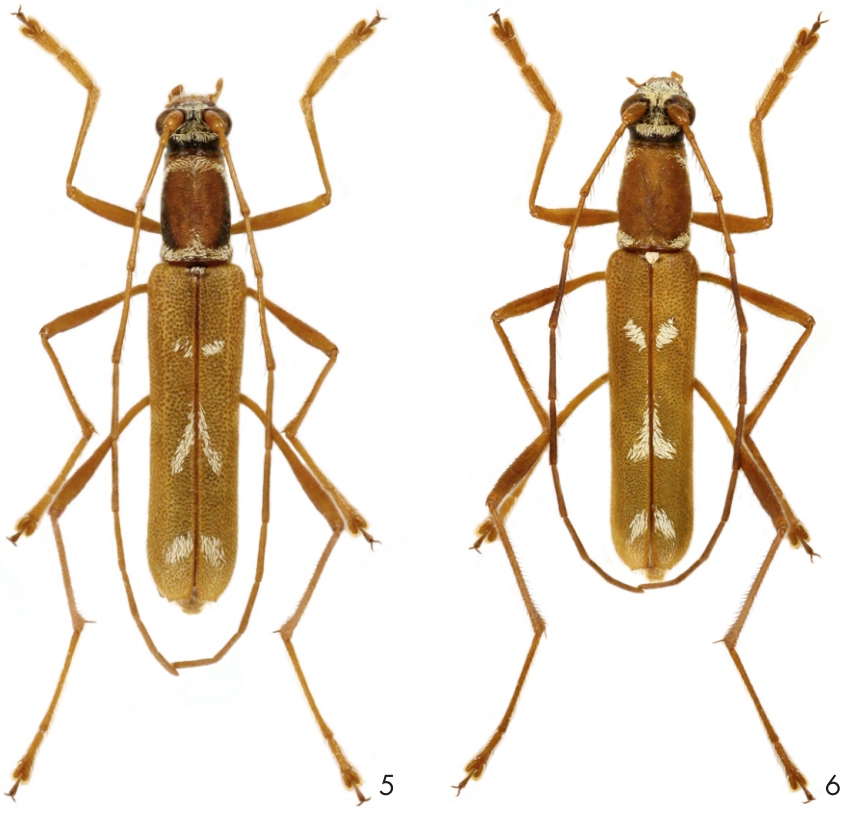

Fig. 5: *Rhaphuma aranea* Holzschuh, 1984: (E Nepal, Koshi; CPV).
Fig. 6: *Rhaphuma nishidai* Hayashi & Makihara, 1981: (India, West Bengal; CPV).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Rhaphuma aranea* Holzschuh, 1984 (Fig. 5), *Rhaphuma nishidai* Hayashi & Makihara, 1981 (Fig. 6) and *Rhaphuma bicolor* Pic, 1927 (Fig. 7). *Rhaphuma seminuda* sp. nov. clearly differs from *R. aranea* by punctuation of elytra, which is sparser with smaller punctures, by pubescence of elytra, which is longer and by denser pubescence of pronotum. *R. seminuda* differs from *R. nishidai* by denser pubescence of pronotum, by longer pubescence of elytra and by dorsal surface of pronotum bicolor (pale brown with dark brown spots), while *R. nishidai* has pronotum unicolor (pale brown) with sparser pubescence. *R. seminuda* differs from *R. bicolor* by sparser and whitish yellow pubescence of pronotum and disc of pronotum mainly pale brown, while *R. bicolor* has denser and white pubescence of pronotum and disc of pronotum black.

Etymology. The name refers to its pubescence of dorsal surface of pronotum, which is no dense and no sparse, from Latin half-naked (seminuda).

Distribution. China (Sichuan prov.).

Fig. 7: *Rhaphuma bicolor* Pic, 1927: (Laos, Houaphan prov.; CPV).

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