

A description of six new species of Clytini Mulsant, 1839 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae) from India and Vietnam

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Abstract. The regions of subtropical Asia still cover many hidden treasures, at least as concerns insect species. Hereby, based on the analysis of abundant material collected in the region we describe two new species of *Clytocera* Gahan, 1906 from India, three new *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 from Vietnam and one new *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863 from Vietnam as well. Thus, in the paper *Clytocera assamensis* sp. nov. from India (Assam), *Clytocera gujaratensis* sp. nov. from India (Gujarat, Karnataka), *Demonax corruptor* sp. nov., *Demonax nugator* sp. nov. and *Demonax protervus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), and *Perissus turbidus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Dak Lak) are described and illustrated. In this context we also propose to correct the distribution of *Clytocera chionospila* Gahan, 1906 based on the newly described species *Clytocera gujaratensis*.

INTRODUCTION

Tropical and subtropical forests of all continents are an amazing source of biodiversity. A huge number of tree species and unique geographical conditions have implied, among others, unbelievable diversity of insect species, at least from the temperate zone point of view. The impact is even stressed, if mountain ranges creating a natural barrier for spreading of species are present in the area.

In the present contribution, we describe six new species of Clytini Mulsant, 1839, two from India and four from Vietnam. The two species from India belong to a rather strictly defined genus *Clytocera* Gahan, 1906. The first species, *C. assamensis* sp. nov., is described from Assam in the northeast of India, i.e., in the foothills of high mountains located nearby. This species is compared with *C. anhea* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970. It is therefore assumed that in the future, some species should be recorded from the interspace in Myanmar and Thailand. The second species, *C. gujaratensis* described here from western India, is strikingly similar to the type species of the genus, *C. chionospila*, by both, the body shape as well the colour. It, however, seems that the distributional areas of both species are clearly separated due to the natural conditions of western India, which led to several strict differences in the appearance of both species. Further four species are described in the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 and *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863 from Lam Dong and Dak Lak provinces of Vietnam, the area, which in the past has sometimes be referred to as Annam (in order to distinguish it from Tonkin in the north and Cochinchina in the very south of Vietnam). The area of the species discovery is also called Tây Nguyên or Central Highlands, which indicates a high degree of the geographical diversity. We therefore believe that further species can be discovered from the area in the near future.

To summarize, six new species are described and illustrated here. In particular, *Clytocera assamensis* sp. nov. from India (Assam), *Clytocera gujaratensis* sp. nov. from India (Gujarat, Karnataka), *Demonax corruptor* sp. nov., *Demonax nugator* sp. nov. and *Demonax protervus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), and *Perissus turbidus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Dak Lak). Moreover,

we propose to reconsider the distribution of *Clytocera chionospila*, since some of the past records might actually belong to the species newly described here as *C. gujaratensis* sp. nov.

We proceed as follows. After brief description of the methods and statement of the acronyms for collections, in which the studied material is deposited, we focus on particular species in alphabetical order according to the genus name.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material examined during the study of the new species described below is deposited especially in private collections of the authors. Some other private collections were studied as well. Moreover, the second author had recently a chance to visit BM (Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA), BMNH (British Museum of Natural History, London, UK), CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA), IRSNB (Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium), IZAS (Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China), MCSN (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy), MNHN (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), NHMB (Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland), NMFS (Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany), OMNH (Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan), RNHL (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands), SMNH (Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden), USNM (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA), ZFMK (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany), and ZSM (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany) and study their significant collections, including many specimens of Clytini and their types.

Type material will be deposited in the collections with the following acronyms:

BMNH British Museum of Natural History, London, United Kingdom;

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

CTT private collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Clytocera* Gahan, 1906

Type species. *Clytocera chionospila* Gahan, 1906.

The genus *Clytocera* Gahan, 1906 was erected by its author for *C. chionospila* from Tamil Nadu province in Southern India (Nilgiri Hills, Canara). Since then, a few further species have been described from Laos, Vietnam and Taiwan, respectively, though proper generic placement of some of them remains questionable. Originally, the genus was differentiated from *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 through antennal supports (more prominently raised and divergent), the shape of femora (more thickened), and metathoracic episterna (curved at the inner border, considerably narrowed posteriorly). Both species described below surely share all these characters and should obviously be classified within *Clytocera*.

***Clytocera assamensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. India, Assam, Umrongso env.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'NE INDIA, ASSAM, 2002,' / 'UMRONGSO env., 700m,' / '25°27'N, 92°43'E', 3.-8. vi.' / 'M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.' (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Clytocera assamensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2017'.

Fig. 1: *Clytocera assamensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length 12.53 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.64 mm), approximately 4.7 times longer than wide.

Head slightly longer than wide, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with sparse punctuation between the eyes and dense yellowish grey pubescence. Dorsal surface blackish brown, behind the eyes brown, clypeus pale brown, mandibles reddish brown with black top. Apex with longer pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown. Ultimate palpomere the longest and broadest.

Antennae brown, filiform, with very fine punctuation. Antennae covered by yellowish grey

pubescence. Antennomeres 3-6 with long pale setae in inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 7 the longest. Antennomeres 3 and 4 in inner side sharply terminated, but without any spine. Antennae slightly longer than body length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to 0.71 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 1.24 : 1.28 : 1.36 : 1.22 : 1.13 : 1.08 : 1.27.

Pronotum black, lateral and anterior margins distinctly arcuate, posterior margin almost straight. Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at the base and 1.3 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately in the middle). Dorsal surface with small tubercles and short yellowish grey pubescence. Disc slightly convex.

Scutellum brown with black sides, semielliptical, covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 7.72 mm long and 2.64 mm wide; blackish brown, parallel, elongate, with fine dense punctuation, covered by yellowish grey and black pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Each elytron terminated by distinct thorn on outer side of apex, inner side sharply terminated.



Fig. 2: *Clytocera anhea* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: male (C Laos, Bolikhamsai prov.; CPV).

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, pro- and mesofemora and tarsi reddish brown. Legs with dense yellowish grey pubescence, femora with longer pubescence in inner side. Metatibia and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Protarsomeres slightly wider than meso- and metatarsomeres. Metatarsomere 1 2.1 times as long as

metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by grey pubescence. Elytral epipleura brown, narrow, with pale setae.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1b) match quite well those of the type species of the genus (Fig. 4b).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Clytocera anhea* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Fig. 2) from Laos. However, *Clytocera assamensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from *C. anhea* by wider body, different coloration of dorsal surface of pronotum and elytra and distinctly shorter antennae.

Etymology. Named after the place of discovery, Indian state of Assam.

Distribution. India (Assam).

***Clytocera chionospila* Gahan, 1906**

(Figs. 3-4)

Clytocera chionospila Gahan, 1906: 280.

Type locality. Southern India: Nilgiri Hills, Canara (BMNH).



3

Fig. 3: *Clytocera chionospila* Gahan, 1906: type (BMNH).

Additional material. (1 ♂; 1 ♀): 'S-INDIA, Tamil Nadu' / 'Nilgiri hills, 15 km SE of Kotagiri' / 'KUNJAPPANAI env.' / '76°56'E 11°22'N', cca 900 m' / '17.-28. ix. 1993' / 'D. Boukal & Z. Kejval lgt.' (CPV); (3 ♂♂; 4 ♀♀): 'S INDIA, TAMIL NADU, Nilgiri Hills' / '1 km SE Kotagiri 1100±100m' / '11°24'N, 76°56'E', Kunchappanai' / 'P. Pacholátko leg., 7.-22. v. 2000' (CPV, CTT).

Distribution. Southern India (at least Tamil Nadu province); all records from Gujarat and possibly also Pakistan were most probably based on *C. gujaratensis* sp. nov. described below.

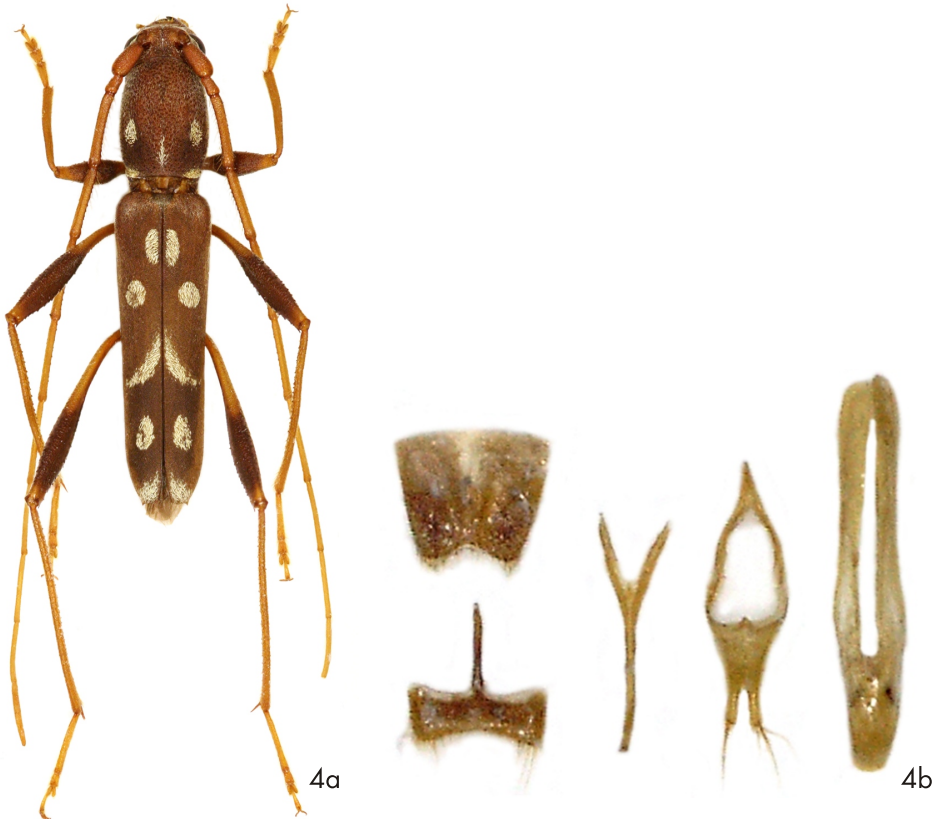


Fig. 4: *Clytocera chionospila* Gahan, 1906: a- male (S India, Tamil Nadu; CPV); b- male genitalia.

***Clytocera gujaratensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 5-6)

Type locality. India, Gujarat, Junagadh, Girnar mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDIA, Gujarat, Junagadh' / 'Girnar mt.' / '21,525°N, 70,479°E' / '20.-31. x. 2012 K. Tomkovich' (CPV); Paratypes: (♀): same data as holotype (CTT); (♂): label 1: 'MYSORE ENT. COLL.' / 'NO.' / 'mounted on 9-6-24', label 2: 'LOCALITY' / 'Yemmedoddy [village]' / 'Kadur.' / '19-5-24.', label 3: 'COLLECTOR' / 'T. V. SUBRAMANIAM', label 4: 'ON', label 5: 'Pres. By' / 'Imp.Inst.Ent.' / 'B.M.1938-411.', label 6: 'Clytocera' / 'chionospila' / 'Gah.' / 'Det. G.E.Bryant' (BMNH). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Clytocera gujaratensis* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE (respective PARATYPE)' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2017'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5a. Body brown, partly black; elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length 11.8 mm (male paratype 12.5 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.46 mm), approximately 4.8 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, approximately as wide as long, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with punctuation and yellowish pubescence. Frons and clypeus distinctly paler than dorsal part of head, mandibles reddish brown with black top. Apex with longer pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.



Fig. 5: *Clytocera gujaratensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Antennae brown, filiform, with very fine punctuation. Antennomeres with many tiny teeth from both sides, but no terminal spine. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5-7 the longest. Antennae covered by sparse yellowish pubescence. Antennomeres 2-7 with long pale setae in inner side. Antennae distinctly exceeding body length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to 0.53 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.08 : 1.07 : 1.08 : 0.92 : 0.91 : 0.77 : 0.74.

Pronotum brown, near sides partly black. Lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, posterior margin almost straight. Pronotum 1.53 times longer than wide at the base and 1.28 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately in the middle). Dorsal surface with small tubercles, short whitish pubescence and four white spots (as in Fig. 5a). Disc slightly convex.

Scutellum brown with black sides, semielliptical, distinctly punctured.

Elytra 7.56 mm long and 2.46 mm wide; basal part reddish brown, apical part blackish brown, narrow, parallel, elongate, with dense punctuation, covered by short black pubescence and spots of white pubescence (as in Fig. 5a). Each elytron terminated by distinct spines from both sides.

Legs long and narrow, reddish brown, large part of femora black. Femora with short pubescence, tibia and tarsi with yellowish pubescence. Femora and tibia with many small teeth from both sides. Metatibia and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Protarsomeres slightly wider than meso- and metatarsomeres. Metatarsomere 1 2.5 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

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

Male genitalia as in Fig. 5b.



Fig. 6: *Clytocera gujaratensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 6. Body length 11.7 mm. Pronotum distinctly wider and shorter than in male, antennae as long as body length, distinctly shorter than in male. Antennomeres 1-6 distinctly narrower than in male. Protarsomeres as wide as mesotarsomeres.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Clytocera chionospila* Gahan, 1906 (Figs. 3-4) from Southern India. *Clytocera gujaratensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from *C. chionospila* by wider elytra and pronotum, by different colouring of dorsal surface of elytra in apical half and by different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 4b, 5b).

Etymology. Named after the place of discovery, Indian state of Gujarat.

Distribution. India (Gujarat, Karnataka).

Genus *Demonax* J. Thomson, 1861

Type species. *Demonax nigrofasciatus* J. Thomson, 1861.

The genus *Demonax* J. Thomson, 1861 was erected by its author for *D. nigrofasciatus* from eastern Indonesia. Meantime, about 400 species of this very diverse genus distributed especially in the east and southeast of Asia have been described. The key features, which mostly help to distinguish the members of this genus from other genera of Clytini are antennae inserted fairly close each to the other, some antennomeres (mostly the 3rd and 4th) with distinct apical spine (but of different shape than in *Psilomerus* Chevrolat, 1863), and rather long first metatarsomere. All three species described below share all these characters and obviously belong to the genus in its current treatment.

***Demonax corruptor* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 7)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Bao Lam District, Dambri Waterfall.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam, Lam Dong' / 'iv. 2017' / 'Dambri, Bao Lam' (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax corruptor sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2017'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 7a. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length 17.75 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (4.00 mm), approximately 4.4 times as long as wide.

Head black, relatively short and narrow, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, sparsely punctured behind the eyes, with short white pubescence. Frons with narrow longitudinal glabrous stripe in the middle. Clypeus reddish brown with long pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Mandibles blackish brown.

Maxillary palpus from pale brown to brown, ultimate palpomere distinctly darker, with pale setae. Apex of ultimate palpomere narrowly pale brown.

Antennae filiform, black. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Antennae with dense punctuation (punctures small) and short white pubescence. Antennomeres 3-4 with longer pale setae in inner side. Antennomeres 3-6 with spine in inner side of apex. Antennae reaching elytral apex. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to 0.75 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.98 : 1.03 : 0.92 : 0.80 : 0.67 : 0.62 : 0.80.

Pronotum black, roundly elongate, distinctly arcuate in lateral margins; 1.24 times as long as wide at the widest point (near one third of pronotal length from base to apex). Dorsal surface granulated, with short white pubescence and two small more or less glabrous spots in the middle (as in Fig. 7a). Lateral margins with long white setae. Anterior margin arcuate, base almost straight.

Scutellum black, semicircular, covered by dense white pubescence.

Elytra 11.00 mm long and 4.00 mm wide; black, with dense punctuation. Elytra narrow, elongate, slightly narrowing apically, covered by white, yellowish and ochre pubescence (as in

Fig. 7a). Ochre pubescence in the apex and extends along the suture across the apical half. Each elytron terminated by prominent outer spine and indistinct inner spine.

Legs long and narrow, black, with white pubescence. Tibia, tarsi and profemora with distinct punctuation. Tibia and femora with long pale setae. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Protarsi wider than mesotarsi and mesotarsi wider than metatarsi. Metatarsomere 1 1.87 times as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by white pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, with very small punctuation and short pale setae.



Fig. 7: *Demonax corruptor* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax brevespinosus* Pic, 1926, *Demonax maximus* Pic, 1922 and *Demonax reductispinosus* Gressitt, 1942. *Demonax corruptor*

sp. nov. differs from species above by longer white stripe in basal half of elytra and by ochre pubescence in elytral apex. All species mentioned above are without any ochre pubescence in elytral apex.

Etymology. From Latin *corruptor* (it means „seducer“).

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

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

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Di Linh District.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ‘Vietnam, Lam Dong’ / ‘iv. 2017’ / ‘Di Linh’ (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: ‘*Demonax nugator* sp. nov.’ / ‘HOLOTYPE’ / ‘P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2017’.



Fig. 8: *Demonax nugator* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 8. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length 11.53 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.36 mm), approximately 4.9 times as long as wide.

Head black, relatively short and narrow, widest through the eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum, punctured, with white pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Mandibles blackish brown. Apex of head with a few long pale setae.

Maxillary palpus brown with a few short pale setae. Ultimate palpomere longer than penultimate, with rounded apex.

Antennae filiform, black. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Antennae with dense punctation (punctures small) and short white pubescence. Antennomeres 2-6 with longer pale setae in inner side. Antennomeres 3-4 with distinct spine in inner side of apex. Antennomeres 2-10 slightly widened apically. Antennae almost reaching elytral apex. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to 0.58 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.97 : 0.94 : 0.91 : 0.79 : 0.78 : 0.61 : 0.75.

Pronotum black, cylindrical, elongate; 1.51 times as long as wide at the widest point (near one third of pronotal length from base to apex), finely granulated, with short white pubescence. Lateral margins with a few white setae. Anterior margin almost straight, base straight.

Scutellum black, slightly cordiform, covered by white pubescence.

Elytra 7.34 mm long and 2.36 mm wide; black, with fine granulation. Elytra narrow, elongate, parallel, covered with white and ochre pubescence, with glabrous spots in basal part (as in Fig. 8). Apical margin of elytra slightly serrate, with distinct teeth in the edge from both sides.

Legs long and very narrow, black, with short white pubescence, tibia and femora with long pale setae. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, almost completely covered by short white pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, with short white pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The typical character of the new species *Demonax nugator* sp. nov. is narrow cylindrical pronotum. A similar shape of pronotum can be found also in several other species of the genus, such as *D. conjugatus* Dauber, 2014, *D. quaesitus* Dauber, 2014, *D. martes* Pascoe, 1869, *D. transversalis* Aurivillius, 1911 and *D. unicolor* Aurivillius, 1925 from Malaysia, *D. elisabethae* Holzschuh, 2016 from Laos, *D. dignus* Gahan, 1894 described from Myanmar, *D. leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831) described from Nepal, and *D. longicollis* Heller, 1916 from the Philippines. *D. nugator* sp. nov. distinctly differs from all species mentioned above by significantly different colouring of dorsal surface (none of the species above has apical half of elytra with ochre pubescence).

Etymology. From Latin *nugator* (it means „joker“).

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

***Demonax protervus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Bao Lam District, Dambri Waterfall.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ‘Lam Dong’ / ‘ix. 2016; Vietnam’ / ‘Dambri, Bao Lam’ / ‘TayNguyen/CentHigh.’ (CTT). The type is provided with a printed red label: ‘*Demonax protervus* sp. nov.’ / ‘HOLOTYPUS’ / ‘P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2017’.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 9. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 14.2 mm (from head to elytral apex), widest in humeral part of elytra (3.13 mm), 4.5 times as long as wide.

Head black, relatively short and narrow, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, punctured in basal part, with white pubescence. Clypeus reddish brown with long pale setae. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Mandibles dark brown.



Fig. 9: *Demonax protervus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Maxillary palpus from pale brown to brown with pale setae. Ultimate palpomere distinctly darker than penultimate. Apex of ultimate palpomere narrowly pale brown. Ultimate palpomere widened to apex.

Antennae filiform, black. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 3 and 5 the longest. Antennae with dense punctuation (punctures small) and with short white pubescence. Antennomeres 2-7 with longer pale setae in inner as well as in outer side of apex. Antennomeres 3-4 with long spine in inner side of apex. Antennae not reaching one half of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to 0.80 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.77 : 0.55 : 0.51 : 0.44 : 0.49.

Pronotum black, roundly elongate, distinctly arcuate in lateral margins; 1.18 times longer than wide at the widest point (near the middle of pronotum). Dorsal surface reticulated, with short yellowish pubescence and two spots without pubescence in the middle (as in Fig. 9). Lateral

margins with longer pale setae. Anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly excised.

Scutellum black, triangular, covered by dense yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 9.05 mm long and 3.13 mm wide; black, with mixed punctuation (very small and denser punctures and simultaneously larger and sparse punctures). Elytra narrow, elongate, parallel, covered by black, yellowish and ochre pubescence (as in Fig. 9). Each elytron terminated by distinct thorn on outer side of apex, in inner side angled.

Legs long and narrow, black, with dense yellowish pubescence, tibia and femora with long pale setae. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Pro- and mesotarsi wider than metatarsi. Metatarsomere 1 2.15 times as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, apex of ventrites narrowly brown and glabrous. Ventral side of body and ventrites completely covered by white pubescence. Elytral epipleura blackish brown with pale setae and dense small punctuation, narrowing to ventrite 1 and then keeps its width.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax protervus* sp. nov. resembles *Demonax salutaris* Pascoe, 1869 (the type specimen located in BMNH inspected) and several related species. Notwithstanding, it can be easily distinguished from them through the apical band of ochre pubescence on elytra, since *D. salutaris* and all related species have elytra solely with bands of whitish to greyish pubescence. On the other hand, *Demonax protervus* sp. nov. differs from another similar species *Demonax quadricolor* Gahan, 1894 through the location of the ochre pubescence band, since *D. quadricolor* has fulvous brown pubescence located in the middle of elytra, while the apical band is of whitish pubescence. Moreover, the new species has long apical spines on inner side of antennomeres 3-4, while the latter species has only short spines there.

Etymology. From Latin *protervus* (it means „provocative“).

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

Genus *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species. *Perissus x-littera* Chevrolat, 1863.

The genus *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863 was erected by its author for *P. x-littera* from Aru Island of Indonesia. Currently, this diverse genus comprises of more than 80 species (82 according to Tavakilian and Chevillote, 2016) distributed predominantly in Southeast Asia. Due to the heterogeneity of the genus, the easiest characters to distinguish its representatives from other Asian genera are distantly inserted antennae, which are generally short, and plain frons without distinct carinae (as opposed to *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860).

Perissus turbidus sp. nov.

(Fig. 10)

Type locality. Vietnam, Dak Lak Province.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ‘Vietnam’ / ‘iv. 2017’ / ‘Dak Lak’ (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: ‘Perissus turbidus sp. nov.’ / ‘HOLOTYPE’ / ‘P. Viktora et T. Tichý det., 2017’.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 10. Body black (except red pronotum), elongate, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 11.17 mm (from head to elytral apex), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.90 mm), 3.85 times as long as wide.

Head black, relatively short, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point, with coarse punctuation, frons with coarse reticulation in the middle, with longitudinally furrow between antennal insertion. Apical part of head with long pale pubescence, basal part with white irregular pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Mandibles blackish brown. Clypeus distinctly paler.



Fig. 10: *Perissus turbidus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with short pale setae, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere the longest, slightly widened and rounded apically.

Antennae blackish brown, widened apically, with relatively coarse punctuation. Antennomeres 1-5 shiny with pale sparse pubescence, antennomeres 6-11 rather matte with dense and short yellowish pubescence. Antennomeres 2-5 with long pale setae in inner side. Antennomeres without spine. Antennae short, not reaching one third of elytral length from base to apex.

Antennomere 10 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to 1.28 : 0.50 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 0.92 : 0.75 : 0.69 : 0.54 : 0.55 : 0.45 : 0.76.

Pronotum red, convex, with distinctly arcuate lateral margins, 1.32 times as long as wide at the base and 1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point (just before its middle). Anterior margin arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with granulation and short white and black pubescence (pubescence on disc sparse, near lateral margins denser). Lateral margins with long pale setae.

Scutellum black, triangular, punctured, with sparser long white pubescence.

Elytra 7.56 mm long and 2.90 mm wide; punctured, partly black with black pubescence, partly grey with white pubescence (as in Fig. 10). Apex of elytra with long pale pubescence. Elytral apex slightly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, black (base of femora reddish brown), with punctuation (punctures large) and erected white setae. Metatibia and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metafemora distinctly exceeding apex of elytra. Metatarsomere 1 twice as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black with dense white pubescence (except prothorax and partly mesothorax, which are red). Elytral epipleura blackish brown, narrow, matte.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The typical feature of the new species *Perissus turbidus* sp. nov. is red pronotum, though it can be found also in several other species of the genus, such as *P. flavus* Dauber, 2016, described from Indonesia (Kalimantan), *P. mutabilis* Gahan, 1895, described from Myanmar, and *P. rubricollis* Gressitt, 1937, described from China (Fujian). *P. turbidus* sp. nov. distinctly differs from all aforementioned species by more arcuate lateral margins of pronotum and significantly different colouring of dorsal surface (combination of grey and black color of elytra).

Etymology. From Latin *turbidus* (it means „excited“).

Distribution. Vietnam (Dak Lak).

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