

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

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**Taxonomy, new species, new combination, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytini, *Demonax*, *Xylotrechus*, Oriental Region, Australian Region**

**Abstract.** *Demonax jakli* sp. nov. and *Demonax seductus* sp. nov. from Indonesia and *Xylotrechus regificus* sp. nov. from Solomon Islands are described and illustrated. The species *Clytus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) is newly combined as *Xylotrechus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) comb. nov.

INTRODUCTION

The tribus Clytini Mulsant, 1839 is one of the most numerous - in terms of species - tribus of Cerambycidae. Species of 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 Palearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic regions (which are areas of my interest) have been described about 1300 species so far. Within these regions 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. Twenty three new species of Clytini were described by Viktora (2014, 2015a-c, 2016).

*Demonax jakli* sp. nov. and *Demonax seductus* sp. nov. from Indonesia and *Xylotrechus regificus* sp. nov. from Solomon Islands are described and illustrated. *Clytus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) is transferred to the genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860.

Type specimen and further specimen of *Xylotrechus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) comb. nov. are also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;

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 jakli* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, Sumba I., Langgarilu vill.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Indonesia' / 'Lesser Sundas' / 'Sumba I., Langgarilu vill.' / '2-5 km S, Lewa District' / 'XI. 2015' (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax jakli sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2016'.**Description of holotype.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length 15.65 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.80 mm), 4.1 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with very fine punctuation, with short and dense whitish grey pubescence. Clypeus partly pale reddish brown with a few long pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Dorsal surface of mandibles and narrow longitudinal strip in the middle of head between eyes glabrous.

Maxillary palpus dark brown with narrowly pale brown apex, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, apically widest, axe shaped.

Antennae filiform, black, with distinct punctuation. Punctuation of antennomere 1 larger and coarser than punctuation of antennomeres 2-11. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennae covered by whitish grey pubescence. Antennomeres 2-5 with long pale setae on inner side. Antennomere 1 with one long pale setae on outer side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long spines in apex of inner side, antennomere 5 with very short spine in apex of inner side. Antennomeres 3-6 slightly serrate. Antennae reaching three quarters of body length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.75 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 0.85 : 0.92 : 0.70 : 0.70 : 0.57 : 0.57 : 0.52 : 0.60.

Pronotum black, with distinctly arcuate lateral margins; 1.57 times longer than wide at the base and 1.13 times longer than wide at the widest point (near the middle of pronotum). Dorsal surface with distinct punctuation, punctures relatively large, with short and dense whitish grey pubescence. Lateral margins near basal angles with a few long setae. Anterior margin arcuate.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by short whitish grey pubescence.

Elytra 9.84 mm long and 3.80 mm wide; black, narrow, parallel, elongate, with fine punctuation, covered by short whitish grey and black pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Each elytron terminated by thorn on outer side of apex.

Legs long and narrow, black, with dense whitish grey pubescence. Pro- and mesotarsomeres, apical parts of pro- and mesotibia with partly denser pale brown pubescence. Inner side of meso- and metatibia with dark setae. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.25 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, completely (except mesothorax) covered by dense and short white pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, very narrow, with pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

**Female.** Unknown.**Differential diagnosis.** *Demonax jakli* sp. nov. is an unique species of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860, no similar species in this genus is known. It differs from other species of *Demonax* by unique shape of colouring of elytra (Fig. 1a), which is composed by two wide black and two wide whitish grey stripes. *Demonax jakli* sp. nov. differs from similarly coloured species *Demonax*

*macilentus* (Chevrolat, 1858) by wide pronotum with arcuate lateral margins, antennae reaching only three quarters of body length, shape of spots on dorsal surface; while *D. macilentus* has very narrow pronotum with lateral margins almost straight, antennae long, distinctly longer than body length.

**Etymology.** New species is dedicated to Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), my friend and a specialist in Cetoniinae.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (Sumba Island).



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

### ***Demonax seductus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Mentawai Islands, S Siberut Island, Salappa vill. env.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Indonesia, Mentawai Islands' / 'S. SIBERUT ISL, 5.2007' / 'Salappa vill env, 0-150 M' / 'St Jakl lgt' (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax seductus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2016'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 2a. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 7.94 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.74 mm), 4.56 times longer than wide.

Head black, relatively short, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with dense and very fine punctuation. Basal part of head behind eyes with a few larger punctures. Head with sparse, relatively long white pubescence. Clypeus pale brown with a few long pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, apically widest, slightly axe shaped.

Antennae filiform, from blackish brown to black, with punctuation, punctures very small. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3 and 5 longest. Antennae covered by whitish pubescence. Pubescence of antennomeres 5-10 denser than in antennomeres 1-4 and 11. Antennomeres 2-4 with a few longer pale setae in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with extremely long spines in apex of inner side. Each spine with drop shaped apex. Antennomeres 3-10 slightly serrate apically. Antennae reaching two thirds of body length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.88 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.56 : 0.50 : 0.43 : 0.50 : 0.66.

Pronotum black, with distinctly arcuate lateral margins, approximately as wide as elytra in basal part. Pronotum 1.42 times longer than wide at base and 1.15 times longer than wide at the widest point (near the middle of pronotum). Dorsal surface with relatively large punctuation, microgranulation and sparse, short whitish grey pubescence. Lateral margins near base of the pronotum with a few pale setae. Anterior margin finely arcuate.

Scutellum black, triangular, with a few short pale setae.

Elytra 4.78 mm long and 1.74 mm wide; black, narrow, parallel, elongate, with fine punctuation, covered by whitish grey and black pubescence (as in Fig. 2a). Lateral margins of elytra partly covered by sparse ochre yellow pubescence. Each elytron terminated by thorns in inner and outer side of apex. Thorn in inner side shorter than thorn in outer side.

Legs long and narrow, black, ultimate tarsomeres partly reddish brown. Legs with short whitish pubescence and long setae. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.85 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, partly covered by dense white pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, narrow.

Genitalia as in Fig. 2b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Demonax seductus* sp. nov. is a relatively unique species based on its combination of characters (colouring and spots on dorsal surface of elytra and antennomeres 3 and 4 with extremely long spines in apex of inner side (Fig. 2a). Slightly similar species is *Demonax polyzonus* Pascoe, 1869, which is known from Sumatra, West Malaysia and Borneo. This species has shorter spines without drop-shaped apex on antennomeres 3 and 4 than *Demonax seductus* sp. nov.

**Etymology.** From Latin *seductus* (it means „living in seclusion“).

**Distribution.** Indonesia (Siberut Island).

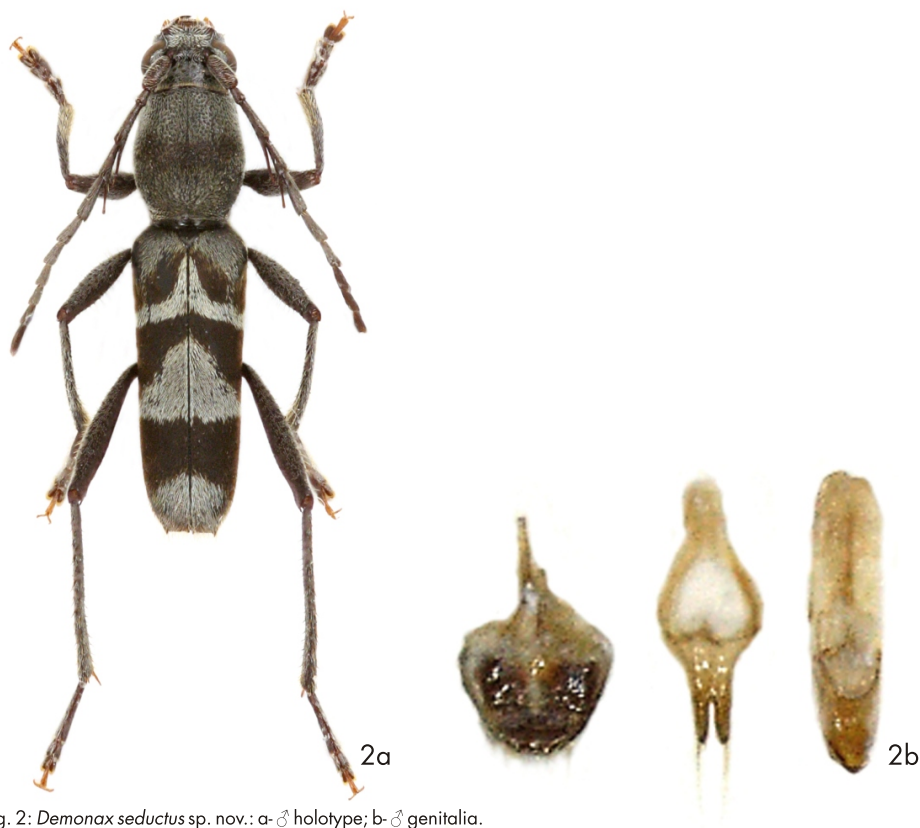


Fig. 2: *Demonax seductus* sp. nov.: a-♂ holotype; b-♂ genitalia.

### Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

#### *Xylotrechus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) comb. nov.

(Figs. 3-4)

*Clytanthus oriolinus* Pascoe, 1869: 600.

*Clytus oriolinus*: Gressitt, 1951: 206.

**Type material.** Type (♀): without locality label, in description: [Salwatty; Mysol], (BMNH).

**Additional material.** (1 ♀): without locality label from Pascoe coll., (BMNH).

**Remark.** Based on the studies of the type specimen of *Clytus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) (BMNH) and additional material from collections BMNH, it is clear, that this is a representative of the genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860. Main feature is longitudinal carina in the middle of head in front. It is a character typical of the species of the genus *Xylotrechus*.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (West Papua prov., Papua prov.), Papua New Guinea.



3a



*Clytanthus*  
*oriolinus*  
Type Pasce.

*oriolus*

Pascoe  
Coll,  
93-60.

3b

Fig. 3: *Xylotrechus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) comb. nov. (BMNH): a-♀ type; b-labels.



4a

Pascoe  
Coll,  
93-60.



4b

Fig. 4: Further specimen (♀) of *Xylotrechus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869) comb. nov. (BMNH).



***Xylotrechus regificus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

**Type locality.** Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal Island, 5-15 km S of Barana vill., Honiara reg.**Type material.** Holotype (♀): 'South Pacific, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANAL I., 80-250 m' / 'LUNGA river env., 5-15 km' / 'S of Barana vill., Honiara reg.' / '20.XI.-15.XII.2013, St. Jakl leg.' (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Xylotrechus regificus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2016'.**Description of holotype.** Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 5. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 12.20 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.89 mm), 4.22 times longer than wide.

Head black with dense yellow pubescence, with small punctuation. Clypeus reddish brown, mandibles reddish brown with black apex. Head narrow, widest across the eyes. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Head in front with longitudinal carina in the middle.

Maxillary palpus pale brown. Ultimate palpomere broadest with rounded apex.

Antennae pale reddish brown, relatively short, reaching of one half of body length. Antennomeres apically widened and shortened. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 longest. Antennae with small-sized punctuation and short pale pubescence. Antennomeres 4-11 each distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-8 with long pale setae on inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.03 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.82 : 0.74 : 0.68 : 0.61 : 0.61 : 0.50 : 0.71.

Pronotum approximately as long as wide in the middle, black, with black and dense yellow pubescence as in Fig. 5. Dorsal surface of pronotum with dense punctuation and microgranulation, punctures relatively large. Pronotum 1.37 times longer than wide at the base and 1.07 times longer than wide at the widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins in posterior half with a few long pale setae.

Scutellum wide, rounded semicircular, almost completely covered by yellow pubescence.

Elytra 7.36 mm long and 2.89 mm wide; black, humeral part and base of elytra pale reddish brown, with dense yellow and black pubescence as in Fig. 5. Dorsal surface with dense punctuation, punctures very small. Each elytron terminated by distinct thorn on outer side of apex.

Legs pale reddish brown, meso- and metafemora slightly darker. Legs with dense pale pubescence. Meso- and metafemora, meso- and metatibia distinctly longer than profemora or protibia. Metatarsomere 1 1.9 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black with strips of dense yellow pubescence. Elytral epipleura narrow, at base with yellow pubescence, then matte with black pubescence.

**Male.** Unknown.**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Xylotrechus oriolinus* (Pascoe, 1869). *Xylotrechus regificus* sp. nov. clearly differs from *X. oriolinus* by different shape of colouring of dorsal surface (pronotum and elytra) as in Figs. 3-4 (*Xylotrechus oriolinus*) and Fig. 5 (*Xylotrechus regificus*). *X. regificus* has antennomeres 6-10 distinctly shorter and wider than *X. oriolinus*.**Etymology.** The name refers to an interesting appearance of the new species, from Latin *regificus* (regal).

**Distribution.** Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal Island).



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Fig. 5: *Xylotrechus regificus* sp. nov.: ♀ holotype.

**Note.** All informations dealing with *Demonax lineatus* (Chevrolat, 1863) including Fig. 2 on page 139 in my latest paper (Viktora 2016) unfortunately belong to the species *Demonax lineaticollis* Schwarzer, 1931.

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