

## Three new *Demonax* species from Guadalcanal Island (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)

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**Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytini, *Demonax*, Solomon Islands, Australian Region**

**Abstract.** *Demonax beatus* sp. nov., *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov. and *Demonax perterritus* sp. nov. from Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal Island) are described. All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

### INTRODUCTION

The Clytini fauna of Solomon Islands is relatively little known. We know only a few representatives of the genera *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863, *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 and *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860 from this territory.

The genus *Demonax* was established by J. Thomson (1861) with type species *Demonax nigrofasciatus* J. Thomson, 1861. It currently contains over 430 valid species and subspecies with the greatest species richness in Oriental Region. Descriptions of three new species of the genus *Demonax*, recently collected by expeditions of Czech entomologists in Solomon Islands are given as follows: *Demonax beatus* sp. nov., *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov. and *Demonax perterritus* sp. nov. from Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal Island) are described and illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners (*Demonax apicalis* Pascoe, 1869, described from Indonesia (Aru Islands), *Demonax aureicollis* (Blanchard, 1853), described from Solomon Islands (San Jorge Island), *Demonax chrysoderes* (White, 1855) from Australia and *Demonax luteicollis* Gressitt, 1959 from Papua New Guinea).

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite images were created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. The genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5× Macro lens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collection:  
CPV Collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

### TAXONOMY

#### Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

## Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

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

### *Demonax beatus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

**Type locality.** Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal Island, Barana village env., 09°29.8'S 159°59.5'E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'SOLOMON ISLS., Guadalcanal' / 'BARANA vill. env., 190m' / '09°29.8'S 159°59.5'E' / '20.xi.-3.xii.2018' / 'J. Horák leg.', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (2 ♂♂): 'SOUTH PACIFIC, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANAL I., 80-250m' / 'LUNGA river env.' / '5-15 km S of Barana vill., Honiara reg.' / '20. xi.-15. xii. 2013, St. Ják Igt.', (2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): 'South Pacific, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANAL I., 750 – 900 m' / 'Karukiki env., 20 – 25 km SSE' / 'of Honiara, 1. - 18. xii. 2016' / 'St. Ják Igt.', (1 ♂): 'South Pacific, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANAL I., 500 – 650 m' / 'Koso vill. env., 15 – 18 km SSE' / 'of Honiara, 1. - 18. xii. 2016' / 'St. Ják Igt.', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax beatus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.7 mm (male paratypes from 11.5 to 12.4 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra and at widest point of pronotum (2.24 mm), 4.33 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown in anterior part), widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum. Frons and place between antennal insertions punctured by very dense small-sized punctuation, in posterior part punctuation sparser and punctures larger. Head covered by sparse short yellowish pubescence, in anterior margin with a few long yellowish setae. Eyes blackish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, with a few yellowish setae. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus from pale yellow to brown, palpomeres with indistinct punctuation and short sparse pale setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, blackish brown in base, brown in middle, pale yellow in apex, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae relatively long, reaching to three quarters elytral length from base to apex, punctured by dense punctuation, antennomeres distinctly widened apically. Antennomeres 1-6 blackish brown, antennomeres 7-11 dark brown. Antennomeres 3-10 serrate on both inner and outer sides. Antennomeres covered by dense dark pubescence, antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 1-5 slightly shiny, antennomeres 6-11 matte. Antennomeres 3-4 with very long sharp spines in inner side on apex, antennomere 5 with shorter (half of length of antennomere 3 or 4) sharp spine in inner side of apex, antennomere 6 with very short sharp spine in inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.64 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 1.16 : 1.02 : 0.96 : 0.84 : 0.85 : 0.74 : 0.88.

Pronotum black, as wide as elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a. Pronotum 1.47 times longer than wide at base and 1.08 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths of pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly excised. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulated punctuation, almost completely covered by very dense short bright orange pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Pronotal disc with a few long pale setae in basal third.

Scutellum black, triangular, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by black recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 6.25 mm long and 2.24 mm wide (2.8 times longer than wide); black with blackish brown apex, distinctly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered

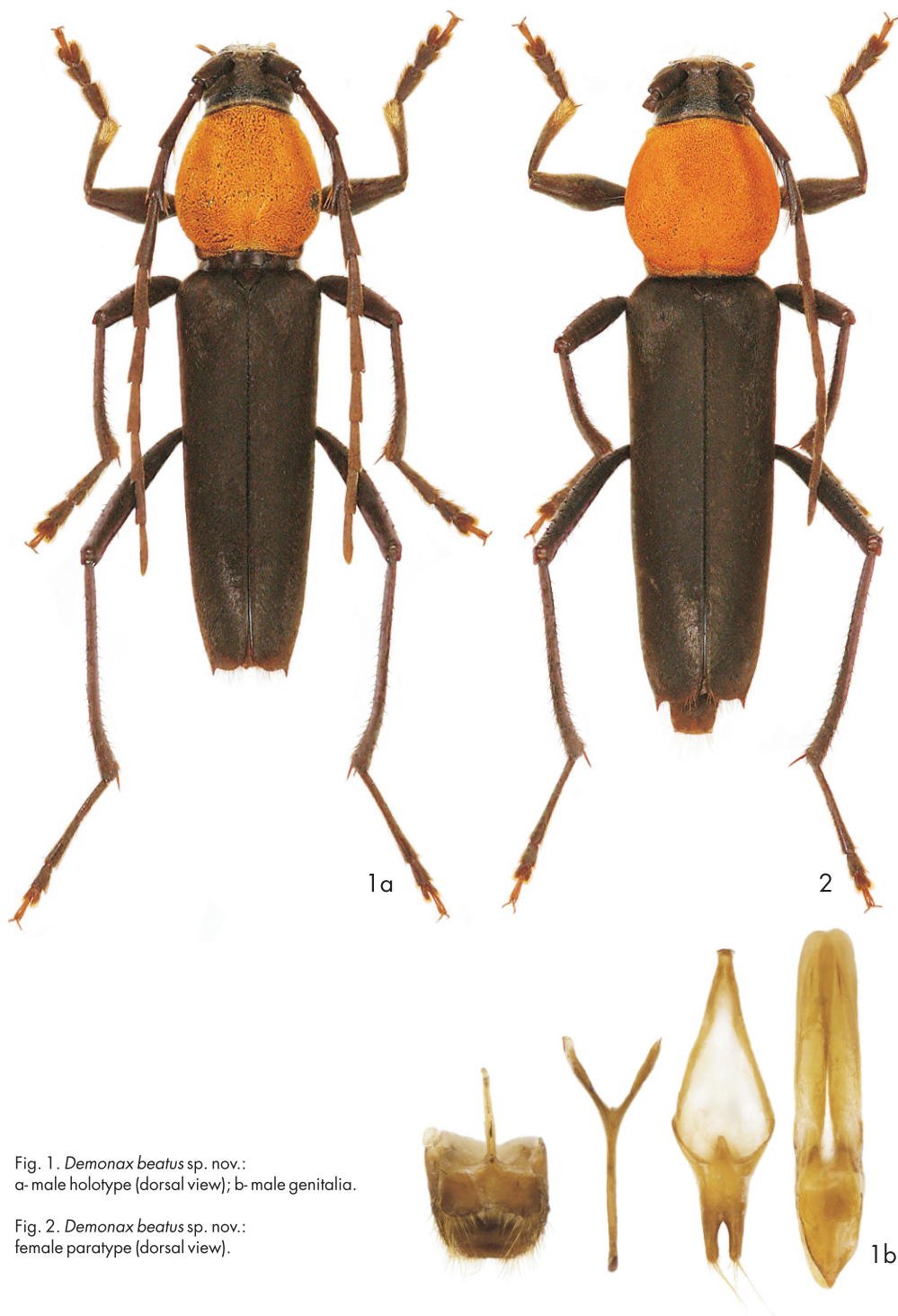


Fig. 1. *Demonax beatus* sp. nov.:  
a- male holotype (dorsal view); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 2. *Demonax beatus* sp. nov.:  
female paratype (dorsal view).

by black shiny recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Elytral apex undulate, each elytron with rounded apex in middle, sutural angle with short indistinct thorn, lateral angle with long distinct thorn. Apical margin of elytra with long yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown (claws paler - brown), punctured by dense punctuation, covered by dark shiny pubescence, tibiae in apical part with dense yellowish setation on inner side. Meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae with distinct tufts of longer dark setation. Tarsi with dense punctuation, covered by dark pubescence and yellowish setation in margins. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.5 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, almost completely covered by dense recumbent pubescence with silvery lustre. Elytral epipleura black, punctured, covered by dark pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length (female paratypes) from 11.2 to 14.5 mm. Colour of female the same as in male. Female with more robust body, pronotum wider in anterior third than in male, antennae distinctly shorter than in male (reaching three fifths elytral length from base to apex).

**Differential diagnosis.** *Demonax beatus* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax apicalis* Pascoe, 1869, described from Indonesia (Aru Islands), mainly by pronotum covered by very dense short bright orange pubescence and by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. apicalis* has pronotum with ochre yellow pubescence and elytra with stripes of gray pubescence.

*D. beatus* distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax aureicollis* (Blanchard, 1853), described from Solomon Islands (San Jorge Island), mainly by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. aureicollis* has elytra in middle with pale yellow spot (united spot for both elytron with rounded apex and almost straight base).

*D. beatus* distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax chrysoderes* (White, 1855) from Australia and *Demonax luteicollis* Gressitt, 1959 from Papua New Guinea mainly by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. chrysoderes* and *D. luteicollis* have elytra with stripes of gray pubescence.

The most similar species are *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov. (Figs. 3-4) and *Demonax perterritus* sp. nov. (Figs. 5-6).

*D. beatus* distinctly differs from similar species *D. emendatus* mainly by less elongate pronotum (pronotum 1.08 times longer than wide at widest point), by pronotum with very dense short bright orange pubescence, by shorter elytra (elytra 2.8 times longer than wide), by head covered by sparse short yellowish pubescence, by antennomeres 3-6 with spines in apex and by different shape of last sternite and tergite, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 1b and 3b); while *D. emendatus* has more elongate pronotum (pronotum 1.21 times longer than wide at widest point), pronotum with dense recumbent ginger pubescence, longer elytra (elytra 3 times longer than wide), head covered by ginger, relatively dense recumbent pubescence, antennomeres 3 and 4 with spines in apex (antennomeres 5-6 without spines in apex).

*D. beatus* distinctly differs from similar species *D. perterritus* mainly by shorter elytra (elytra 2.8 times longer than wide), by pronotum with very dense short bright orange pubescence, by antennomeres 3-6 with spines in apex, by antennomeres covered by dense dark pubescence and by different shape of tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 1b and 5b); while *D. perterritus* has

longer elytra (elytra 3 times longer than wide), pronotum with recumbent ginger pubescence, antennomeres 3 and 4 with long spines in apex, antennomere 5 with short spine in apex, antennomere 6 without spine, antennomeres 1-7 with sparse dark pubescence, antennomeres 8-10 covered by dense whitish pubescence.

**Etymology.** From Latin *beatus* (it means „overjoyed“).

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

***Demonax emendatus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3-4)

**Type locality.** Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal Island, Lunga river env., 5-1.5 km S of Barana village.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'SOUTH PACIFIC, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANAL I., 80-250 m' / 'LUNGA river env.' / '5-1.5 km S of Barana vill., Honiara reg.' / '20. xi. -15. xii. 2013, St. Jákl lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀): 'SOLOMON Isls., Guadalcanal' / 'BARANA vill. env., 190 m' / '09°29.8'S 159°59.5'E' / '20. xi.-3. xii. 2018' / 'J. Horák leg.', (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 'South Pacific, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANAL I., 750-900 m' / 'Karukiki env., 20-25 km SSE' / 'of Honiara, 1. - 18. xii. 2016' / 'St. Jákl leg.', (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'South Pacific, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANAL I., 500-650 m' / 'Koso vill. env., 15-18 km SSE' / 'of Honiara, 1. - 18. xii. 2016' / 'St. Jákl leg.', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax emendatus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 16.25 mm (male paratypes from 14.3 to 16.4 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (3.53 mm), 4.6 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown in anterior part), widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum at widest place, punctured by very dense small-sized punctuation, in posterior part with a few large punctures with microgranulation, between antennal insertions with two distinct thorns and very narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Head covered by ginger, relatively dense recumbent pubescence, in anterior margin with a few long yellowish setae. Eyes blackish brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with indistinct punctuation and yellowish setation. Mandibles black, shiny, indistinctly punctured, with long and dense yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres with dense punctuation and sparse yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, distinctly widened apically, apex angled.

Antennae long, reaching fifth sevenths elytral length from base to apex, punctured by dense punctuation, antennomeres slightly widened apically. Antennomeres 1-4 blackish brown, antennomeres 5-9 brown with blackish lateral margin in inner side, antennomeres 10-11 brown. Antennomeres 8-11 paler than antennomeres 5-7. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine on inner side of apex, spine in antennomere 3 longer than spine in antennomere 4. Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 1-2 covered by long sparse yellowish pubescence, antennomeres 3-11 covered by short indistinct pale pubescence. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.74 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 1.06 : 1.02 : 0.94 : 0.82 : 0.75 : 0.68 : 0.80.

Pronotum black, narrower than elytra at humeri, elongate, punctured by dense small-sized granulated punctuation, almost completely covered by dense recumbent ginger pubescence (as in Fig. 3a). Pronotum 1.63 times longer than wide at base and 1.21 times longer than wide at widest point (three sevenths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate,

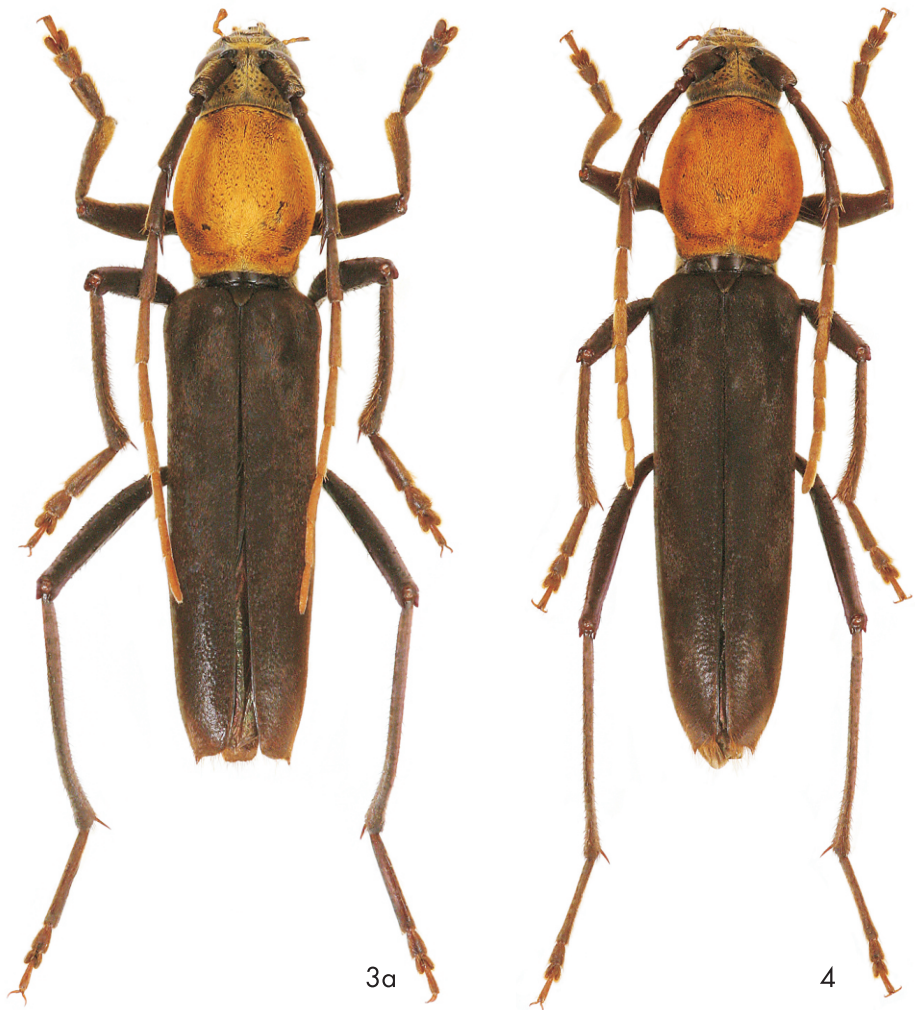


Fig. 3. *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov.:  
a- male holotype (dorsal view); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 4. *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov.:  
female paratype (dorsal view).



anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly excised. Pronotal disc with a few long pale setae in basal third.

Scutellum black, triangular with rounded apex, punctured by dense indistinct punctuation, covered by blackish recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 10.65 mm long and 3.53 mm wide (3 times longer than wide); black, narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by black shiny recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 3a), base narrowly with dark pubescence with ginger lustre, suture in apical seventh with a few ginger setae. Elytral surface irregularly undulate. Elytral apex undulate, each elytron with indistinct short thorn in sutural angle and long distinct thorn in lateral angle. Apical margin of elytra with long yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown (ultimate tarsomeres and claws paler – dark brown), punctured by dense punctuation, covered by dark shiny pubescence, tibiae in apical part with dense yellowish setation in inner side. Meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae with long dark setae. Tarsi with dense punctuation, covered by yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation in margins. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.35 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, punctured, partly covered by yellowish silver pubescence. Ventrites 1 and 2 with denser yellowish silver pubescence than in ventrites 3-5. Ventrites with long dense pale setation. Elytral epipleura black, punctured, covered by black pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 4. Body length (female paratypes) from 14.0 to 14.8 mm. Colour of female the same as in male. Female has shorter antennae (almost reaching half elytral length), pronotum less elongate, tarsi distinctly shorter and narrower than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax apicalis* Pascoe, 1869, described from Indonesia (Aru Islands), mainly by pronotum covered by dense ginger pubescence and by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. apicalis* has pronotum with ochre yellow pubescence and elytra with stripes of gray pubescence.

*D. emendatus* distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax aureicollis* (Blanchard, 1853), described from Solomon Islands (San Jorge Island), mainly by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. aureicollis* has elytra in middle with pale yellow spot (united spot for both elytron with rounded apex and almost straight base).

*D. emendatus* distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax chrysoderes* (White, 1855) from Australia and *Demonax luteicollis* Gressitt, 1959 from Papua New Guinea mainly by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. chrysoderes* and *D. luteicollis* have elytra with stripes of gray pubescence.

The most similar species are *Demonax beatus* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2) and *Demonax perterritus* sp. nov. (Figs. 5-6).

*D. emendatus* distinctly differs from similar species *D. beatus* mainly by more elongate pronotum (1.21 times longer than wide at widest point), by pronotum with dense recumbent ginger pubescence, by longer elytra (elytra 3 times longer than wide), by head covered by ginger, relatively dense recumbent pubescence, by antennomeres 5 and 6 without spines in apex and by different shape of last sternite and tergite, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 1b and 3b); while *D. beatus* has less elongate pronotum (pronotum 1.08 times longer than wide at widest point),

pronotum with very dense short bright orange pubescence, shorter elytra (elytra 2.8 times longer than wide), head covered by sparse short yellowish pubescence, antennomeres 3-6 with spines in apex.

*D. emendatus* distinctly differs from similar species *D. perterritus* mainly by more elongate pronotum (1.21 times longer than wide at widest point), by head covered by ginger, relatively dense recumbent pubescence, by antennomeres 5 and 6 without spines in apex, by different colour of pubescence of antennomeres and by different shape of last sternite and tergite, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 3b and 5b); while *D. perterritus* has less elongate pronotum (pronotum 1.14 times longer than wide at widest point), head covered by sparse yellowish recumbent pubescence, antennomere 5 with spine in apex.

**Etymology.** From Latin *emendatus* (it means „flawless“).

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

***Demonax perterritus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 5-6)

**Type locality.** Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal Island, Barana village env., 09°29.8'S 159°59.5'E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'SOLOMON Isls., Guadalcanal' / 'BARANA vill. env., 190m' / '09°29.8'S 159°59.5'E' / '20.xi.-3.xii.2018' / 'J. Horák leg.', (CPV); Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 'SOUTH PACIFIC, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANALI., 80-250m' / 'LUNGA river env.' / '5-15 km S of Barana vill., Honiara reg.' / '20. xi.-15. xii. 2013, St. Jákl lgt.', (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'South Pacific, Solomon Is.' / 'GUADALCANALI., 750–900 m' / 'Karukiki env., 20–25 km SSE' / 'of Honiara, 1.-18. xii. 2016' / 'St. Jákl leg.', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax perterritus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.88 mm (male paratypes from 11.4 to 12.4 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.71 mm), 4.6 times longer than wide.

Head black (dark brown in anterior part), widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum at widest point, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation (punctures distinctly larger in posterior part), with very narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions. Head covered by sparse yellowish recumbent pubescence, in anterior margin with a few long yellowish setae. Eyes goldenish brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles black, shiny, with long and dense yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus brown with dense punctuation and short yellowish setation, palpomeres widened apically. Ultimate palpomere longest, distinctly widened apically, with distinctly paler rounded apex.

Antennae long, reaching four fifths elytral length from base to apex, punctured by dense punctuation, antennomeres 1-10 widened apically. Antennomeres blackish brown (4 ultimate palpomeres slightly paler). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex, both spines are approximately the same length. Antennomere 5 with indistinct spine on inner side of apex (two male paratypes with distinctly longer spines in inner side of antennomeres 5). Antennomeres 1-7 with sparse dark pubescence (pubescence in scape yellowish, relatively long). Antennomeres 8-10 covered by dense whitish pubescence. Antennomeres 2-5 with longer yellowish setation on inner side, antennomeres 6-10 with longer setation only in inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres



Fig. 5. *Demonax perterritus* sp. nov.:  
a- male holotype (dorsal view); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 6. *Demonax perterritus* sp. nov.:  
female paratype (dorsal view).

1-11 equal to: 0.61 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 1.17 : 1.06 : 0.96 : 0.88 : 0.76 : 0.67 : 0.68.

Pronotum black, almost as wide as elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 5a. Pronotum granulated, almost completely covered by recumbent ginger pubescence. Pronotum 1.6 times longer than wide at base and 1.14 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly undulate, base almost straight. Pronotum with erect pale setae in basal quarter.

Scutellum black, triangular with rounded apex, punctured, covered by sparse dark recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 5.13 mm long and 1.71 mm wide (3 times longer than wide); black, only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by black shiny recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 5a). Elytral apex undulate, each elytron with short sharp thorn in sutural angle and long sharp thorn in lateral angle. Elytral apex with long yellowish setation.

Legs very long and narrow, blackish brown (claws paler - brown), punctured by dense punctuation. Profemora covered by short yellowish pubescence, meso- and metafemora covered by indistinct dark pubescence with lustre. Tibiae covered by yellowish setation, meso- and metatibiae and meso- and metafemora with longer dark setation. Protibiae with dense yellowish setation in apical part. Tarsi punctured by dense punctuation, covered by yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation in margins. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.56 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured, almost completely covered by relatively indistinct pale pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, covered by dark pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 6. Body length (female paratypes) from 9.8 to 12.4 mm. Colour of female the same as in male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter than in male (reaching four sevenths elytral length from base to apex).

**Differential diagnosis.** *Demonax perterritus* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax apicalis* Pascoe, 1869, described from Indonesia (Aru Islands), mainly by pronotum covered by dense ginger pubescence and by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. apicalis* has pronotum with ochre yellow pubescence and elytra with stripes of gray pubescence.

*D. perterritus* distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax aureicollis* (Blanchard, 1853), described from Solomon Islands (San Jorge Island), mainly by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. aureicollis* has elytra in middle with pale yellow spot (united spot for both elytron with rounded apex and almost straight base).

*D. perterritus* distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax chrysoderes* (White, 1855) from Australia and *Demonax luteicollis* Gressitt, 1959 from Papua New Guinea mainly by unicolored black elytra without pale spots or stripes; while *D. chrysoderes* and *D. luteicollis* have elytra with stripes of gray pubescence.

The most similar species are *Demonax beatus* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2) and *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov. (Figs. 3-4).

*D. perterritus* distinctly differs from similar species *D. beatus* sp. nov. mainly by longer elytra (elytra 3 times longer than wide), by pronotum with recumbent ginger pubescence, by antennomere 6 without spine in apex, by antennomeres 1-7 with sparse dark pubescence, antennomeres 8-10 covered by dense whitish pubescence and by different shape of tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 1b and 5b); while *D. beatus* has shorter elytra (elytra 2.8 times longer

than wide), pronotum with very dense short bright orange pubescence, antennomeres 3-6 with spines in apex, antennomeres covered by dense dark pubescence.

*D. perterritus* distinctly differs from similar species *Demonax emendatus* sp. nov. mainly by less elongate pronotum (pronotum 1.14 times longer than wide at widest point), by head covered by sparse yellowish recumbent pubescence, by antennomeres 5 with spine in apex, by different colour of pubescence of antennomeres and by different shape of last sternite and tergite, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 3b and 5b); while *D. emendatus* has more elongate pronotum (pronotum 1.21 times longer than wide at widest point), head covered by ginger, relatively dense recumbent pubescence, antennomere 5 and 6 without spines in apex.

**Etymology.** From Latin *perterritus* (it means „frightened”).

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

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