

New Clytini from the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian Regions (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytini, Chlorophorus, Demonax, Perissus, Rhaphuma, Xylotrechus, Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian Regions

Abstract. The new following species are described: *Chlorophorus abnepos* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang, Perak), *Demonax cupidus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Dak Lak), *Demonax deversor* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Nueva Vizcaya), *Demonax illex* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc, Ninh Binh, Lang Son) and China (Yunnan), *Demonax manifestus* sp. nov. from China (Shanxi), *Demonax montivagus* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Demonax inglorius* sp. nov., *Demonax pisisvor* sp. nov. and *Demonax vescus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum), *Demonax praesignis* sp. nov., *Xylotrechus gratus* sp. nov. and *Xylotrechus petrae* sp. nov. from China (Sichuan), *Demonax maledictus* sp. nov., *Rhaphuma nupta* sp. nov. and *Xylotrechus dicax* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Demonax martyr* sp. nov. from Papua New Guinea (Madang), *Demonax mirandus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Da Nang, Quang Nam), *Demonax subspiceus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lao Cai), *Demonax temperatus* sp. nov. from India (Meghalaya), *Perissus lubosi* sp. nov. and *Xylotrechus dembai* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Xylotrechus kabosi* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Mondulkiri) and Vietnam (Lam Dong). All the habitus and male genitalia are 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 regions; about 1450 species have been described so far. Within these regions, the most numerous genera are *Demonax* J. Thomson, 1861, *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863, *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860 and *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858.

In the present paper, I describe new species of the genera *Chlorophorus*, *Demonax*, *Perissus*, *Rhaphuma* and *Xylotrechus* from materials which were recently collected in Cambodia, China, India, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Descriptions of the following twenty two new Clytini species are given: *Chlorophorus abnepos* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang, Perak), *Demonax cupidus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Dak Lak), *Demonax deversor* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Nueva Vizcaya), *Demonax illex* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc, Ninh Binh, Lang Son) and China (Yunnan), *Demonax manifestus* sp. nov. from China (Shanxi), *Demonax montivagus* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Demonax inglorius* sp. nov., *Demonax pisisvor* sp. nov. and *Demonax vescus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum), *Demonax praesignis* sp. nov., *Xylotrechus gratus* sp. nov. and *Xylotrechus petrae* sp. nov. from China (Sichuan), *Demonax maledictus* sp. nov., *Rhaphuma nupta* sp. nov. and *Xylotrechus dicax* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Demonax martyr* sp. nov. from Papua New Guinea (Madang), *Demonax mirandus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Da Nang, Quang Nam), *Demonax subspiceus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lao Cai), *Demonax temperatus* sp. nov. from India (Meghalaya), *Perissus lubosi* sp. nov. and *Xylotrechus dembai* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Xylotrechus kabosi* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Mondulkiri) and Vietnam (Lam Dong). The new species are compared to the congeners (*Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922, *Demonax albinotus* Holzschuh, 2016,

Demonax apicalis Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax chrysoderes* (White, 1855), *Demonax curvofasciatus* (Gressitt, 1939), *Demonax fraudator* Viktora, 2019, *Demonax honoratus* Viktora, 2019, *Demonax latispinus* Holzschuh, 2016, *Demonax luteicollis* Gressitt, 1959, *Demonax protogenes* (Newman, 1842), *Demonax seoulensis* Mitono & Cho, 1942, *Demonax senescens* Holzschuh, 2016, *Demonax strangalioides* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax strangaliomimus* Heller, 1926, *Demonax torulosus* Holzschuh, 2016, *Perissus copei* Viktora & Tichý, 2017, *Perissus tunicatus* Viktora & Liu, 2018, *Rhaphuma falx* Holzschuh, 1991, *Xylotrechus (Xyloclytus) altaicus* (Gebler, 1836), *Xylotrechus asteius* Holzschuh, 2009, *Xylotrechus clavicornis* Pic, 1927, *Xylotrechus dominulus* (White, 1855), *Xylotrechus goetzi* Heyrovský, 1970, *Xylotrechus grayii* (White, 1855), *Xylotrechus luteatus* Holzschuh, 2016, *Xylotrechus subcarinatus* Gardner, 1939, and *Xylotrechus variolaris* Holzschuh, 2009), which are also illustrated in many cases.

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× Macrolens 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 collections:

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
CAW	collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;
CCH	collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;
CLD	collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;
CPK	collection of Petr Kabátek, Praha, Czech Republic;
CPV	collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
NRSS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species. *Callidium annulare* Fabricius, 1787.

Chlorophorus abnepos sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet' / 'iii. - v. 2007' / 'local collector', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♀): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / '19. miles, 15km from Ringlet' / 'iv. 2012' / 'local collector', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'MALAYSIA - Pahang' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet' / '9. iv. - 16. iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'xi. 1988' / 'local collector', (CLD).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Chlorophorus abnepos sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, relatively robust, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.72 mm (male paratype 7.65 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.2 mm), 3.5 times longer than wide.

Head black (brown in anterior margin), narrow, distinctly narrower than pronotum, widest through the eyes, with granulate punctation in basal part and small-sized irregular punctation in anterior part, between eyes with narrow longitudinal furrow. Head covered by sparse yellowish pubescence (denser in frons and near eyes), anterior part with a few erect pale setae. Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with a few yellowish setae. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale pubescence and yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale yellowish brown, semi-matt, covered by short indistinct yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae short (reaching two sevenths elytral length), filiform, antennomeres relatively wide, from dark brown to blackish brown. Antennomeres widened apically, without spines. Antennomeres with distinct small-sized dense punctation, scape partly covered by long pale pubescence, rest of antennomeres covered by denser and shorter pale pubescence and with long yellowish setation (longest in apical part). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 1 and 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.93 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.46 : 0.42 : 0.41 : 0.43 : 0.37 : 0.62.

Pronotum black, wide, punctured by dense irregular small-sized punctation, punctures with microgranulation. Pronotum covered by black and longer yellowish pubescence, yellowish pubescence is denser in base and large spots in basal angles (as in Fig. 1a), and in lateral margins from ventral side of pronotum (invisible in dorsal view). Pronotal disc with a few longer setae, mainly in basal half. Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, base and anterior margin almost straight. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri, narrowest in anterior margin, 1.34 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum).

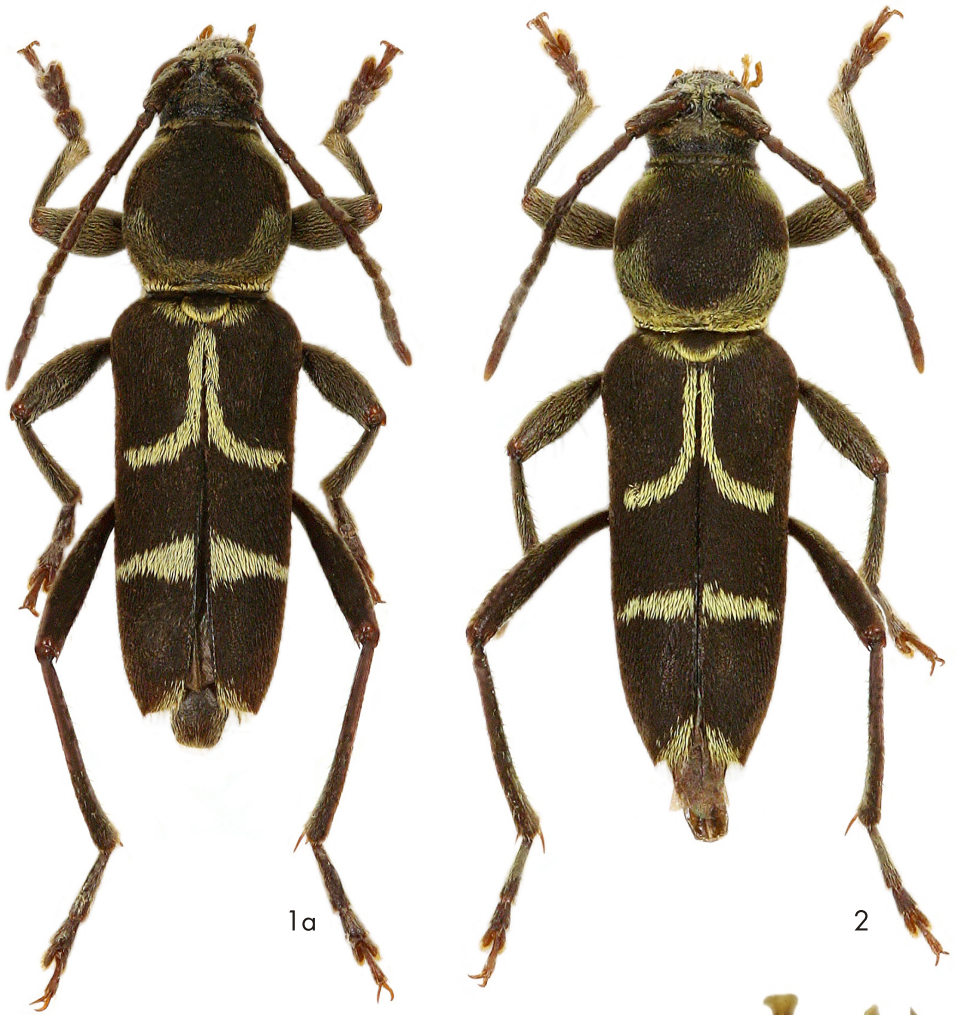
Scutellum wide, black, semielliptical, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse dark shiny pubescence in middle and dense recumbent yellowish pubescence in margins except basal margin.

Elytra 4.82 mm long and 2.2 mm wide (2.19 times longer than wide); black, wide and robust, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellow and shiny black pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Elytral apex excised, indistinctly undulate, each elytron shortest in sutural angle, lateral angle sharp with indistinct spine. Apical margin with yellowish setation.

Pygidium black, distinctly punctured, partly covered by very sparse yellowish pubescence and setation, apex slightly rounded, apical angles distinctly rounded.

Legs long, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by yellowish pubescence (mainly in femora, densest in profemora) and long pale yellowish setation (densest and longest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae distinctly widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi relatively wide, dark brown, with dense punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.15 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black (abdominal ventrites dark brown), punctured by distinct dense punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence in apical third, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense recumbent pale



1a

2

Fig. 1. *Chlorophorus abnepos* sp. nov.: a-male holotype; b-male genitalia.
Fig. 2. *Chlorophorus abnepos* sp. nov.: female paratype.



1b

yellowish pubescence, ventrites 1-2 covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence, ventrites 3-4 with finely sparser pale yellowish pubescence than in ventrites 1-2, ventrite 5 covered by yellowish setation. Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, matte, distinctly undulate, covered by short dark pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 7.5 to 8.97 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae slightly shorter, tarsi shorter and narrower than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922 (Figs. 27-29), described from Banguay Island in Sabah Province of Malaysia.

Chlorophorus abnepos sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. curvatofasciatus* mainly by more robust body, by distinctly wider pronotum and elytra, by wider tarsi, by shorter antennae with distinctly wider antennomeres, by different shape of stripes of pale pubescence in basal half of elytra and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 1b and 28b).

Etymology. From Latin *abnepos* (it means "great-grandson").

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang, Perak).

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

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

Demonax cupidus sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Vietnam, Dak Lak prov.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Dak Lak' / 'Vietnam' / 'v. 2017', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax cupidus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body from reddish to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.93 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.7 mm), 4.4 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown near anterior margin), narrow, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with dense, relatively coarse punctation in posterior part and dense small-sized punctation in frons. Head covered by sparse recumbent yellowish gray pubescence, anterior margin with a few erect pale setae. Eyes blackish brown, emarginate. Antennal insertions with distinct sharp keel in inner side. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles black, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres with slightly darker lateral margins, palpomeres with indistinct punctation, covered by sparse yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, distinctly widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae long (almost reaching elytral apex), narrow, filiform. Antennae from blackish brown to black, antennomeres distinctly widened apically. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp, slightly



Fig. 3. *Demonax cupidus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

curved spine on inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 twice as long as in antennomere 3), antennomere 5 with indistinct spine on inner side of apex, antennomeres 5-10 slightly serrate in outer side of apex. Antennae punctured by small-sized dense punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence (pubescence longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative

lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.72 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.95 : 0.92 : 0.87 : 0.79 : 0.75 : 0.69 : 0.83.

Pronotum reddish with blackish margins, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 3a. Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.22 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin slightly undulate and arcuate in middle, base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with irregular structure, punctured by irregular granulate punctation (punctures with microgranulation), disc in middle with large granulate punctures, basal third and lateral margins rather with irregular reticulate punctation. Pronotum almost completely covered by relatively sparse yellowish gray recumbent pubescence, pubescence denser in basal angles and in lateral margins from ventral side (invisible in dorsal view). Dorsal surface with a few longer pale setae in basal half.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by short sparse yellowish gray pubescence.

Elytra 7.86 mm long and 2.7 mm wide (2.9 times longer than wide); black (dark brown in apex), narrow, narrowing apically, with small-sized punctation (in basal part interspaces between punctures larger). Elytra covered by short, relatively dense, pale yellowish gray and black pubescence (as in Fig. 3a). Elytral apex undulate, sutural angle distinctly arcuate, lateral angle with distinct thick sharp spine. Apical margin with very long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, with dense punctation, semi-gloss, covered by long pale yellowish setation, apical margin indistinctly undulate (indistinctly excised in middle), apical angles rounded.

Legs very long and very narrow, blackish brown, punctured by dense distinct punctation, partly covered by gray pubescence (meso- and metafemora partly without pubescence in inner side) and longer pale yellowish pubescence (denser and longer in tibiae). Tarsi very long, blackish brown (claws paler - brown), punctured by very dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse gray pubescence and dense yellowish setation. Tibiae distinctly widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.87 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by relatively dense recumbent whitish pubescence and long colorless erect setation (setae longest in abdominal ventrites). Elytral epipleura black, matte, punctured by small-sized indistinct punctation, covered by very short sparse shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax cupidus* sp. nov. is relatively a unique species of the genus *Demonax* regarding the reddish pronotum. Known species with reddish pronotum (for example *Demonax bicinctus* (Hope, 1831) or *Demonax dignus* Gahan, 1894) are significantly different based on color of elytra and they belong to another groups of *Demonax* species based on other characters. The most similar species is *Demonax maledictus* sp. nov. (Fig. 9).

Demonax cupidus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. maledictus* mainly by more elongate body, by narrower pronotum, by elytra more narrowing apically, by longer antennae, by distinctly longer metafemora, metatibiae and metatarsi with different length ratio metatarsomere 1 / metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (2.87 in *D. cupidus*, while 2.57 in *D. maledictus*), and by different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 3b and 9b).

Etymology. From Latin *cupidus* (it means "desirous").

Distribution. Vietnam (Dak Lak).

***Demonax deversor* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4-5)

Type locality. The Philippines, N Luzon, Nueva Vizcaya.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'PHILIPPINES' / 'Nueva Viscaya,' / 'North Luzon' / 'vi. 2010, local collector', (CPV); Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♂): 'PHILIPPINES' / 'Kasibu, Nueva Viscaya' / 'North Luzon, vi. 2009' / 'loc. collector', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax deversor sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 15.63 mm (male paratype 14.14 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (4.23 mm), 3.7 times longer than wide.

Head. Ventral side, frons, anterior part and antennal insertions pale brown, dorsal side in posterior part black. Head narrow, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by dense yellow recumbent pubescence (frons with small bald place in middle), anterior margin with a few yellowish setae. Eyes blackish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles brown with black tip, shiny, with dense yellow pubescence and yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, axe-shaped with rounded apex, with large shallow hollow in middle, covered by short indistinct yellowish setation.

Antennae long (reaching nine tenths elytral length), relatively narrow, filiform. Antennae yellowish brown, antennomeres distinctly widened apically, antennomeres 3-6 with sharp spine in inner side of apex, spine in antennomere 4 longest, spine in antennomeres 3 and 5 (approximately of the same length) second longest, spine in antennomere 6 shortest. Antennomeres 7-10 prolonged in outer side of apex. Antennae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (antennomeres 1-3 with distinctly longer pubescence), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.89 : 0.90 : 0.86 : 0.77 : 0.73 : 0.65 : 0.75.

Pronotum elongate, relatively wide, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 4a. Pronotum narrowest anteriorly, 1.36 times longer than wide at base and 1.05 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base slightly excised in middle. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation, partly covered by dense yellow pubescence, partly by sparse short black pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Pronotal disc with small transverse semielliptical spot with dark shiny pubescence near basal margin in middle. Apical third of pronotum with erect pale setation.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, with small-sized indistinct punctation, covered by indistinct short dark shiny pubescence.

Elytra 10.42 mm long and 4.23 mm wide (2.46 times longer than wide), from pale yellowish brown (places with yellow pubescence) to black (suture brown), narrowing apically, with dense small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by yellow and black recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Elytral apex undulate, sutural angle with short thick spine, lateral angle with very long sharp

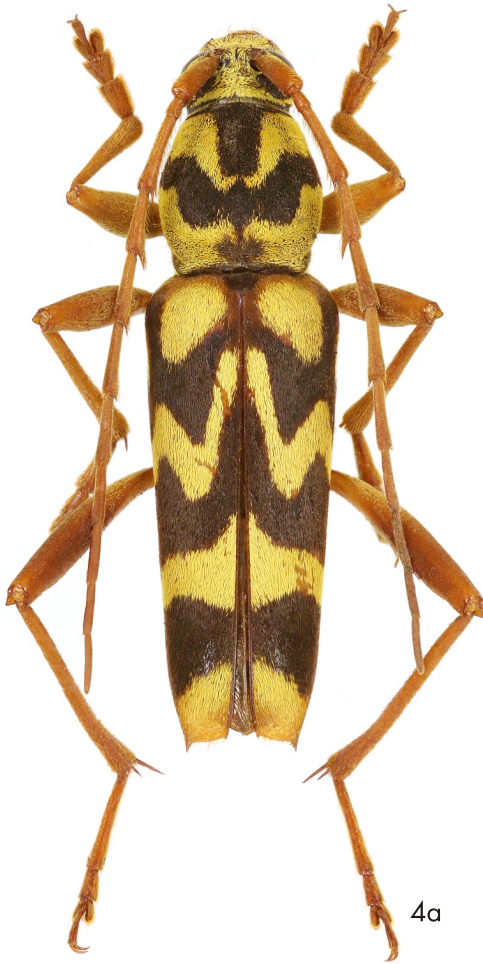


Fig. 4. *Demonax deversor* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 5. *Demonax deversor* sp. nov.: female paratype.

spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, reddish brown (meso- and metatibiae partly darker), with dense punctation, partly covered by dense short yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setation (longer and denser in tibiae). Tibiae widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long and wide, reddish brown, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish pubescence and setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.86 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale brown to blackish brown (abdominal ventrites ochre yellow), punctured by dense punctation, almost completely covered by dense recumbent yellow pubescence. Ventral side with a few long erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura from brown (in base) to blackish brown (in apex), covered by dark recumbent pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 5. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 14.62 to 15.51 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae slightly shorter and protarsi narrower than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax protogenes* (Newman, 1842) (Fig. 36), described from the Philippines (Luzon) and *Demonax strangalioides* Pascoe, 1869 (Fig. 37), described from Indonesia (Seram).

Demonax deversor sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. protogenes* mainly by wider elytra and pronotum, by longer antennae with distinctly wider antennomeres, by shorter and narrower tarsi and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 4b and 36b).

Demonax deversor sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. strangalioides* mainly by wider pronotum of different shape, by darker femora and by different shape of dark stripes on elytra.

Note. In (Hüdepohl, 1992) is on page 332, fig. 29 erroneously given as *Demonax protogenes* (Newman, 1842) species described above - *Demonax deversor*. For this reason, identification of specimens listed as *D. protogenes* in the same publication on page 316 is questionable.

Etymology. From Latin *deversor* (it means "guest").

Distribution. Philippines (Nueva Vizcaya).

***Demonax illex* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6-7)

Type locality. Vietnam, Vinh Phuc, Tam Dao.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Vinh Phuc' / 'Tam Dao' / 'v. 2014', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'N Vietnam, 21°35N, 106°30E' / '52 km SW of Lang Son' / '27.iv.-6.v. 1996, 370m' / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.', (CLD, CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'N Vietnam, 20°15N, 105°42E' / '75 km SW of Hanoi,' / '21-22.v. 1996, Cuc Phuong' / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.', (CLD, CPV); (2 ♂♂): 'N Vietnam, 21°27N, 105°39E' / '70 km NW of Hanoi, Tam Dao' / '1.-8. vi. 1996, 900-1200 m' / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.', (CLD, CPV); (1 ♂): 'N Vietnam, 21°27N, 105°39E' / '75 km NW of Hanoi, Tam Dao' / '9-19.v. 1996, 900-1200 m' / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.', (CLD); (1 ♀): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Honghe' / 'Lvshuihe, 640m, 23°1'41.0"N, / '103°24'12.8"E, 07.v.2019' / 'leg. L.Z. Meng 5F1', (CAW).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax illex* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

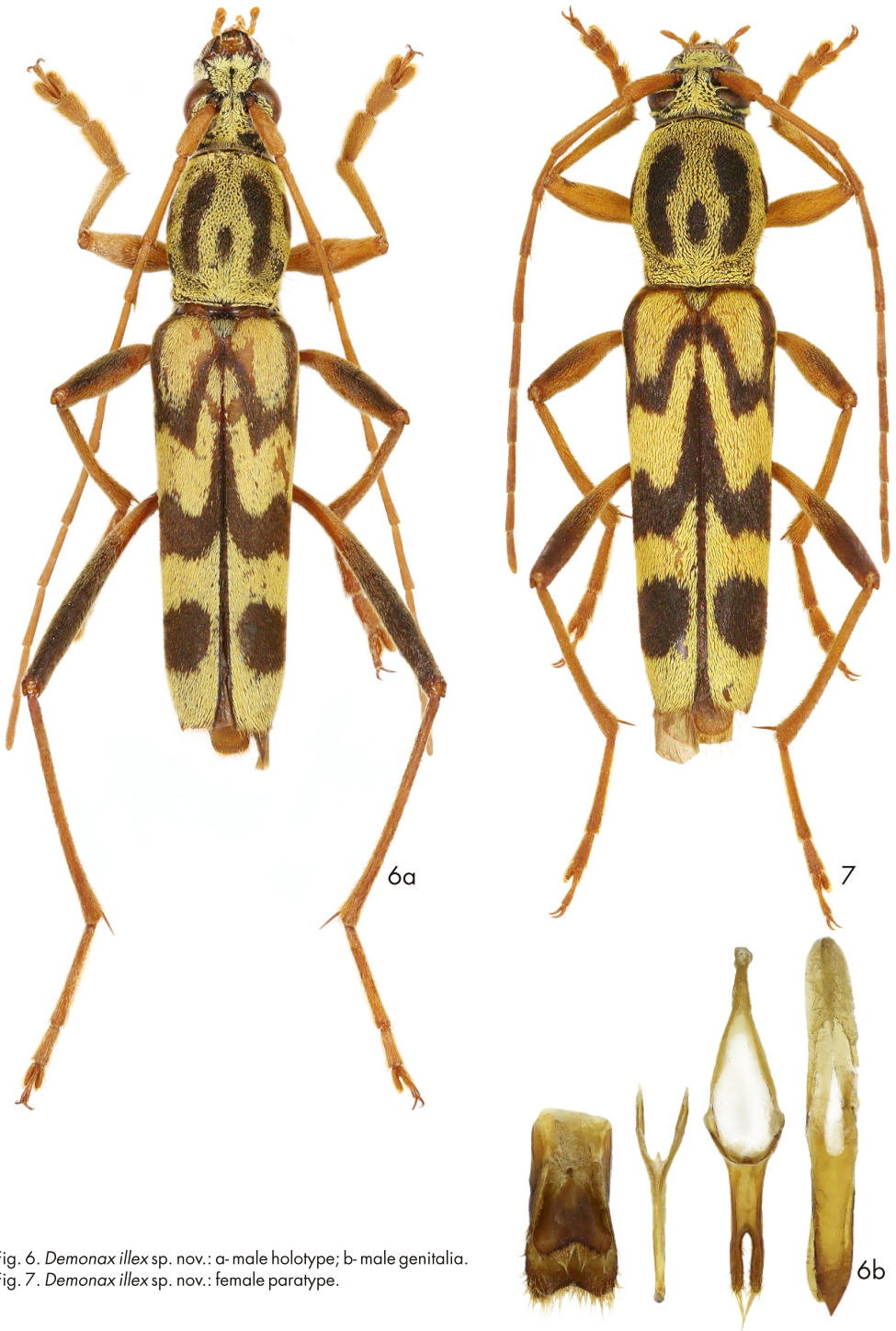


Fig. 6. *Demonax illex* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 7. *Demonax illex* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 6a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 14.0 mm (male paratypes from 11.8 to 15.74 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (3.04 mm), 4.6 times longer than wide.

Head black (dark brown in anterior part), narrow, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by dense recumbent yellow pubescence except small longitudinal place in middle of frons. Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with a few yellowish setae. Mandibles brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, palpomeres widened apically, covered by short sparse yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically with rounded apex, with large shallow hollow in middle.

Antennae long (exceeding elytral apex), narrow, filiform. Antennae yellowish brown, antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 twice as long as in antennomere 3). Antennomeres 6-10 slightly serrate in outer side of apex. Antennae punctured by dense punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (pubescence distinctly longer in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 1-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3 and 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.74 : 1.02 : 0.88 : 0.95 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.63 : 0.68.

Pronotum black, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 6a. Pronotum 1.52 times longer than wide at base and 1.28 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with distinct dense granulate punctation, pronotal disc with two large semilunate elevations and one small longitudinal semielliptical elevation in middle (black spots in pronotal disc as in Fig. 6a). Pronotum covered partly by recumbent yellow pubescence, partly by black sparse pubescence (black spots in pronotal disc and black spots in lateral margins as in Fig. 6a). Basal third of pronotum with long erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, triangular, punctured, covered by relatively sparse yellow recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 8.54 mm long and 3.04 mm wide (2.8 times longer than wide), from pale yellowish brown (places with yellow pubescence) to black (suture blackish), narrowing apically, with dense small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by yellow and shiny black recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 6a). Elytral apex cut (indistinctly undulate), sutural angle with very short thick spine, lateral angle with distinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale yellowish brown, semi-gloss with dense punctation, covered by sparse yellowish setation, apical margin slightly rounded, apical angles distinctly rounded.

Legs very long and very narrow, from yellowish brown to blackish brown (partly blackish brown in meso- and metafemora), with dense punctation (meso- and metafemora partly without punctation in inner side), partly covered by pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, yellowish brown, punctured by dense punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.64 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, with distinct punctation, mesepisternum covered by dense recumbent pale yellow pubescence except margins, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense recumbent pale yellow pubescence, abdominal ventrites

covered by dense pale yellow pubescence except basal parts. Ventral side with a few long erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura black, covered by short dark shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 6b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 7. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 12.11 to 14.25 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter (not reaching elytral apex), pro- and mesotarsi narrower than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax strangaliomimus* Heller, 1926 (Fig. 38), described from the Philippines (Mindanao) and *Demonax mirandus* sp. nov. (Figs. 12-13).

Demonax illex sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. strangaliomimus* by narrower elytra with different shape of dark stripes in basal third, and mainly by scutellum, covered by yellow recumbent pubescence (scutellum with indistinct short shiny pubescence in *D. strangaliomimus*).

Demonax illex sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. mirandus* by narrower elytra with different shape of dark stripes and spots (preapical dark spots not reaching suture in *D. illex*, while preapical spots joined in one on suture in *D. mirandus*), by different shape of pronotum with distinctly different shape of dark spots, by scutellum completely covered by yellow recumbent pubescence (scutellum with small spot of sparse yellow pubescence in middle in *D. mirandus*), by distinctly longer protarsi and by significantly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 6b and 12b).

Etymology. From Latin *illex* (it means "seductive").

Distribution. Vietnam (Vinh Phuc, Ninh Binh, Lang Son), China (Yunnan).

***Demonax inglorius* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 8)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum prov., Ngoc Linh Mt., 1900 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam, Kon Tum prov.' / 'Ngoc Linh Mt.' / '1900m, 06/2019', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax inglorius sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 8. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.14 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.31 mm), 4.38 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with irregular granulate punctation in posterior part and small-sized dense punctation in frons and anterior part. Head covered by sparse recumbent grayish pubescence, anterior and lateral margins with a few pale erect setae. Eyes blackish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum brown, semi-matt, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown, with grayish pubescence and pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres short, widened apically, with distinct irregular punctation, covered by short sparse indistinct pale setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae black (ultimate antennomeres blackish brown), filiform, not reaching half elytral length. Antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinct sharp spines in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 twice as long as in antennomere 3). Antennae punctured by dense shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short sparse gray pubescence (pubescence longer in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-4 with long colorless setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.82 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 0.86 : 0.94 : 0.93 : 0.74 : 0.61 : 0.52 : 0.47 : 0.53.

Pronotum black, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 8. Pronotum 1.62 times longer than wide at base and 1.22 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base undulate (slightly excised). Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation, completely covered by short and relatively sparse grayish pubescence, with a few colorless setae in margins.

Scutellum black, triangular, with small-sized indistinct punctation, covered by sparse grayish pubescence.

Elytra 6.78 mm long and 2.31 mm wide (2.93 times longer than wide); black, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, with dense small-sized granulate punctation in basal part and dense small-sized punctation in rest of elytral surface. Elytra with indistinct elevation in basal part below scutellum. Elytra covered by long, relatively sparse grayish pubescence, each elytron with small spot with darker pubescence in apical third (as in Fig. 8). Elytral apex slightly undulate, each elytron shorter in sutural angle, sutural angle without spine, lateral angle with thick spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse indistinct pale setation, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense shallow punctation, partly covered by grayish pubescence and pale setation (setation denser in tibiae). Tarsi narrow, blackish brown (claws paler - brown), with dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale pubescence and setation. Tibiae distinctly widened apically, mesotibiae slightly curved in apical part. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.36 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, punctured by relatively dense punctation. Mesepisternum with long white recumbent pubescence only in margins, metepisternum, metasternum and abdominal ventrites almost completely covered by long recumbent white pubescence. Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, with small-sized punctation, covered by sparse grayish pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax latispinus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 35), described from Laos.

Demonax inglorius sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. latispinus* mainly by different colour of pubescence (grayish in *D. inglorius*, while dirty yellow in *D. latispinus*), by elytral apex with more pronounced spines in lateral angles, and by distinctly shorter antennae and metatarsi.

Etymology. From Latin *inglorius* (it means "inglorious").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

***Demonax maledictus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong prov., Bao Lam, Dambri Waterfall.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Dambri, Bao Lam' / 'Lam Dong, Vietnam' / 'v. 2017', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax maledictus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 9a. Body from reddish brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.83 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.25 mm), 4.36 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with dense small-sized punctation, between eyes with narrow longitudinal furrow. Head covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence, in anterior margin with a few pale setae. Eyes blackish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setation. Mandibles black, shiny, with whitish pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale yellowish brown, covered by short indistinct pale setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically with rounded apex (apex narrowly paler).

Antennae long (reaching five sixths elytral length), narrow, filiform. Antennae blackish brown, antennomeres widened apically. Antennomeres 3-6 with sharp spine on inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 longest, spine in antennomere 3 second longest, spine in antennomere 5 second shortest, spine in antennomere 6 shortest, indistinct). Antennae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by gray pubescence (pubescence in antennomeres 1-5 longer). Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 5 and 6 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.85 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 1.17 : 1.15 : 1.03 : 0.86 : 0.86 : 0.78 : 0.84.

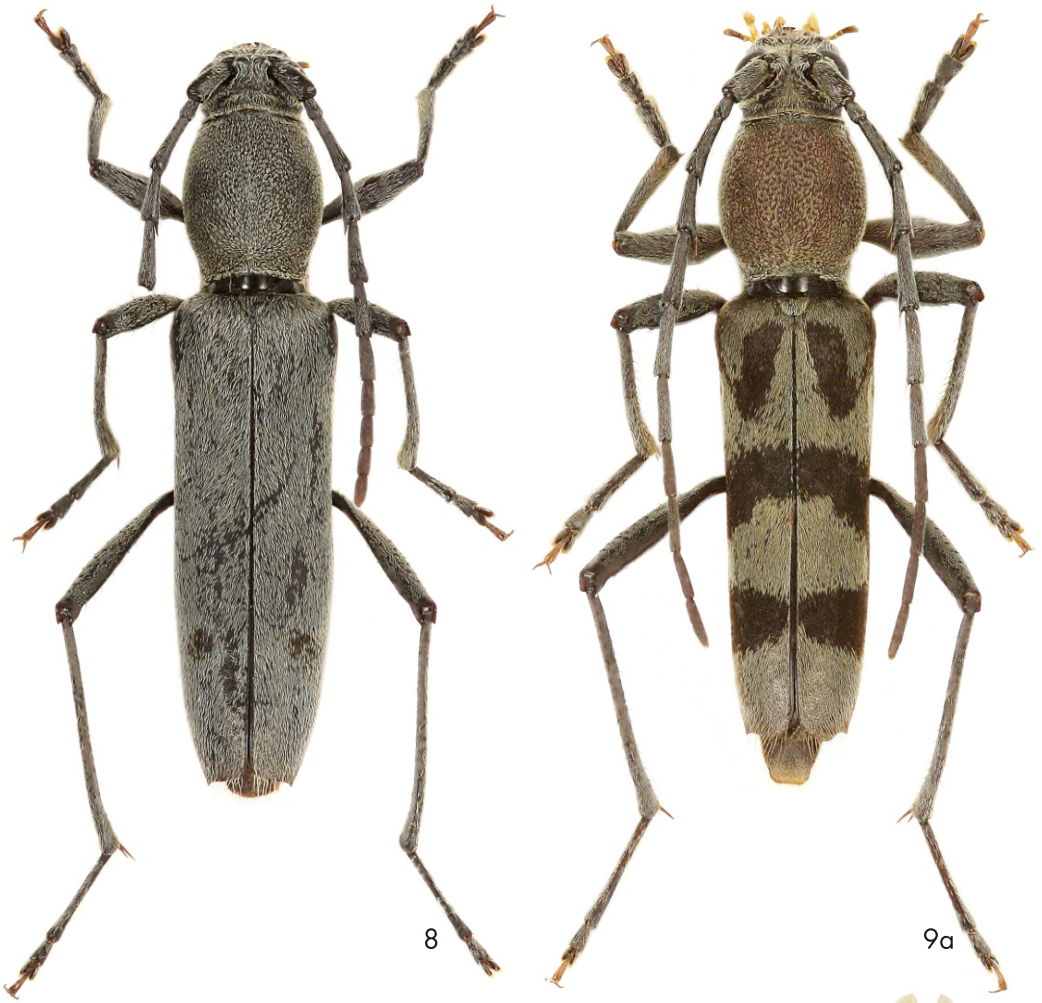
Pronotum dark reddish brown, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 9a. Pronotum 1.56 times longer than wide at base and 1.13 times longer than wide at widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base undulate (slightly excised in middle). Pronotum only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with distinct irregular granulation, punctures with microgranulation. Pronotum completely covered by short sparse yellowish pubescence, pubescence in margins paler. Basal third of pronotum with a few erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, covered by sparse pale yellowish gray pubescence.

Elytra 6.22 mm long and 2.25 mm wide (2.76 times longer than wide); black with dark brown apex, narrow, indistinctly narrowing apically, completely punctured by very dense small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by recumbent pale yellowish and shiny black pubescence (as in Fig. 9a). Elytral apex undulate, lateral angle with thick sharp spine. Apical margin with very long pale yellowish setation.

Pygidium dark brown with pale brown apical quarter, with dense punctation, semi-matt, covered by sparse yellowish setation. Apical margin almost straight, apical angles distinctly arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, punctured by dense punctation, partly covered by short, relatively sparse gray pubescence (denser in profemora and pro- and mesotibiae), and tufts of longer yellowish setation. Tarsi very long, narrow, blackish brown (claws paler - brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by gray pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora.



8

9a



9b

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

Fig. 9. *Demonax maledictus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Metatarsomere 1 2.57 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale brown to black (coxae partly pale brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctuation. Mesepisternum covered by dense white pubescence in apical quarter (rest of mesepisternum only with pale setation), metepisternum covered by dense recumbent white pubescence, metasternum partly covered by dense white pubescence, partly by sparser white pubescence, abdominal ventrites covered by white recumbent pubescence (apical margins narrowly without pubescence). Ventral side with long erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, punctured, covered by short dark shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 9b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax maledictus* sp. nov. is a relatively unique species of the genus *Demonax* regarding the reddish pronotum. Known species with reddish pronotum (for example *Demonax bicinctus* (Hope, 1831) or *Demonax dignus* Gahan, 1894) are significantly different based on color of elytra and they belong to another groups of *Demonax* species based on other characters. The most similar species is *Demonax cupidus* sp. nov. (Fig. 3). *Demonax maledictus* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. cupidus* mainly by less elongate body, by wider pronotum, by elytra less narrowing apically, by shorter antennae, by distinctly shorter metafemora, metatibiae and metatarsi with different length ratio metatarsomere 1 / metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (2.57 in *D. maledictus*, while 2.87 in *D. cupidus*), and by different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 3b and 9b).

Etymology. From Latin *maledictus* (it means "accursed").

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

***Demonax manifestus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 10)

Type locality. China, Shanxi, Yongji.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'CHINA-SHANXI' / 'Yongji' / '13.v.-15.v.2000' / 'leg. E. Kučera', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax manifestus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 10a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.25 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.17 mm), 4.26 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown in anterior margin), narrow, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with distinct irregular punctuation in posterior part and dense small-sized punctuation in anterior part. Head covered by pale yellowish recumbent pubescence, lateral margins under eyes with long pale erect setation. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale yellowish long setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-gloss, palpomeres short, with indistinct punctuation and short yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically, widely triangular with rounded angles.

Antennae long (reaching elytral apex), narrow, filiform. Antennomeres pale brown (antennal

scape slightly darker in middle part). Antennomeres widened apically, without spines. Antennae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (long in antennal scape), rest of antennae with short dense pubescence. Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 5 and 7 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.51 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 1.05 : 0.99 : 1.07 : 0.95 : 0.89 : 0.80 : 0.85.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 10a. Pronotum 1.6 times longer than wide at base and 1.23 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with distinct coarse granulate punctation, punctures with microgranulation. Pronotal disc with two semilunate longitudinal elevations in lateral parts and distinct semielliptical longitudinal elevation in basal half. Pronotum covered by sparse, relatively short yellowish pubescence and a few long erect colorless setae.

Scutellum wide, blackish, semielliptical, completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 5.89 mm long and 2.17 mm wide (2.71 times longer than wide); from pale yellowish brown (in spots with pale yellow pubescence except base) to blackish brown, narrow, parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by recumbent pale yellow and shiny black pubescence (as in Fig. 10a). Elytral apex rounded, each elytron shortest in sutural angle, lateral angle with short indistinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown (paler in apical third), with distinct punctation, covered by long yellowish setation, apex distinctly arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, brown with slightly darker femora, punctured by very dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by long yellowish pubescence (denser in profemora) and long yellowish setation (denser in tibiae). Tarsi long, brown, with dense punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Tibiae distinctly widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.93 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, with distinct dense punctation, mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical third (basal two thirds with sparse pale setation), metepisternum almost completely covered by dense recumbent whitish pubescence, metasternum covered by distinctly sparser whitish pubescence than in metepisternum, abdominal ventrites covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical parts (basal parts in middle with sparser long yellowish setation). Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura brown, narrow, covered by indistinct shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 10b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax curvofasciatus* (Gressitt, 1939) (Fig. 32).

Demonax manifestus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. curvofasciatus* by slightly narrower pronotum, by pronotum covered by yellowish pubescence (grayish pubescence in *D. curvofasciatus*), by distinctly different shape of stripes and spots of pale pubescence on elytra (mainly by distinct pale spot in basal part of each elytron in *D. manifestus* which is missing in *D. curvofasciatus*) (as in Figs. 10a and 32a), and by significantly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 10b and 32b).

Etymology. From Latin *manifestus* (it means "evident").

Distribution. China (Shanxi).

***Demonax martyr* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 11)

Type locality. Papua New Guinea, Madang Province, 45 km W Madang, 6 km SSW Kuanan-Munginfork, 5°13'S, 145°23'E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'NEW GUINEA' / '45 km W Madang' / '6 km SSW Kuanan-Munginfork' / '150m;' / '5°13'S - 145°23'E' / 'logging area; 1. ii. 1989' / 'leg. R. Hotyński', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax martyr sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 11a. Body from brown to black, elongate, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.92 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.5 mm), 4.36 times longer than wide.

Head from brown to blackish brown in posterior part, narrow, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum, interspace between antennal insertions very narrow. Head with sparser irregular punctation in basal part, between antennal insertions, in frons and in anterior part with dense small-sized punctation. Head covered by sparse yellowish pubescence (in basal part almost without pubescence). Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setation in edges. Mandibles brown with small blackish tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, shiny, palpomeres short, with indistinct punctation and short yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae long (reaching about four fifths elytral length), narrow, filiform. Antennomeres 1-6 brown, antennomere 7 pale brown, antennomeres 8-11 pale ochre yellow. Antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long curved sharp spine in inner side of apex (approximately the same length), spine in antennomere 3 reaching more than half the length of antennomere 4, antennomere 5 with very short spine in inner side of apex, antennomeres 7-10 slightly serrate in outer side of apex. Antennae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (pubescence longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3 and 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.69 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 1.03 : 0.90 : 0.80 : 0.70 : 0.70 : 0.62 : 0.78.

Pronotum from dark brown to blackish brown, almost as long as wide, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 11a. Pronotum 1.57 times longer than wide at base and 1.13 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base almost straight. Pronotum as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with granulate punctation, punctures large with dense micropunctation inside. Pronotum almost completely covered by dense recumbent ochre yellow pubescence.

Scutellum blackish brown, narrowly black in margins, triangular, almost bald, with a few short pale setae only.

Elytra 6.75 mm long and 2.5 mm wide (2.69 times longer than wide); from brown to blackish brown (paler in places with gray pubescence), distinctly narrowing apically, with dense small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by recumbent gray and shiny black pubescence (as in Fig. 11a).



Fig. 10. *Demonax manifestus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 11. *Demonax martyr* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Elytral apex undulate, each elytron shorter in sutural angle, lateral angle with distinct long sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale yellowish brown, semi-matt with dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse yellowish setation, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, partly covered by short gray pubescence (in profemora pubescence denser than in meso- and metafemora) and long yellowish setation (distinctly denser in tibiae). Tarsi long, pro- and mesotarsi distinctly wider than metatarsi, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Tibiae widened apically, mesotibiae slightly curved in apical part. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.07 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical three quarters (basal quarter almost bald), metepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence except spot in base and apex, metasternum covered by dense whitish pubescence near margins (in middle with distinctly sparser whitish pubescence), ventrites 1-2 almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence, ventrites 3-5 covered by whitish pubescence in basal part, rest of ventrites with sparse yellowish setation. Ventral side with erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura from dark brown to blackish brown, distinctly undulate, punctured by dense indistinct punctation, covered by short indistinct pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 11b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax apicalis* Pascoe, 1869 from Indonesia (Aru Islands) (Fig. 31), *Demonax chrysoderes* (White, 1855) from Australia and *Demonax luteicollis* Gressitt, 1959, described from Papua New Guinea.

Demonax martyr sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. apicalis* mainly by less elongate body, by distinctly wider pronotum, by less elongate elytra with significantly wider base than apex, by wider tarsi, by distinctly curved spines on antennomeres 3 and 4 (spines almost straight in *D. apicalis*), and by different shape of spots of pale pubescence on elytra.

Demonax martyr sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. chrysoderes* mainly by pronotum covered by ochre yellow pubescence (distinctly orange dense pubescence in *D. chrysoderes*), by different shape of spots of pale pubescence on elytra (mainly by larger spot of pale pubescence in elytral apex and by pale pubescence at humeri, which is missing in *D. chrysoderes*).

Demonax martyr sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. luteicollis* mainly by less elongate body, by distinctly wider pronotum, by less elongate elytra with significantly wider base than apex and by different shape of spots of pale pubescence on elytra.

Etymology. From Latin *martyr* (it means "martyr").

Distribution. Papua New Guinea (Madang).

***Demonax mirandus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12-13)

Type locality. Vietnam, Da Nang province, Son Tra Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Da Nang prov.' / 'Son Tra Mt.' / '800m, 04/2018', (CPV); Paratypes: (16 ♂♂, 25 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Quang Nam prov.' / 'Tay Giang' / '1300m, 5/2019', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax mirandus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 12a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.18 mm (male paratypes from 9.65 to 14.85 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.75 mm), 4.43 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown near anterior margin), narrow, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with dense small-sized punctation, between eyes with indistinct narrow longitudinal furrow. Head covered by dense yellow recumbent pubescence, anterior margin with a few yellowish setae. Eyes goldenish, dark, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum brown, semi-gloss, with a few yellowish setae. Mandibles brown with black tip, shiny, with yellow pubescence and yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, palpomeres short, with indistinct punctation and sparse short yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae long (reaching apical margin of elytra), narrow, filiform. Antennae yellowish brown, antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3-5 with sharp narrow spine on inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 longest, spine in antennomere 5 shortest - indistinct). Antennae punctured by dense shallow punctation, scape covered by long yellowish pubescence, rest of antennomeres covered by short yellowish pubescence (darker than colour of antennomeres). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.75 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.95 : 0.96 : 0.95 : 0.85 : 0.78 : 0.69 : 0.80.

Pronotum black, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 12a. Pronotum 1.61 times longer than wide at base and 1.21 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base almost straight. Pronotum only slightly and indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation, covered by dense yellow and sparse black short pubescence (as in Fig. 12a). Pronotum with a few long erect colorless setae in basal part.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, with coarse small-sized irregular punctation, covered by sparse blackish pubescence in margins and small spot of sparse yellow pubescence in middle.

Elytra 7.71 mm long and 2.75 mm wide (2.8 times longer than wide), from pale yellowish brown (places with yellow pubescence and basal margin) to black (suture blackish), narrowing apically, with dense small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by yellow and shiny black recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 12a). Elytral apex slightly undulate, sutural angle with short thick sharp spine, lateral angle with very long sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale yellowish brown, with dense punctation, covered by sparse long yellowish setation, apex distinctly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from yellowish brown to brown (partly brown in meso- and metafemora), with dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setation (denser in tibiae). Tibiae distinctly widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, yellowish brown, punctured by dense punctation, covered by dense yellowish pubescence and setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.98 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.



Fig. 12. *Demonax mirandus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 13. *Demonax mirandus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Ventral side of body from pale brown to black (ultimate ventrite and partly coxae pale brown), with distinct punctation, almost completely covered by dense recumbent pale yellow pubescence. Ventrites 1-4 in basal part with spots without pubescence, covered by long goldenish setation. Ventrite 5 covered by goldenish setation with yellowish pubescence in middle. Ventral side with a few long erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura pale brown (darker in apical part), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by short dark recumbent pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 12b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 13. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.45 to 17.28 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter than in male (reaching approximately two thirds elytral length).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax strangaliomimus* Heller, 1926 (Fig. 38), described from the Philippines (Mindanao) and *Demonax illex* sp. nov. (Figs. 6-7).

Demonax mirandus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. strangaliomimus* by more elongate elytra with significantly wider base than apex, by different shape of dark stripes and spots on elytra (preapical dark spots joined in one on suture in *D. mirandus*, while preapical dark spots not reaching suture in *D. strangaliomimus*), and by different shape of dark spots on pronotum.

Demonax mirandus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. illex* by wider elytra with different shape of dark stripes and spots (preapical spots joined in one on suture in *D. mirandus*, while preapical dark spots not reaching suture in *D. illex*), by different shape of pronotum with distinctly different shape of dark spots, by scutellum with small spot of sparse yellow pubescence in middle (scutellum completely covered by yellow recumbent pubescence in *D. illex*), by distinctly shorter protarsi and by significantly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 6b and 12b).

Etymology. From Latin *mirandus* (it means "marvelous").

Distribution. Vietnam (Da Nang, Quang Nam).

***Demonax montivagus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 14)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Gongshan County, Dulongjiang Township, Mt. Gaoligongshan, Xiongdang Village, 28°9'21.67''N, 98°16'8.77''E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Gaoligongshan, Xiongdang Village' / 'Dulongjiang Township, Gongshan County' / '23-viii-2017, 2215 m, 28°9'21.67''N, 98°16'8.77''E' / 'Sweep Flower, *Hydrangea* sp., coll. Yinghui Li', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax montivagus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 14. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.73 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.52 mm), 4.25 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with distinct punctation in posterior part, frons with dense small-sized punctation. Antennal insertions with distinct elevation in inner side. Head covered by relatively dense recumbent yellowish pubescence, in anterior and lateral margins with pale setation. Eyes goldenish brown,

emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres short (except ultimate palpomere), semi-matt with indistinct punctation and pale yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae long (reaching more than four fifths elytral length), relatively wide, filiform. Antennomeres blackish brown (ultimate antennomeres slightly paler). Antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3-5 with sharp apex on inner side (without distinct spines), antennomeres 6-10 serrate on outer side of apex. Antennae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by dense pale olive green pubescence (pubescence longer in antennomeres 1-5). Antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.57 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.92 : 0.84 : 0.80 : 0.69 : 0.62 : 0.51 : 0.58.

Pronotum black, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 14. Pronotum 1.52 times longer than wide at base and 1.13 times longer than wide at widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation, pronotal disc with three elevations (darker places in pronotal disc as in Fig. 14). Pronotum almost completely covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence (pubescence denser in base and basal angles). Posterior third of pronotum with long pale erect setation.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, completely covered by dense recumbent yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.17 mm long and 2.52 mm wide (2.84 times longer than wide); black, narrow, parallel, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by relatively dense recumbent yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 14). Elytral apex slightly undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish, with dense punctation, covered by long yellowish pubescence and setation, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense punctation, partly covered by yellowish pubescence (in profemora denser than in meso- and metafemora) and long yellowish setation (denser in tibiae). Tarsi narrow, dark brown (claws paler - brown), with dense punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Tibiae widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.78 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, punctured by relatively sparse punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense yellowish pubescence in apical three quarters, metepisternum completely covered by very dense yellowish pubescence, metasternum covered by yellowish pubescence of half density than in metepisternum, ventrite 1 completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence, ventrites 2-4 covered by sparse yellowish pubescence with large spots of slightly sparser pubescence in basal parts, ventrite 5 completely covered by sparse long yellowish pubescence. Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, punctured, covered by yellowish pubescence (same colour as in elytral surface).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax senescens* Holzschuh, 2016,

described from Laos and *Demonax subspiceus* sp. nov. (Fig. 17).

Demonax montivagus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. senescens* mainly by parallel elytra (narrowing apically in *D. senescens*), by antennomeres 3-4 with sharp apex in inner side without spines (antennomeres 3-4 with distinct long spines in *D. senescens*), and by distinctly shorter metatarsi.

Demonax montivagus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. subspiceus* mainly by darker pubescence, by different shape of pronotum (wider and less elongate than in *D. subspiceus*), by distinctly shorter meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae, and by distinctly shorter metatarsi.

Etymology. From Latin *montivagus* (it means "wandering over mountains")

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Demonax pisisvor* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 15)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum, Ngoc Linh Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam, Kon Tum prov.' / 'Ngoc Linh Mt.' / '1900m, 06/2019', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax pisisvor sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 15. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.9 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.46 mm), 4.72 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black, narrow, widest through the eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum, with small-sized punctation (punctation coarser in posterior part), covered by relatively sparse pale ginger pubescence and pale setation near anterior margin. Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles dark brown, shiny, with whitish pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale yellowish brown, with indistinct punctation and short pale setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically with rounded apex, apex narrowly paler.

Antennae relatively long and narrow (reaching three fifths elytral length). Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long (approximately the same length) indistinctly curved spine with shortly extended rounded tip. Spine in antennomere 3 reaching half of antennomere 4. Antennae punctured by small-sized dense shallow punctation, covered by pale gray, relatively dense pubescence. Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.72 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 1.29 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 0.76 : 0.66 : 0.56 : 0.56.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 15. Pronotum 1.62 times longer than wide at base and 1.32 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulate punctation, completely covered by ginger recumbent pubescence (pubescence paler in basal margin and basal angles), basal third with long erect colorless setation.

Scutellum black, narrow, roundly triangular, covered by sparse pale yellowish gray pubescence.

Elytra 4.6 mm long and 1.46 mm wide (3.15 times longer than wide); black with brown apex, narrow, almost parallel (indistinctly narrowing apically), with dense small-sized punctation. Elytra



Fig. 14. *Demonax montivagus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 15. *Demonax pisisvor* sp. nov.: female holotype.

covered by yellowish gray recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 15). Pubescence more yellow in basal part of elytra. Elytral apex undulate, arcuate in sutural angle, lateral angle with distinct spine. Apical margin with long pale yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, with distinct punctation, covered by pale setation, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense shallow punctation, partly covered by sparse whitish pubescence (mainly in meso- and metatibiae) and long yellowish setation (denser in profemora and tibiae). Tarsi narrow, dark brown (claws paler - pale brown), punctured by dense punctation, covered by whitish pubescence (mainly metatarsi) and long pale setation. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.64 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, punctured by dense punctation, almost completely covered by gray recumbent pubescence, mesepisternum with dense grayish pubescence in apical half (basal half only with a few setae). Ventral side with a few long erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, completely covered by yellowish gray pubescence (same colour as in elytral surface).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax fraudator* Viktora, 2019 (Fig. 33) and *Demonax honoratus* Viktora, 2019 (Fig. 34), both described from the same locality as *Demonax pisisvor* sp. nov.

Demonax pisisvor sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. fraudator* mainly by smaller size (female holotype 6.9 mm long, while female paratypes of *D. fraudator* from 11.3 to 14.0 mm long), by scutellum covered by pale yellowish gray pubescence (pale orange pubescence in *D. fraudator*), and by antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long indistinctly curved spine with shortly extended rounded tip (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long straight sharp spine in *D. fraudator*).

Demonax pisisvor sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. honoratus* by scutellum covered by sparse pale yellowish gray pubescence (dense pale yellowish pubescence in *D. honoratus*), by shorter legs, by distinctly shorter antennae (antennae almost reaching elytral apex in *D. honoratus*), and mainly by antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long indistinctly curved spine with shortly extended rounded tip (antennomeres 3 and 4 only with sharp apex without distinct spines in *D. honoratus*).

Etymology. Fictional word based on colloquial word in the Czech language for a small and unsuccessful person.

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

***Demonax praesignis* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 16)

Type locality. China, Sichuan, Jintang.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'CHINA - SECHUAN' / 'Jitang [recte: Jintang]' / '3.vii. - 14.vii. 2001' / 'lgt. E. Kučera', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax praesignis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 16. Body from brown to black, elongate, relatively robust, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.58 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.33 mm), 3.77 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with distinct dense irregular punctation (punctures in frons and anterior part distinctly smaller), antennal insertions with distinct elevation in inner side, between antennal insertions narrow longitudinal furrow. Head covered by relatively sparse recumbent gray pubescence, margins with erect pale setation. Eyes goldenish brown, slightly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, with pale setation. Mandibles dark brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, palpomeres short, shiny, with indistinct punctation, covered by sparse short yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere largest, distinctly widened apically, widely drop-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae reaching five eighths elytral length, narrow, filiform. Antennomeres dark brown (scape blackish brown), distinctly widened apically, antennomeres 6-11 serrate in outer side of apex, antennomeres 3-5 with sharp apex in inner side (without distinct spines). Antennomeres punctured by dense small-sized punctation, antennomeres 1-4 with longer pale pubescence, antennomeres

5-11 with dense short pale pubescence. Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.61 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.88 : 0.80 : 0.75 : 0.66 : 0.63 : 0.56 : 0.66.

Pronotum black, only slightly elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 16. Pronotum 1.3 times longer than wide at base and 1.08 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base slightly undulate. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation (punctures with microgranulation), covered by sparse gray pubescence (pubescence denser in basal angles) except four spots with short black pubescence, placed transversally in a row in middle of pronotum (as in Fig. 16), basal half of pronotum with long pale erect setation.

Scutellum black, wide, semielliptical, punctured, covered by sparse recumbent gray pubescence.

Elytra 8.72 mm long and 3.33 mm wide (2.61 times longer than wide); black, relatively wide, narrowing apically, with dense small-sized punctation, each elytron with elevation in basal part below scutellum. Elytra covered by recumbent gray and blackish pubescence (as in Fig. 16). Elytral apex excised, each elytron shortest in sutural angle, sutural angle shortly rounded, lateral angle sharp. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, with distinct punctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence and yellowish setation in apical margin. Apex distinctly arcuate, apical margin with distinct triangular cut out in middle.

Legs narrow, brown, punctured by dense shallow punctation, partly covered by gray pubescence (in profemora denser than in meso- and metafemora) and long yellowish setation (denser in tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora club-shaped. Tarsi brown, with dense punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.58 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, almost completely covered by dense white recumbent pubescence and dense long erect colorless setation (pubescence in ventrite 5 sparser than in ventrites 1-4). Elytral epipleura brown in apical three quarters (basal quarter blackish), distinctly undulate, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by relatively sparse, dark ochre pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax praesignis* sp. nov. is relatively a unique species of the genus *Demonax*. The most similar species is *Demonax seoulensis* Mitono & Cho, 1942, described from Keizyo in South Korea.

Demonax praesignis sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. seoulensis* by wider and less elongate elytra, by different shape of spots of pale pubescence on elytra, by pronotum with four spots of black pubescence (two black spots in *D. seoulensis*), by narrower scutellum, and mainly by distinctly shorter antennae, pro-, meso- and metatarsi than in *D. seoulensis*.

Etymology. From Latin *praesignis* (it means "distinguished").

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

Demonax subspaceus sp. nov.

(Fig. 17)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lao Cai, Hoang Lien NP, Ban Khoang, 22°22.780'N, 103°47.640'E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'N-VIETNAM, Lao Cai Prov., Hoang' / 'Lien NP, Ban Khoang,' / 'N22°22.780' E 103°47.640', 2064m' / '15.v. 2015, leg. A. Skale', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax subspaceus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 17. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.32 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.63 mm), 4.3 times longer than wide.

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

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by short indistinct yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae long (reaching nine tenths elytral length), narrow, filiform. Antennomeres 1-5 blackish brown, antennomeres 6-11 brown. Antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp apex in inner side (without spines), antennomeres 6-10 serrate in outer side of apex. Antennae punctured by shallow indistinct punctation, covered by olive green pubescence (pubescence longer in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 7-11 with dense, very short pubescence. Antennomeres 1-7 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3, 5, 6 and 7 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.54 : 0.24 : 1.00 : 0.78 : 1.00 : 1.01 : 0.98 : 0.85 : 0.77 : 0.66 : 0.66.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 17. Pronotum 1.54 times longer than wide at base and 1.27 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base indistinctly undulate. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with irregular granulate small-sized punctation, completely covered by recumbent yellow pubescence (pubescence sparser than in head and denser in basal margins), basal quarter with long erect colorless setation.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, completely covered by dense recumbent pale yellow pubescence.

Elytra 7.62 mm long and 2.63 mm wide (2.89 times longer than wide); black, narrow, indistinctly narrowing apically, with small-sized punctation (interspaces between punctures very large). Elytra covered by relatively dense and long recumbent yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 17). Elytral apex distinctly undulate, sutural and lateral angle with short thick spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish, with dense distinct punctation, covered by yellow pubescence and yellowish setation in apical margin, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by yellowish pubescence (meso- and metafemora partly without pubescence in inner side) and long yellowish setation (sparser in femora, denser in tibiae). Tarsi very long and narrow, blackish brown (claws paler - brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, meso- and metatarsi covered by pale yellowish pubescence and sparse longer yellowish setae, protarsi covered by dense long



Fig. 16. *Demonax praesignis* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 17. *Demonax subspiceus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

yellowish setation. Tibiae widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.34 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black (abdominal ventrites paler), punctured by dense punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense recumbent yellowish pubescence except basal part, metepisternum and abdominal ventrites covered by dense yellowish recumbent pubescence, metasternum covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence (sparser than in mesepisternum and metepisternum). Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, distinctly undulate, punctured, covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence (same colour as in elytral surface).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax albinotus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 30), *Demonax senescens* Holzschuh, 2016 and *Demonax torulosus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 39), all described from Laos, and *Demonax montivagus* sp. nov. (Fig. 14).

Demonax subspiceus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. albinotus* by more yellowish pubescence, by head covered by yellow pubescence (whitish in *D. albinotus*), by shorter antennae (antennae reaching elytral apex in female of *D. albinotus*), and by antennomeres 6-10 significantly more serrate in outer side of apex than in *D. albinotus*.

Demonax subspiceus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. senescens* mainly by antennomeres 3-4 with sharp apex in inner side without spines (antennomeres 3-4 with distinct long spines in *D. senescens*), and by distinctly narrower, more elongate pronotum.

Demonax subspiceus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. torulosus* mainly by more yellowish pubescence, by unicolored elytra (elytra with vague dark preapical spots in *D. torulosus*), by longer antennae than in female of *D. torulosus*, and by antennomeres 6-10 significantly more serrate in outer side of apex.

Demonax subspiceus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. montivagus* mainly by paler, more yellowish pubescence, by different shape of pronotum (narrower and more elongate than in *D. montivagus*), by distinctly longer meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae, and by distinctly longer metatarsi.

Etymology. From Latin *subspiceus* (it means "yellowish").

Distribution. Vietnam (Lao Cai).

***Demonax temperatus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 18)

Type locality. India, Meghalaya, Khasi Hills reg., Shillong peak, 25°32.8'N, 91°52.5'E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'NE India, Meghalaya state' / 'Khasi Hills reg., SHILLONG peak' / '4-5.vi.1996 alt. 1850±50m' / 'GPS N25°32.8', E91°52.5' (WGS 84)' / 'E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg.'; (CLD).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax temperatus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 18. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.77 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.65 mm), 4.44 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown in anterior margin), narrow, widest through the eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with irregular punctation in posterior part and small-sized dense punctation in frons and anterior part, between eyes with indistinct very narrow longitudinal furrow. Antennal insertions with distinct elevations in inner side. Head covered by relatively dense yellowish recumbent pubescence, in anterior margin with a few pale setae. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres semi-matt, only slightly widened apically, covered by sparse yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere long, apex rounded.

Antennae long (reaching seven ninths elytral length), narrow, filiform. Antennomeres 1-6 dark, blackish brown, antennomeres 7-11 brown. Antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3-5 with sharp apex on inner side (without distinct spines), antennomeres 5-11 serrate in outer side of apex. Antennae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by olive green pubescence

(pubescence longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 7-11 with very short dense pubescence. Antennomeres 1-7 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.54 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.91 : 0.92 : 0.93 : 0.81 : 0.76 : 0.67 : 0.76.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 18. Pronotum 1.61 times longer than wide at base and 1.28 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly excised. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation, completely covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish pubescence (pubescence sparser than in head), pubescence denser in basal margin. Basal quarter with long erect colorless setation.

Scutellum black, triangular with rounded apex, completely covered by dense recumbent yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.85 mm long and 2.65 mm wide (2.96 times longer than wide); black, narrow, almost parallel (shortly narrowing apically), with dense small-sized punctation (punctation sparser in basal part). Elytra covered by relatively dense yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 18). Elytral apex undulate, lateral angle with thick sharp spine. Apical margin with long pale yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish brown, with dense punctation, semi-gloss, covered by yellowish setation, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense shallow punctation, partly covered by pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation (denser in tibiae). Tarsi long and very narrow, dark brown (claws paler - brown), punctured by dense punctation, covered by pale pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.18 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical two thirds, metepisternum completely covered by very dense whitish pubescence, metasternum and abdominal ventrites covered by long recumbent whitish pubescence (pubescence sparser than in mesepisternum). Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, matte, undulate, with very sparse small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (same colour as in elytral surface).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax albinotus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 30) and *Demonax torulosus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 39), both described from Laos, *Demonax montivagus* sp. nov. (Fig. 14) from China (Yunnan), and *Demonax subspiceus* sp. nov. (Fig. 17) from Vietnam (Lao Cai).

Demonax temperatus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. albinotus* by wider scutellum, by different shape of pronotum, and mainly by distinctly shorter antennae (antennae reaching elytral apex in female of *D. albinotus*).

Demonax temperatus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. torulosus* by unicolored elytra (elytra with vague dark preapical spots in *D. torulosus*), by more elongate pronotum and elytra than in female of *D. torulosus*, and mainly by pronotal disc without elevation (pronotal disc with distinct elevation in middle of basal third in *D. torulosus*).

Demonax temperatus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. montivagus* mainly by

different shape of pronotum (narrower and more elongate than in *D. montivagus*), and by distinctly longer metatarsi.

Demonax temperatus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. subspiceus* mainly by different colour of pubescence (less yellowish than in *D. subspiceus*), by different shape of scutellum (scutellum distinctly wider in base than in *D. subspiceus*), and by shorter antennae with less serrate antennomeres 6-10.

Etymology. From Latin *temperatus* (it means "temperate").

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).

***Demonax vescus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 19)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum prov., Ngoc Linh Mt., 1900 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam, Kon Tum prov.' / 'Ngoc Linh Mt.' / '1900m, 06/2019', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax vescus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 19a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.22 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.02 mm), 5.05 times longer than wide.

Head black (dark brown near anterior margin), narrow, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with irregular granulate punctation in posterior part and dense small-sized punctation in frons and anterior part. Head with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Head covered by recumbent pale yellowish pubescence, in anterior margin with long erect pale setae. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, semi-matt, with yellowish setation. Mandibles brown with small black tip, semi-gloss, with yellowish pubescence and long pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres short, semi-matt, with short indistinct yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae long (exceeding elytral apex), narrow, filiform, blackish brown. Antennomeres widened apically, antennomeres 3-4 with very short sharp spine in inner side of apex, antennomere 5 with sharp apex on inner side (without distinct spine), antennomere 11 slightly curved with slightly wider point in three quarters length from base to apex. Antennae with shallow dense small-sized punctation, covered by dense gray pubescence (pubescence longer in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 1-6 with long pale setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.50 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.95 : 0.93 : 0.95 : 0.85 : 0.77 : 0.72 : 0.78.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 19a. Pronotum 1.72 times longer than wide at base and 1.28 times longer than wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with granulate punctation, punctures with microgranulation inside. Pronotal disc with distinct elongate elevation in middle of basal half. Pronotum partly covered by recumbent pale yellowish pubescence, pubescence denser in basal margin and in lateral margins from ventral side (invisible from dorsal view). Basal quarter with colorless erect setation.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, covered by recumbent pale yellowish



18



19a



19b

Fig. 18. *Demonax temperatus* sp. nov.: female holotype.
 Fig. 19. *Demonax vescus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype;
 b- male genitalia.

pubescence (pubescence denser in margins except base).

Elytra 6.85 mm long and 2.02 mm wide (3.39 times longer than wide); black with pale yellowish brown apex, slightly narrowing apically, long and narrow, with small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by short pale yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 19a). Elytral apex distinctly undulate, sutural angle with very short indistinct spine, lateral angle with distinct short sharp spine. Apical margin with very long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale yellowish brown, with dense punctation, covered by sparse yellowish setation, apex rounded.

Legs very long and very narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by relatively dense pale gray pubescence and long yellowish setation (setation denser in profemora and tibiae). Tarsi very long and narrow, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Tibiae widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsi extremely long, metatarsomere 1 2.63 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black (abdominal ventrites and coxae blackish brown), punctured by distinct dense punctation. Mesepisternum covered by relatively sparse whitish recumbent pubescence in apical half (apex narrowly with dense whitish pubescence), metepisternum completely covered by very dense whitish pubescence, metasternum and abdominal ventrites covered by long whitish pubescence (pubescence distinctly denser in ventrites). Elytral epipleura very narrow, black, matte, with sparse small-sized punctation, covered by short shiny colorless pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 19b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax albinotus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 30) and *Demonax torulosus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 39), both described from Laos.

Demonax vescus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. albinotus* and *D. torulosus* by more elongate body, length to width ratio of elytra distinctly higher (3.39) than in *D. albinotus* (3.05) or *D. torulosus* (2.9), by significantly longer meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae, and by longer metatarsomere 1 in relation to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (ratio 2.63), while ratio 2.1 in *D. albinotus* or ratio 2.24 in *D. torulosus*.

Etymology. From Latin *vescus* (it means "slim").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

Genus *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863

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

Perissus lubosi sp. nov.

(Fig. 20)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Hunli vicinity, 28°19'32"N, 95°57'31"E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR.' / 'HUNLI vicinity, 1300±100m,' / '28°19'32"N 95°57'31"E,' / 'L. Dembický leg., 26.v.-1.vi.2012' (CLD); Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Perissus lubosi sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 20. Body from pale ochre yellow to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.54 mm (female paratype 9.87 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.77 mm), 3.8 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, interspace between antennal insertions wide. Head punctured by relatively coarse irregular punctation (punctures in posterior part larger), antennal insertions with short sharp longitudinal keel in inner side. Head covered by sparse recumbent long yellowish pubescence, anterior and lateral margins with yellowish setae. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, semi-matt with irregular small-sized punctation, with yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, palpomeres short (except ultimate palpomere), semi-matt, covered by yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly widened apically with rounded apex, with large semielliptical longitudinal hollow in middle.

Antennae short (reaching two sevenths elytral length), filiform, antennomeres 7-11 distinctly wider than rest of antennomeres. Antennomeres 1-6 dark brown, antennomeres 7-11 brown. Antennae punctured by dense shallow small-sized punctation, covered by dense yellowish pubescence (pubescence longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres widened apically, without spines. Antennal scape and antennomere 3 longest, antennomere 2 shortest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.06 : 0.51 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.96 : 0.72 : 0.74 : 0.65 : 0.70 : 0.57 : 0.93.

Pronotum black, as long as wide, robust, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 20. Pronotum 1.27 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation, punctures with microgranulation. Pronotum covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence of different density, pubescence denser in lateral margins and basal angles (as in Fig. 20) and erect pale setation in whole surface.

Scutellum black, wide, semielliptical, almost completely covered by yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.1 mm long and 2.77 mm wide (2.56 times longer than wide); parallel, from pale ochre yellow to black, punctured by dense punctation, covered by long yellowish and shiny black pubescence (as in Fig. 20). Elytral surface in basal quarter with a few long erect colorless setae. Apical margin distinctly rounded, sutural and lateral angle sharp with indistinct spine. Elytral apex with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale brown, distinctly punctured, covered by long pale yellowish pubescence and pale setation in edges, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to dark brown (femora darker), with shallow punctation, partly covered by yellowish pubescence and long pale yellowish setation (longer and denser in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae distinctly widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Pro- and mesotarsi short, metatarsi very long. Tarsi pale brown, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.62 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black (abdominal ventrites blackish brown), punctured by dense irregular punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence in apical two thirds, metepisternum covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence except spots in base and apex, metasternum almost completely covered by dense pale yellowish

pubescence. Ventrites 1-2 covered by dense recumbent pale yellowish pubescence in apical three quarters (basal quarters with distinctly sparser yellowish setation), ventrites 3-4 covered by sparser very long yellowish setation, ventrite 5 covered by long pale yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation. Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura from brown to blackish brown in basal part, distinctly undulate, punctured, covered by short shiny pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Perissus copei* Viktora & Tichý, 2017 (Fig. 40), described from China (Xizang) and *Perissus tunicatus* Viktora & Liu, 2018 (Fig. 41), described from China (Yunnan).

Perissus lubosi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *P. copei* mainly by distinctly wider pronotum, by wider scutellum, by wider and more parallel elytra, by different shape of pale spots on elytra, by paler legs, and by distinctly longer metatarsi.

Perissus lubosi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *P. tunicatus* mainly by more elongate body, by distinctly wider pronotum, covered by shorter and denser pubescence, by scutellum distinctly wider and shorter in height, by different shape of pale spots on elytra, and by distinctly longer metatarsomere 1.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), a specialist in Cerambycidae, who collected this species.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

Type species. *Clytus quadricolor* Castelnau & Gory, 1841.

Rhaphuma nupta sp. nov.

(Fig. 21)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong province, Bao Loc.

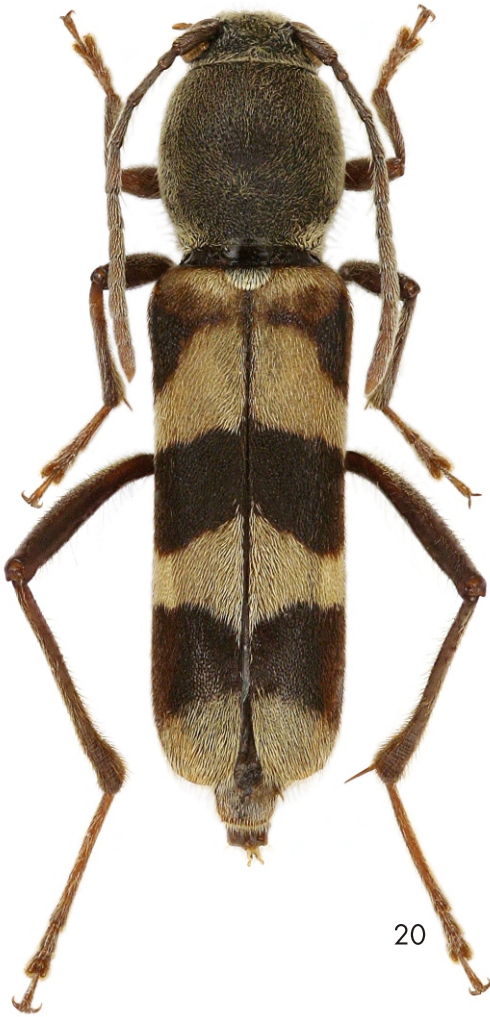
Type material. Holotype (♂): 'VIETNAM' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Bao Loc' / '3/2020', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma nupta sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 21a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.6 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.04 mm), 5.2 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, widest through the eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with distinct irregular punctation in posterior part and small-sized punctation in anterior part. Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow. Each antennal insertion with distinct elevation on inner side. Head covered by dense yellow recumbent pubescence and very long pale setae near eyes. Eyes goldenish brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles brown with blackish base and tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with indistinct punctation and pale setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, largest, axe-shaped with rounded apex and angles.



20



21a

Fig. 20. *Perissus lubosi* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 21. *Raphuma nupta* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.



21b

Antennae long (reaching elytral apex), narrow, filiform. Antennomeres 1-4 pale brown, antennomere 5 pale brown in basal half (apical half distinctly darker - dark brown), antennomeres 6-11 dark brown with narrowly paler base. Antennomeres with shallow indistinct punctation, covered by short pale pubescence (pubescence sparse in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 3-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side, antennomeres 7-10 with setation in apex. Antennomeres widened apically, without spines. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 5, 6, 7 and 11 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.12 : 1.14 : 1.12 : 1.02 : 0.93 : 0.91 : 1.10.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 21a. Pronotum narrowest anteriorly, 1.66 times longer than wide at base and 1.37 times longer than wide at widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with coarse granulate punctation, covered by short black and longer yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 21a), dorsal surface with long erect pale setae.

Scutellum black, semicircular, punctured, covered by yellow recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 7.0 mm long and 2.04 mm wide (3.43 times longer than wide); from pale yellowish brown (in places with yellow pubescence) to blackish brown, narrow, almost parallel (shortly narrowing apically), punctured by very dense small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by recumbent yellow and sparser black pubescence (as in Fig. 21a). Apical margin cut, each elytron shortest in sutural angle. Sutural and lateral angles sharp. Apical margin with very long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown (paler in apical part), with distinct punctation, covered by sparse yellow pubescence and setation in margins, apex rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, pale yellowish brown (top of pro- and mesofemora narrowly dark brown, metafemora except basal part blackish brown, metatibiae dark brown in basal third), punctured by dense shallow punctation, partly covered by sparse yellow pubescence and long yellowish setation (denser in tibiae). Tarsi long and narrow, pale brown, punctured by dense punctation, covered by dense ochre setation. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.82 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, with distinct dense punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense pale yellow pubescence except stripe in base, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense pale yellow pubescence, abdominal ventrites covered by dense recumbent pale yellow pubescence except triangular spots in base with pale setation only. Ventral side with long pale erect setation. Elytral epipleura brown (black in basal fifth), with dense small-sized punctation, covered by dark shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 21b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma falx* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 42). *Rhaphuma nupta* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *R. falx* by different dark spots on pronotum mainly in basal half (large dark spots in basal angles of pronotum in *R. nupta*, while *R. falx* has basal angles of pronotum covered by yellow pubescence), and by slightly different shape of dark stripes on elytra (longer longitudinal stripes reaching closer to the apical edge of elytra in *R. nupta*). The most significant differences between *R. nupta* sp. and *R. falx* are in shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 21b and 42b).

Etymology. From Latin *nupta* (it means "bride").

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

Type species. *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860.

Xylotrechus dembai sp. nov.

(Fig. 22)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Dirang vicinity, 27°21'N, 92°13'E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR.' / 'DIRANG vicinity, 1800±100m,' / '27°21'N 92°13'E,' / 'L. Dembický leg., 8.-22.v.2006' (CLD); Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Xylotrechus dembai* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 22. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.23 mm (female paratype 8.06 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.38 mm), 3.44 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown in anterior margin), short, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, interspace between antennal insertions wide. Head punctured by coarse irregular punctation (punctures in posterior part distinctly larger), frons between eyes with distinct irregular longitudinal carina. Head covered by sparse yellow pubescence, margins with long erect yellowish setae. Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus pale ochre yellow, shiny. Labrum pale ochre yellow, with small-sized punctation, shiny, margins with yellowish setation. Mandibles brown with darker base and black small tip, shiny, margins with distinct punctation and long yellowish setation.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, palpomeres short, with pale yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae short (reaching two sevenths elytral length), filiform, antennomeres 1-4 relatively narrow, antennomeres 5-11 wide. Antennomeres distinctly widened apically, without spines, antennomeres rounded on inner side of apex. Antennae yellowish brown, punctured by shallow punctation, antennomeres 1-4 covered by longer sparse yellowish pubescence, antennomeres 5-11 covered by dense very short pale pubescence. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.20 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 0.92 : 1.18 : 1.02 : 1.09 : 0.95 : 0.97 : 0.86 : 1.17.

Pronotum black, almost as long as wide, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 22. Pronotum 1.32 times longer than wide at base and 1.06 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with coarse granulate punctation, partly covered by recumbent yellow pubescence, partly by shorter sparse black pubescence (two large black spots in pronotal disc and spot in each basal angle, invisible in dorsal view). Pronotum with relatively dense erect long yellowish setation in the whole surface.

Scutellum black, semicircular, completely covered by dense yellow pubescence.

Elytra 5.51 mm long and 2.38 mm wide (2.31 times longer than wide); wide, parallel, punctured by dense punctation, from pale yellowish brown (in places with yellow pubescence) to

dark brown, covered by recumbent long yellow pubescence and shiny black pubescence (as in Fig. 22). Elytral surface with long erect yellowish setation in basal half. Elytral apex rounded, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown (paler in apical third), distinctly punctured, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation in edges, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, ochre yellow with slightly darker femora, with shallow punctation, partly covered by very sparse yellowish pubescence (mainly in profemora) and long yellowish setation (denser in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi narrow, metatarsi very long. Tarsi with dense punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.05 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by distinct dense punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense recumbent yellowish pubescence in apical three quarters, metepisternum covered by dense recumbent yellowish pubescence except spots without pubescence in base and apex, metasternum covered by dense yellowish pubescence except middle part, abdominal ventrites almost completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence. Ventral side with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura ochre yellow, undulate, with indistinct short sparse setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Xylotrechus goetzi* Heyrovský, 1970, *Xylotrechus subcarinatus* Gardner, 1939 and *Xylotrechus variolaris* Holzschuh, 2009.

Xylotrechus dembai sp. nov. differs from the similar species *X. goetzi* mainly by less elongate body, by pronotum almost as long as wide (pronotum distinctly elongate in *X. goetzi*), by elytra with different shape of dark spots in basal third (wide, more or less dark transverse spots in *X. dembai*, while narrow curved dark stripes towards the elytral base and touching almost suture in *X. goetzi*), and by pronotal disc with two dark spots (three dark spots in *X. goetzi* - two smaller spots in lateral margins and one larger diamond-shape spot in middle of pronotal disc).

Xylotrechus dembai sp. nov. differs from the similar species *X. subcarinatus* mainly by more robust body with less elongate elytra, by elytra with different shape of dark spots in basal third (wide, more or less dark transverse spots in *X. dembai*, while curved dark stripes towards the elytral base in *X. subcarinatus*), and by distinctly longer metatarsi than in *X. subcarinatus*.

Xylotrechus dembai sp. nov. differs from the similar species *X. variolaris* mainly by pronotum almost as long as wide with two dark spots (pronotum elongate with one dark spot in middle of pronotal disc in *X. variolaris*), by legs ochre yellow (blackish brown in *X. variolaris*), and by longer metatarsi than in *X. variolaris*.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic) (familiarily Demba), a specialist in Cerambycidae, who collected this species.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Xylotrechus dicax sp. nov.

(Fig. 23)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong, Bao Loc.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Bao Loc' / 'Lam Dong' / 'VN, 4/2019', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Xylotrechus dicax sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 23. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.94 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.83 mm), 4.33 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point. Head punctured by dense small-sized irregular punctation, between eyes with irregular longitudinal carinae. Interspace between antennal insertions wide. Head covered by sparse yellowish gray pubescence, in anterior part with a few pale setae. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus brown, shiny, with a few yellowish setae. Mandibles brown with blackish apex, with sparse pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown, palpomeres with paler apex, with indistinct yellowish setation in edges. Ultimate palpomere widest, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae relatively short (reaching two fifths elytral length), narrow, filiform. Antennomeres slightly widened apically, antennomeres 8-11 wider than antennomeres 2-7, antennomeres without spines, rounded on inner side of apex. Antennae blackish brown (ultimate antennomeres slightly paler), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by gray pubescence (pubescence longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-5). Antennomeres 2-8 with long yellowish setation (especially in apical part). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.17 : 0.40 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.27 : 1.14 : 0.94 : 0.79 : 0.79 : 0.79 : 0.91.

Pronotum black, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 23. Pronotum 1.35 times longer than wide at base and 1.12 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Pronotum narrowest basally, lateral margins almost straight (indistinctly rounded in anterior and posterior angles), anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulate punctation, covered by sparse yellowish gray pubescence, pubescence denser in basal angles (as in Fig. 23). Pronotum with a few pale erect setae in whole surface.

Scutellum black, semielliptical, almost completely covered by yellowish gray pubescence.

Elytra 5.23 mm long and 1.83 mm wide (2.85 times longer than wide), black, parallel, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish gray and black pubescence (as in Fig. 23). Each elytron with elevation in middle of basal part below scutellum. Each elytron distinctly arcuate in apex, with very short indistinct spine in sutural and lateral angle. Apical margin with long pale setation.

Pygidium brown, distinctly punctured, covered by sparse yellowish gray pubescence and pale yellowish setation in edges, apex arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense punctation, partly covered by long sparse whitish pubescence (denser in profemora) and long yellowish setation (denser in apical part of tibiae). Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi brown, narrow, with dense punctation, covered by whitish pubescence (mainly in metatarsi) and yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 3.09 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to black (abdominal ventrites and coxae brown), mesepisternum with distinct dense punctation, rest with shallow indistinct punctation. Ventral side almost completely covered by dense whitish recumbent pubescence, mesepisternum with white pubescence only in apical two thirds (basal third with pale sparse setation). Ventral side of body

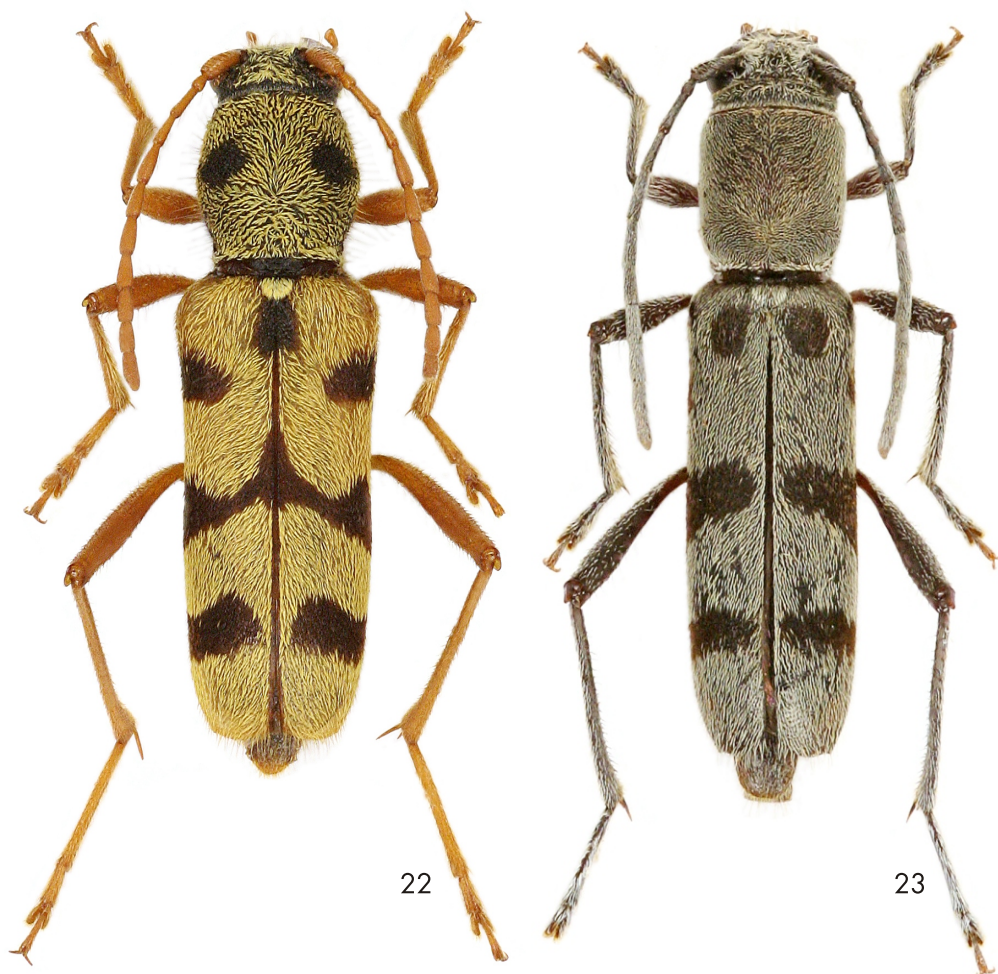


Fig. 22. *Xylotrechus dembai* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 23. *Xylotrechus dicax* sp. nov.: female holotype.

with long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura brown, narrow, covered by very sparse pale pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Xylotrechus clavicornis* Pic, 1927, described from northern Vietnam and *Xylotrechus luteatus* Holzschuh, 2016, described from Laos.

Xylotrechus dicax sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *X. clavicornis* and *X. luteatus* mainly by black elytra (elytra with pale ochre yellow places in *X. clavicornis* and *X. luteatus*), by yellowish gray pubescence (distinctly yellowish pubescence in *X. clavicornis* and *X. luteatus*), and by significantly different shape of dark spots in middle of elytra (wide, more or less dark transverse

spots, which significantly not reaching elytral suture in *X. dicax*, while narrow curved dark stripes towards the elytral base and touching almost suture in *X. clavicornis* and *X. luteatus*). *Xylotrechus dicax* sp. nov. also differs from *X. luteatus* by distinctly more elongate body with longer elytra and by distinctly longer antennae.

Etymology. From Latin *dicax* (it means "humorous").

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

***Xylotrechus gratus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 24)

Type locality. China, Sichuan, Jintang env., Tcho-nin.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'CHINA - SICHUAN' / 'Jintang env. - Tcho nin' / '22. vi. - 26. vi. 2011' / 'lgt. E. Kučera', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Xylotrechus gratus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 24a. Body from brown to black, elongate, relatively narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.28 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.23 mm), 3.8 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown in anterior margin), short, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum, interspace between antennal insertions wide. Head punctured by coarse irregular small-sized punctation (punctures with microgranulation), punctures larger in posterior part. Antennal insertions with distinct longitudinal keel in inner side. Head between eyes with distinct irregular longitudinal carina. Head covered by long sparse yellowish pubescence, anterior part with long pale setation. Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-gloss, palpomeres short, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae short (reaching one fifth elytral length), filiform, antennomeres 1-5 relatively narrow, antennomeres 6-11 wide. Antennomeres widened apically, without spines, rounded on inner side of apex. Antennae dark brown, punctured by distinct dense punctation, antennomeres 1-4 covered by longer sparse pale pubescence, antennomeres 5-11 covered by very short indistinct shiny pubescence. Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 11 narrowed apically in apical third. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 1 and 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.08 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.85 : 0.63 : 0.53 : 0.50 : 0.44 : 0.41 : 0.70.

Pronotum from blackish brown to black, wide, robust, convex, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 24a. Pronotum 1.51 times longer than wide at base and 1.09 times longer than wide at widest point (one third pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins indistinctly arcuate in middle, anterior margin arcuate, base slightly undulate. Pronotum almost as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface irregular with several elevations (largest in basal half of pronotal disc and near basal angles), punctured by dense granulate punctation, disc in middle narrowly longitudinally with larger punctures. Pronotum partly covered by sparse yellowish pubescence, pubescence denser in lateral margins (as in Fig. 24a). Basal part with pale erect setation.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, almost completely covered by recumbent long yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.97 mm long and 3.23 mm wide (2.46 times longer than wide), brown with pale yellowish brown spots in basal part, slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by shiny yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 24a). Each elytron in basal part with elevation below scutellum. Elytral apex rounded, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, punctured by dense punctuation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence (denser in apical half) and pale setation in edges, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to dark brown (darker in femora), punctured by very dense small-sized punctuation, partly covered by sparse pale pubescence mainly in femora (in profemora pubescence denser) and long yellowish setation (denser in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, metatibiae very long. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi pale brown, narrow, metatarsi very long, claws extremely long and narrow. Tarsi with dense small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.58 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from ochre yellow to blackish brown (abdominal ventrites brown with ochre yellow margins), partly punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, almost completely covered by long recumbent grayish pubescence and erect pale setation. Elytral epipleura pale brown, narrow, covered by very short sparse shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 24b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Xylotrechus gratus* sp. nov. is a relatively unique species due to the coloring. The most similar species (based on color) is *Xylotrechus (Xyloclytus) altaicus* (Gebler, 1836).

Xylotrechus gratus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *X. altaicus* mainly by more elongate pronotum (transverse pronotum in *X. altaicus*), by distinctly narrower antennae with significantly longer antennomeres 3-5, by distinctly narrower tarsi, by longer metatarsomere 1, and by elytra with different shape of pale yellowish brown spots in basal part.

Etymology. From Latin *gratus* (it means "gratifying").

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

***Xylotrechus kabosi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 25)

Type locality. Cambodia, Mondulkiri prov., 25 km SE of Sen Monorom, 12°21.23093'N, 107°17.59455'E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'E Cambodia, 25 km SE of' / 'Sen Monorom, 840 m, N 12° / '21.23093', E 107°17.59455' / '7. - 13. and 19. - 21. v.' / '2019, leg. P. Kabátek', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♂): 'Dambri, Bao Lam' / 'Lam Dong, Vietnam' / 'x. 2016', (CPK).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Xylotrechus kabosi* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 25a. Body from blackish brown to black,



Fig. 24. *Xylotrechus gratus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 25. *Xylotrechus kabosi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

elongate, parallel, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.56 mm (male paratype 8.3 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.98 mm), 4.32 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, with irregular small-sized dense punctation (punctures larger in posterior part), frons with four irregular longitudinal narrow carinae. Interspace between antennal insertions wide. Head covered by sparse, recumbent, relatively long pale pubescence. Eyes goldenish, distinctly transversally emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellowish, shiny, with a few yellowish setae. Mandibles blackish, shiny, with whitish pubescence and pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre, palpomeres with darker basal third (brown), palpomeres short, covered by relatively long yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly widened apically, with large semielliptical hollow in middle.

Antennae relatively short (reaching one quarter elytral length), filiform, narrow. Antennomeres indistinctly widened apically, without spines, rounded on inner side of apex. Antennomeres 1-7 blackish brown, antennomere 8 brown, antennomeres 9-11 pale ochre yellow. Antennae punctured by dense small-sized shallow punctation, covered by whitish pubescence (antennomeres 1-5 with longer pubescence than in rest antennomeres). Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 1 narrowest, antennomere 10 shortest, antennomeres 1 and 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.07 : 0.54 : 1.00 : 0.85 : 1.05 : 0.75 : 0.65 : 0.62 : 0.75 : 0.45 : 0.77.

Pronotum black, elongate, robust, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 25a. Pronotum 1.53 times longer than wide at base and 1.16 times longer than wide at widest point (before middle from base to apex). Lateral margins indistinctly arcuate in middle, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum only indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface irregular with several indistinct elevations, punctured by distinct granulate punctation, almost completely covered by relatively sparse pale gray pubescence of different density, pronotal disc with two small darker vague spots (as in Fig. 25a). Basal half with a few pale erect setae.

Scutellum black, wide, semielliptical, almost completely covered by whitish pubescence.

Elytra 5.6 mm long and 1.98 mm wide (2.82 times longer than wide); black with dark brown apex, parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation (punctation sparser in basal half). Elytra covered by recumbent long pale gray and black pubescence (as in Fig. 25a). Each elytron with rounded apical margin, sutural and lateral angle sharp without spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown (paler in apical part), punctured by dense punctation, covered by sparse grayish pubescence and pale setation in edges, apical margin almost straight, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, with distinct punctation, partly covered by very long whitish pubescence and long yellowish setation (setation denser in apical part of tibiae). Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi narrow, brown, with dense punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.43 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from ochre yellow to black (abdominal ventrites pale), punctured by dense punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense white recumbent pubescence in apical two thirds, basal third only with a few pale erect setae. Metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense white recumbent pubescence. Abdominal ventrites covered by dense white pubescence, ventrites 3-4 narrowly without white pubescence in apical margin. Ventral side with

long erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, very narrow, with sparse long whitish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 25b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Xylotrechus asteius* Holzschuh, 2009 (Fig. 43).

Xylotrechus kabosi sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *X. asteius* mainly by elytra completely black (elytra with pale ochre yellow places in *X. asteius* (as in Fig. 43)), by wider pronotum, by pronotal disc with two small darker vague spots (pronotum without spots in *X. asteius*), by distinctly narrower antennae, by antennomeres 9-11 pale ochre yellow (antennomeres 9-11 brown in *X. asteius*), by wider scutellum, and by distinctly shorter metatarsi.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Petr Kabátek (Praha, Czech Republic) (familiarily Kabos), a specialist in Cerambycidae, who collected this species.

Distribution. Cambodia (Mondulkiri), Vietnam (Lam Dong).

***Xylotrechus petrae* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 26)

Type locality. China, Sichuan, Nanping - Jiuzhaigou.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'CHINA-SECHUAN' / 'Nanping-Jiuzhaigou' / '7.-12. vi. 2009' / 'lgt. E. Kučera', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Xylotrechus petrae sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2020'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 26a. Body from pale ochre yellow to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.8 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (2.6 mm), 3.38 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum. Head punctured by coarse reticulate punctation in posterior part, anterior part with coarse punctation (punctures distinctly smaller), between eyes with narrow longitudinal carina, each antennal insertion with distinct sharp longitudinal keel. Interspace between antennal insertions wide. Head covered by very sparse pale yellowish pubescence (pubescence denser between eyes and in anterior margin). Anterior part with a few pale setae. Eyes golden, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with a few yellowish setae. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with long pale pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-matt, with short yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae very short (reaching one quarter elytral length), antennomeres wide, slightly widened apically, rounded in inner side of apex. Antennae dark brown, punctured by distinct dense punctation, antennomeres 1-5 covered by sparser longer yellowish pubescence, antennomeres 6-11 covered by very short indistinct pale pubescence, antennomeres with a few longer yellowish setae (especially in apical part). Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.56 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 1.07 : 1.00 : 1.07 : 0.92 : 0.97 : 0.84 : 1.27.

Pronotum black, transverse, robust, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 26a. Pronotum 1.27 times longer than wide at base and 1.02 times wider than long at widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum only indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (pronotum almost as wide as elytra at humeri). Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation, pronotal disc near base with reticulation, punctures with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by spots of dense whitish pubescence and indistinct dark goldenish pubescence in dark places (as in Fig. 26a). Dorsal surface with pale setation (setation densest in basal angles).

Scutellum black, wide, semielliptical, punctured, covered by recumbent whitish pubescence except basal quarter.

Elytra 5.94 mm long and 2.6 mm wide (2.28 times longer than wide), wide, parallel (shortly narrowing apically), from pale yellowish brown to black, with dense distinct punctation (punctures relatively large), covered by pale yellowish and shiny dark pubescence (as in Fig. 26a). Elytral apex arcuate, lateral angle rounded, sutural angle sharp with very small indistinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium visible, blackish brown with brown apical part, punctured by dense shallow punctation, covered by recumbent pale yellowish pubescence and pale setae in edges, apex distinctly arcuate.

Legs relatively long, from brown to blackish brown (femora distinctly paler in basal half, darkest in apex), punctured by distinct punctation, partly covered by long yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setation (densest in apical part of tibiae). Femora markedly flat, tibiae widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi brown, narrow, claws extremely long and narrow. Tarsi with dense punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.67 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body as in Fig. 26b, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense distinct (partly coarse) punctation, partly covered by very dense long white pubescence and dense pale setation (as in Fig. 26b). Elytral epipleura black, narrow, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse indistinct shiny pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Xylotrechus dominulus* (White, 1855) (Fig. 44) and *Xylotrechus grayii* (White, 1855) (Fig. 45), both described from northern China.

Xylotrechus petrae sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *X. dominulus* mainly by parallel elytra (elytra more narrowing apically in *X. dominulus*), by distinctly different colour of elytra with different shape of stripes of pale pubescence, by wider and less elongate pronotum with spots of dense whitish pubescence (different yellow spots on pronotum in *X. dominulus*), by distinctly wider head, and by significantly longer claws.

Xylotrechus petrae sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *X. grayii* mainly by parallel and less elongate elytra (elytra distinctly narrowing apically in *X. dominulus*), by distinctly different colour of elytra with different shape of stripes of pale pubescence, by wider pronotum with different spots of dense whitish pubescence, by different shape of pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins, by distinctly wider head, by significantly longer claws, and by distinctly different shape and colour of ventrites (as in Figs. 26b and 45b).

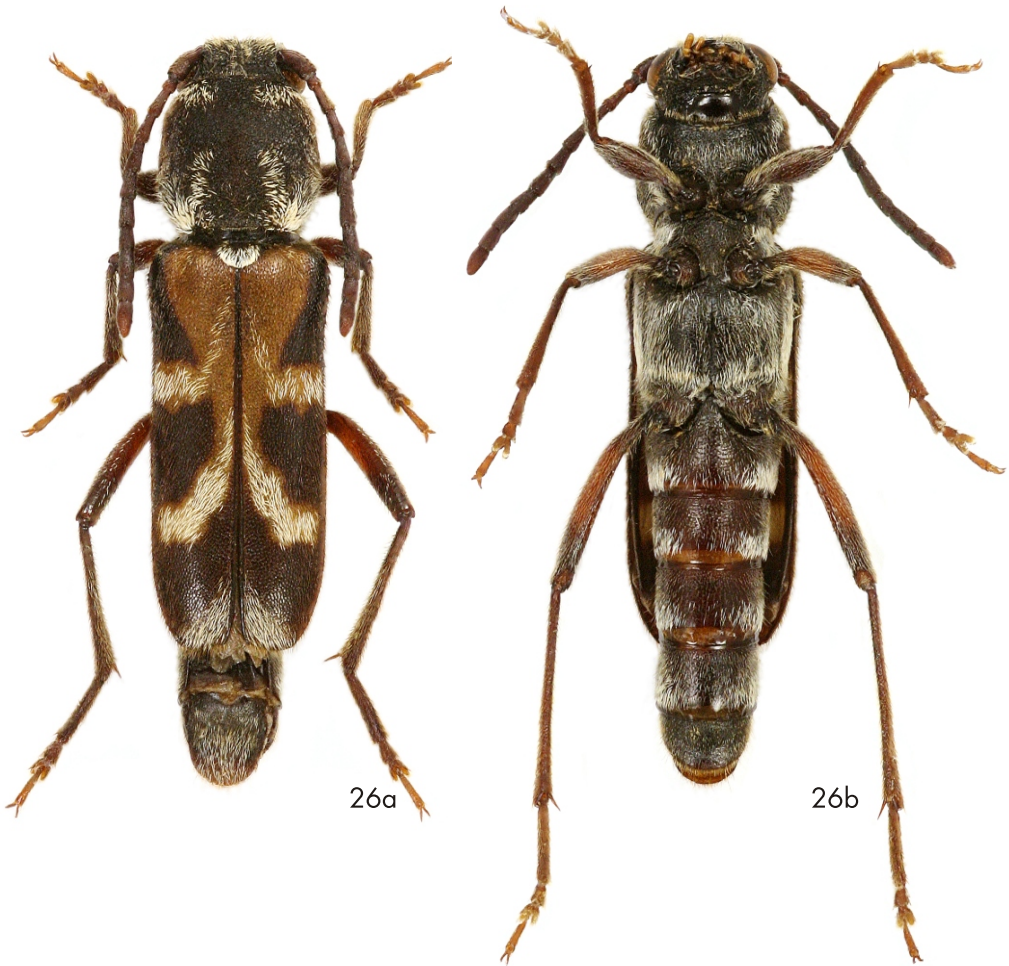


Fig. 26. *Xylotrechus petrae* sp. nov.: a- female holotype (dorsal view); b- female holotype (ventral view).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my daughter Petra.

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. My sincere thanks are due to Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), Petr Kabátek (Praha, Czech Republic), André Skale (Gera, Germany) and Andreas Weigel (Wernburg, Germany) for providing me with material from their collections, Tomáš Tichý (Opava, Czech Republic) for providing me with photo of type specimen of *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus*, and Richard Sehnal (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, FAPPZ, Praha, Czech Republic) for help with taking pictures of genitalia. Special thanks go to Vladimír Novák (Praha, Czech Republic) for indispensable help with the compilation of the manuscript and critical comments on the manuscript of the present paper.



28a



29

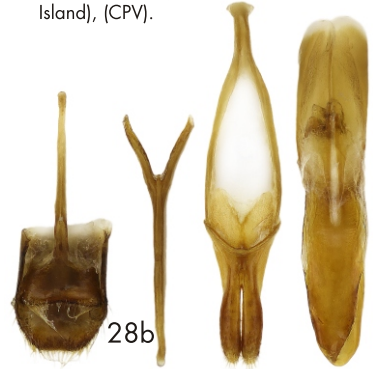
Fig. 27. *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922: type specimen from Malaysia (Sabah, Banguay Island), (NRSS).

Fig. 28. *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922: a- male from Indonesia (Kalimantan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 29. *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922: female from Indonesia (Kalimantan), (CPV).

Fig. 30. *Demonax albinotus* Holzschuh, 2016: male paratype from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV).

Fig. 31. *Demonax apicalis* Pascoe, 1869: male from Indonesia (Aru Islands, Wokam Island), (CPV).



28b



27



30



31

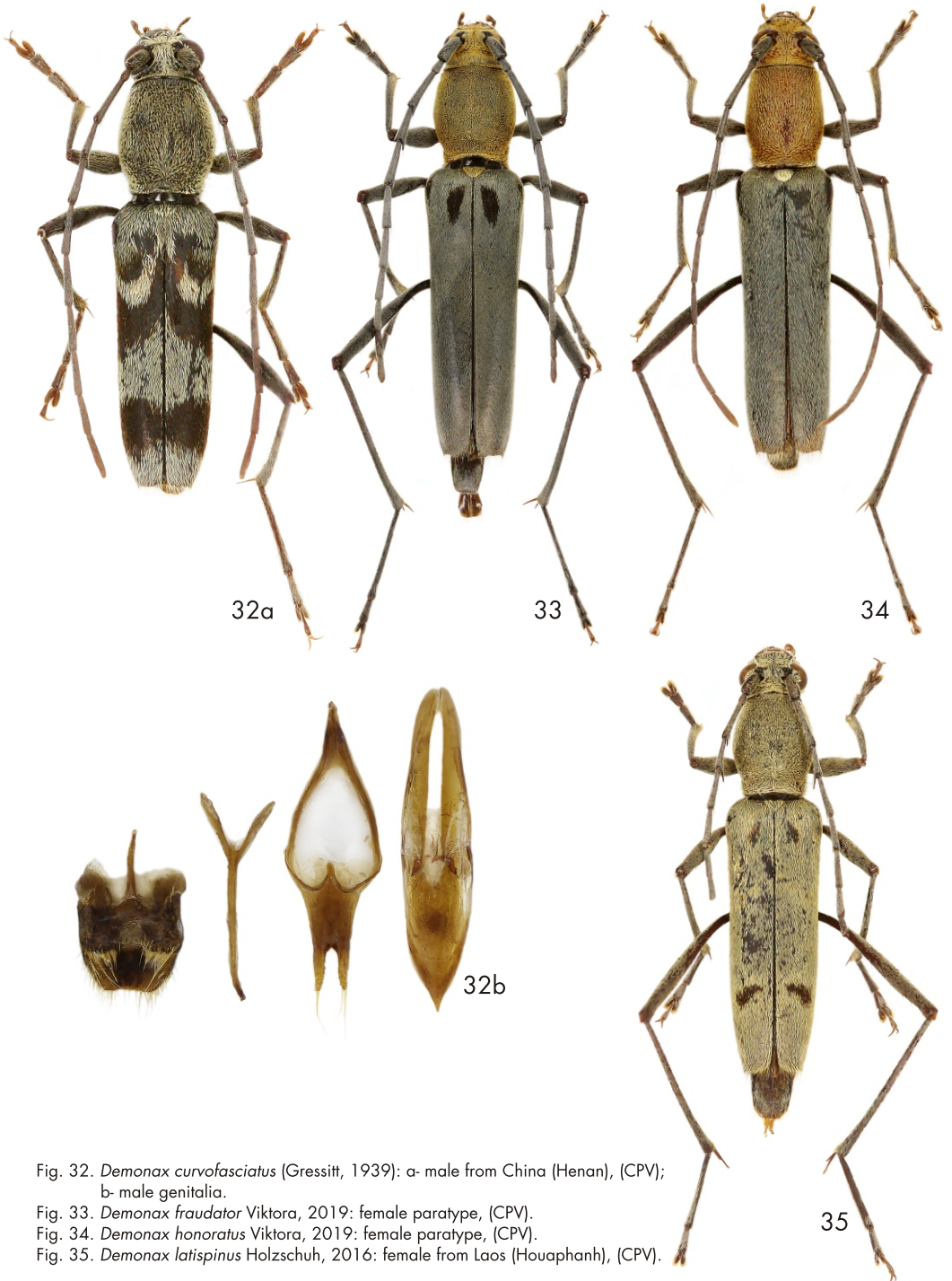


Fig. 32. *Demonax curvofasciatus* (Gressitt, 1939): a- male from China (Henan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 33. *Demonax fraudator* Viktora, 2019: female paratype, (CPV).

Fig. 34. *Demonax honoratus* Viktora, 2019: female paratype, (CPV).

Fig. 35. *Demonax latispinus* Holzschuh, 2016: female from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV).

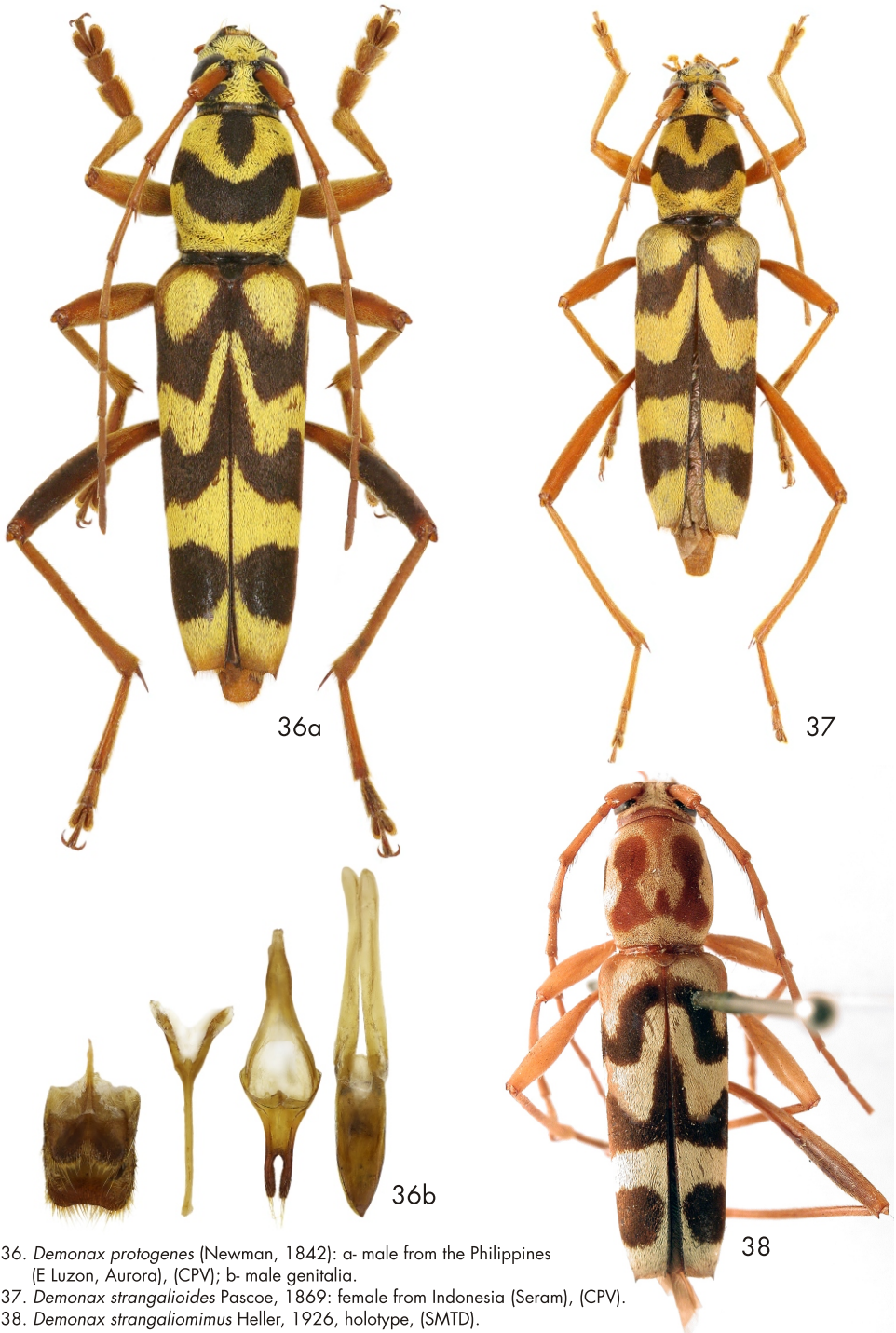


Fig. 36. *Demonax protogenes* (Newman, 1842): a- male from the Philippines (E Luzon, Aurora), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 37. *Demonax strangalioides* Pascoe, 1869: female from Indonesia (Seram), (CPV).

Fig. 38. *Demonax strangaliomimus* Heller, 1926, holotype, (SMTD).

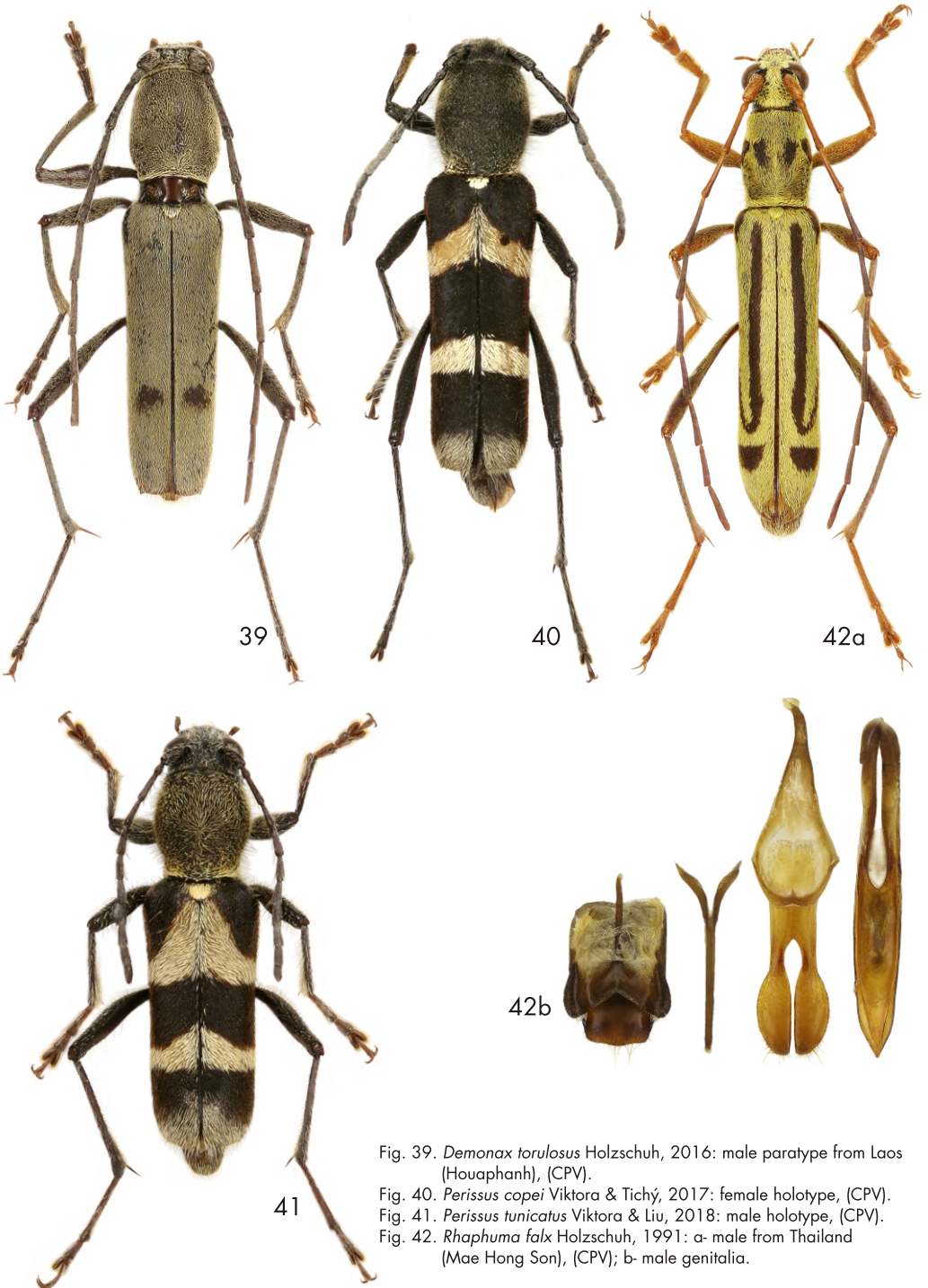


Fig. 39. *Demonax torulosus* Holzschuh, 2016: male paratype from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV).

Fig. 40. *Perissus copei* Viktora & Tichý, 2017: female holotype, (CPV).

Fig. 41. *Perissus tunicatus* Viktora & Liu, 2018: male holotype, (CPV).

Fig. 42. *Rhaphuma falx* Holzschuh, 1991: a- male from Thailand (Mae Hong Son), (CPV); b- male genitalia.



43



44



45a



45b

Fig. 43. *Xylotrechus asteius*
Holzschuh, 2009:
male holotype, (CCH).

Fig. 44. *Xylotrechus dominulus*
(White, 1855): female from
China (Beijing), (CPV).

Fig. 45. *Xylotrechus grayii*
(White, 1855): female from
China, (CPV): a- dorsal
view; b- ventral view.

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