

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

Petr VIKTORA

Třebišovská 605, CZ-28401 Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
e-mail: viktora_print@centrum.cz

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Abstract. The following new species are described: *Cyrtoclytus vespoides* sp. nov., *Demonax augustus* sp. nov., *Ischnodora nympha* sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma privigna* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum), *Demonax andreskalei* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Luzon Island), *Demonax benignus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Kalimantan), *Demonax callidus* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Palawan Island), *Chlorophorus emili* sp. nov., *Demonax dilectus* sp. nov. and *Perissus plachetkai* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Chlorophorus karausi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lai Chau) and China (Hainan Island), *Demonax maestus* sp. nov. from China (Hainan Island), *Demonax ruggieroi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Da Nang, Nghe An, Quang Nam), *Demonax speculator* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), *Demonax temptator* sp. nov. from India (Kerala), *Demonax dirangensis* sp. nov. and *Perissus dembickyi* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Petraphuma cerevisia* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Nghe An), and *Rhaphuma andrei* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc). 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 more than 1500 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*, *Cyrtoclytus*, *Demonax*, *Ischnodora*, *Perissus*, *Petraphuma* and *Rhaphuma* from materials which were recently collected in China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines and Vietnam. Descriptions of the following nineteen new Clytini species are given: *Cyrtoclytus vespoides* sp. nov., *Demonax augustus* sp. nov., *Ischnodora nympha* sp. nov. and *Rhaphuma privigna* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum), *Demonax andreskalei* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Luzon Island), *Demonax benignus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Kalimantan), *Demonax callidus* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Palawan Island), *Chlorophorus emili* sp. nov., *Demonax dilectus* sp. nov. and *Perissus plachetkai* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Chlorophorus karausi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lai Chau) and China (Hainan Island), *Demonax maestus* sp. nov. from China (Hainan Island), *Demonax ruggieroi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Da Nang, Nghe An, Quang Nam), *Demonax speculator* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), *Demonax temptator* sp. nov. from India (Kerala), *Demonax dirangensis* sp. nov. and *Perissus dembickyi* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Petraphuma cerevisia* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Nghe An), and *Rhaphuma andrei* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners (*Chlorophorus hauseri* Pic, 1931, *Chlorophorus semiformosus* (Pic, 1908), *Chlorophorus ursus* Viktora, 2020, *Chlorophorus vulpinus* Holzschuh, 1992, *Cyrtoclytus ohbayashii* Niisato & Chou, 2009, *Cyrtoclytus tazoei* Niisato, 1987, *Demonax contaminatus* Holzschuh, 2003, *Demonax cottidianus* Holzschuh, 2018, *Demonax dignus* Gahan, 1894, *Demonax fochi* Pic, 1918,

Demonax gunjii Holzschuh, 1983, *Demonax leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831), *Demonax luteoposticalis* Pic, 1927, *Demonax nothus* Holzschuh, 1991, *Demonax olivaceus* Gressitt, 1951, *Demonax pseudopsilomerus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003, *Demonax quadricollis* Gahan, 1906, *Demonax robustus* Aurivillius, 1928, *Ischnodora rectangula* Holzschuh, 2009, *Perissus intersectus* Holzschuh, 2003, *Perissus octopunctatus* Gouverneur, 2015, *Perissus quercus* Gardner, 1940, *Petraphuma pompa* Viktora & Liu, 2018, *Rhaphuma consobrina* Holzschuh, 2018, *Rhaphuma excisa* Holzschuh, 1992, *Rhaphuma ingrata* Holzschuh, 2018, *Rhaphuma lubricula* Holzschuh, 2003, *Rhaphuma pieli* Gressitt, 1940 and *Rhaphuma pingana* Pic, 1926), which are also illustrated in some 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:

- CFR collection of Francesco Ruggiero, Viterbo, Italy;
- 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.

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 emili sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Daju.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'CHINA - YUNNAN' / 'DAJU' / '3. 7. - 8. 7. 1995' / 'E. KUČERA leg.', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Chlorophorus emili* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 13.58 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.9 mm), 3.48 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, narrow, distinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point, the widest through the eyes. Head punctured by relatively coarse punctation in posterior part, by large-sized punctation between eyes and by small-sized punctation in frons and anterior part. Head with narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions and in the middle of frons (furrow distinctly deeper between antennal insertions). Dorsal surface covered by sparse yellowish grey

pubescence (distinctly longer and denser in anterior part and under the eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions with distinct elevation on inner side. Eyes large, brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with long pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-matt, with short pale indistinct setation, palpomeres short, widened apically. Last palpomere brown with narrowly paler apex, the longest and the largest, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

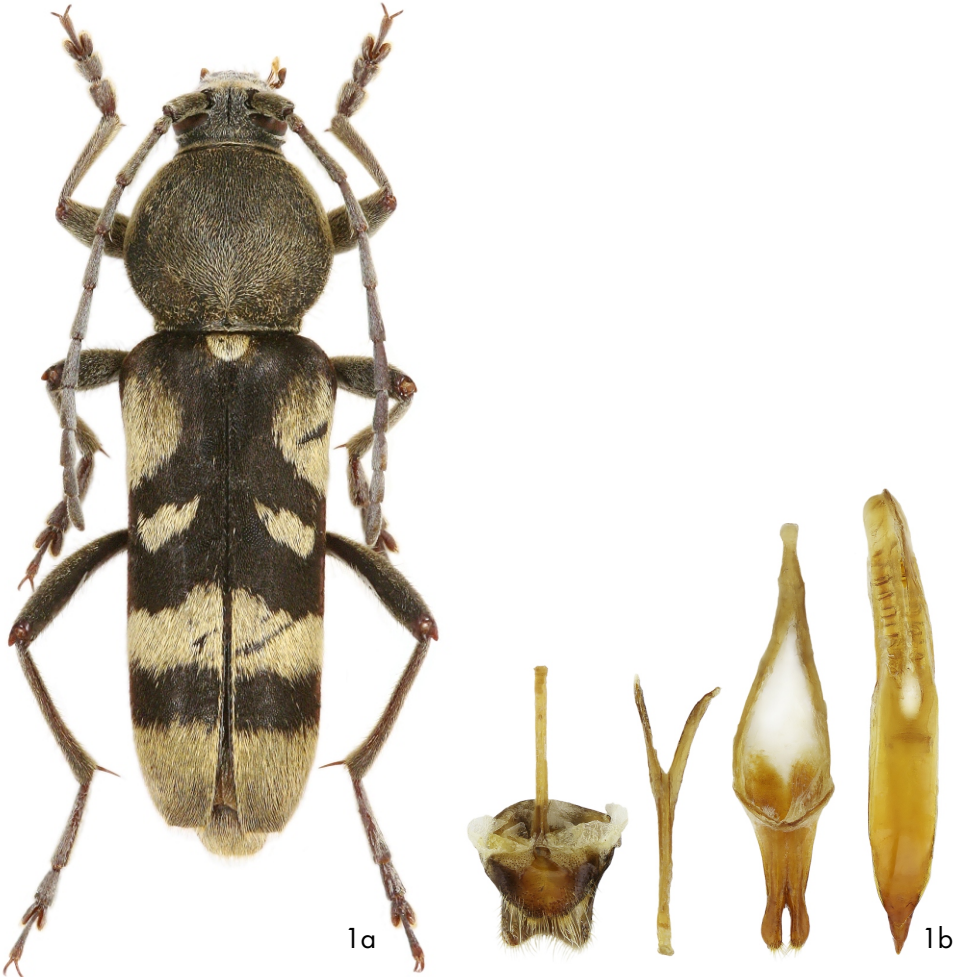


Fig. 1. *Chlorophorus emili* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching three sevenths elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, widened apically, rounded in apex. Antennomeres without spines, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, antennomeres 1-4 covered by longer yellowish grey pubescence, antennomeres 5-11 covered by short and dense whitish pubescence. Antennomeres 1-6 with long

yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.70 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.87 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.65 : 0.60 : 0.47 : 0.67.

Pronotum black, wide, transverse, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a. Pronotum 1.26 times longer than wide at base and 1.12 times wider than long at the widest point (before the middle of pronotum from base to apex), the narrowest in anterior margin. Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with very dense, small-sized, slightly granulate punctation, covered by recumbent, relatively sparse yellowish pubescence, and a few erect pale setae.

Scutellum black, semi-circular, completely covered by yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 8.9 mm long and 3.9 mm wide (2.28 times longer than wide); black with blackish brown apex, elongate, almost parallel, humeral part matte (rest of elytra glossy), completely punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by denser yellowish grey and sparser black pubescence with lustre (as in Fig. 1a). Elytral apex cut, indistinctly undulate, with very short indistinct spine in sutural and lateral angle. Apical margin covered by pale setation (the longest and the densest in sutural third).

Pygidium black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long, dense, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence and long pale setation in apical margin, apex rounded.

Legs blackish brown, punctured (punctures distinctly smaller in profemora and protibiae), partly covered by pale yellowish pubescence (the densest in profemora and protibiae) and dense, long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, dark brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.3 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, punctured by distinct irregular punctation, largely covered by long, erect colorless setation. Mesepisternum with dense white pubescence in apical third, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-3 completely covered by dense, recumbent white pubescence, ventrites 4-5 covered by dense whitish and pale yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura black, distinctly undulate, punctured by very sparse small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, yellowish shiny setation.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Chlorophorus hauseri* Pic, 1931 and *Chlorophorus semiformosus* (Pic, 1908) (Fig. 2), both described from China (Yunnan), and *Chlorophorus ursus* Viktora, 2020 (Fig. 3), described from China (Sichuan).

Chlorophorus emili sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. hauseri* and *C. semiformosus* by wider elytra, by wider pronotum (distinctly transverse pronotum in *C. emili*, while as long as wide in *C. hauseri* and *C. semiformosus*), and by different shapes of spots and stripes of pale pubescence on elytra.

Chlorophorus emili sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. ursus* by wider elytra and pronotum and mainly by distinctly different pubescence of elytra as in Figs. 1a and 3a, pubescence of elytra, pronotum, antennae and legs distinctly longer and denser in *C. ursus*.

Some differences can be found in the tegmen / median lobe size ratios and shapes of tegmens and eighth abdominal segments (as in Figs. 1b, 2b and 3b).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Emil Kučera (Soběslav, Czech Republic), a collector of the new species.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).



2a



3a



2b



3b

Fig. 2. *Chlorophorus semiformosus* (Pic, 1908): a- male from China (Yunnan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 3. *Chlorophorus ursus* Viktora, 2020: a- male holotype from China (Sichuan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

***Chlorophorus karausi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 4)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lao Cai, Hoang Lien Son Mts., Fan Si Pan Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'VIETNAM 6.-14.6.2000' / 'FanSiPan 1600m' / 'B.+K. Martini lgt.', (CPV). Paratype: (1 ♂): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '8-vi-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N' / '108°52'17.74"E', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Chlorophorus karausi* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.81 mm (male paratype 11.7 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.3 mm), 3.57 times longer than wide.

Head black with blackish brown anterior part, short, narrow, distinctly narrower than pronotum at widest point, the widest through the eyes. Dorsal surface punctured by dense punctation (coarser and large-sized in posterior part, dense small-sized in anterior part), head with narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions and in the middle of frons. Head covered by recumbent pale grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions with distinct elevation on inner side. Eyes large, goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with whitish pubescence and pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus yellowish brown (last palpomere slightly darker), palpomeres short, widened apically, with indistinct yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching two fifths elytral length. Antennomeres brown, widened apically, rounded in apex. Antennomeres without spines, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (more distinct in antennomeres 1-8). Antennomeres 2-7 with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 4-7 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.13 : 0.50 : 1.00 : 1.14 : 1.16 : 1.14 : 1.12 : 0.94 : 0.90 : 0.86 : 1.01.

Pronotum black, wide, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 4a. Pronotum 1.25 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at the widest point (before the middle of pronotum from base to apex), the narrowest in anterior margin. Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base slightly undulate. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized, slightly granulate punctation, partly covered by pale yellowish grey, short recumbent pubescence and partly by short black pubescence in dark places (two larger coupled spots in the middle and two smaller spots in lateral margins as in Fig. 4a). Pronotal surface with pale erect setation in basal third.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with distinctly rounded apex, punctured by dense punctation, completely covered by yellowish pubescence (denser in margins).

Elytra 7.45 mm long and 3.3 mm wide (2.25 times longer than wide); black with narrowly brown apex, elongate, only slightly narrowing apically, semi-matt in basal half, glossy in apical half. Elytra completely punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by black shiny and pale yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Elytral apex cut, each elytron distinctly shorter in sutural angle, sutural angle with short spine, lateral angle without spine. Apical margin covered by dense, long pale setation.



Fig. 4. *Chlorophorus karasi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 5. *Chlorophorus vulpinus* Holzschuh, 1992: a- male from Vietnam (Ha Giang), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Pygidium pale brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long, relatively sparse pale yellowish grey pubescence and long pale setation in apical margin, apex rounded.

Legs from dark brown to black, punctured by shallow punctation (punctures distinctly smaller in profemora and protibiae), partly covered by distinct, pale yellowish pubescence (the densest in profemora and protibiae) and yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish pubescence and setation. Pro- and mesotarsi wide, metatarsi narrower. Metatarsomere 1 1.15 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by distinct, irregular (partly granulate) punctation, largely covered by long whitish setation (mainly in coxae and ventrites 4 and 5). Mesepisternum with large spot of dense white pubescence in apical half, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-3 largely covered by dense white pubescence. Elytral epipleura blackish, very sharply curved and undulate, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by dark shiny pubescence and stripe of white pubescence in basal fifth.

Genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Chlorophorus vulpinus* Holzschuh, 1992 (Fig. 5), described from Vietnam (Lao Cai).

Chlorophorus karausi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. vulpinus* mainly by wider and less elongate pronotum, by pronotal surface with dense, small-sized, slightly granulate punctation (distinctly larger-sized irregular granulation in *C. vulpinus*), by different colour of pubescence on pronotum and elytra (pale yellowish grey in *C. karausi*, while distinctly ginger in *C. vulpinus*), and by distinctly different shape of tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 4b and 5b).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Ladislav Karaus (Praha, Czech Republic), my friend and a collector of the family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Vietnam (Lao Cai), China (Hainan).

Genus *Cyrtoclytus* Ganglbauer, 1882

Type species. *Callidium (Clytus) capra* Germar, 1824.

Note. The genus *Cyrtoclytus* was established by Ganglbauer (1882) with type species *Cyrtoclytus capra* (Germar, 1824), originally described as *Callidium (Clytus)*. Species of the genus *Cyrtoclytus* are known from the Palaearctic and Oriental Regions only. Nineteen valid species and one subspecies have been described until now, mostly from East and Southeast Asia (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2021). The authors who focused recently on this genus and described new species are Holzschuh (1999, 2003a, 2011), Niisato, Chou & Kusakabe (2009) and Viktora (2015).

Cyrtoclytus vespoides sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum Province, Mount Ngoc Linh.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Kontum prov.' / 'Ngoc Linh' / '1900m, 4/2021' / 'local collector leg.' (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Cyrtoctylus vespoides sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.



Fig. 6. *Cyrtoctylus vespoides* sp. nov., female holotype: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 6. Body from brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.88 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.86 mm), 3.8 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, relatively wide, narrower than pronotum at the widest point, the widest through the eyes (approximately the same width as at the base). Interspace between antennal insertions broad. Dorsal surface punctured by coarse granulate punctation in posterior part and between antennal insertions, frons and anterior part punctured by irregular punctation with

smaller punctures. Frons with narrow, longitudinal arrow-shaped carina in middle. Head covered by long, erect yellowish setation and dense yellow pubescence in frons and behind the eyes. Eyes brown, large, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with long ochre setation in edges. Mandibles black, with pale yellowish and ochre setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown, short, covered by short indistinct setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, semi-gloss, cylindrical with rounded apex.

Antennae wide, short (reaching basal part of elytra as in Fig. 6), antennomeres 1-5 brown and shiny, antennomeres 6-11 blackish brown and matte. Antennomeres 1-5 punctured by distinct punctuation, scape covered by longer bicolour pubescence (yellowish and black), antennomeres 2-5 covered by blackish shiny pubescence. Antennomeres 6-11 punctured by very dense small-sized punctuation, covered by very short, dense blackish pubescence. Antennomeres 1-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 6-11 distinctly wider than rest of antennomeres. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.20 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.73 : 0.75 : 0.66 : 0.54 : 0.56 : 0.45 : 0.58.

Pronotum black, wide, oval (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 6a). Pronotum 1.42 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at the widest point (before the middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base almost straight. Pronotum only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation, covered by very sparse pale and goldenish pubescence (longer in pronotal disc), and long erect yellowish setation. Basal angles with stripe of yellow pubescence and erect pale setation.

Scutellum black, triangular, elevated, with dense small-sized granulation, covered by tufts of yellow pubescence in apical half.

Elytra 7.37 mm long and 2.86 mm wide (2.57 times longer than wide), elongate, almost parallel, slightly narrowed in the middle, black with pale brown spots and apical part (pale brown spots near scutellum and in middle part of elytra in lateral margins). Suture black with narrowly pale brown apex. Elytra with irregular granulation (dense, small-size granulate punctuation in apical half, wide semi-gloss stripe of large-sized granulation in middle part, basal part with large-sized granulation at humeri). Each elytron with elevations in humeral part. Elytra covered by short black pubescence (in wide glossy stripe in middle part) and by dense, recumbent yellow pubescence in stripes and apex (as in Fig. 6a). Elytral surface with very long, distinct, dark erect setae, in apical margin setation yellowish. Elytral apex rounded.

Pygidium blackish with brown apical margin, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish setation. Apex rounded.

Legs relatively short, from pale reddish brown to dark brown (including tarsomeres), punctured by shallow punctuation (the densest in profemora and protibiae), pro- and mesofemora with sparse white pubescence and very long, erect pale setae, metafemora with very long, erect dark goldenish setation, tibiae covered by long, erect pale setae and denser yellowish setation in apical part. Femora club-shaped, tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi relatively short, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by long, dark goldenish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.4 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body as in Fig. 6b, black, semi-gloss, punctured by distinct, large-sized irregular punctuation (punctuation in metepisternum granulate). Ventral side largely with very long, dense, partly erect setation (pale setae in places with pale pubescence, rest of surface with dark setae).

Mesepisternum with stripe of yellowish pubescence, mesosternal process with spot of white pubescence, metepisternum with small yellowish spot at apex, ventrites 1 and 2 with stripes of dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 6b). Elytral epipleura narrow, black in basal fifth, pale reddish brown in second fifth, dark brown in rest three fifths. Epipleura semi-matt, without noticeable punctures, without pubescence or setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Cyrtoclytus vespoides* is significantly different from the other *Cyrtoclytus* species by unique drawing of pubescent spots on elytra. Relatively most similar species are *Cyrtoclytus ohbayashii* Niisato & Chou, 2009, described from China (Guangxi) and *Cyrtoclytus tazoei* Niisato, 1987, described from Thailand (Chiang Mai).

Cyrtoclytus vespoides sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. ohbayashii* by less elongate body, by distinctly shorter elytra, by scutellum covered by tufts of yellow pubescence in apical half (missing in *C. ohbayashii*), and by distinctly different shape of pubescence on elytra, mainly almost transverse yellow stripe behind half of elytral length and wide stripe of dense yellow pubescence covering elytral apex in *C. vespoides*, while oblique yellowish stripe behind half of elytral length pointing from lateral margin forward and towards suture in *C. ohbayashii* (elytral apex without stripe of yellow pubescence in *C. ohbayashii*).

Cyrtoclytus vespoides sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. tazoei* by slightly wider elytra, by femora less club-shaped with distinctly sparser pubescence than in *C. tazoei*, by scutellum covered by tufts of yellow pubescence in apical half (missing in *C. tazoei*), by head covered by dense yellow pubescence in frons and behind the eyes (sparser whitish setation in *C. tazoei*), and by distinctly different shape of pubescence on elytra, mainly almost transverse yellow stripe behind half of elytral length and wide stripe of dense yellow pubescence covering elytral apex in *C. vespoides*, while oblique yellowish stripe behind half of elytral length pointing from lateral margin forward and towards suture in *C. tazoei* (elytral apex without stripe of yellow pubescence in *C. tazoei*).

Etymology. Species name characterizes a similarity to some representatives of wasps (Hymenoptera).

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

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

***Demonax andreskalei* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7-8)

Type locality. The Philippines, Luzon Island, Aurora Province.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'PHILIPPINEN: Luzon' / 'Aurora Prov.' / '7. 2015, local collector leg.', (CPV). Paratype: (1 ♀): 'Caraglan, Nueva Ecija' / 'North Luzon' / 'PHILIPPINES' / 'VIII. 2017' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax andreskalei* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.



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

Fig. 8. *Demonax andreskalei* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 7a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.85 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.03 mm), 4.24 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense punctation (punctures larger in posterior part, very small in frons), partly covered by greyish recumbent pubescence. Antennal insertions with distinct elevation in inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown, covered by yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, blackish brown, reaching more than two thirds elytral length. Antennomeres distinctly widened apically, antennomeres 5-7 serrate in outer side. Antennomeres 1-5 shiny, rest of antennomeres semi-matt. Antennae punctured by dense, small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (sparser and longer in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Antennae consisting of 11 antennomeres. Ratios of relative lengths of first antennomeres 1-9 equal to: 0.58 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.99 : 1.07 : 0.91 : 0.79 : 0.73 : - : -.

Pronotum black, circular (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 7a). Pronotum 1.55 times longer than wide at base and 1.08 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly undulate, base slightly excised. Pronotum indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (almost of the same width). Dorsal surface with small-sized granulation, covered by short whitish pubescence except large spot in the pronotal disc and two small spots in lateral margins. Pubescence the densest in basal angles. Base with a few longer pale setae.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, semi-gloss, with very sparse indistinct pale pubescence.

Elytra 7.98 mm long and 3.03 mm wide (2.63 times longer than wide), black with narrowly dark brown apex, suture black. Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctation, basal fifth matte, rest of elytra semi-gloss. Elytra covered by grey and black pubescence with goldenish lustre (as in Fig. 7a). Apex cut, distinctly undulate, sutural angle with short sharp spine, lateral angle with slightly longer spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, semi-gloss, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black. Profemora and protibiae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae punctured by shallow large-sized punctation except inner side of femora. Legs partly covered by sparse, short yellowish pubescence (the densest in profemora) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, distinctly curved. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, blackish brown (claws brown), protarsi the widest. Tarsi punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long, dense yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.9 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, largely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely covered by long whitish setation. Mesepisternum, mesosternum and metasternum with spots of dense white pubescence in apical part, metepisternum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, ventrites 1 and 2 with broad stripe of white

pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct, dark shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 7b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 8. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.7 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, pronotum less elongate, antennae shorter, protarsi shorter and narrower than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax robustus* Aurivillius, 1928, described from the Philippines (Sibuyan Island).

Demonax andreskalei sp. nov. has based on comparison with the female holotype of *D. robustus* a very similar shape of elytra and pronotum, but distinctly differs from *D. robustus* by different colour of pale pubescence on elytra and pronotum. *D. andreskalei* has pronotum covered by whitish pubescence and elytra by pale grey pubescence, while *D. robustus* has pronotum and elytra covered by yellow pubescence. Stripes and spots of pale pubescence on the elytra have also different shapes (*D. robustus* has elytra largely covered by yellow pubescence, stripes and spots are wider and larger than in pale grey pubescence of *D. andreskalei*).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Andrè Skale (Gera, Germany), my friend and a specialist in Callichromatini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).

Distribution. The Philippines (Luzon Island - Aurora Province, Nueva Ecija Province).

***Demonax augustus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum Province, Mang Den.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Mang Den' / '4/2019' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax augustus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 9. Body black, elongate, robust, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.71 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.88 mm), 3.56 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation, between eyes with narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow. Antennal insertions with elevation on inner side. Head covered by whitish, relatively sparse recumbent pubescence and a few long, erect pale setae. Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with whitish pubescence and long, erect pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dark brown (last palpomere with narrowly paler apex), semi-matt, with indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae filiform, blackish brown, reaching three quarters elytral length. Antennomeres distinctly widened apically, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, covered by very short indistinct pale pubescence, antennal scape with more distinct pubescence and a few long, erect

pale setae. Antennomeres 1-2 and 7-11 with rounded apex, antennomeres 3-6 with acute angle on inner side of apex (in antennomeres 4-5 prolonged to short thorn). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.68 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 0.72 : 0.82 : 0.80 : 0.79 : 0.62 : 0.54 : 0.51 : 0.65.

Pronotum black, wide, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 9. Pronotum 1.4 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at the widest point (approximately the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin undulate, base slightly excised. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures slightly larger in pronotal disc), partly covered by white pubescence (except transverse stripe in the middle with dark shiny pubescence). White pubescence the densest in basal angles. Surface with a few pale erect setae (mainly in basal part).

Scutellum black, triangular with rounded apex, covered by very short, sparse indistinct pubescence.

Elytra 4.17 mm long and 1.88 mm wide (2.21 times longer than wide), black, shortly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by short black and dense white pubescence (as in Fig. 9). Each elytron shorter in sutural angle of apex, lateral angle with short spine. Apical margin with pale yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish, punctured by distinct shallow punctation, glossy, covered by sparse yellowish setation. Apex slightly arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, black, punctured by dense shallow punctation, profemora with small-sized punctation, meso- and metafemora with distinctly larger punctures. Legs partly covered by very short, sparse whitish pubescence (the densest in profemora) and yellowish setae (setation the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsomeres 1-2 blackish brown (tarsomeres 3, claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown). Tarsi punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.34 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, punctured by small-sized punctation, partly with long, erect pale setae (mainly in ventrites), metepisternum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, mesepisternum and metasternum with large spot of dense white pubescence in apical part, ventrite 1 with dense white pubescence in apical half, ventrite 2 completely covered by dense white pubescence, basal half of ventrite 1 and ventrite 5 covered by dense pale setation, ventrites 3 and 4 with indistinct, sparse shiny setation. Elytral epipleura black, strongly curved and undulate, matte, punctured by indistinct micropunctation, covered by indistinct, sparse, short dark pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax cottidianus* Holzschuh, 2018 (Fig. 10), described from Laos (Houaphanh), and *Demonax nothus* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 11), described from Thailand (Chiang Mai).

Demonax augustus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. cottidianus* mainly by distinctly wider elytra, by different shape of pronotum and by antennomeres 3-6 with acute angle in inner side of apex (in antennomeres 4-5 prolonged to short thorn), while antennomeres 3-6 with long sharp spine in *D. cottidianus*.

Demonax augustus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. nothus* mainly by elytra covered by black pubescence (dark pubescence with ochre lustre in *D. nothus*), by antennomeres 4-5 prolonged to short thorn (antennomeres 4-5 with distinct sharp spines in *D. nothus*), by scutellum

covered by very short, sparse indistinct pubescence (scutellum covered by dense whitish pubescence in *D. nothus*), and by pronotum with distinct transverse stripe with dark shiny pubescence in the middle (pronotal disc in the middle with dark rounded spot in *D. nothus*).

Etymology. From Latin *augustus* (it means "venerable").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).



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

Fig. 10. *Demonax cottidianus* Holzschuh, 2018: female from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV).

Fig. 11. *Demonax nothus* Holzschuh, 1991: female from Thailand (Chiang Mai), (CPV).

***Demonax dilectus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 12)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Gongshan County, Gaoligong Mts., Galabo village, 27°43'30.92''N, 98°44'38.07''E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'CHINA, Yunnan prov.' / 'Mt. GaoLiGong, Galabo village' / 'GongShan County, 1971 m' / '8. VI. 2017, flower' / '27°43'30.92''N 98°44'38.07''E' / 'Yinghui Li coll.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax dilectus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 12a. Body from brown to black, elongate, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.83 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.21 mm), 4.0 times longer than wide.

Head black with blackish brown anterior margin, short, narrow, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense punctation (punctures larger in posterior part), covered by recumbent greyish pubescence and sparse colorless setation. Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions with distinct elevation in inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, shiny, with greyish

pubescence and long yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown (last palpomere with paler, pale ochre yellow apical third), with indistinct pale yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped with rounded apex.

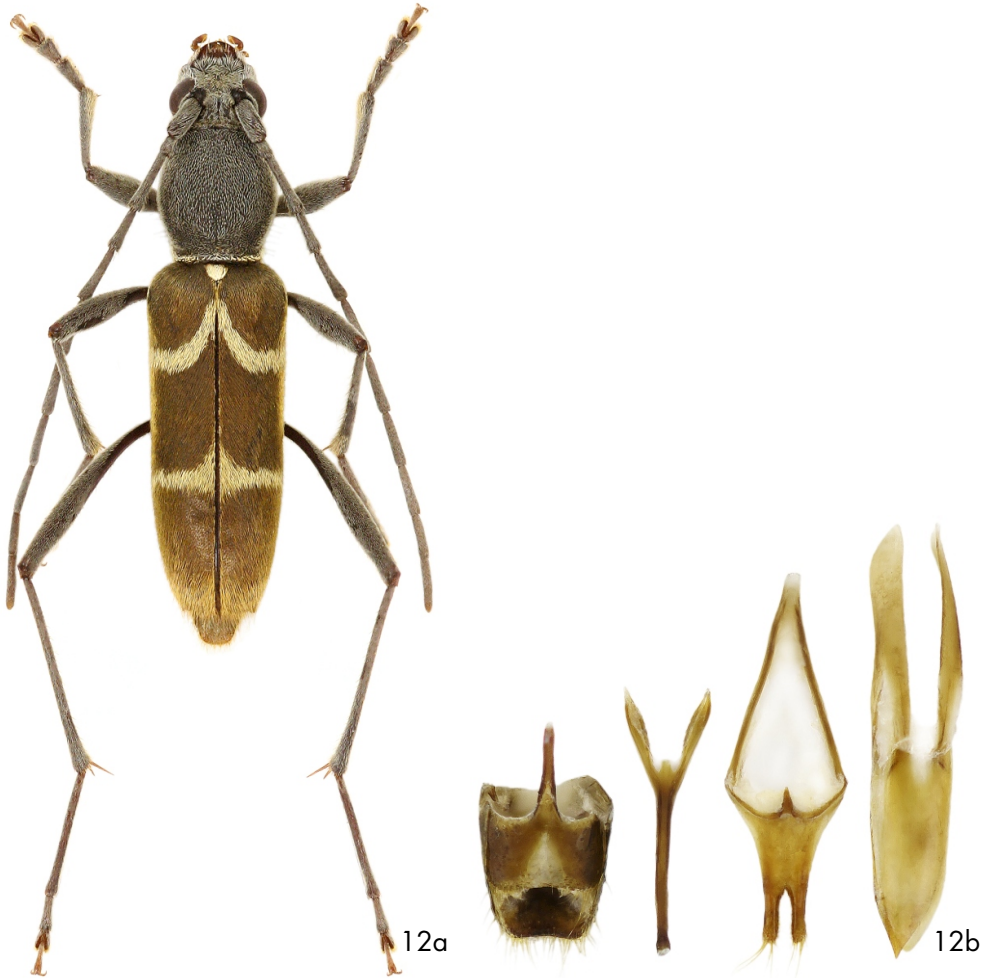


Fig. 12. *Demonax dilectus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching elytral apical margin. Antennomeres from brown (last antennomeres) to blackish brown, widened apically. Antennomeres without distinct spines, apex of antennomeres 3 and 4 on inner side with acute angle prolonged to very short indistinct spine. Antennomeres punctured by shallow, dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (shorter and denser in antennomeres 6-11). Antennomeres 2-7 with yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 3 and 7 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.74 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.70 : 0.88 : 0.95 : 1.02 :

0.90 : 0.83 : 0.72 : 0.89.

Pronotum black, elongate, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 12a. Pronotum 1.55 times longer than wide at base and 1.15 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation, completely covered by recumbent, sparse pale yellowish pubescence (pubescence narrowly denser in base and in basal angles). Pronotum with sparse, long, erect colorless setation (more pronounced in the basal third).

Scutellum black, rounded, completely covered by dense, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 5.51 mm long and 2.21 mm wide (2.49 times longer than wide), black, elongate, distinctly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, basal half matte, apical half glossy. Elytra covered by shiny goldenish and pale yellowish pubescence in stripes (as in Fig. 12a). Elytra with cut apex, apical margin undulate, angles with short spines. Elytral apex with very long, dense yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, glossy, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish setation, apex arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by grey pubescence (except inner side of meso- and metafemora) and partly by long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae only slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), setation by dense small-sized punctation, covered by greyish pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatarsi very long, metatarsomere 1 2.27 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by irregular small-sized punctation, largely covered by long, erect colorless setation, metepisternum completely covered by dense white pubescence, mesepisternum covered by dense white pubescence in apical third, metasternum covered by long, sparse white pubescence with stripe of dense white pubescence in apical fifth, ventrite 1 with large spot of white pubescence, rest of surface of ventrites covered by goldenish pubescence (like in elytra), and pale setation. Elytral epipleura brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by goldenish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 12b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax luteoposticalis* Pic, 1927 and *Rhaphuma pingana* Pic, 1926 (based on the colour of pubescence on the elytra).

Demonax dilectus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. luteoposticalis* by elytra completely covered by shiny goldenish pubescence (elytra covered by shiny goldenish pubescence only in apical third in *D. luteoposticalis*), by elytra without whitish pubescence in apical part (apical one eighth covered by whitish pubescence in *D. luteoposticalis*), by narrower protarsi, by antennomeres 3 and 4 in inner side with acute angle prolonged to very short indistinct spine (distinct, relatively long acute spines in *D. luteoposticalis*).

Demonax dilectus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *R. pingana* by distinctly less elongate elytra, by elytra without short longitudinal stripes of pale pubescence at humeri, and by antennomeres 3 and 4 in inner side with acute angle prolonged to very short indistinct spine (markedly rounded apical angles in *R. pingana*).

Etymology. From Latin *dilectus* (it means "favourite").

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Demonax dirangensis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 13-14)

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). Paratypes: (7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CLD, CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'NE INDIA; ARUNACHAL PR.' / 'DIRANG vicinity; 1550±150m,' / '27°21'-23'N 92°13'-16'E' / 'L. Dembický leg.; 1.-9.vi.2004', (CLD).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax dirangensis* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 13a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.5 mm (male paratypes from 5.8 to 7.0 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.58 mm), 4.74 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, short, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence and partly by long, erect colorless setae (mainly under the eyes). Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with greyish pubescence and long colorless setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, semi-gloss, palpomeres widened apically, covered by pale yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching six sevenths elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, slightly widened apically, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (longer and more distinct in antennomeres 1-4, short and indistinct in antennomeres 5-11). Antennomeres 1-6 with long, pale erect setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.58 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.85 : 1.18 : 0.94 : 0.99 : 0.82 : 0.79 : 0.51 : 0.71.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 13a). Pronotum 1.72 times longer than wide at base and 1.31 times longer than wide at the widest point (the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate. Dorsal surface with very dense, small-sized granulation. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence and partly by long, erect pale setation.

Scutellum triangular, blackish, covered by short, sparse yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 4.86 mm long and 1.58 mm wide (3.07 times longer than wide); black with dark brown apex, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, basal half matte, apical half semi-gloss. Elytra punctured by dense small-sized punctation (sparser and less distinct in basal part), almost completely covered by yellowish grey pubescence. Elytral apex cut, margin indistinctly arcuate, lateral and sutural angle with very short, indistinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation (the densest and the longest near sutural angle).



Fig. 13. *Demonax dirangensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 14. *Demonax dirangensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Fig. 15. *Demonax gunjii* Holzschuh, 1983: a- male from Nepal (Bagmati), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 16. *Demonax gunjii* Holzschuh, 1983: female from Nepal (Bagmati), (CPV).

Pygidium pale brown, semi-gloss, punctured by shallow, small-sized irregular punctation, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by short whitish pubescence, meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae, tibiae with dense yellowish setation in apical part. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi blackish, claws dark brown. Tarsi punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.12 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by recumbent yellowish grey pubescence (denser and longer than in elytra) and with a few erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, blackish brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 13b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 14. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 6.45 to 7.8 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, protarsi narrower and shorter, antennae shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax gunjii* Holzschuh, 1983 (Figs. 15-16), described from Nepal.

Demonax dirangensis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. gunjii* mainly by distinctly narrower, more elongate pronotum and elytra, by darker legs and antennae, by longer tarsi, by distinctly longer spines in antennomeres 3 and 4, and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 13b and 15b).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Dirang village in Arunachal Pradesh.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

***Demonax ruggieroi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 17-18)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Da Nang prov.' / 'Son Tra Mt.' / '800m, 4/2018' / 'local collector lgt.', [CPV]. Paratypes: {4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀}: same data as holotype, [CPV]; {2 ♂♂}: 'Vietnam' / 'Quang Nam' / 'Tay Giang' / 'Axan' / '1300m, 11/2020', [CPV]; {2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀}: 'Vietnam' / 'Nghe An' / 'iv. 2021' / 'local collector leg.', [CFR, CPV].

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax ruggieroi* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 17a. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.5 mm (male paratypes from 8.65 to 10.45 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.84 mm), 4.62 times longer than wide.

Head black with blackish brown anterior part, narrow, the widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse recumbent whitish pubescence and longer pale setae (in particular

under the eyes). Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with erect yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with sparse yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped, apical margin straight, apical angles slightly rounded.

Antennae narrow, filiform, long, exceeding elytral apex as in Fig. 17a. Antennomeres from brown to dark brown, widened apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by grey pubescence (longer and more distinct in antennomeres 1-6). Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with short sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length), antennomere 5 with sharp edge without spine on inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.62 : 0.19 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 1.14 : 1.06 : 0.98 : 0.90 : 0.82 : 0.70 : 0.79.

Pronotum black with blackish brown margins, elongate, narrow, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 17a). Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.49 times longer than wide at the widest point (the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation. Pronotum partly covered by short, sparse yellowish pubescence and partly by white pubescence except the middle of pronotal disc, the densest in basal angles. Pronotal disc with darker spots in transverse line near the middle of pronotum. Pronotal surface partly with very long, erect colorless setae.

Scutellum small, dark brown, completely covered by dense white pubescence.

Elytra 5.12 mm long and 1.84 mm wide (2.78 times longer than wide), from brown in base to black, elongate, slightly narrowing apically, matte (semi-gloss in apex). Elytra punctured by small-sized punctation (in basal quarter punctation sparser than in rest of elytra), covered by white and dark goldenish pubescence (as in Fig. 17a), basal quarter with a few long erect colorless setae. Elytral apex rounded but distinctly toothy, lateral angle with short spine. Apical margin with longer pale yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale brown, semi-gloss, punctured by shallow, small-sized irregular punctation, covered by sparse yellowish setation, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, partly punctured by shallow large-sized punctation, tibiae in apical part with shallow small-sized punctation. Legs partly covered by very sparse white pubescence and long, erect colorless setation, tibiae apically with dense yellowish setation. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 dark brown, tarsomere 3 and claws distinctly paler (brown). Tarsi long, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation and partly by indistinct white pubescence. Metatarsomere 1 1.55 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by indistinct small-sized punctation, somewhere covered by long, erect colorless setae. Mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2 largely covered by dense, recumbent white pubescence, ventrites 3-5 covered by short, sparse whitish setation. Elytral epipleura brown (blackish in basal part), narrow, slightly undulate, with indistinct small-sized punctation, covered by sparse shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 17b.

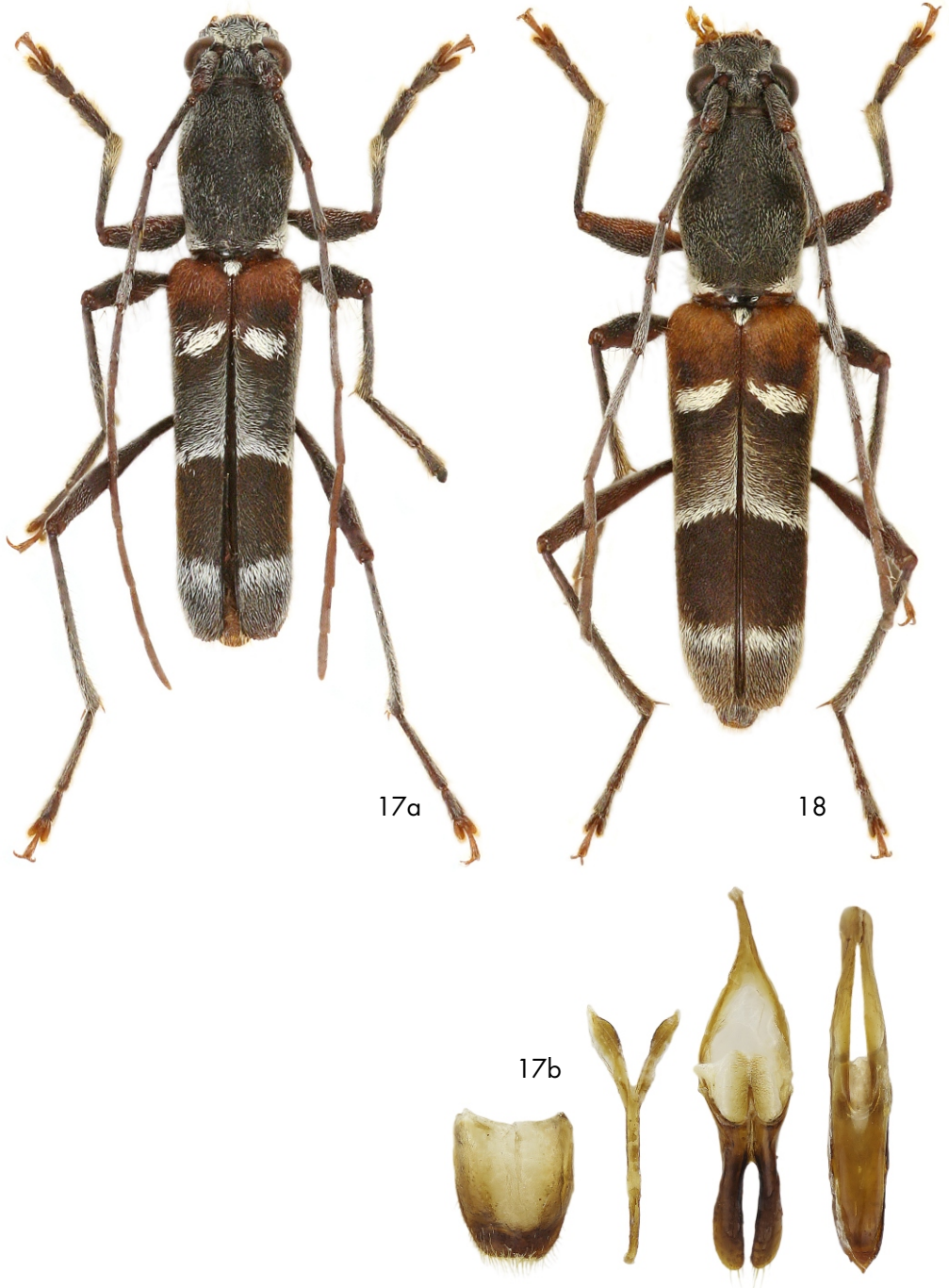


Fig. 17. *Demonax ruggieroi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 18. *Demonax ruggieroi* sp. nov.: female paratype.

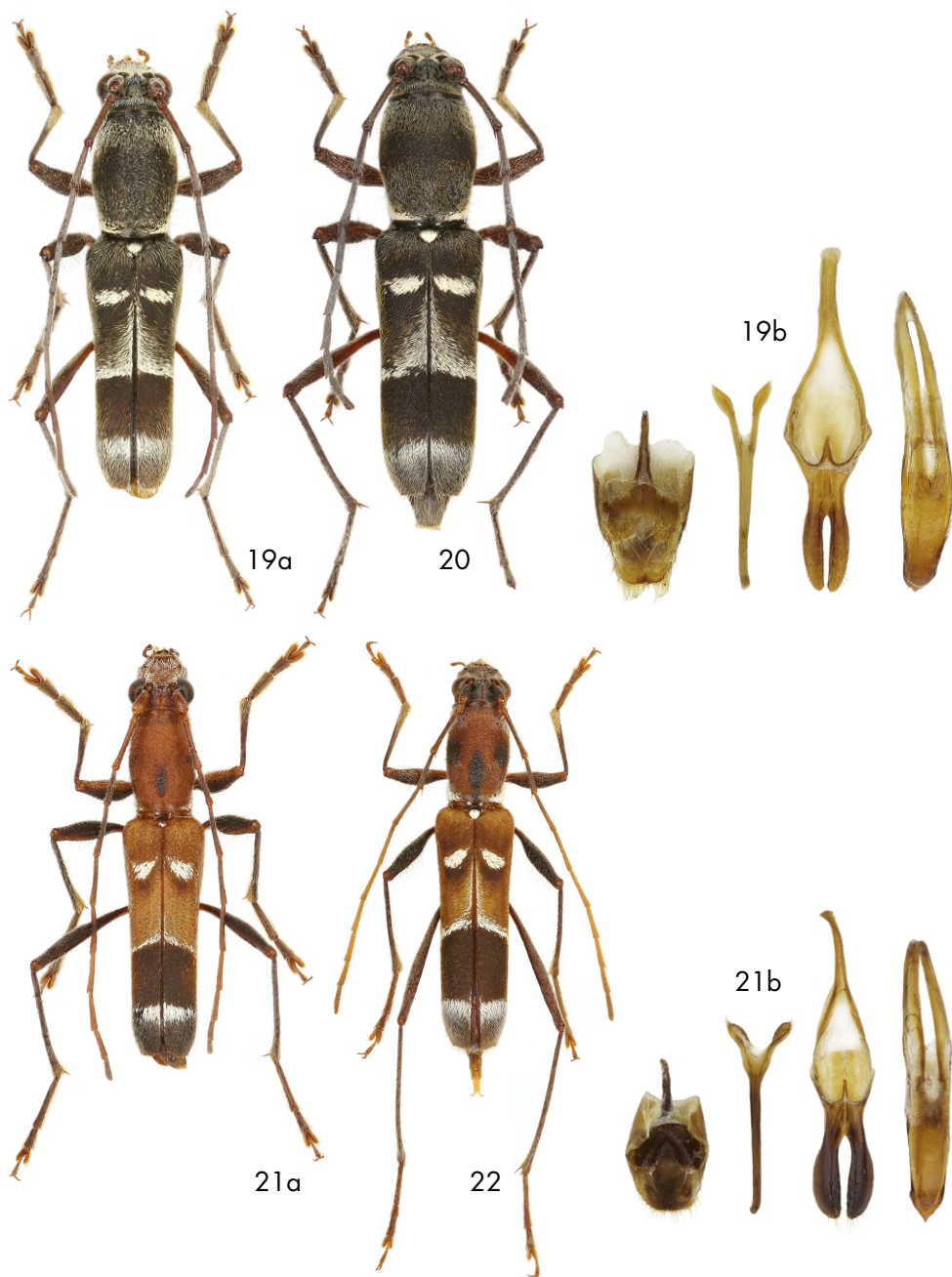


Fig. 19. *Demonax fochi* Pic, 1918: a- male from Vietnam (Quang Binh), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 20. *Demonax fochi* Pic, 1918: female from Vietnam (Quang Binh), (CPV).

Fig. 21. *Demonax leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831): a- male from India (Arunachal Pradesh), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 22. *Demonax leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831): female from India (Meghalaya), (CPV).

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 18. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.2 to 10.75 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, protarsi shorter, antennae shorter than in male (not reaching elytral apex).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax fochi* Pic, 1918 (Figs. 19-20), described from Vietnam, *Demonax leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831) (Figs. 21-22), described from Nepal, and *Demonax dignus* Gahan, 1894, described from Myanmar.

Demonax ruggieroi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. fochi* mainly by smaller body (body length 3 mm longer on average in *D. fochi*), by narrower, more elongate elytra (2.78 times longer than wide in *D. ruggieroi*, while 2.57 times longer than wide in *D. fochi*), by elytra brown in basal part (elytra completely black in *D. fochi*), by legs blackish brown (partly reddish in *D. fochi*, mainly in basal parts of femora), and by pronotum with shorter and sparser pubescence than in *D. fochi*. *D. ruggieroi* and *D. fochi* have different shapes of tegmen (as in Figs. 17b and 19b).

Demonax ruggieroi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. leucoscutellatus* by less elongate elytra and pronotum (pronotum 1.49 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. ruggieroi*, while 1.6 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. leucoscutellatus*), by pronotum and elytra largely black (largely pale reddish brown in *D. leucoscutellatus*), and by different shape of darker spots on pronotum (as in Figs. 16-17 and 21-22). *D. ruggieroi* and *D. leucoscutellatus* have different shapes of tegmen (as in Figs. 17b and 21b).

Demonax ruggieroi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. dignus* mainly by smaller body (body length 2-3 mm longer on average in *D. dignus*), by pronotum largely black (pronotum red in *D. dignus*), by pronotal disc with darker spots in transverse line near the middle of pronotum (missing in *D. dignus*), and by different shapes of pale spots and stripes on elytra.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Francesco Ruggiero (Viterbo, Italy), my friend and a collector of the family Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Vietnam (Da Nang, Nghe An, Quang Nam).

***Demonax temptator* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 23)

Type locality. India, Kerala, 15 km SW Munnar, Kallar Valley, 10°02'N, 76°58' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'SINDIA, KERALA; 1250m; / '15km SW Munnar; 1.-9.v.1997' / '10,02N 76,58'E; Kallar Valley; / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.', (CLD). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax temptator sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 23a. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.93 mm (male paratype 8.4 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.97 mm), 4.53 times longer than wide.

Head black with blackish brown anterior part, narrow, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense, small-sized punctation, frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in the middle. Head covered by short and sparse yellowish pubescence in posterior part and denser and longer yellowish pubescence in anterior part (the densest under the eyes). Eyes goldenish, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale

yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles dark brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown (palpomeres narrowly paler in apex), matte (last palpomere semi-gloss), with yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, dark brown, reaching more than three quarters elytral length. Antennomeres widened and rounded apically. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine on inner side of apex (spines about equal in length). Antennae punctured by very dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4, shorter and denser in antennomeres 5-11) and longer yellowish setation in inner side (the longest in antennomeres 2-5). Antennomeres 1-4 semi-gloss, antennomeres 5-11 matte. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.57 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 1.07 : 0.87 : 0.80 : 0.67 : 0.65 : 0.57 : 0.69.

Pronotum black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 23a). Pronotum 1.69 times longer than wide at base and 1.25 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation. Pronotum covered by sparse yellowish pubescence on ventral side of lateral margins and by dense yellowish pubescence in basal angles. Rest of pronotal surface covered by short, indistinct shiny pubescence. Basal third with a few erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with distinctly rounded apex, covered by indistinct, sparse shiny pubescence.

Elytra 5.77 mm long and 1.97 mm wide (2.92 times longer than wide), black with narrowly brown apex (suture black), narrow, elongate, almost parallel, glossy. Elytra punctured by dense, small-sized granulate punctation, covered by recumbent yellowish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 23a). Elytral apex cut, undulate, sutural angle with short spine, lateral angle with longer distinct spine. Apical margin covered by long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale brown, glossy, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish setation, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by shallow punctation, partly covered by sparse, pale shiny pubescence (denser in profemora) and long yellowish setae (mainly in meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae), tibiae with dense yellowish setation in apical part. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.24 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black with blackish brown coxae, punctured by irregular, dense small-sized punctation, glossy, somewhere with pale erect setation. Mesepisternum and metepisternum with dense yellow pubescence in apical part, metasternum almost completely covered by recumbent yellow pubescence (pubescence slightly sparser than in metepisternum), ventrites 1 and 2 with large spots of yellow pubescence, ventrites 3-5 covered by denser pale setation. Elytral epipleura black, strongly curved and undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by short, dark shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 23b.



Fig. 23. *Demonax temptator* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax temptator* sp. nov. is an unique species of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860, no similar species in this genus is known. It differs from other *Demonax* species by unique shape of yellow spots on elytra, especially by large, elliptical longitudinal spot in the basal third of each elytron (as in Fig. 23a).

Demonax temptator sp. nov. differs from *Demonax contaminatus* Holzschuh, 2003, also described from Kerala, by large, elliptical longitudinal spot of yellow pubescence in the basal third of each elytron (elytra with small elliptical spot of pale grey pubescence in one third elytral length of each elytron and small elliptical spot of pale grey pubescence on suture near scutellum in *D. contaminatus*). *D. temptator* has antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine on inner side of apex (antennomeres 3 and 5 with very short spine and antennomere 4 with longer spine in *D. contaminatus*).

Etymology. From Latin *temptator* (it means "tempter").

Distribution. India (Kerala).

***Demonax callidus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 24)

Type locality. The Philippines, Palawan Island, Salakot Mt., 9°51'N, 118°38'E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'PHILIP. - Palawan, Salakot' / 'Mt., 800m, 9°51'N 118°38'E' / '10. - 27. ii. 2000' / 'Gorbachev & Sinaev leg.', (CPV). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPK).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax callidus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 24. Body from pale brown to blackish brown, elongate, very narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.27 mm (female paratype 6.35 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (1.23 mm), 5.09 times longer than wide.

Head dark brown with paler anterior margin, short, narrow, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense, irregular small-sized punctation, frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in the middle. Antennal insertions with elevation on inner side. Head covered by relatively sparse, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setation in edges. Mandibles pale brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and longer pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-gloss. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by short, dense yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, pale brown (antennomeres 8-10 paler). Antennae reaching three fifths elytral length. Antennomeres punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and longer pale setation on inner side. Antennomeres indistinctly widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.80 : 0.48 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 1.10 : 1.05 : 0.94 : 0.86 : 0.83 : 0.68 : 0.79.

Pronotum blackish brown, wide, square-shaped with rounded angles (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 24). Pronotum 1.67 times longer than wide at base and 1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point (the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins and anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base almost straight. Pronotum indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (almost the same width). Dorsal surface with reticulation with small-sized punctation inside pieces of reticulation. Pronotum partly covered by pale yellowish pubescence (in margins) and sparse, indistinct goldenish pubescence in pronotal disc.

Scutellum blackish brown, roundly triangular, covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence (more distinct in margins).

Elytra 4.25 mm long and 1.23 mm wide (3.45 times longer than wide), blackish brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, basal quarter matte, another two quarters semi-gloss, apical quarter glossy. Elytra completely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 24), apex with long yellowish setation. Elytral apex cut,

indistinctly undulate, without distinct spines in sutural and lateral angle.

Pygidium pale brown, semi-gloss, punctured by shallow micropunctuation, covered by sparse yellowish setation, apex rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, profemora and protibiae brown, meso- and metafemora dark brown, meso- and metatibiae dark brown with narrowly paler apex. Legs punctured by dense distinct punctuation, partly covered by sparse whitish pubescence (the longest in pro- and mesofemora), meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae with very sparse, erect yellowish setae, tibiae apically with long and dense yellowish setation. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi and tibial spurs yellowish brown, tarsi very long, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.04 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, metepisternum almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence, mesepisternum and metasternum with spot of white pubescence in apical part, ventrites partly covered by dense white pubescence in apical part (largely in ventrites 1 and 2), rest of surface of ventrites covered by distinctly sparser white pubescence and denser colorless setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, brown, punctured by indistinct micropunctuation, without distinct pubescence or setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003 (Fig. 26), *Demonax benignus* sp. nov. (Fig. 25), and *Demonax speculator* sp. nov. (Figs. 27-28).

Demonax callidus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. quadraticollis* by more elongate and parallel elytra (distinctly narrowing apically in *D. quadraticollis*), by narrower pronotum (slightly longer than wide in *D. callidus*, while as long as wide in *D. quadraticollis*), and mainly by different shape of arcuate stripe of pale pubescence in elytral basal third (significantly furthermore extended from the elytral base in *D. callidus*, as in Figs. 24 and 26a).

Demonax callidus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. benignus* by more elongate elytra (3.45 times longer than wide in *D. callidus*, while 2.89 times longer than wide in *D. benignus*), by narrower pronotum (1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. callidus*, while 1.05 times wider than long at the widest point in *D. benignus*), by paler and longer tarsi, and by different shape of stripes of pale pubescence in elytra (as in Figs. 24 and 25).

Demonax callidus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. speculator* (compared to a female) by more elongate elytra (3.45 times longer than wide in *D. callidus*, while 3.13 times longer than wide in *D. speculator*), by narrower pronotum (1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. callidus*, while 1.04 times wider than long at the widest point in *D. speculator*), by distinctly longer antennae and tarsi, and by different shape of stripes of pale pubescence in elytra (as in Figs. 24 and 28).

Etymology. From Latin *callidus* (it means "smart").

Distribution. The Philippines (Palawan Island).

Demonax benignus sp. nov.
(Fig. 25)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Kalimantan, Singkawang region, Mt. Bawang, Madi vill. env.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr.,' / 'SW Kalimantan, 1000 - 1500 m alt.' / 'Singkawang region, 15. - 30. i. 2019' / 'MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env.' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax benignus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 25. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.93 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (1.41 mm), 4.2 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, short, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense, irregular small-sized punctation. Head with narrow, long longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions and in the middle of frons. Antennal insertions with elevation on inner side. Head covered by long, sparse, recumbent yellowish pubescence and a few longer, erect pale setae. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles dark brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and long pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale yellowish brown, semi-gloss, palpomeres short, covered by very short, indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, widened apically, club-shaped with distinctly rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching almost two thirds elytral length, antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-11 slightly paler (pale brown). Antennomeres punctured by dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4) and pale setation on inner side. Antennomeres indistinctly widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 slightly longer and more distinct). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.66 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.91 : 0.88 : 0.78 : 0.63 : 0.61 : 0.51 : 0.68.

Pronotum black, wide, transverse (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 25). Pronotum rectangular with rounded angles, 1.44 times longer than wide at base and 1.05 times wider than long at the widest point (the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins indistinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Pronotum indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (almost of the same width). Dorsal surface with distinct reticulation with small-sized punctation inside pieces of reticulation. Pronotum partly covered by sparse whitish pubescence (in margins) and goldenish indistinct pubescence in pronotal disc.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, with short, sparse, indistinct pale pubescence.

Elytra 4.08 mm long and 1.41 mm wide (2.89 times longer than wide), blackish brown with brown apex, elongate, narrow, parallel, basal three quarters semi-gloss, apical quarter glossy. Elytra completely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by whitish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 25), apex with long yellowish setation. Elytral apex cut, undulate, with short spine in lateral angle.

Pygidium pale brown, semi-gloss, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by very sparse yellowish setation, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by

sparse pale pubescence (except inner side of meso- and metafemora) and long, very sparse yellowish setation, tibiae apically with long and dense yellowish setation. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 dark brown, tarsomeres 3 and claws distinctly paler (pale brown). Tarsi narrow, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation and partly by whitish pubescence in mesotarsi. Metatarsomere 1 1.93 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, punctured by small-sized punctation, partly covered by erect colorless setation, metepisternum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, mesepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-3 with spots of sparse, long whitish setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, indistinctly undulate, dark brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence.



Fig. 24. *Demonax callidus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 25. *Demonax benignus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003 (Fig. 26), *Demonax callidus* sp. nov. (Fig. 24), and *Demonax speculator* sp. nov. (Figs. 27-28).

Demonax benignus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. quadraticollis* by less elongate and

parallel elytra (distinctly more elongate and narrowing apically in *D. quadraticollis*), by scutellum with short, sparse, indistinct pale pubescence (scutellum completely covered by dense greyish pubescence in *D. quadraticollis*), by darker, distinctly narrower and shorter tarsi, and by different shape of stripes of pale pubescence in elytra (as in Figs. 25 and 26a).

Demonax benignus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. callidus* by less elongate elytra (2.89 times longer than wide in *D. benignus*, while 3.45 times longer than wide in *D. callidus*), by wider pronotum (1.05 times wider than long at the widest point in *D. benignus*, while 1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. callidus*), by darker and shorter tarsi, and by different shape of stripes of pale pubescence in elytra (as in Figs. 24 and 25).

Demonax benignus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. speculator* (compared to a female) by less elongate elytra (2.89 times longer than wide in *D. benignus*, while 3.13 times longer than wide in *D. speculator*), by parallel elytra (more narrowing apically in *D. speculator*), by distinctly shorter legs than in *D. speculator*, and by distinctly denser reticulation on pronotal disc (cells of reticulation larger and pronotum markedly shiny in *D. speculator*).

Etymology. From Latin *benignus* (it means "kindly").

Distribution. Indonesia (West Kalimantan).

***Demonax speculator* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 27-28)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'MALAYSIA - Pahang' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet' / '9. iv. - 16. iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV). Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♂): 'W MALAYSIA, Pahang, 1500m' / 'Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata' / 'Robinson Waterfall env.' / '4°27'52,06" N 101°23'30,16" E' / 'L. Dembický leg., 7.-28. iv. 2013', (CLD). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax speculator* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 27a. Body from brown to black, elongate, very narrow, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.4 mm (male paratype 6.75 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (1.63 mm), 5.15 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, narrow, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by very dense, irregular small-sized punctation. Head with short, narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions. Antennal insertions with elevation in inner side. Head covered by sparse, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence and a few erect pale setae under the eyes. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum partly ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and longer pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale yellowish brown, semi-matt, palpomeres widened apically, covered by short, relatively dense pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically with distinctly rounded apical margin and apical angles.

Antennae narrow, filiform, long (reaching three fifths elytral length), brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short pale pubescence and partly by longer pale setation in inner side (the longest in antennomere 2). Antennomeres indistinctly widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest,

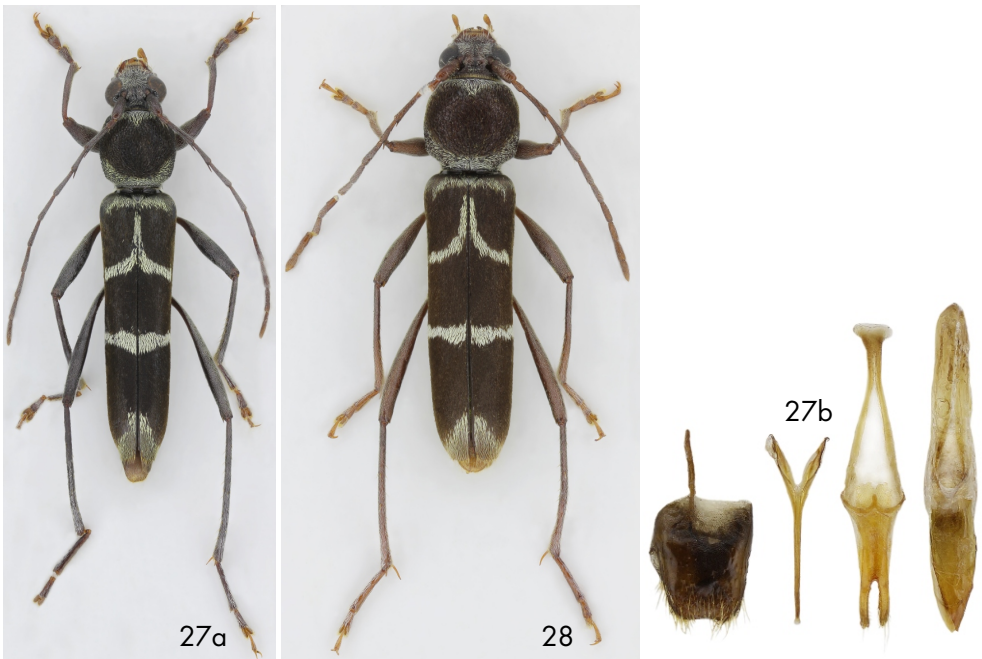


Fig. 26. *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003: a- male from Malaysia (Sabah), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 27. *Demonax specularis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 28. *Demonax specularis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

antennomeres 3 and 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.89 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.99 : 0.94 : 0.92 : 0.86 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.86.

Pronotum black, wide, transverse (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 27a), as wide as elytra at humeri. Pronotum rectangular with rounded angles, 1.73 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at the widest point (approximately the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with distinct reticulation with small-sized punctation inside pieces of reticulation. Pronotum partly covered by pale yellowish or whitish pubescence in margins and largely by indistinct, dark shiny pubescence in pronotal disc. Surface with a few erect setae in basal part.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, with short, sparse pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 5.67 mm long and 1.63 mm wide (3.47 times longer than wide), black, elongate, very narrow, slightly narrowing apically, basal quarter matte, another two quarters semi-gloss, apical quarter glossy. Elytra completely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 27a), apex with long yellowish setation. Elytral apex cut, each elytron shorter in sutural angle, sutural and lateral angle with short indistinct spine.

Pygidium brown, semi-matt in basal half, shiny pale brown in apical half, punctured by shallow, small-sized punctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence and pale setation in apical margin, apical angles rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by short, sparse pale yellowish pubescence (the densest in profemora) and partly by erect yellowish setae (setation denser in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, indistinctly curved. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. First and second tarsomeres dark brown (third tarsomeres, claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown), protibial spurs sharp, distinctly curved. Tarsi punctured by dense small-sized punctation, protarsi covered by yellowish setation, meso- and metatarsi covered by greyish pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.58 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, glossy, punctured by dense small-sized punctation (mesepisternum largely almost smooth), with a few erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites), metepisternum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, mesepisternum with stripe of dense white pubescence in apical part, metasternum covered by sparse whitish pubescence with spot of dense white pubescence in apical fifth, ventrites 1 and 2 largely covered by spots of white pubescence, ventrites 3 and 4 with denser white pubescence in apical half, ventrite 5 completely covered by sparser whitish pubescence and pale setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, blackish, semi-matt, without distinct punctation and pubescence or setation.

Genitalia as in Fig. 27b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 28. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.65 mm. Colour of female similar to male, body less elongate, tarsi and antennae quite significantly shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003 (Fig. 26), *Demonax callidus* sp. nov. (Fig. 24), and *Demonax benignus* sp. nov. (Fig. 25). *Demonax speculator* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. quadraticollis* (comparison of males) by narrower, more elongate body (5.15 times longer than wide in *D. speculator*, while 4.77 times longer than wide in *D. quadraticollis*), by more elongate elytra (3.47 times longer than

wide in *D. speculator*, while 3.22 times longer than wide in *D. quadraticollis*), by scutellum with short, sparse pale yellowish pubescence (scutellum completely covered by dense greyish pubescence in *D. quadraticollis*), by distinctly denser reticulation on pronotal disc (cells of reticulation larger in *D. quadraticollis*), by narrower meso- and metafemora, by darker tarsi (first and second tarsomeres dark brown in *D. speculator*, while tarsi completely pale ochre yellow in *D. quadraticollis*), and by shorter metatarsomere 1 (metatarsomere 1 1.58 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together in *D. speculator*, while 1.84 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together in *D. quadraticollis*). Stripes of pale pubescence on pronotum and elytra are distinctly narrower in *D. speculator*.

Demonax speculator sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. callidus* (comparison of females) by less elongate elytra (3.13 times longer than wide in *D. speculator*, while 3.45 times longer than wide in *D. callidus*), by wider pronotum (1.04 times wider than long at the widest point in *D. speculator*, 1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. callidus*), by distinctly shorter antennae and tarsi, and by different shape of stripes of pale pubescence in elytra (as in Figs. 24 and 28).

Demonax speculator sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. benignus* (comparison of females) by more elongate elytra (3.13 times longer than wide in *D. speculator*, while 2.89 times longer than wide in *D. benignus*), by elytra more narrowing apically (parallel elytra in *D. benignus*), by distinctly longer legs than in *D. benignus*, and by sparser reticulation on pronotal disc with cells of reticulation larger and pronotum markedly shiny (distinctly denser reticulation with smaller cells on pronotal disc in *D. benignus*).

Etymology. From Latin *speculator* (it means "spy").

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

***Demonax maestus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29-30)

Type locality. China, Hainan Island, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Jianfeng Township, Mt. Jianfengling (main peak), 18°43'1.98"N 108°52'18.83"E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'CHINA, Hainan isl., / 'Jianfengling forest park, peak' / '7. - 22. vi. 2018, 1400m' / '18°43'1.98"N 108°52'18.83"E' / 'ex larve, leg. P. Kabátek', (CPV). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPK); (1 ♂): 'CHINA, Hainan isl., 1400m' / 'Jianfengling forest park' / 'peak, 7. - 22. vi. 2018' / '18°43'1.98"N 108°52' / '18.83"E, leg. P. Kabátek', (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '6-v-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N' / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yinghui Li', (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '20-iv-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N' / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yufeng WU', (CPK, CPV); (1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '22-iv-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N' / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yufeng WU', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '30-iv-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N' / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yufeng WU', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '25-iv-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax maestus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 29a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, very narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.79 mm (male paratypes from 4.95 to 6.65 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.42 mm), 4.78 times longer than wide.



Fig. 29. *Demonax maestus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
Fig. 30. *Demonax maestus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Head black, narrow, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense, irregular small-sized punctation. Head with narrow, long longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions and in the middle of frons. Antennal insertions with elevation in inner side. Head covered by long, relatively dense yellow pubescence and sparse, erect, long pale setation. Eyes goldenish brown, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum partly pale ochre brown, shiny, labrum with long yellowish setation. Mandibles black, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-gloss, palpomeres widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with indistinctly rounded apex. Palpomeres covered by very short, indistinct pale setation.

Antennae narrow, filiform, long (reaching seven eighths elytral length), blackish brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence (longer in antennomeres 1-5, indistinct in rest of antennae). Antennomeres 1-5 semi-gloss, antennomeres 6-11 matte. Antennomeres indistinctly widened apically, antennomeres without spines (other male paratypes with short sharp spines in apex of antennomeres 3 and 4). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.63 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.87 : 1.16 : 1.04 : 0.95 : 0.80 : 0.79 : 0.75 : 0.80.

Pronotum black, slightly elongate, rectangular (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 29a). Pronotum almost the same width as elytra at humeri, 1.75 times longer than wide at base and 1.14 times longer than wide at the widest point (the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins and anterior margin only slightly arcuate, base almost straight. Pronotum indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (of almost the same width). Dorsal surface with distinct reticulation with small-sized punctation inside pieces of reticulation. Pronotum largely covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence except circular spot in the middle of pronotal disc and a few dots in basal third. Dark spot in the middle of pronotal disc with dark, short indistinct pubescence. Basal part with a few erect colorless setae.

Scutellum blackish, roundly triangular, covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 4.46 mm long and 1.42 mm wide (3.14 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apex, elongate, narrow, only slightly narrowing apically, basal quarter matte, another two quarters semi-gloss, apical quarter glossy. Elytra completely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellow and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 29a), apex with long yellowish setation. Elytral apex cut, slightly undulate, sutural and lateral angle with short spine.

Pygidium blackish with narrowly pale brown apex, punctured by indistinct punctation and micropunctation, semi-gloss, covered by very sparse, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence and pale yellowish setation in margins.

Legs very long and very narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence (except inner side of meso- and metafemora), pubescence the densest in pro- and mesofemora. Legs with sparse, erect yellowish setae, setation denser in apical part of tibiae. Tibiae indistinctly widened apically, metafemora very narrow. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown, very long and narrow, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.07 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized punctation (sparser in mesepisternum), almost completely covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence (except basal half of mesepisternum) and a few erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura

narrow, slightly undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence in basal third.

Genitalia as in Fig. 29b.

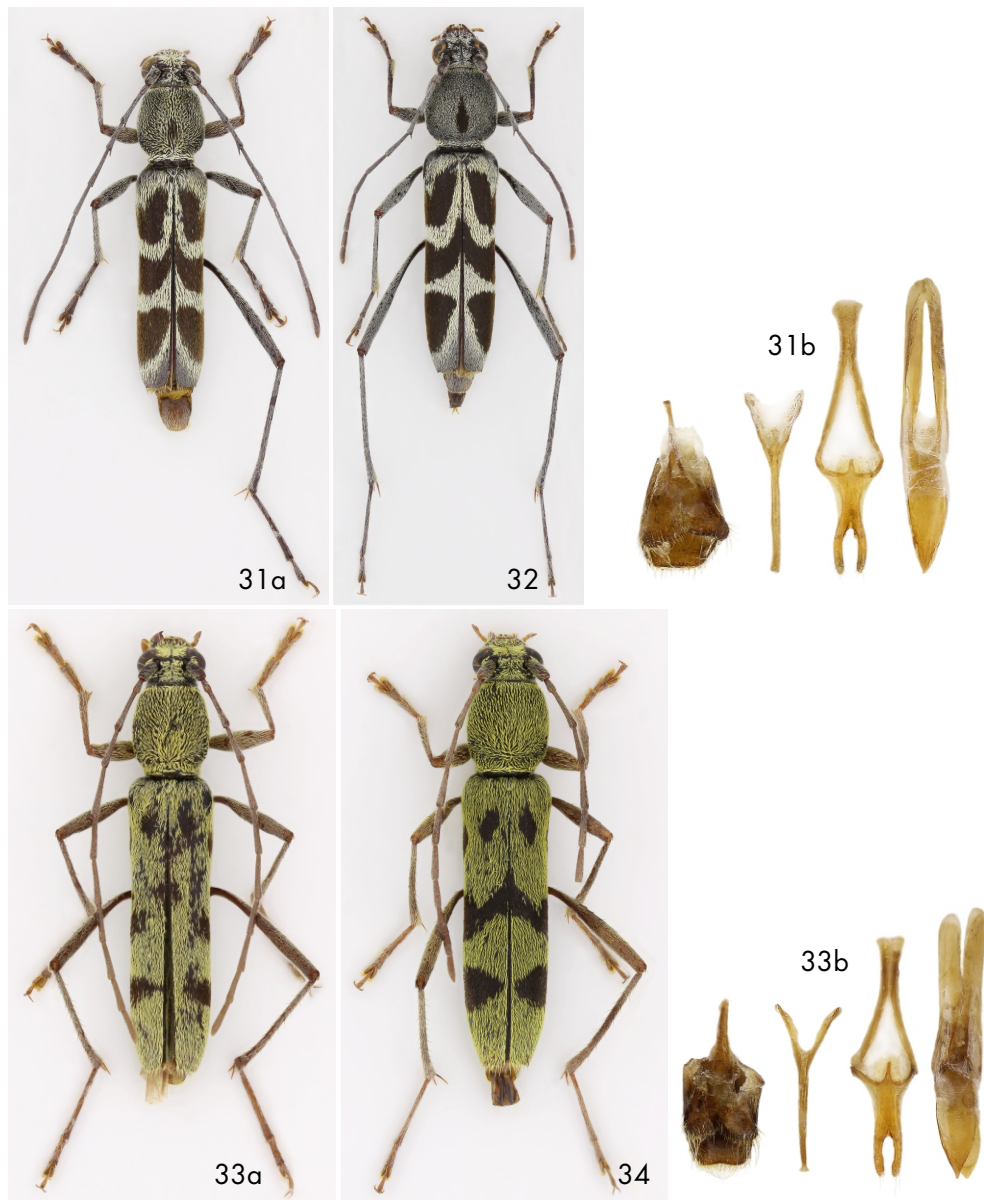


Fig. 31. *Demonax pseudopsilomerus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: a- male from China (Yunnan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 32. *Demonax pseudopsilomerus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: female from Thailand (Mae Hong Son), (CPV).

Fig. 33. *Demonax olivaceus* Gressitt, 1951: a- male from China (Guangxi), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 34. *Demonax olivaceus* Gressitt, 1951: female from China (Guangxi), (CPV).

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 30. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 5.6 to 7.3 mm. Colour of female similar to male, tarsi and antennae quite significantly shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax pseudopsilomerus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 31-32), described from Laos, *Demonax quadricollis* Gahan, 1906, described from Myanmar, and *Demonax olivaceus* Gressitt, 1951 (Figs. 33-34), described from China (Fujian).

Demonax maestus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. pseudopsilomerus* and *D. quadricollis* by large circular spot in the middle of pronotal disc (small longitudinal spot in *D. pseudopsilomerus* and *D. quadricollis*), by antennomeres 3 and 4 in apex without spines or with short sharp spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 in apex with very long sharp spines in *D. pseudopsilomerus* and *D. quadricollis*), and by distinctly different shapes of spots of pubescence on elytra. *D. maestus* and *D. pseudopsilomerus* have different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 29b and 31b).

Demonax maestus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. olivaceus* mainly by wider pronotum in both sexes (as in Figs. 29-30 and 33-34), by large circular spot in the middle of pronotal disc (missing in *D. olivaceus*), by less elongate elytra (3.14 times longer than wide in *D. maestus*, while 3.48 times longer than wide in *D. olivaceus*), by darker legs (from dark brown to blackish brown in *D. maestus*, while pale reddish brown in *D. olivaceus*), and by distinctly different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 29b and 33b).

Etymology. From Latin *maestus* (it means "sorrowful").

Distribution. China (Hainan).

Genus *Ischnodora* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species. *Ischnodora macra* Chevrolat, 1863.

Ischnodora nympa sp. nov.

(Fig. 35)

Type locality. Vietnam, Kon Tum Province, Mount Ngoc Linh.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Ngoc Ling' / '1900m, 4/2021' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Ischnodora nympa sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 35. Body black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.6 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.92 mm), 4.47 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, relatively wide, the widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point, interspace between antennal insertions broad. Posterior part and frons punctured by reticulate punctation (reticulate punctures with microgranulation inside). Anterior part of head punctured by irregular small-sized punctation. Head partly covered by sparse, long whitish pubescence (denser in anterior part and under the eyes) and long, erect pale setation. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Labrum pale ochre yellow with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus dark brown, semi-gloss, palpomeres short. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically with slightly rounded apex and apical angles.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching more than two fifths elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, punctured by small-sized punctuation, covered by pale pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4, shorter and denser in rest of antennomeres). Antennomeres 2-5 with longer yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomeres 8-11 noticeably shortened and widened. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.79 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.67 : 0.62 : 0.40 : 0.53 : 0.48 : 0.60.



Fig. 35. *Ischnodora nympa* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 36. *Ischnodora rectangula* Holzschuh, 2009: female from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV).

Pronotum black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 35. Pronotum 1.6 times longer than wide at base and 1.25 times longer than wide at the widest point (the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins and anterior margin only slightly arcuate, base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Dorsal surface with distinct reticulation, cells with microgranulation inside. Pronotum with distinct stripe of dense white pubescence around the perimeter (invisible in lateral margins from dorsal view). Pronotum completely covered by dense, long, erect pale setation. Pronotal disc with indistinct elevation in basal half.

Scutellum black, semi-oval, completely covered by dense, recumbent white pubescence.

Elytra 5.56 mm long and 1.92 mm wide (2.9 times longer than wide); elongate, narrow, almost parallel, black, more or less shiny, completely punctured by dense small-sized punctuation (a little sparser in humeral part), covered by long, dense white and short, sparse black pubescence with lustre (as in Fig. 35). Elytral surface partly with long, erect colorless setation (mainly in basal part). Elytral apex cut, indistinctly undulate, lateral angle with short spine, sutural angle with longer distinct spine. Apical margin with long colorless setae.

Pygidium very distinct from dorsal view, black with narrowly blackish brown apical margin, shiny, basal two quarters almost smooth, another quarter with distinct small-sized punctuation, apical quarter with indistinct irregular micropunctuation. Pygidium partly covered by long white pubescence (in apical half), partly by short, very sparse pale setation. Apical margin distinctly rounded, covered by longer pale setae.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by shallow, irregular sparse punctuation (punctuation denser in profemora and protibiae), partly covered by whitish pubescence (denser in profemora, very sparse in meso- and metafemora) and very long, erect colorless setation, tibiae in apical part with dense yellowish setation. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora very narrow, distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi narrow, dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, partly punctured (mesepisternum and metepisternum with relatively coarse punctuation, metasternum with less pronounced punctuation, ventrites almost smooth with a few small punctures. Ventral side mostly shiny. Mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-4 with stripes of dense white pubescence in apical part, ventrite 5 partly with very sparse, indistinct white pubescence. Ventral side with very long, erect silvery setation (very sparse in ventrites, in rest of ventral surface dense). Elytral epipleura narrow, slightly undulate, with indistinct punctuation, covered by short, indistinct dark pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Ischnodora rectangula* Holzschuh, 2009 (Fig. 36), described from Laos (Houaphanh).

Ischnodora nympha sp. nov. differs from the similar species *I. rectangula* mainly by wider and less elongate elytra (2.9 times longer than wide, while 3.15 times longer than wide in *I. rectangula*), by elytra more or less shiny (matte in *I. rectangula*), and by semi-oval scutellum (roundly triangular in *I. rectangula*). *I. rectangula* has pale yellow elytra under stripes of white pubescence in basal quarter (black in *I. nympha*). *I. nympha* has pronotum with distinct stripe of dense white pubescence around the perimeter (invisible in lateral margins from dorsal view), while *I. rectangula* has narrower stripe of white pubescence only in basal margin of pronotum (missing in anterior and lateral margins).

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

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

Genus *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863

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

Perissus dembickyi sp. nov.

(Figs. 37-38)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Dirang vicinity, 27°21'–23'N, 92°13'–16'E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'NE INDIA; ARUNACHAL PR.: / 'DIRANG vicinity; 1550±150m; / '27°21'–23'N 92°13'–16'E' / 'L. Dembický leg.; 1.-9.vi.2004', (CLD). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (CLD, CPV); (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): 'NE INDIA, W - ARUNACHAL PR.; / 'betw. Dirang & Bomdila Pass; / '27°19'N 92°22'E; 1900±300m; / 'L. Dembický leg.; 12.-16.vi.2004', (CLD, CPV); (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 'NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR.; / 'DIRANG vicinity, 1800±100m' / '27°21'N 92°13'E; / 'L. Dembický leg., 8.-22.v.2006', (CLD, CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Perissus dembickyi* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 37a. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.86 mm (male paratypes from 8.55 to 14.0 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.57 mm), 4.22 times longer than wide.

Head black with blackish brown anterior margin, short, relatively wide, the widest through the eyes (approximately of the same width as at the base), narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Interspace between antennal insertions broad. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures coarser in posterior part), covered by sparse, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence and a few erect, long pale setae (in particular under the eyes). Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with long pale yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, widened apically, with long pale yellowish setation in margins. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical, indistinctly widened apically, with longitudinal narrow depression in the middle, apex rounded.

Antennae narrow, brown, short (reaching basal part of elytra as in Fig. 37a). Antennomeres widened apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence (distinctly longer in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 2-5 with long, erect yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomeres 2 and 10 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.93 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.90 : 0.71 : 0.59 : 0.40 : 0.43 : 0.35 : 0.70.

Pronotum black with blackish brown margins, wide, almost the same width as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 37a). Pronotum 1.65 times longer than wide at base and 1.14 times longer than wide at the widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate in angles, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulation, pronotal disc with elevation in the middle of basal third and two lateral elevations. Elevations with larger granules than in rest of pronotal surface. Pronotum partly covered by short, sparse, indistinct dark pubescence with lustre and partly by whitish pubescence, somewhere denser (as in Fig. 37a). Pronotal surface with long, erect pale setation (mainly in basal half).

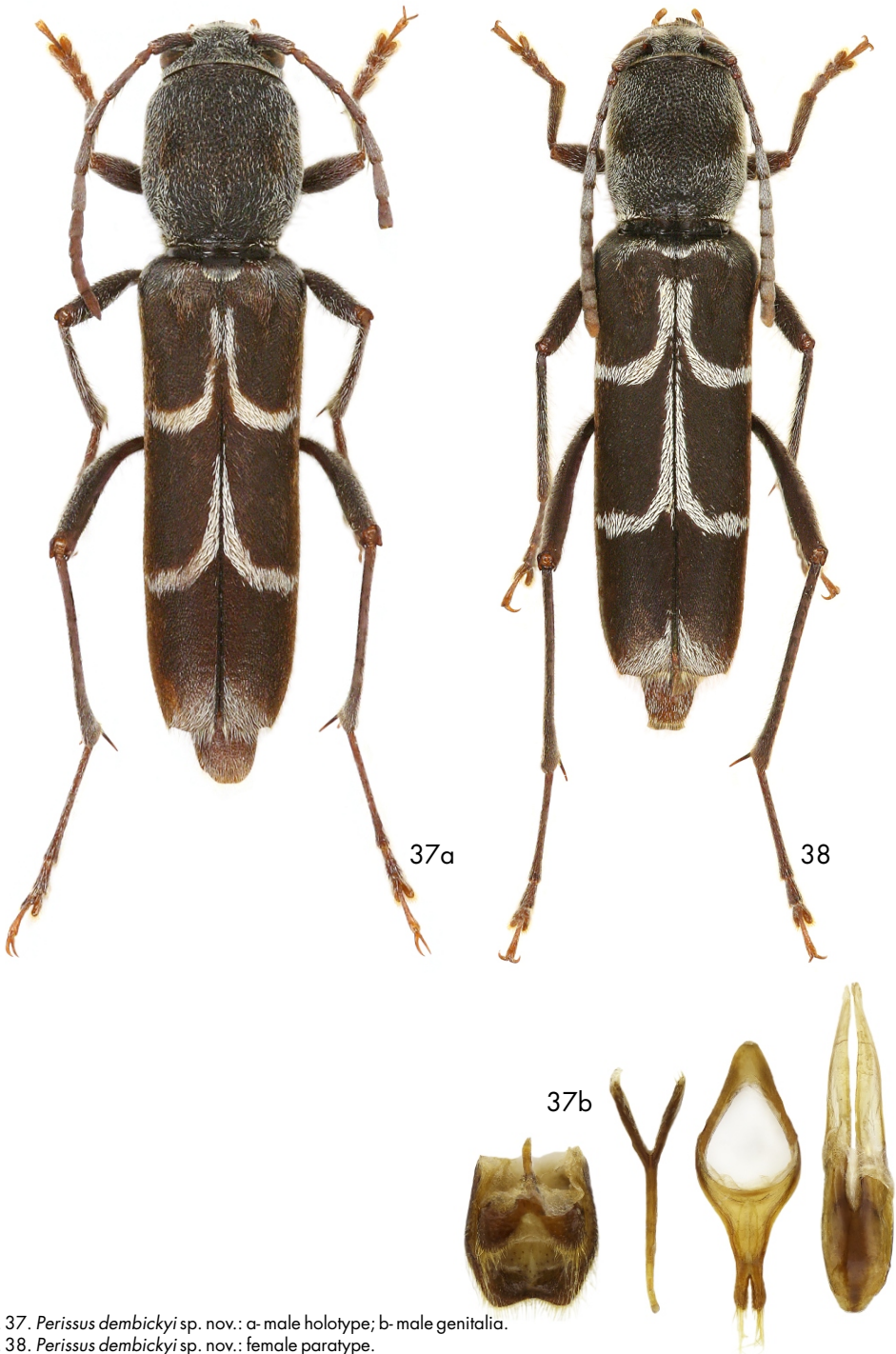


Fig. 37. *Perissus dembickyi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 38. *Perissus dembickyi* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Scutellum black, wide, semi-oval, with small-sized punctation, partly covered by whitish pubescence (the densest in apical margin).

Elytra 7.31 mm long and 2.57 mm wide (2.84 times longer than wide); blackish brown with pale ochre yellow spots under stripes of white pubescence, elongate, almost parallel, matte in basal third, semi-gloss in apical two thirds. Elytra punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by dark shiny and dense white pubescence (as in Fig. 37a). Each elytron with distinct elevation near scutellum. Elytral apex cut, distinctly undulate with spine in lateral and sutural angle, covered by long pale setation.

Pygidium brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, long yellowish setation, apical angles distinctly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, dark brown, punctured by shallow, relatively large-sized punctation, partly covered by almost colorless pubescence and erect pale yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, brown with paler (pale reddish brown) claws, punctured by dense, irregular small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, long pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black with blackish brown coxae and last ventrites, punctured by small-sized, relatively shallow punctation. Mesepisternum with large spot of dense, recumbent white pubescence in lateral margin, metepisternum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, ventrites 1 and 2 with wide stripes of white pubescence in apical halves, ventrite 3 with narrow stripe of white pubescence in apical quarter. Ventral side largely covered by dense, long, erect silvery setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by sparse setation with goldenish lustre.

Genitalia as in Fig. 37b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 38. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 10.9 to 12.75 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, body less elongate, last four antennomeres shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Perissus quercus* Gardner, 1940, described from India (Uttarakhand).

Perissus dembickyi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *P. quercus* mainly by dorsal surface of pronotal disc with dense, small-sized granulation (partly distinctly coarser large-sized granulation in *P. quercus*), by arcuate stripe of pale pubescence in elytral basal third, which does not reach scutellum (stripe reaches scutellum in *P. quercus*), by spot of white pubescence in elytral apical margin (preapical spot of pale pubescence at the suture, significantly not reaching apical margin in *P. quercus*), and mainly by distinctly shorter antennae (barely reaching basal part of elytra in *P. dembickyi*, while significantly exceeding one third elytral length in *P. quercus*).

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

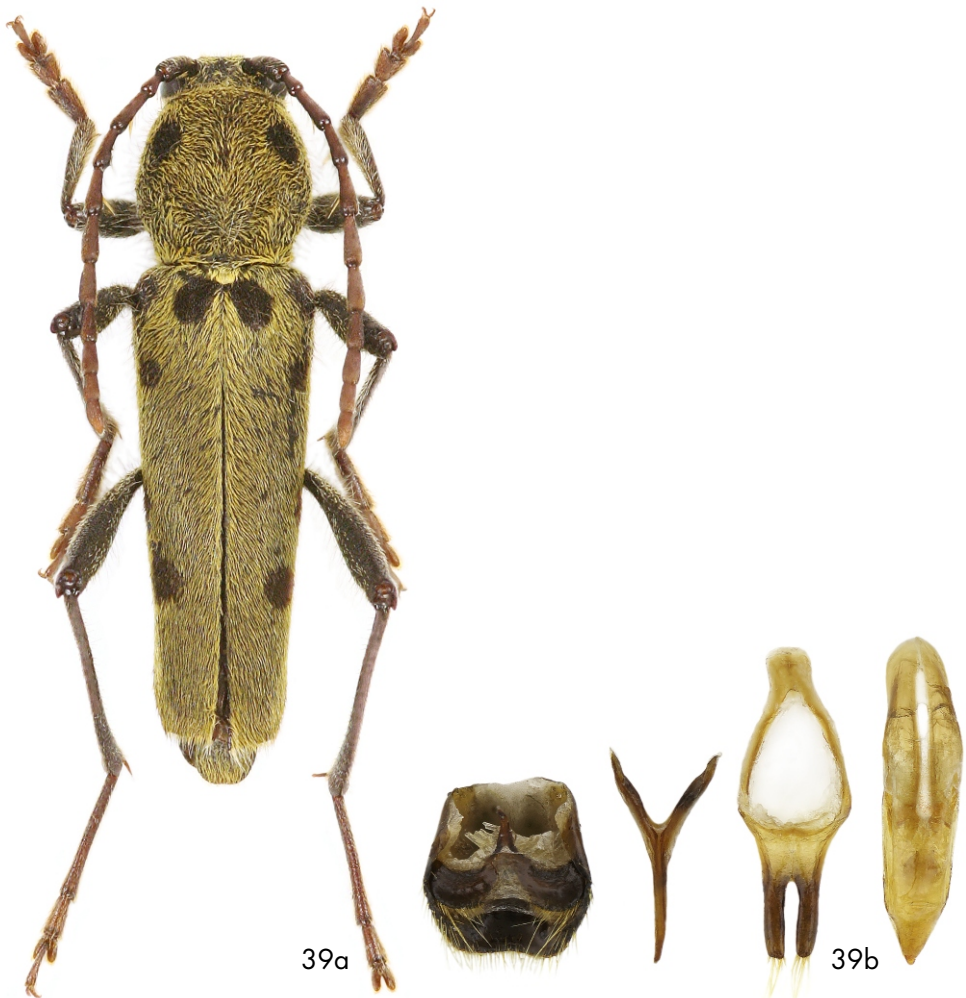
Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

***Perissus plachetkai* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 39)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Weixi, Ahualuo.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'China, Yunnan' / 'Weixi' / 'Ahualuo' / 'vi. 2020', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Perissus plachetkai sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Fig. 39. *Perissus plachetkai* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 39a. Body black, elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.61 mm), 3.83 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, relatively wide, the widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Posterior part punctured by coarse, irregular granulate punctation, frons by

coarse irregular punctation with partly irregularly, longitudinally reticulate place in the middle, anterior margin of head almost bald and shiny. Head largely covered by long yellow pubescence and very long, erect colorless setation. Eyes dark brown, strongly emarginate. Labrum brown, glossy, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, glossy.

Maxillary palpus dirty brown, semi-gloss, palpomeres widened apically, covered by short, sparse, indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae reaching two fifths elytral length, antennomeres relatively broad, distinctly widened apically, dark brown, punctured by shallow punctation (small-sized in antennomeres 5-11). Antennomeres 1-5 shiny, antennomeres 6-8 semi-matt, antennomeres 9-11 matte. Antennomeres 1-5 with very sparse, longer pale pubescence, antennomeres 6-11 covered by dense, very short pale pubescence. Antennomeres 2-5 with long, distinct yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres without spines, rounded apically. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 5 and 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.96 : 0.45 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 1.16 : 1.15 : 1.06 : 0.82 : 0.82 : 0.65 : 0.84.

Pronotum black, wide, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 39a. Pronotum 1.28 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at the widest point (before the middle of pronotum from base to apex), the narrowest in anterior margin. Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Dorsal surface with dense, coarse irregular granulation, covered by long, relatively dense yellow pubescence and short black pubescence in two dark rounded spots. Pronotal disc with distinct elevation at the middle of basal third and two distinct depressions on the sides. Pronotum completely covered by dense, very long, erect pale setation.

Scutellum black, small, shield-shaped with distinctly rounded apex, completely covered by long yellow pubescence.

Elytra 6.97 mm long and 2.61 mm wide (2.67 times longer than wide); elongate, slightly narrowing apically, black with blackish brown apical part, semi-gloss, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long, recumbent yellow pubescence and black shiny pubescence in dark spots (as in Fig. 39a). Each elytron with elevation near scutellum. Elytra with very long, erect colorless setae in basal half. Elytral apex cut, slightly undulate with spine in lateral and sutural angle, covered by long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish, punctured by dense, small-sized irregular punctation, covered by long, sparse yellow pubescence, apical angles rounded. Apical margin covered by long pale yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by distinct, large-sized irregular punctation, partly covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish pubescence and very long, relatively dense, erect pale yellowish setation. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, dark brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish setation (denser in tarsal lateral margins). Metatarsomere 1 1.93 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely covered by very long, recumbent yellow pubescence like in elytra and long, somewhere very dense, erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, slightly undulate, blackish, punctured by micropunctation, covered by indistinct dark and yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 39b.

Female. Unknown.

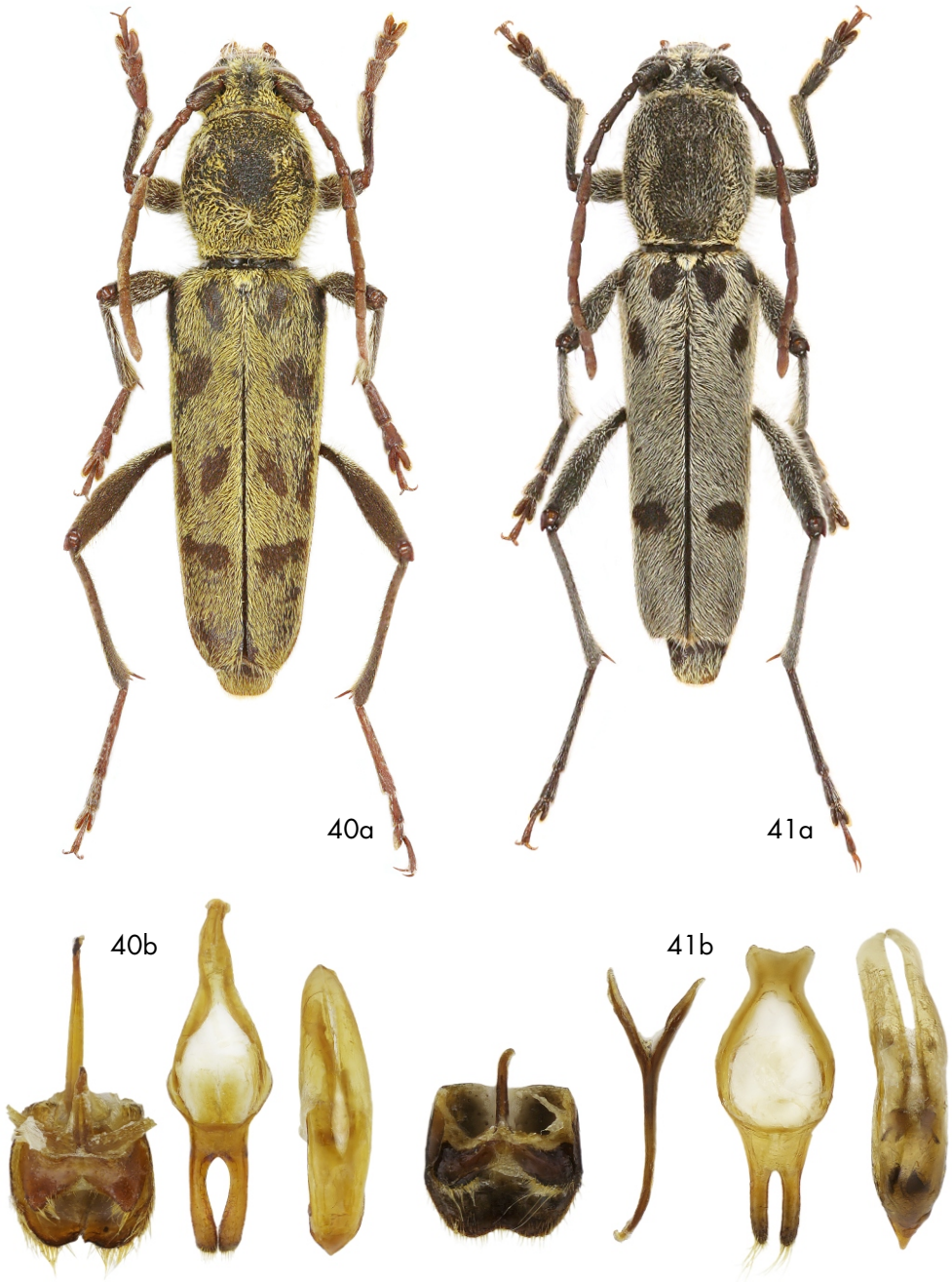


Fig. 40. *Perissus intersectus* Holzschuh, 2003: a- male from China (Shaanxi), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 41. *Perissus octopunctatus* Gouverneur, 2015: a- male from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Perissus intersectus* Holzschuh, 2003 (Fig. 40), described from China (Sichuan) and *Perissus octopunctatus* Gouverneur, 2015 (Fig. 41), described from Laos (Houaphanh).

Perissus plachetkai sp. nov. differs from the similar species *P. intersectus* mainly by more elongate elytra, by distinctly wider pronotum of different shape with two dark rounded spots closer to the anterior edge as in Fig. 39a (narrower pronotum with three dark spots located in the central line in *P. intersectus* as in Fig. 40a), by distinctly longer antennae and tarsi (especially distinctly longer metatarsomeres 1), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 39b and 40b).

Perissus plachetkai sp. nov. differs from the similar species *P. octopunctatus* mainly by distinctly wider pronotum of different shape with two dark rounded spots closer to the anterior edge as in Fig. 39a (narrower, distinctly more elongate pronotum with large, longitudinal dark spot in the middle of pronotal disc in *P. octopunctatus* as in Fig. 41a), and by different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 39b and 41b).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Mikuláš Plachetka (Praha, Czech Republic), a specialist in Anthaxiini (Coleoptera: Buprestidae).

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Genus *Petraphuma* Viktora, 2018

Type species. *Rhaphuma sulphurea* Gressitt, 1941.

Petraphuma cerevisia sp. nov.

(Fig. 42)

Type locality. Vietnam, Nghe An prov.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Nghe An' / 'v. 2021' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Petraphuma cerevisia sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 42. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.1 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.02 mm), 3.67 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, the widest through the eyes, indistinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by distinct, dense small-sized punctation, covered by relatively dense, recumbent yellow pubescence (almost without pubescence behind the eyes). Antennal insertions with significant elevation in inner side. Head with sparse, long, erect yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black with brown spot in middle, shiny, with pale yellow pubescence and longer pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-gloss, palpomeres slightly widened apically, covered by indistinct goldenish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, pale reddish brown, reaching three quarters elytral length. Antennomeres widened apically with rounded apex, without spines. Antennomeres 1-7 semi-gloss, antennomeres 8-11 matte. Antennae punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by short, sparse, indistinct pale pubescence and long, erect pale yellowish setation on inner side.

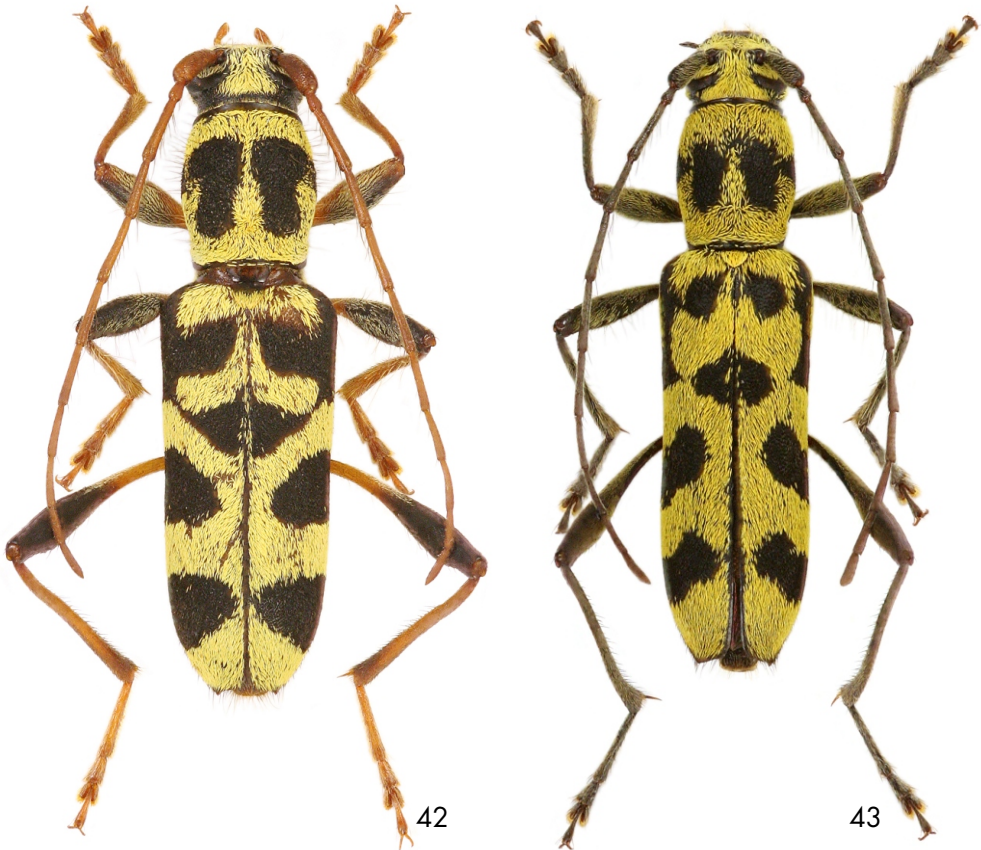


Fig. 42. *Petraphuma cerevisia* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 43. *Petraphuma pompa* Viktora & Liu, 2018: female paratype from China (Hainan), (CPV).

Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 3, 5 and 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 1.01 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 0.77 : 0.75 : 0.58 : 0.63.

Pronotum black, elongate (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 42). Pronotum 1.46 times longer than wide at base and 1.23 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins and anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base slightly undulate (excised in the middle). Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with coarse granulate punctation, partly covered by dense yellow and partly by sparse black pubescence (as in Fig. 42). Surface with very long, distinct erect setae.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by dense, recumbent yellow pubescence except basal quarter.

Elytra 7.05 mm long and 3.02 mm wide (2.33 times longer than wide); black with pale brown spots under yellow pubescence (except yellow pubescence in elytral apex), almost parallel, shortly narrowing apically, punctured by dense, small-sized granulate punctation (punctures larger at humeral part), covered by short blackish pubescence with lustre and dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 42). Elytral surface with long, dark erect setae in basal quarter and in

apex. Elytral apex cut, excised, with broad spines in sutural and lateral angles.

Pygidium brown, with small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish setation, apex rounded in angles.

Legs relatively long, from pale reddish brown to black (in apical parts of femora), almost completely punctured by very dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by yellowish pubescence (in femora) and yellowish setation (mesotibiae partly with extremely long, erect yellowish setae). Tibiae distinctly widened apically, femora distinctly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi pale reddish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.65 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent pale yellow pubescence, partly with long, erect colorless setae (distinct in ventrites). Elytral epipleura pale reddish brown (darker in apical half), undulate, wide in base and very narrow in apex, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation (somewhere with a mixture of darker setae).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Petraphuma pompa* Viktora & Liu, 2018 (Fig. 43), described from China (Hainan Island).

Petraphuma cerevisia sp. nov. differs from the similar species *P. pompa* mainly by distinctly wider pronotum, by distinctly wider elytra (2.33 times longer than wide, while 2.7 times longer than wide in *P. pompa*), by paler body with different colour of legs and antennae (largely pale reddish brown, while largely from dark brown to blackish brown in *R. pompa*), by distinctly wider pro- and mesofemora, and by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra (mainly reverse direction of dark spots in elytral apical half).

Etymology. From Latin *cerevisia* (it means "beer").

Distribution. Vietnam (Nghe An).

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

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

Rhaphuma andrei sp. nov.

(Fig. 44)

Type locality. Vietnam, Vinh Phuc, Tam Dao NP.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'N-VIETNAM, Vinh / Phuc prov., Tam Dao NP' / '6. 2016, J. Netusil', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma andrei sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 44a. Body elongate, narrow, punctate, from pale brown to black, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.46 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.16 mm), 4.84 times longer than wide.

Head black, broadest across the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest place, with reticulate punctation, covered by yellow pubescence. Frons with narrow longitudinal stripe

without pubescence in the middle. Eyes dark, emarginate. Anterior part of head with a few long pale setae. Clypeus pale brown, shiny, with yellow pubescence. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with yellow pubescence in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with sparse yellow setation. Ultimate palpomere the longest, widened apically, with rounded apex.



Fig. 44. *Rhaphuma andrei* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Antennae filiform, pale brown, with punctuation. Antennomeres with pale pubescence, in antennomeres 2-4 pubescence slightly darker. Antennae not reaching elytral apex (estimation from the lengths of the first eight antennomeres). Antennomeres 1-5 with yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennae consisting of 11 antennomeres. Ratios of relative lengths of first antennomeres 1-8 equal to: 0.54 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.92 : 0.89 : 0.94 : 0.86.

Pronotum black, narrow, elongate, very finely arcuate on sides. Dorsal surface with distinct reticulate punctuation, covered by yellow pubescence and long pale erected setation. Pronotum 1.59 times longer than wide at base and 1.36 times longer than wide at the widest point (at two thirds from base to apex). Anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly undulate.

Scutellum black, semi-circular, with yellow pubescence.

Elytra 7.0 mm long and 2.16 mm wide (3.24 times longer than wide); narrowing apically, with dense punctation, from pale brown to black (black in humeral angles, three black spots on each elytron, in apical quarter and near suture in two apical thirds). Elytra covered by yellow and black pubescence (as in Fig. 44a). Each elytron with cut out apex, with distinct spine in both sides of apex.

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to blackish brown, distinctly darker in meso- and metafemora (as in Fig. 44a). Legs with shallow punctation, covered by sparse yellow pubescence and long pale setation. Metatibiae and metafemora longer and narrower than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Apex of tibiae and tarsi with denser yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, with punctation, almost completely covered by yellow pubescence (denser and paler than those in elytra). Elytral epipleura blackish brown, near base pale brown, covered by pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 44b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Rhaphuma consobrina* Holzschuh, 2018, *Rhaphuma ingrata* Holzschuh, 2018, *Rhaphuma lubricula* Holzschuh, 2003, *Rhaphuma pieli* Gressitt, 1940 and *Rhaphuma sexnotata* Chevrolat, 1863.

Rhaphuma andrei sp. nov. has a similar shape of dark stripes and spots on elytra to *R. consobrina*, *R. ingrata*, *R. lubricula* and *R. pieli*, but differs from the similar species by pronotum with three small dark vague spots in a row in the middle (*R. consobrina*, *R. ingrata*, *R. lubricula* and *R. pieli* have on pronotal disc two distinct, longitudinal, arcuate dark stripes almost in full length of pronotum or at least in the basal half). *Rhaphuma andrei* sp. nov. has distinctly different (really extraordinary) shape of tegmen than these species (as in Fig. 44b).

Rhaphuma andrei sp. nov. has a similar pronotum with small dark vague spots in a row in the middle compared to *R. sexnotata* but differs from this similar species by dark, curved longitudinal stripe in basal third of each elytron (basal elytral third with small oval spot in *R. sexnotata*), by blackish brown apical part of meso- and metafemora (legs almost completely pale brown in *R. sexnotata*), and by distinctly different (really extraordinary) shape of tegmen (as in Fig. 44b).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Andrè Skale (Gera, Germany), my friend and a specialist in Callichromatini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae).

Distribution. Vietnam (Vinh Phuc).

***Rhaphuma privigna* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 45)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Ngoc Linh' / '5/2021', (CPV). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Rhaphuma privigna* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2021'.

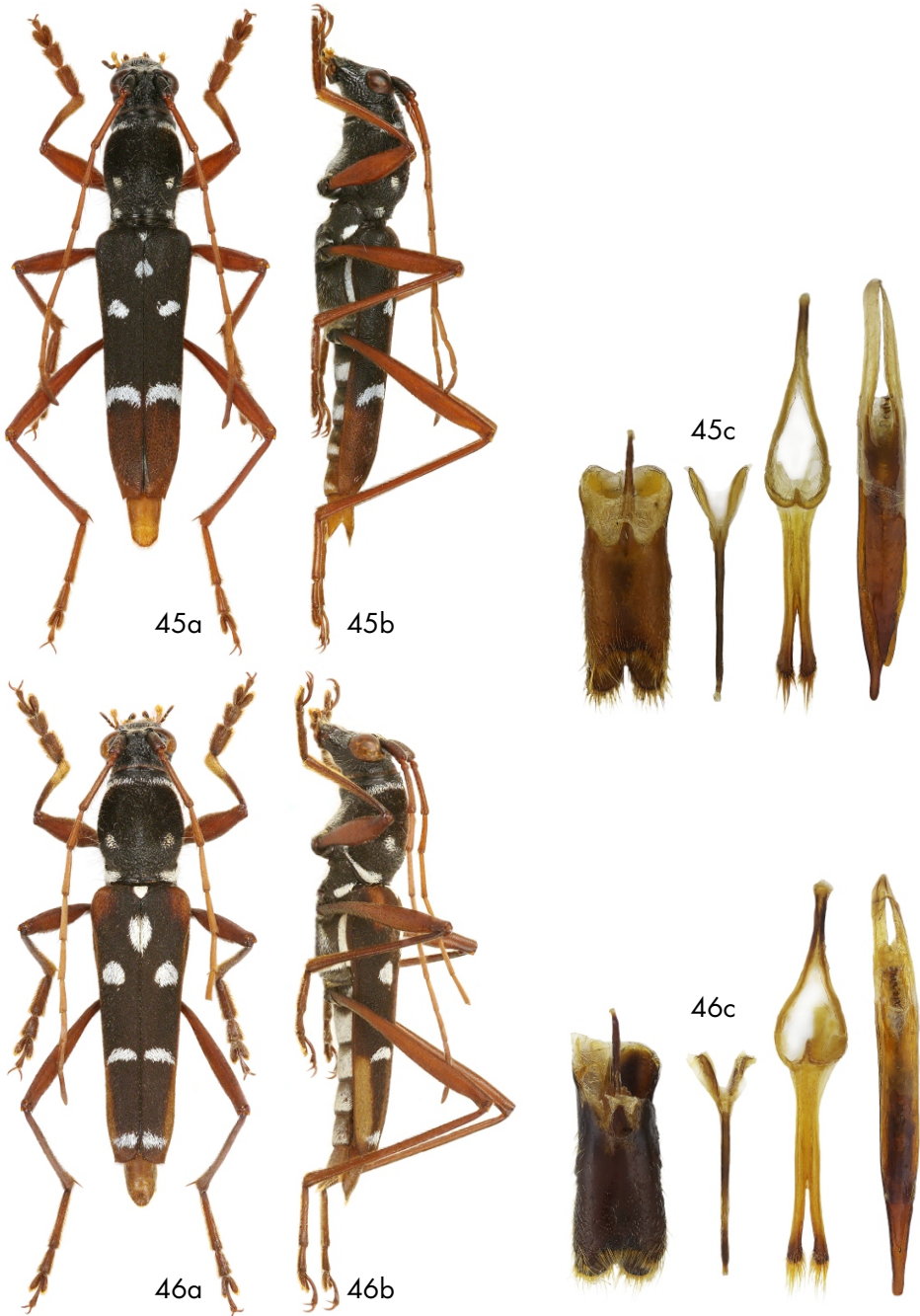


Fig. 45. *Rhaphuma privigna* sp. nov., male holotype: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- male genitalia.

Fig. 46. *Rhaphuma excisa* Holzschuh, 1992, male from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc), (CPV): a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- male genitalia.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 45a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 15.44 mm (male paratype 15.9 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.38 mm), 4.56 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, narrower than pronotum at the widest point, the widest through the eyes. Dorsal surface with coarse granulate punctation in posterior part, anterior part with relatively sparse punctation (punctures distinct). Head with narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions, frons with narrow longitudinal furrow, which continues to large, bald diamond-shaped place. Antennae close together, antennal insertions with distinct elevation in inner side and arched elevation in front side. Elevations on inner side distinctly punctured. Head covered by sparse, erect pale setation, anterior part partly with sparse white pubescence (denser under the eyes). Eyes large, goldenish, finely faceted, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, labrum with dense yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny with matte tip, with whitish pubescence and long setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow (last palpomere dark brown except pale apical edge), palpomeres short, with sparse yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, long (reaching three quarters elytral length). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, antennomeres 7-10 slightly serrate on outer side. Antennomeres 1-6 glossy, 7-8 moderately glossy, 9-11 matte. Antennomeres pale brown (antennal scape blackish with narrowly pale brown apex), with indistinct, shallow small-sized punctation (antennal scape with denser punctation on inner side and very sparse punctation on the top. Scape with long, very sparse goldenish and colorless setation, antennomeres 2-8 with sparse, short indistinct pubescence, antennomeres 9-11 covered by dense short pubescence. Antennomeres 2-8 with long, erect yellowish setation on inner side, antennomeres 9-11 with a few long setae only in apex. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.55 : 0.16 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.89 : 0.83 : 0.80 : 0.67 : 0.57 : 0.51 : 0.58.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 45a. Pronotum 1.76 times longer than wide at base and 1.29 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately the middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly undulate, base indistinctly excised in the middle. Dorsal surface with irregular granulation. Anterior half with dense granulation except almost flat stripe with a few shallow punctures in anterior margin, granules with microgranulation inside. Basal half with larger granules forming cells, basal margin narrowly almost flat, pronotal disc with distinct, triangular flat place in basal fifth (the apex of the triangle points forward). Pronotum covered by dense, short black pubescence and spots of denser and longer white pubescence (four spots in basal third and two stripes near anterior margin as in Fig. 45a). Pronotal surface with a few long, erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped, with dense, small-sized granulate punctation, covered by short dark pubescence with goldenish lustre and spot of long white pubescence in apical part.

Elytra 9.5 mm long and 3.38 mm wide (2.81 times longer than wide); black in basal two thirds, brown in apical third, elongate, narrow, narrowing apically, semi-gloss. Elytra punctured by granulate punctation (granules with microgranulation inside), apical third with smaller granules. Elytra covered by dense white and sparse, short, black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 45a), apex with long yellowish setation. Elytral apex cut, slightly excised, with short spine in sutural and lateral angles.

Pygidium ochre yellow, semi-gloss, punctured by irregular, indistinct shallow micropunctuation, covered by long, sparse brown setation in apical half, margins with long yellowish setation, shape of apex as in Fig. 45a.

Legs very long and narrow, reddish brown (include tarsomeres), punctured by relatively sparse shallow punctuation, partly covered by indistinct, short, sparse dark pubescence and longer, erect yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long (protarsi relatively wide), punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, partly covered by indistinct dark pubescence (in metatarsi) and dense, long goldenish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.29 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body as in Fig. 45b, black (ventrites partly pale reddish brown), punctured (mesepisternum with distinct granulation, metasternum with distinct sparse punctuation, ventrites with dense small-sized punctuation), covered by stripes of dense, recumbent white pubescence (as in Fig. 45b) and by dense, silvery and goldenish setation. Elytral epipleura blackish in basal half, pale brown in apical half, slightly undulate, punctured by small-sized punctuation, covered by dark indistinct setation with goldenish lustre.

Genitalia as in Fig. 45c.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma excisa* Holzschuh, 1992 (Fig. 46), described from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc).

Rhaphuma privigna sp. nov. differs from the similar species *R. excisa* by distinctly narrower, more elongate pronotum (ratio pronotal length / pronotal width 1.29 in *R. privigna*, while 1.36 in *R. excisa*), by narrower tarsi, by scutellum covered by short dark pubescence with goldenish lustre and small spot of long white pubescence only in apical part (scutellum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence in *R. excisa* - except narrowly lateral margins), by pronotal disc with distinct, triangular flat place in basal fifth (missing in *R. excisa*), by elytra black in basal two thirds, brown in apical third (elytra with brown spots at humeri and only narrowly brown at lateral margins of apical part in *R. excisa*), by pronotum with small spots of white pubescence in basal angles (distinct stripes of dense white pubescence in basal angles extended to the side edges of the base in *R. excisa*), by elytral apex with only a few white hairs, which are completely missing in the paratype specimen (distinct transverse stripe of white pubescence on each elytron in *R. excisa*), by different pubescence of ventral side (distinct white spots on metasternum and ventrites largely covered by white pubescence in *R. excisa* - as in Figs. 45b and 46b), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 45c and 46c).

Etymology. From Latin *privigna* (it means "stepdaughter").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

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