

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

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Abstract. The new following species are described: *Chlorophorus fumarius* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Luzon Island), *Chlorophorus malayanus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang, Perak), *Chlorophorus negrosensis* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Negros Island), *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov. from Thailand (Nan), *Demonax comicus* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Mondulkiri), *Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Mondulkiri) and Vietnam (Dak Nong, Lam Dong), *Demonax eraticus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong) and Cambodia (Mondulkiri), *Demonax assentator* sp. nov., *Demonax lamdongensis* sp. nov. and *Demonax pellax* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Demonax avatar* sp. nov. from India (Tamil Nadu), *Demonax tanahrataensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), *Demonax stolidus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra), *Demonax fatidicus* sp. nov. from China (Hainan, Guangxi), *Demonax brutus* sp. nov., *Demonax effrenus* sp. nov., *Demonax grandiusculus* sp. nov. and *Demonax impius* sp. nov. from China (Hainan), *Demonax declamator* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Demonax abietarius* sp. nov., *Demonax desolatus* sp. nov. and *Demonax devexus* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Perissus picator* sp. nov. and *Xylotrechus opiparus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. A new combination is proposed: *Clytus minutissimus* Nonfried, 1894 is transferred to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 as *Demonax minutissimus* (Nonfried, 1894).

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*, *Demonax*, *Perissus* and *Xylotrechus* from materials which were recently collected in Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Descriptions of the following twenty four new Clytini species are given: *Chlorophorus fumarius* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Luzon Island), *Chlorophorus malayanus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang, Perak), *Chlorophorus negrosensis* sp. nov. from the Philippines (Negros Island), *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov. from Thailand (Nan), *Demonax comicus* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Mondulkiri), *Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov. from Cambodia (Mondulkiri) and Vietnam (Dak Nong, Lam Dong), *Demonax eraticus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong) and Cambodia (Mondulkiri), *Demonax assentator* sp. nov., *Demonax lamdongensis* sp. nov. and *Demonax pellax* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong), *Demonax avatar* sp. nov. from India (Tamil Nadu), *Demonax tanahrataensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), *Demonax stolidus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra), *Demonax fatidicus* sp. nov. from China (Hainan, Guangxi), *Demonax brutus* sp. nov., *Demonax effrenus* sp. nov., *Demonax grandiusculus* sp. nov. and *Demonax impius* sp. nov. from China (Hainan), *Demonax declamator* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Demonax abietarius* sp. nov., *Demonax desolatus* sp. nov. and *Demonax devexus* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Perissus picator* sp. nov.

and *Xylotrechus opiparus* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

The new species are compared to the congeners (*Chlorophorus bakeri* Aurivillius, 1922, *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922, *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763), *Demonax atronotatus* Pic, 1926, *Demonax blairi* Gardner, 1940, *Demonax connatus* Holzschuh, 2016, *Demonax cumulosus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax breveapicalis* Pic, 1927, *Demonax decens* Gahan, 1906, *Demonax determinatus* Holzschuh, 2013, *Demonax katarinae* Holzschuh, 1983, *Demonax liber* Holzschuh, 2018, *Demonax minutissimus* (Nonfried, 1894) comb. nov., *Demonax ohbayashii* Samuelson, 1965, *Demonax puerilis* Holzschuh, 1991, *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940, *Demonax subdolos* Holzschuh, 2018, *Demonax testaceus* (Hope, 1831), *Demonax tryznai* Viktora, 2015, *Demonax vescus* Viktora, 2020, *Perissus profestus* Viktora, 2019 and *Xylotrechus amissus* Viktora, 2019), which are also illustrated in some cases.

A new combination is proposed: *Clytus minutissimus* Nonfried, 1894 is transferred to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 as *Demonax minutissimus* (Nonfried, 1894).

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:

- 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;
- IRSNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium.

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 fumarius sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. The Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Quirino Province, Sierra Madre, Tapsoy, Nagtipunan.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'PHILIPPINES' / 'Sierra Madre, Tapsoy, Nagtipunan' / 'Quirino, Eastern Luzon' / 'iii. 2018, local collector leg.', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'PHILIPPINES' / 'Cabagan, Isabela' / 'Eastern Luzon' / 'iii. 2017, local collector leg.', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Chlorophorus fumarius* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.



Fig. 1. *Chlorophorus fumarius* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.65 mm (female paratype 10.2 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.85 mm), 3.73 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by irregular punctation (punctures larger in posterior part), covered by recumbent pale yellowish pubescence, partly with longer pale setation (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp spine in inner side. Head with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes goldenish, strongly transversally emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and colorless setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dark brown, semi-matt, very short, with short pale setation. Palpomeres widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching one quarter elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation. Antennal scape covered by short pale yellowish pubescence, antennomeres 2-11 covered by whitish pubescence (denser and more distinct in antennomeres 5-9). Antennomeres 3-6 with long, distinct yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.97 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.82 : 0.79 : 0.75 : 0.67 : 0.55 : 0.48 : 0.63.

Pronotum black, robust, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1). Pronotum 1.4 times longer than wide at base and 1.1 times longer than wide at the widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base slightly undulate. Dorsal surface with dense, distinct, relatively coarse punctation. Pronotum covered by tricolor pubescence (short and sparse black pubescence in black places, longer and sparse yellowish pubescence and dense, recumbent white pubescence mainly in basal and anterior angles). Basal third with long, erect colorless setation.

Scutellum black, widely heart-shaped, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent whitish pubescence.

Elytra 6.78 mm long and 2.85 mm wide (2.37 times longer than wide), finely narrowing apically, black with blackish brown apex, basal third matte, apical third glossy. Elytra punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by recumbent pubescence (black, partly with lustre and white - as in Fig. 1). Elytral apex cut, undulate, with short spine in sutural and lateral angle, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish brown, punctured by dense irregular punctation, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation in margins, apical angles arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (the densest in pro- and mesofemora, metafemora almost bald in inner side) and yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Femora club-shaped (metafemora narrower than pro- and mesofemora), tibiae widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown (claws and tibial spurs brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Metatarsi narrower than mesotarsi, protarsi the widest. Metatarsomere 1 1.46 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, punctured by irregular punctation (mesepisternum with dense, distinct large-sized punctation in apical margin and large, almost bald place in basal two thirds). Mesepisternum with dense white pubescence in apical quarter, metepisternum and metasternum completely covered by dense, recumbent white pubescence, ventrites 1-3 partly covered by dense white pubescence (largely in ventrites 1-2), rest of surface of ventrites 1-3 and ventrites 4-5 covered by sparse pubescence with admixture of pale yellowish setation. Ventral side partly with erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, undulate, indistinctly punctured, with very sparse yellowish pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. No similar species are known in the Philippines.

Chlorophorus fumarius sp. nov. is similar in colour to Palaearctic species *Chlorophorus figuratus* (Scopoli, 1763), from which it differs mainly by different shape of pronotum (lateral margins more arcuate in *C. figuratus*), by larger-sized punctation in pronotal disc, by different pale pubescence on pronotum (distinct white spots in *C. fumarius*, while indistinct greyish places in *C. figuratus*),

and by curved white stripes in elytral basal part not reaching scutellum (stripes reaching scutellum in *C. figuratus*). *C. fumarius* has also distinctly shorter tarsi than *C. figuratus*.

Etymology. From Latin *fumarius* (it means "chimney-sweep").

Distribution. The Philippines (Luzon Island - Quirino, Isabela).

***Chlorophorus malayanus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2-3)

Type locality. Malaysia, Perak, Banjaran Bintang (Bintang Mountains), Bukit Berapit.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'MALAYSIA-PERAK; / 'Banjaran Bintang; / 'Bukit Berapit (Talping); / '11.-12.iii.1997; Ivo Jeniš leg.', (CLD); Paratypes: (1 ♀): 'W MALAYSIA - Pahang / 'Banjaran Benom Mts.; / '20 km S of Kampong Ulu / 'Dong, 17-23.iv.1997; / '1500 - 1900 m; / 'P. Čechovský leg.', (CLD); (1 ♂): 'MALAYSIA; W. PERAK; / '25km NE of Ipoh; 1200m; / 'Banjaran Titi Wangsa mts.; / 'Korbu mts.; 11.-16.i.1999; / 'P. Pacholátko leg.', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Chlorophorus malayanus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS] / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 2a. Body from pale brown to blackish brown, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.58 mm (male paratype 8.3 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.68 mm), 3.91 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, very narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense punctation (punctures larger in posterior part), covered by sparse yellow pubescence, partly with long yellowish setae (mainly at anterior margin). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, head with narrow, irregular longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setae in edges. Mandibles from pale brown to narrowly black tip, shiny, with long yellowish pubescence and pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-matt, with short, shiny yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching middle elytral length. Antennomeres brown, slightly widened apically with rounded apex, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by bicolor pubescence (pubescence largely dark, in antennal scape longer and largely pale). Antennomeres 1-5 glossy, antennomeres 6-11 semi-matt. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.84 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.82 : 0.86 : 0.74 : 0.74 : 0.62 : 0.55 : 0.53 : 0.72.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 2a. Pronotum 1.5 times longer than wide at base and 1.15 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, relatively coarse punctation (punctures with micropunctation inside), covered by short, sparse, shiny black pubescence and spots of yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 2a). Pronotum with long, erect yellowish setae in basal third.

Scutellum blackish brown, widely oval, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by dense yellowish pubescence in apical half.

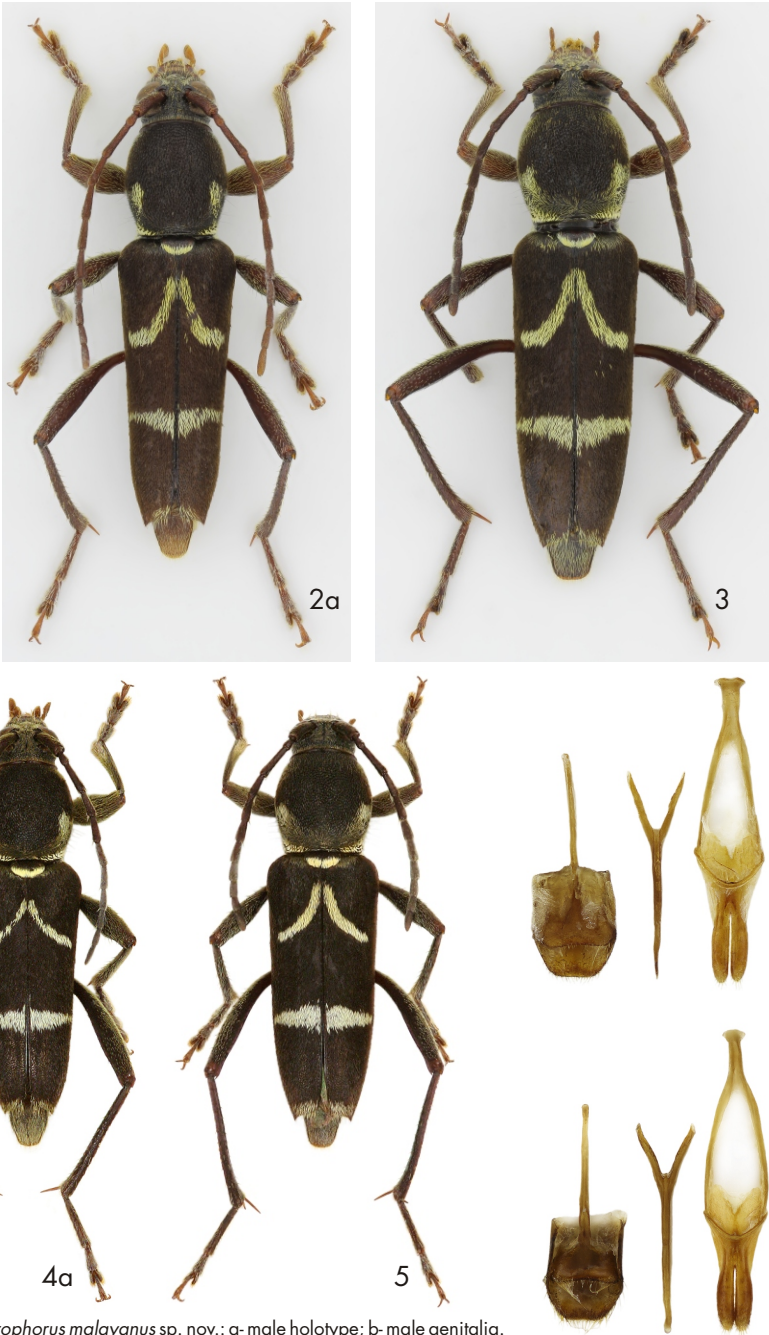


Fig. 2. *Chlorophorus malayanus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 3. *Chlorophorus malayanus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Fig. 4. *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922: a- male from Indonesia (Kalimantan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 5. *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922: female from Indonesia (Kalimantan), (CPV).

Elytra 4.1 mm long and 1.68 mm wide (2.44 times longer than wide), dark brown, suture blackish in full length. Elytra distinctly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctation, largely semi-gloss. Elytra covered by recumbent pubescence (dark with lustre and yellowish) as in Fig. 2a. Apex cut, finely undulate, each elytron shorter in sutural angle, lateral angle prolonged to sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown with paler apical third, punctured by shallow, dense, small-sized irregular punctation, covered by sparse, indistinct yellowish pubescence, with yellowish setation in margins, apical margin rounded.

Legs long and narrow, brown, punctured by shallow, relatively large-sized punctation, partly covered by sparse yellow pubescence (metafemora almost bald in inner side) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Femora club-shaped, tibiae widened apically (metatibiae slightly curved), metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi brown (claws indistinctly paler), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long pale yellow pubescence and yellowish setation. Pro- and mesotarsi wider than metatarsi. Metatarsomere 1 1.43 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to blackish brown (largely brown), punctured by irregular small-sized punctation, partly with pale erect setation. Mesepisternum in apical margin, metepisternum and ventrites 1-2 largely covered by sparse yellowish pubescence (mesepisternum almost bald in four fifths). Elytral epipleura dark brown, slightly undulate, punctured by indistinct punctation, covered by indistinct short pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 2b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 3. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.05 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, pronotum less elongate, protarsi and antennae shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Chlorophorus curvatofasciatus* Aurivillius, 1922 (Figs. 4-5), described from Banguay Island in Sabah Province of Malaysia, which is known from the Malaysian and Indonesian parts of the island of Borneo.

Chlorophorus malayanus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. curvatofasciatus* by narrower body, by distinctly narrower and more elongate pronotum, by larger-sized punctation on pronotal disc than in *C. curvatofasciatus*, by significantly less open stripes of pale pubescence in the shape of an inverted "V" at basal elytral third, and by distinctly shorter tarsi than in *C. curvatofasciatus*. Differences in tegmen shape can also be seen (as in Figs. 2b and 4b).

Etymology. From Latin *malayanus* (it means "Malayan").

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang, Perak).

***Chlorophorus negrosensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 6)

Type locality. The Philippines, Central Visayas, Negros Island, Negros Occidental Province, Don Salvador Benedicto.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'PHILIPPINES' / 'Don Salvador, Benedicto' / 'Negros Occidental' / 'Central Visayas' / 'iv. 2019', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'PHILIPPINES' / 'Don Salvador Benedicto' / 'Negros Occidental, Central Visayas' / 'v. 2017, local collector leg.', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Chlorophorus negrosensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.



Fig. 6. *Chlorophorus negrosensis* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 6. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, robust, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.0 mm (female paratype 9.6 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (2.6 mm), 3.46 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black, very narrow, the widest through eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by indistinct irregular micropunctuation (partly granulate larger punctures with micropunctuation inside in posterior part). Head covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish pubescence, partly with long pale setae (mainly behind eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp spine in inner side. Head with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes goldenish, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black with yellowish grey pubescence in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-gloss, short, with distinct irregular micropunctuation

and pale yellowish setation, palpomeres widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching two fifths elytral length. Antennomeres from blackish brown to black (largely black), punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short greyish pubescence (the densest in antennomeres 5-8, very sparse and indistinct in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 3-10 with long pale setae in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.92 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.80 : 0.74 : 0.69 : 0.60 : 0.58 : 0.50 : 0.71.

Pronotum black, wide, transverse, as wide as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 6). Pronotum the narrowest at anterior margin, 1.36 times longer than wide at base and 1.06 times wider than long at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin straight, base indistinctly undulate. Dorsal surface with dense, distinct, relatively coarse punctation (partly reticulate punctation), punctures with micropunctation inside. Pronotum covered by sparse, short black and whitish pubescence (black pubescence in transverse dark stripe in middle of pronotal disc - as in Fig. 6). Pronotum with a few erect colorless setae mainly near base.

Scutellum widely oval, black, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent whitish pubescence.

Elytra 5.6 mm long and 2.6 mm wide (2.15 times longer than wide), black with dark brown apex. Elytra almost parallel, punctured by distinct small-sized punctation, semi-matt (apical part glossy), covered by recumbent pubescence (black with partly goldenish lustre and white - as in Fig. 6). Elytral apex cut, distinctly undulate, with short spine in sutural and lateral angle. Apex covered by long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish brown, punctured by dense irregular punctation, covered by sparse, long yellowish pubescence, apex slightly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, partly covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence (metafemora almost bald in inner side) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Femora club-shaped (metafemora distinctly narrower than pro- and mesofemora), tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown (including claws), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence and denser yellowish setation. Pro- and mesotarsi slightly wider than metatarsi. Metatarsomere 1 1.37 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized irregular punctation, mesepisternum in apical third, metepisternum and ventrites 1-2 largely covered by dense white pubescence, rest of ventral surface covered by sparse pale pubescence, partly with admixture of long, erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura black, distinctly undulate, semi-matt, punctured by micropunctation, covered by very sparse, indistinct pale pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Chlorophorus bakeri* Aurivillius, 1922, described from the Philippines (Luzon Island).

Chlorophorus negrosensis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. bakeri* by wider and more robust pronotum, by different punctation of pronotal disc (larger-sized, partly reticulate punctation in *C. negrosensis*, while small-sized irregular punctation in *C. bakeri*), by sparser and less

extensive pubescence on pronotum and head in *C. negrosensis*, by denser pale pubescence on elytra (visibly white in *C. negrosensis*, while greyish in *C. bakeri*), by different shape of pale pubescence on elytra (mainly narrower stripes in basal third and narrow pale stripe in elytral apex in *C. negrosensis*, while a significant part of elytral apical part covered by pale pubescence in *C. bakeri*).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Negros Island.

Distribution. The Philippines (Negros Island - Negros Occidental).

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

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

Demonax affabilis sp. nov.

(Figs. 7-8)

Type locality. Thailand, Nan, Bo Klua.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'THAILAND NE - Nan prov. / 'Bo Klua' / '25. iv. 2004' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'Thailand NE' / 'Nan prov. - Bo Klua' / '1. - 11. v. 2001' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax affabilis* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 7a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.76 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (1.46 mm), 4.63 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to blackish brown, narrow, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by irregular, dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger near posterior margin), middle part of head behind antennal insertions with a few large punctures with micropunctation inside. Head covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn in inner side. Head with narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow in middle of frons. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from dark brown to narrowly black tip, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty pale ochre yellow, semi-matt, palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, covered by indistinct, short pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, widened apically with rounded paler apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 7a). Antennomeres brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short grey pubescence (distinctly longer in antennal scape). Antennomeres slightly widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length). Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.71 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 1.28 : 1.30 : 1.14 : 1.05 : 0.97 : 0.77 : 0.97.

Pronotum black, elongate, approximately the same width as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 7a). Pronotum 1.79 times longer than wide at base and 1.24 times longer

than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation. Pronotum covered by short, relatively sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence except two dark spots with short, black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 7a). Pronotum with a few erect colorless setae near base.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 4.17 mm long and 1.46 mm wide (2.85 times longer than wide), black with narrowly brown apex, suture black. Elytra almost parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation, humeral third matte, apical third semi-gloss. Elytra covered by yellowish grey and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 7a). Apex cut, undulate, sutural and lateral angle with short sharp spine (spine in lateral angle longer). Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium ochre yellow, matte (narrowly semi-gloss near apical margin), punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, apical third covered by short, sparse, indistinct yellowish pubescence, apical margin with yellowish setation, apical angles indistinctly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, partly covered by short greyish pubescence (meso- and metafemora partly bald in inner side) and 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 very narrow, protarsi the widest, metatarsi the narrowest. Tarsi brown (claws and tibial spurs yellowish brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish setation (more distinct in pro- and mesotarsi). Metatarsi the longest, metatarsomere 1 3.7 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body largely brown, partly punctured by small-sized punctation. Mesepisternum, metepisternum and metasternum partly covered by whitish pubescence (denser and more distinct in apical parts), ventrites 1-2 covered by dense whitish pubescence (spots in basal parts with sparser pubescence), ventrites 3-5 with very sparse, indistinct yellowish pubescence with admixture of longer yellowish setae. Elytral epipleura brown, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct, very short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 7b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 8. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.45 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences. Protarsi, mesotarsi and antennae shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940 (Figs. 9-10), described from Hainan Island, *Demonax eraticus* sp. nov. (Figs. 15-16), *Demonax tanahrataensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 17-18), *Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12) and *Demonax assattator* sp. nov. (Fig. 33).

Demonax affabilis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. reticulicollis* by narrower and more elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (narrower with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. affabilis*), by dorsal surface of pronotum with dense small-sized granulation (large-sized reticulate punctation with micropunctation inside in *D. reticulicollis*), by distinctly longer antennae (reaching elytral apical margin in male of *D. affabilis*, while reaching half elytral length in male of *D. reticulicollis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 9b).

D. affabilis differs from the similar species *D. eraticus* by narrower and more elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (narrower with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. affabilis*), by dorsal

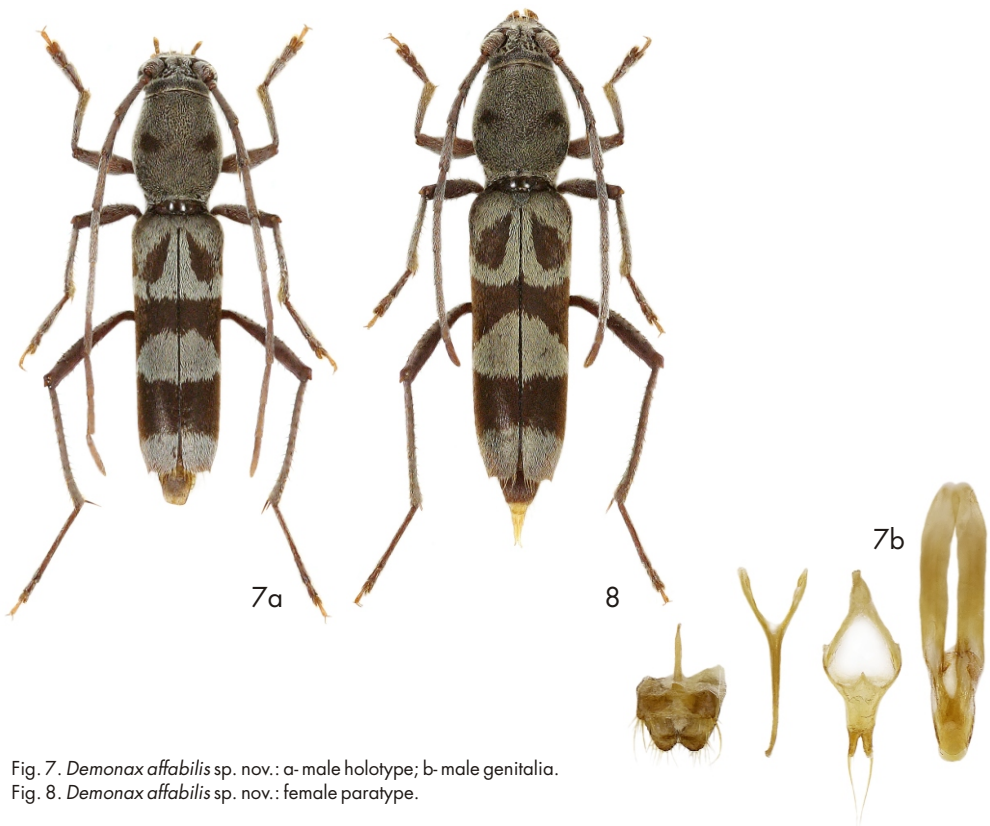


Fig. 7. *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

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

surface of pronotum with dense small-sized granulation (dorsal surface granulate in anterior half and reticulate in posterior half in *D. eraticus*), by distinctly longer antennae (reaching elytral apical margin in male of *D. affabilis*, while reaching three fifths elytral length in male of *D. eraticus*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 15b).

D. affabilis differs from the similar species *D. tanahrataensis* by less elongate elytra, by different shape of pronotum (more elongate with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. affabilis*), by dorsal surface of pronotum with dense small-sized granulation (sparse long granules in basal part, irregular granulation with larger punctures in middle part and sparse large-sized punctation in anterior part in *D. tanahrataensis*), by longer antennae (reaching elytral apical margin in male of *D. affabilis*, while reaching almost nine tenths elytral length in male of *D. tanahrataensis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 17b).

D. affabilis differs from the similar species *D. licentiosus* by more elongate body, by parallel elytra (narrowing apically in *D. licentiosus*), by different shape of pronotum (less robust and more narrowing anteriorly in *D. affabilis*), by distinctly longer antennae (reaching elytral apical margin in male of *D. affabilis*, while reaching five sixths elytral length in male of *D. licentiosus*), by longer metatarsi, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 11b).

D. affabilis (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. assentator* by

slightly wider pronotum, by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, and mainly by different colour of antennomeres (antennomeres brown in *D. affabilis*, while antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 dirty pale yellowish in *D. assentator*).

Etymology. From Latin *affabilis* (it means "willing").

Distribution. Thailand (Nan).

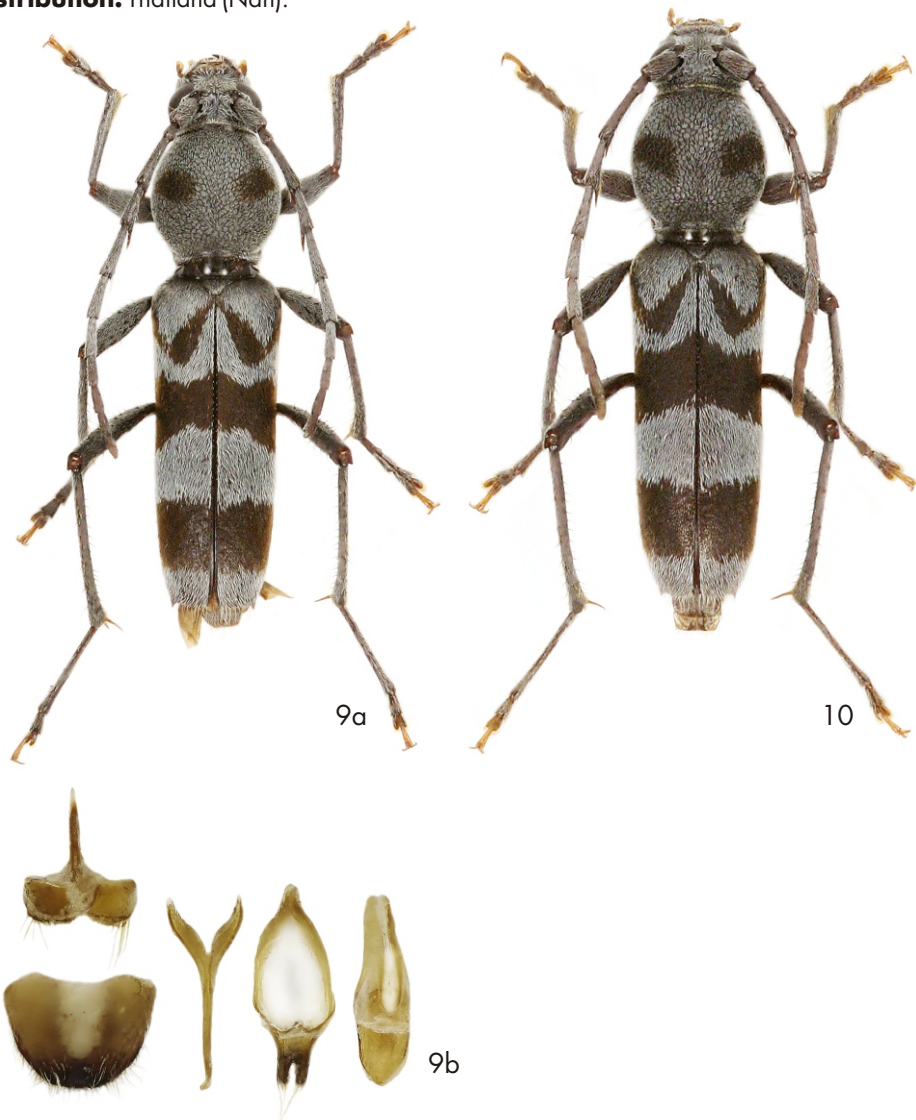
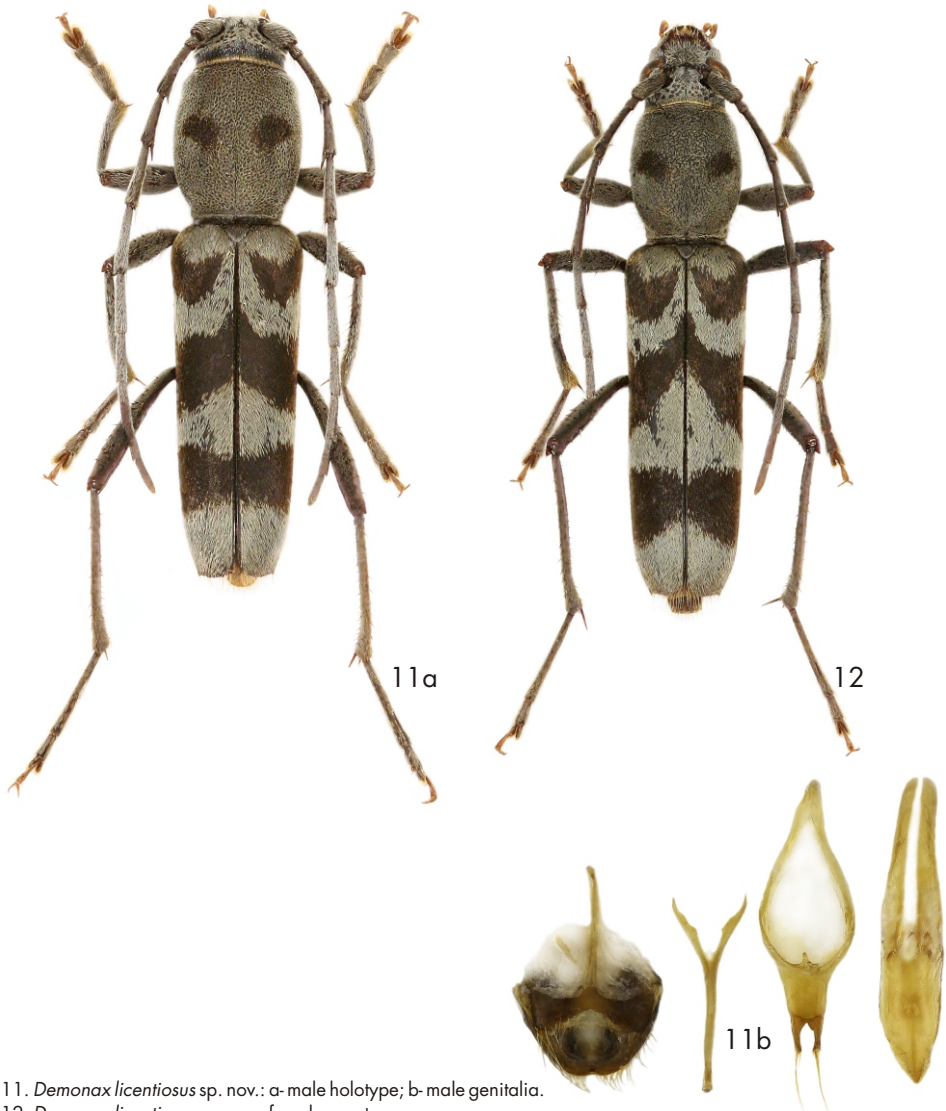


Fig. 9. *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940: a- male from China (Hainan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.
 Fig. 10. *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940: female from China (Hainan), (CPV).

***Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 11-12)

Type locality. Cambodia, Mondulkiri, 13 km N of Sen Monorom, 12°31.17117' N, 107°15.23450' E.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'E Cambodia' / '13 km N of Sen Monorom' / 'N 12°31.17117', E 107°15.23450' / '600 m, 14. v. 2019' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂): 'E Cambodia, 13 km N of' / 'Sen Monorom, 600 m, N 12° / '31.17117', E 107°15.23450', / '9. - 14. and 22. - 24. v.' / '2019, leg. P. Kabátek', (CPK); (1 ♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Dak Nong' / 'Quang Son' / '4/2020', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Dambri' / 'Bao Lam' / '5/2017', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.Fig. 11. *Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov.: a-male holotype; b-male genitalia.Fig. 12. *Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 11a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.0 mm (male paratype 11.15 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.1 mm), 4.28 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by irregular, dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger near posterior margin), middle part of head behind antennal insertions with a few large punctures with micropunctation inside. Head covered by relatively dense yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Head with narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow in middle of frons. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty pale brown, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, widened apically with narrowly paler apex, covered by short, indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching five sixths elytral length. Antennomeres from brown last antennomeres to dark brown antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by grey pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-5 with sharp spine in inner side of apex (short spine in antennomere 5, spines in antennomeres 3 and 4 long and distinct, spine in antennomere 4 the longest). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.72 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 1.20 : 1.29 : 1.12 : 0.90 : 0.84 : 0.65 : 0.74.

Pronotum black, elongate, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 11a). Pronotum 1.77 times longer than wide at base and 1.24 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins indistinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short yellowish grey pubescence except two dark spots with black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 11a). Pronotum with a few erect colorless setae (mainly in basal quarter).

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

Elytra 5.65 mm long and 2.1 mm wide (2.69 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apical margin, suture black. Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctation, humeral part matte, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by yellowish grey and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 11a). Apex cut, slightly undulate, lateral angle with short indistinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium ochre yellow, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex distinctly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by sparse, short yellowish grey pubescence (meso- and metafemora partly bald in inner side) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, profemora the widest, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long and narrow (protarsi the widest), brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.3 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

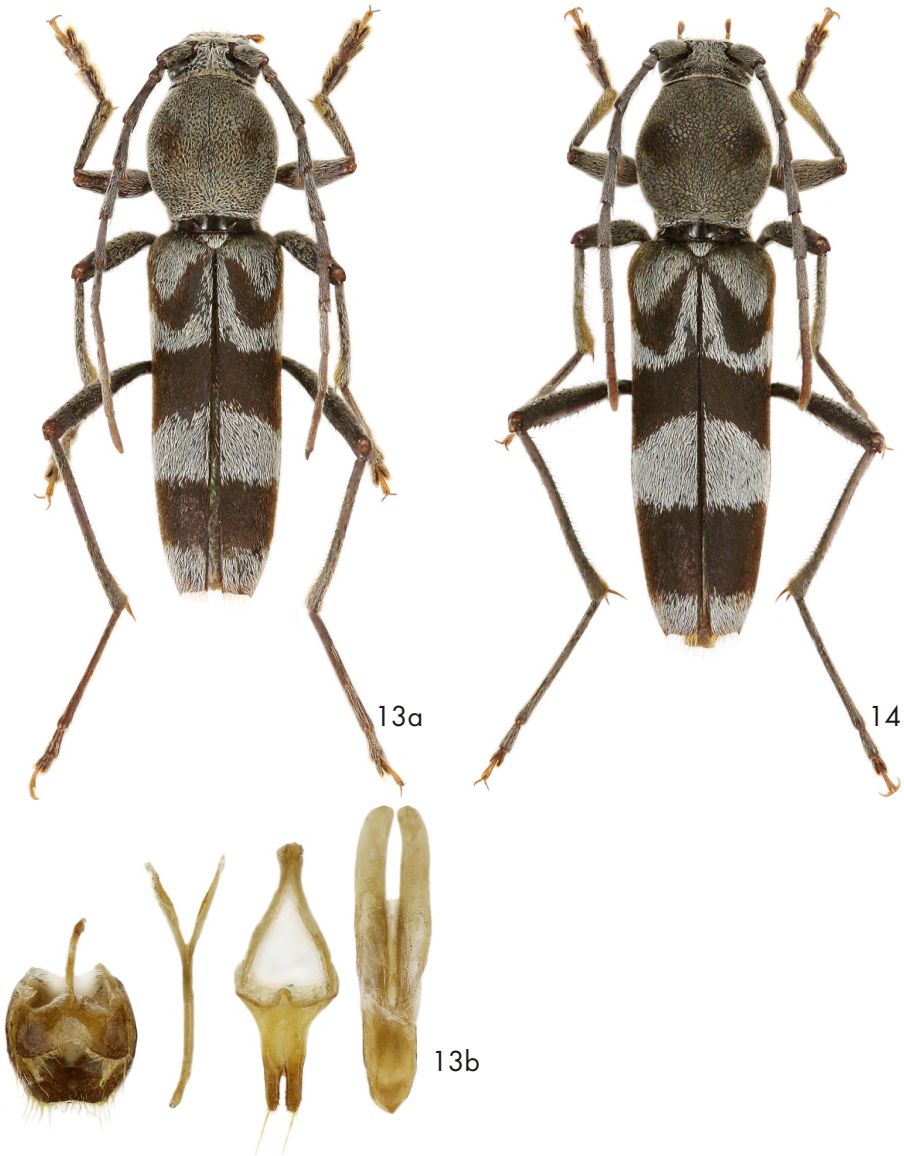


Fig. 13. *Demonax breveapicalis* Pic, 1927: a- male from Vietnam (Cao Bang), (CPV); b- male genitalia.
 Fig. 14. *Demonax breveapicalis* Pic, 1927: female from Vietnam (Cao Bang), (CPV).

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, largely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical quarter. Metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence (ventrites 3-5 with admixture of long yellowish setation). Ventral side partly with erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized

punctuation, covered by pale shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 11b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 12. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 10.45 to 11.25 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae slightly shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax breveapicalis* Pic, 1927 (Figs. 13-14), described from northern Vietnam, *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov. (Figs. 7-8), *Demonax eraticus* sp. nov. (Figs. 15-16) and *Demonax assentator* sp. nov. (Fig. 33).

Demonax licentiosus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. breveapicalis* by different shape of pronotum (more elongate with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. licentiosus*), by distinctly longer antennae (reaching five sixths elytral length in male of *D. licentiosus*, while not reaching four sixths elytral length in male of *D. breveapicalis*), by distinctly shorter metatarsi (as in Figs. 11a and 13a) and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 11b and 13b).

D. licentiosus differs from the similar species *D. affabilis* by less elongate body, by elytra narrowing apically (parallel in *D. affabilis*), by different shape of pronotum (more robust and less narrowing anteriorly in *D. licentiosus*), by shorter metatarsi, by shorter antennae (reaching five sixths elytral length in male of *D. licentiosus*, while reaching elytral apical margin in male of *D. affabilis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 11b).

D. licentiosus differs from the similar species *D. eraticus* by different shape of pronotum (more elongate with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. licentiosus*), by dorsal surface of pronotum with dense, small-sized granulate punctuation with microgranulation inside (dorsal surface of pronotum granulate in anterior half and reticulate in posterior half in *D. eraticus*), by distinctly longer antennae (reaching five sixths elytral length in male of *D. licentiosus*, while reaching three fifths elytral length in male of *D. eraticus*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 11b and 15b).

D. licentiosus (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. assentator* by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, and mainly by different colour of antennomeres (antennomeres from brown in last antennomeres to dark brown in antennal scape in *D. licentiosus*, while antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 dirty pale yellowish in *D. assentator*).

Etymology. From Latin *licentiosus* (it means "impudent").

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

Demonax eraticus sp. nov.

(Figs. 15-16)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong, Bao Lam, Dambri.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Dambri, Bao Lam' / 'Lam Dong, Vietnam' / 'v. 2017', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Bao Lam' / 'Dambri' / '5/2017', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Bao Lam' / 'Dambri' / '4/2020', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Bao Lam' / 'Dambri' / '3/2020', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'E Cambodia' / '25 km SE of Sen Monorom' / 'N 12°21.23093', E 107°17.59453'' / '840 m, 19. -21. v. 2019' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax eraticus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.



Fig. 15. *Demonax eraticus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
Fig. 16. *Demonax eraticus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 15a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.7 mm (male paratype 8.4 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (2.0 mm), 4.35 times longer than wide.

Head black with dark brown anterior part, narrow, the widest through eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger and irregular in posterior part), covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence, partly with long, erect pale setae (mainly in anterior margin). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, head with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus from pale yellow to brown, semi-gloss, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, very narrow, slightly widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, brown with narrowly pale yellowish, slightly rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching three fifths elytral length. Antennomeres from dark brown to blackish brown, widened apically (antennomeres 3-9 slightly serrate in outer side), punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short greyish pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-5, the most distinct in antennomeres 6-9). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length), antennomere 5 with short sharp spine. Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 3 and 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.86 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.87 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 0.88 : 0.74 : 0.71 : 0.63 : 0.75.

Pronotum black, wide, semicircular, as wide as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 15a). Pronotum 1.62 times longer than wide at base and 1.1 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin straight, base slightly excised. Dorsal surface granulate in anterior half and reticulate in posterior half (with dense microgranulation inside). Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence except two distinct oval spots with dark shine pubescence on pronotal disc (as in Fig. 15a). Basal pronotal third with long, erect colorless setae.

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

Elytra 5.38 mm long and 2.0 mm wide (2.69 times longer than wide), blackish brown with brown apical part, suture black. Elytra indistinctly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, basal quarter matte, apical third glossy. Elytra covered by grey and black pubescence with lustre (as in Fig. 15a). Apex cut, undulate, with short spine in sutural angle and longer sharp spine in lateral angle. Apical margin with very long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown with narrowly ochre apex, punctured by shallow, dense small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation in edges, apical angles arcuate.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, punctured by dense shallow punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (the densest in profemora and protibiae) 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 narrow (protarsi the widest), dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long and relatively dense yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.43 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, largely punctured by small-sized punctation, largely covered by whitish recumbent pubescence (the densest in apical part of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2. Ventrites 3-5 covered by sparse pale pubescence with admixture of long pale yellowish setae. Elytral epipleura blackish, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 15b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 16. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 7.75 to 8.85 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, tarsi narrower, protarsi, mesotarsi and antennae shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax breveapicalis* Pic, 1927 (Figs. 13-14), *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov. (Figs. 7-8) and *Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12).

Demonax eraticus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. breveapicalis* mainly by shorter tarsi, by shorter antennae and by different shape of tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 13b and 15b). The most significant difference is length of metatarsi (distinctly shorter metatarsi with ratio length of metatarsomere 1 / length of metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together 2.43 in *D. eraticus*, while distinctly longer metatarsi with ratio 2.7 in *D. breveapicalis*).

D. eraticus differs from the similar species *D. affabilis* by wider and less elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (wider with more arcuate lateral margins in *D. eraticus*), by dorsal surface of pronotum granulate in anterior half and reticulate in posterior half in *D. eraticus* (dorsal surface of pronotum with dense small-sized granulation in *D. affabilis*), by distinctly shorter antennae (reaching three fifths elytral length in male of *D. eraticus*, while antennae reaching elytral apical margin in male of *D. affabilis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 15b).

D. eraticus differs from the similar species *D. licentiosus* by different shape of pronotum (less elongate with more arcuate lateral margins in *D. eraticus*), by dorsal surface of pronotum granulate in anterior half and reticulate in posterior half in *D. eraticus* (dorsal surface of pronotum with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside in *D. licentiosus*) by distinctly shorter antennae (reaching three fifths elytral length in male of *D. eraticus*, while antennae reaching five sixths elytral length in male of *D. licentiosus*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 11b and 15b).

Etymology. From Latin *eraticus* (it means "excursive").

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

***Demonax tanahrataensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 17-18)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env.' / '14. - 24. iii. 2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Tanah Rata' / '2012' / 'local coll. lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata' / '9. - 16. iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax tanahrataensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 17a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.75 mm (male paratype 10.0 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.65 mm), 4.7 times longer than wide.

Head from dark brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger near posterior margin). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Frons with narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow in middle. Head covered by short, sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence, partly with pale erect setae. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, matte (last palpomere semi-gloss), palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, covered by shiny yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, with irregular depression, widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apical margin).

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching almost nine tenths elytral length. Antennomeres from brown to dark brown (antennomeres 8-11 slightly paler), widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short, indistinct greyish pubescence and long yellowish setation mainly in inner side of antennomeres 2-7. Antennomeres 3-5 with sharp spine in inner side of apex (very short and indistinct in antennomere 5, spines in antennomeres 3 and 4 long and distinct, spine in antennomere 4 the longest). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 5 and 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 1.06 : 1.05 : 0.95 : 0.83 : 0.77 : 0.69 : 0.86.

Pronotum black, only slightly elongate, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 17a). Pronotum 1.64 times longer than wide at base and 1.11 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base straight. Dorsal surface with irregular punctation (sparse long granules in basal part, irregular granulation with larger punctures in middle part and sparse large-sized punctation in anterior part), rest of surface with very dense irregular micropunctation. Pronotum covered by very short yellowish grey pubescence except two dark spots with short, dark shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 17a). Basal part with erect, sparse colorless setation.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by short, sparse yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 5.0 mm long and 1.65 mm wide (3 times longer than wide), black with narrowly pale brown apex, suture black. Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctation, basal third matte, apical third semi-gloss. Elytra covered by grey and black recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 17a). Apex cut, distinctly undulate, sutural and lateral angle with short spine (longer spine in lateral angle). Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium pale brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, margins with long yellowish setation, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to black, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, largely covered by short yellowish grey pubescence (meso- and metafemora largely bald in inner side) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Profemora the widest, metafemora the narrowest. Tarsi brown (tibial spurs and claws pale brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and larger yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.44 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.



Fig. 17. *Demonax tanhrataensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
Fig. 18. *Demonax tanhrataensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, largely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by recumbent, dense whitish pubescence (denser than pale pubescence in elytra) and partly by long colorless setae (setation the densest in ventrites 3-5). Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, blackish brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct, sparse pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 17b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 18. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.3 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, protarsi and antennae shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940 (Figs. 9-10), *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov. (Figs. 7-8) and *Demonax stolidus* sp. nov. (Fig. 19).

Demonax tanahrataensis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. reticulicollis* by narrower and more elongate body, by distinctly narrower pronotum, by dorsal surface of pronotum with sparse long granules in basal part, irregular granulation with larger punctures in middle part and sparse large-sized punctation in anterior part (large-sized reticulate punctation with micropunctation inside in *D. reticulicollis*), by longer antennae (reaching almost nine tenths elytral length in male of *D. tanahrataensis*, while antennae reaching half elytral length in male of *D. reticulicollis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 9b and 17b).

D. tanahrataensis differs from the similar species *D. affabilis* by more elongate elytra, by different shape of pronotum (less elongate with more arcuate lateral margins in *D. tanahrataensis*), by dorsal surface of pronotum with sparse long granules in basal part, irregular granulation with larger punctures in middle part and sparse large-sized punctation in anterior part in *D. tanahrataensis* (dense small-sized granulation in *D. affabilis*), by shorter antennae (reaching almost nine tenths elytral length in male of *D. tanahrataensis*, while antennae reaching elytral apical margin in male of *D. affabilis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 17b).

D. tanahrataensis differs from the similar species *D. stolidus* by more elongate elytra, by different shape of pronotum (distinctly narrower in *D. tanahrataensis*), by longer antennae (reaching almost nine tenths elytral length in male of *D. tanahrataensis*, while antennae reaching three quarters elytral length in male of *D. stolidus*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 17b and 19b).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, town Tanah Rata.

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

***Demonax stolidus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 19)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Sumatra, Landai village env., Mt. Sanggul.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA: W SUMATRA' / 'MT. SANGGUL, 1250m alt.' / 'Landai vill. env., v.-vi.2012' / 'St. Jakl lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax stolidus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 19a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.15 mm, the widest at the widest point of pronotum (1.9 mm), 4.28 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger near posterior margin), middle part of head behind antennal insertions with a few large punctures with micropunctation inside. Head covered by short, sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence, partly with pale erect setae. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from blackish brown to black, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and longer pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, punctured by indistinct micropunctation, covered by shiny yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, widened apically with slightly rounded apical margin.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching three quarters elytral length. Antennomeres from ochre yellow last antennomeres to dark brown antennal scape (antennomeres 6-11 distinctly paler), widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-4, the most distinct in antennomeres 5-9). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length), antennomere 5 with very short indistinct spine in inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.98 : 0.94 : 0.83 : 0.68 : 0.68 : 0.59 : 0.70.

Pronotum black, wide, approximately the same width as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 19a). Pronotum 1.55 times longer than wide at base and 1.05 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin straight, base distinctly undulate and excised in middle. Dorsal surface with irregular punctation (sparse long granules in basal third and sparse large-sized punctation in anterior two thirds, rest of surface with very dense irregular micropunctation). Pronotum covered by very short greyish pubescence (relatively more distinct in base), basal half with long, erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by sparse greyish pubescence.

Elytra 5.23 mm long and 1.84 mm wide (2.84 times longer than wide), black with narrowly brown apex, suture black. Elytra almost parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation, humeral third matte, rest of elytra semi-gloss. Elytra covered by grey and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 19a). Apex cut, undulate, with short spine in sutural and lateral angle. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium ochre yellow, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setation. Apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, partly covered by short yellowish grey pubescence (very sparse in meso- and metafemora, the densest in profemora, meso- and metafemora largely bald in inner side) and 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 narrow (metatarsi the narrowest), brown (tibial spurs and claws pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (mainly in meso- and metatarsi) and yellowish setation. Profemora the widest, metafemora the narrowest.

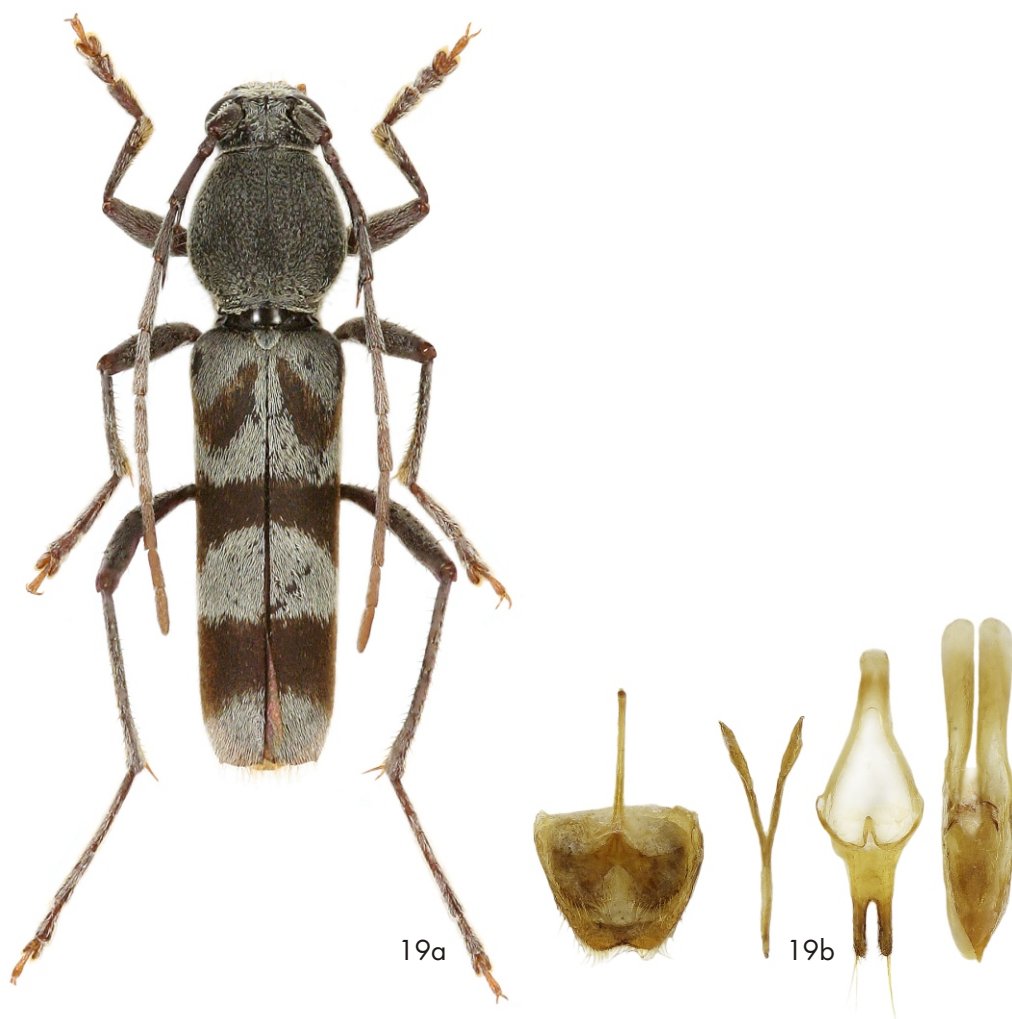


Fig. 19. *Demonax stolidus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Metatarsi the longest, metatarsomere 1 2.43 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (coxae and last ventrites) to black, punctured by small-sized punctuation. Mesepisternum in apical half, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2 covered by dense whitish pubescence. Ventrites 3-5 covered by sparse pale pubescence with admixture of yellowish setation. Ventral side partly with erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, dark brown, punctured by small-sized punctuation, covered by sparse, recumbent greyish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 19b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940 (Figs. 9-10) and *Demonax tanahrataensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 17-18).

Demonax stolidus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. reticulicollis* by narrower and less robust body, by longer metatarsi, by longer antennae (reaching three quarters elytral length in male of *D. stolidus*, while antennae reaching half elytral length in male of *D. reticulicollis*), by different structure of dorsal surface of pronotum (with sparse long granules in basal third and sparse large-sized punctation in anterior two thirds, rest of surface with very dense irregular micropunctation in *D. stolidus*, while large-sized reticulate punctation with micropunctation inside in *D. reticulicollis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 9b and 19b).

D. stolidus differs from the similar species *D. tanahrataensis* by less elongate elytra, by different shape of pronotum (distinctly wider in *D. stolidus*), by shorter antennae (reaching three quarters elytral length in male of *D. stolidus*, while antennae reaching almost nine tenths elytral length in male of *D. tanahrataensis*), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 17b and 19b).

Etymology. From Latin *stolidus* (it means "foolish").

Distribution. Indonesia (West Sumatra).

Demonax fatidicus sp. nov.

(Figs. 20-21)

Type locality. China, Hainan, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Jianfeng Township, Mt. Jianfengling (main peak), 18°43'0.85''N, 108°52'17.74''E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): '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); Paratypes: (1 ♀): 'CHINA, Guangxi prov.' / 'Jinxiu, Mt. Dayaoshan' / '1100m, iv. 2017' / 'local person leg.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, CHINA' / 'Laibin City, Jinxiu County, Changdong Township' / 'Daojiang Village, Pigban Tun' / 'Mt. Dayaoshan (Mt. Luoyinchong)' / '29-iv-2015, 1230 m' / '24°6'33.78''N, 110°10'56.18''E' / 'Sweep flower, coll. Jinteng ZHAO', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'CHINA, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region' / 'Laibin City, Jinxiu County, Changdong Township' / 'Daojiang Village, Pigban Tun' / 'Mt. Dayaoshan (Mt. Luoyinchong)' / '13-v-2015, 1233m' / '24°6'30.06''N, 110°10'54.06''E', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'CHINA, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region' / 'Laibin City, Jinxiu County, Changdong Township' / 'Daojiang Village, Pigban Tun' / 'Mt. Dayaoshan (Mt. Luoyinchong)' / '15-v-2015, 1338m' / '24°6'26.16''N, 110°11'01.15''E', (CPV); (3 ♀♀): 'CHINA, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region' / 'Laibin City, Jinxiu County, Changdong Township' / 'Daojiang Village, Pigban Tun' / 'Mt. Dayaoshan (Mt. Luoyinchong)' / '17-iv-2015, 1077m' / '24°6'14.45''N, 110°10'52.28''E', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax fatidicus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 20a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.17 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (2.0 mm), 4.08 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation, posterior part with a few large punctures. Head covered by sparse, recumbent greyish pubescence and longer colorless setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish

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

Maxillary palpus bicolour (palpomeres pale brown with pale ochre yellow apex), widened apically, glossy, punctured, covered by short pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apex).

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching more than two thirds elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, distinctly widened apically (partly serrate in outer side), covered by whitish pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4, the most distinct in antennomeres 5-8). Antennomeres 3-5 with distinct sharp spine in inner side of apex (the longest in antennomere 4, the shortest in antennomere 5). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.82 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.86 : 1.11 : 1.02 : 0.96 : 0.87 : 0.71 : 0.64 : 0.66.

Pronotum black, robust, transverse, almost the same width as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 20a). Pronotum 1.58 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base slightly undulate. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation with micropunctation inside granules. Pronotum covered by relatively dense, recumbent grey pubescence except two dark spots covered by short, black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 20a). Pronotum with a few long colorless setae in basal third.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by short, sparse greyish pubescence.

Elytra 5.31 mm long and 2.0 mm wide (2.65 times longer than wide), from black in base to pale brown in apex, suture black. Elytra almost parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation, basal third matte, apical third semi-gloss. Elytra covered by grey and black pubescence with goldenish lustre (as in Fig. 20a). Apex cut, undulate, with short spine in sutural and lateral angle, apical margin with sparse yellowish setation.

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

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by sparse greyish pubescence (denser and longer in profemora), partly by erect yellowish setae (mainly in meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae), tibiae with long and dense yellowish setation in apical part. Tibiae slightly widened apically, profemora distinctly thicker than meso- and metafemora. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by sparse, indistinct greyish pubescence and denser yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.1 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely covered by recumbent whitish pubescence (except basal part of mesepisternum), ventrites 1-2 largely covered by dense whitish pubescence, ventrites 3-5 covered by long yellowish setation (the densest in ventrite 5). Ventral surface partly with erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura narrow, distinctly undulate, matte, with micropunctation and sparse, short pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 20b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 21. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.55 to 11.15 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, pronotum with small-sized reticulation (small-sized granulation in male), antennae shorter than in male.

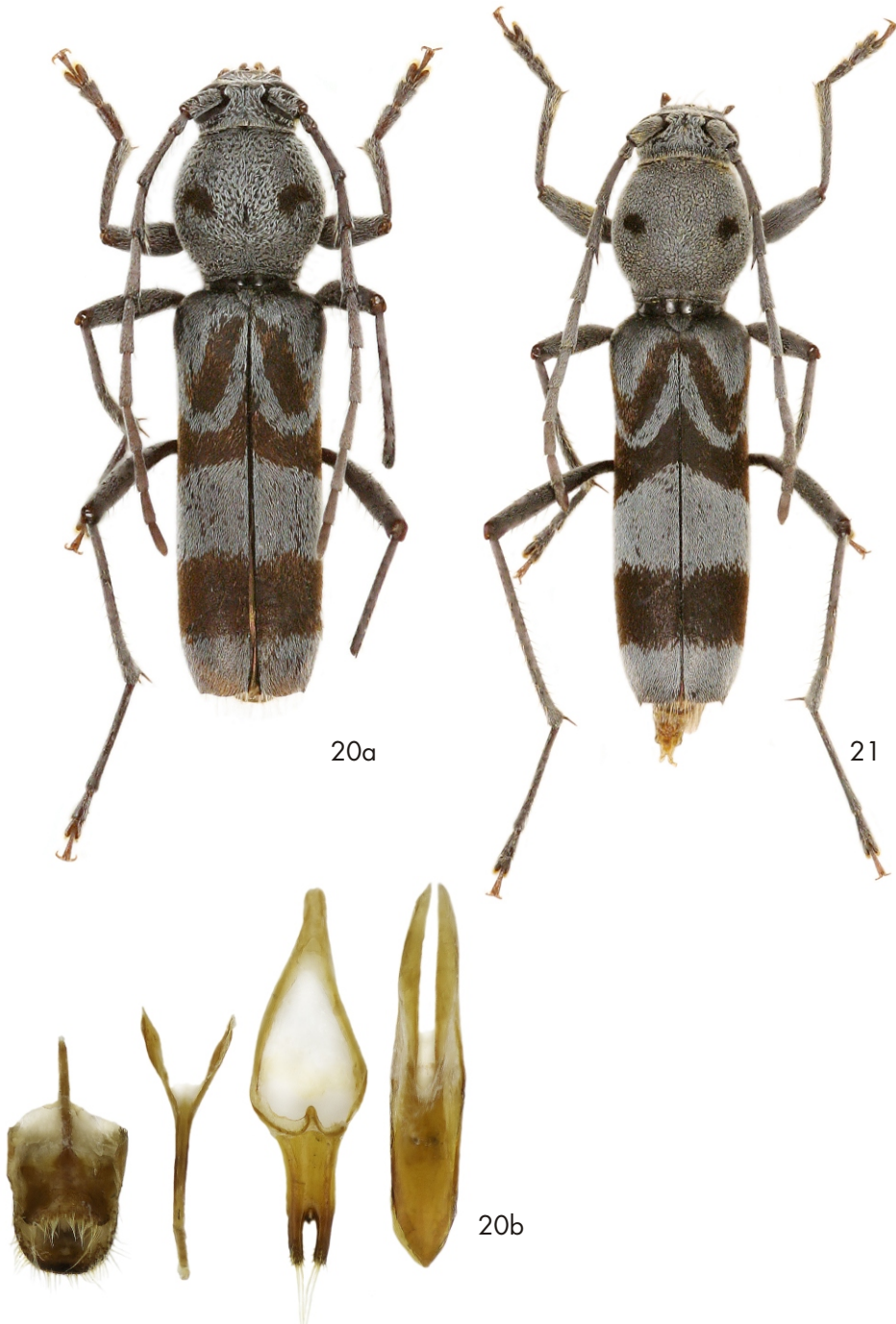


Fig. 20. *Demonax fatidicus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 21. *Demonax fatidicus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940 (Figs. 9-10).

Demonax fatidicus sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. reticulicollis* mainly by different structure of pronotal disc (surface with dense small-sized granulation with micropunctuation inside granules in *D. fatidicus*, while large-sized reticulate punctuation with micropunctuation inside in *D. reticulicollis*), by different shape and length of dark stripes in basal part of elytra and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 9b and 20b).

Etymology. From Latin *fatidicus* (it means "oracular").

Distribution. China (Guangxi, Hainan).

***Demonax grandiusculus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 22)

Type locality. China, Hainan, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Jianfeng Township, Mt. Jianfengling (main peak), 18°43'0.85'' N, 108°52'17.74'' E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '31-v-2017' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85''N, 108°52'17.74''E', (CPV)

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax grandiusculus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 22. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.25 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.67 mm), 4.21 times longer than wide.

Head black, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by very dense small-sized punctuation (punctures larger and partly granulate near posterior margin), covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Middle part of head with a few large punctures with micropunctuation inside, frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from blackish brown to black (largely black), shiny, with long yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus from dirty ochre yellow to brown, semi-gloss, with micropunctuation and indistinct yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, brown with narrowly paler apex, distinctly widened apically (axe-shaped with rounded apical margin).

Antennae narrow, reaching half elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically (antennomeres 5-9 serrate in outer side), punctured by shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side, antennomeres 6-9 with yellowish setation in inner side of apex. Antennomeres 3-5 with long, distinct sharp spines in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 the longest). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.99 : 0.84 : 0.72 : 0.52 : 0.45 : 0.30 : 0.41.

Pronotum black, robust, semicircular, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 22). Pronotum 1.62 times longer than wide at base and 1.08 times longer

than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with small-sized reticulate punctation in basal half and indistinct granulate punctation in anterior half (punctures with micropunctation inside). Pronotum covered by short yellowish pubescence except two dark spots with short and very sparse black pubescence (as in Fig. 22). Basal half with long, erect pale setae.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, completely covered by short yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.42 mm long and 2.67 mm wide (2.77 times longer than wide), black with narrowly brown apex, suture black. Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey and black pubescence (as in Fig. 22). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with long sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish brown with brown apical part, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setation in margins. Apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, partly covered by short yellowish grey pubescence (meso- and metafemora largely bald in inner side) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, profemora the widest, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi narrow (metatarsi the longest and the narrowest), brown (tarsomeres with narrowly darker apical parts), claws and tibial spurs pale brown. Tarsi punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish setation (the longest in protarsi). Metatarsomere 1 2.4 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, largely punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly with long, erect pale yellowish setation. Mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical third, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence. Ventrites 1-2 covered by dense whitish pubescence except spots in basal part, ventrites 3-5 covered by yellowish pubescence with admixture of long yellowish setae. Elytral epipleura dark brown, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct shiny pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax reticulicollis* Gressitt, 1940 (Figs. 9-10) and *Demonax determinatus* Holzschuh, 2013, described from China (Shaanxi).

Demonax grandiusculus sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. reticulicollis* by bigger size (body length 11.25 mm in holotype of *D. grandiusculus*, while average length approx to 8 mm in *D. reticulicollis*), by distinctly more elongate body, by different colour of pale pubescence (distinctly yellowish grey in *D. grandiusculus*, while pure pale grey in *D. reticulicollis*), and by distinctly longer protarsi than in *D. reticulicollis*.

D. grandiusculus (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. determinatus* by different shape of pronotum (pronotum less elongate, lateral margins evenly along the entire length more rounded in *D. grandiusculus*), by longer antennae (reaching half elytral length in *D. grandiusculus*, while antennae reaching little more a third elytral length in *D. determinatus*), by larger-sized reticulation on pronotal disc and by distinctly longer (twice as long) spines in antennomeres 3-5 in *D. grandiusculus*.

Etymology. From Latin *grandiusculus* (it means "quite big").



Fig. 22. *Demonax grandiusculus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Distribution. China (Hainan).

***Demonax avatar* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 23)

Type locality. India, Tamil Nadu, 15 km southeast of Kotagiri, Kunchappanai, 11°22' N 76°56' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'S INDIA, TAMIL NADU; 1997' / '17.-22.v.; 15km SE Kotagiri;' / '11,22N 76,56E; Kunchappanai;' / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.;', (CLD).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax avatar sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 23a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.07 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.74 mm), 4.63 times longer than wide.

Head ochre yellow, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (posterior part partly with small-sized granulation), partly covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence (more distinct at frons and anterior part) and pale erect setae (mainly under eyes and in anterior margin). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow (with short longitudinal furrow in middle). Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from ochre yellow to brown with narrowly black tip, with yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by long, distinct yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching more than half elytral length. Antennomeres completely ochre yellow, widened apically. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex, antennomere 5 with short sharp spine. Antennomeres punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (shorter and denser in antennomeres 6-11). Antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 1-5 glossy, antennomeres 6-11 semi-matt. Antennomeres 2 and 10 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.63 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.84 : 0.75 : 0.70 : 0.55 : 0.52 : 0.43 : 0.63.

Pronotum black with blackish brown margins, elongate, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 23a). Pronotum 1.9 times longer than wide at base and 1.33 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with small-sized granulation (granules with micropunctation inside), base and anterior margin with distinct, almost smooth stripes. Pronotum partly covered by short, very sparse and indistinct pale pubescence and longer, colorless erect setae.

Scutellum darker ochre yellow, end long triangular, almost smooth.

Elytra 5.08 mm long and 1.74 mm wide (2.91 times longer than wide), ochre yellow in basal half and black in apical half, narrowing apically, basal quarter matte, apical quarter distinctly glossy. Basal half punctured by large-sized, shallow sparse punctation, preapical quarter punctured by dense small-sized punctation, apical quarter with large-sized, very shallow punctation. Elytra partly covered by white, goldenish and black pubescence, apical quarter covered by very sparse yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 23a). Elytral apex cut, undulate, with short spine in sutural and lateral angle, apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium ochre yellow, punctured by shallow punctation, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, ochre yellow with partly blackish brown femora, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation (inner side of metafemora largely smooth), covered by long, erect yellowish setation and partly by sparse whitish pubescence (apical part of femora, meso- and metatibiae). Femora narrowly club-shaped, tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi pale brown, relatively long, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by very sparse pale pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.05 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body. Prosternum blackish brown, mesosternum, mesepisternum, metepisternum and metasternum ochre yellow, ventrites black. Ventral side partly punctured by irregular small-sized punctation, mesepisternum, metepisternum and metasternum partly covered by sparse, long whitish pubescence. Ventrite 1 narrowly with dense white pubescence in lateral margin, ventrite 2

partly with dense white pubescence, rest of ventrite surface with very sparse, long yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, bicolour (ochre yellow in basal three fifths, blackish in apical two fifths), matte, with micropunctuation, partly with a few indistinct pale setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 23b.



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

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Demonax avatar* sp. nov. is a unique species of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861, no similar species is known in the genus.

Demonax avatar sp. nov. differs from *Demonax decens* Gahan, 1906, also described from Tamil Nadu, mainly by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by darker pro- and mesofemora, and by black pronotum without spots of dense pale pubescence (pronotum pale reddish brown with spots of dense pale pubescence in *D. decens*).

Etymology. The name of this new species is taken from the James Cameron's science fiction film *Avatar*.

Distribution. India (Tamil Nadu).

***Demonax brutus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 24)

Type locality. China, Hainan, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Jianfeng Township, Mt. Jianfengling (main peak), 18°43'0.85''N, 108°52'17.74''E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '22-iv-2017' / '18°43'0.85''N, 108°52'17.74''E', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '19-vi-2018 / 1412m, 18°43'0.85''N, / '108°52'17.74''E' / coll. Yinghui Li', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax brutus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 24. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.7 mm (female paratype 6.7 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.97 mm), 4.41 times longer than wide.

Head from dark brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation, posterior part with a few large punctures. Head covered by relatively sparse, recumbent grey pubescence and a few longer pale setae. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles dark brown with blackish tip, shiny, with long, sparse grey pubescence and colorless setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus narrow, palpomeres only slightly widened apically, pale brown with narrowly pale yellowish apex, matte (last palpomere semi-gloss), with micropunctation and short pale yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching three fifths elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by grey pubescence (denser and more distinct in antennomeres 5-10, longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, not sharp spine with enlarged tip in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 reaching two thirds length of antennomere 4, spine in antennomere 4 almost reaching half of antennomere 5). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.80 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 1.01 : 1.30 : 1.08 : 0.86 : 0.79 : 0.69 : 0.55 : 0.68.

Pronotum black, slightly elongate, the narrowest at anterior margin, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Pronotum 1.51 times longer than wide at base and 1.13 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly undulate, base slightly excised. Dorsal surface with very dense small-sized granulation, granules with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, sparse black pubescence (transversal stripe in middle), rest of pronotal surface covered by short greyish pubescence. Apical third with erect colorless setation.

Scutellum small, black, triangular, covered by sparse, indistinct pale pubescence.

Elytra 5.5 mm long and 1.97 mm wide (2.79 times longer than wide), black, parallel,

punctured by small-sized punctation, semi-gloss except narrowly matte basal part. Elytra covered by greyish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 24). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with long sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, semi-gloss, punctured by distinct shallow punctation, margins with long yellowish setation. Apical margin almost straight, apical angles shortly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely covered by greyish pubescence (metafemora largely bald in inner side) and 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 narrow, brown (claws and tibial spurs brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long, sparse yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest, metatarsomere 1 3.56 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, largely punctured by dense small-sized punctation. Mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2 largely covered by dense, white recumbent pubescence, ventrites 3-5 covered by pale pubescence with goldenish lustre. Ventrites with very long, erect colorless setation (denser in last ventrites). Elytral epipleura blackish brown, undulate, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by sparse whitish pubescence.



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

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax ohbayashii* Samuelson, 1965 (Figs. 27-28), described from Japan (Ishigaki Island) and *Demonax blairi* Gardner, 1940 (Fig. 37), described from India (West Bengal).

Demonax brutus sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from *D. ohbayashii* by different shape of pronotum (distinctly narrower at anterior margin with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. brutus*), by longer tarsi and by antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, not sharp spines with enlarged tip (spines shorter with sharp tip in *D. ohbayashii*).

D. brutus (based on comparison of females) differs from *D. blairi* by black transversal stripe in middle of pronotal disc (missing in *D. blairi*), by antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, not sharp spines with enlarged tip (spines distinctly shorter with sharp tip in *D. blairi*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra (mainly narrower stripe of pale pubescence in elytral apex in *D. brutus*), by longer antennae and by distinctly longer metatarsi.

Etymology. From Latin *brutus* (it means "obtuse").

Distribution. China (Hainan).

Demonax effrenus sp. nov.

(Figs. 25-26)

Type locality. China, Hainan, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Jianfeng Township, Mt. Jianfengling (main peak), 18°43'0.85'' N, 108°52'17.74'' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng township, / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '22-vi-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85''N, / '108°52'17.74''E', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '9-vi-2018' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85''N, 108°52'17.74'' E' / 'Stop flying', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax effrenus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 25a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.64 mm (male paratype 9.65 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.2 mm), 4.83 times longer than wide.

Head from dark brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation, posterior part with a few large punctures. Head covered by relatively sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Head with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish with black tip, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus narrow, palpomeres slightly widened apically, bicolour (basal two thirds of antennomere brown, apical third pale ochre yellow), semi-matt. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical, slightly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching four fifths elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, only slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short greyish

pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long, distinct, not quite sharp spines in inner side of apex (spines approximately the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.76 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 1.33 : 1.17 : 1.09 : 0.86 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.88.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 25a). Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.26 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base undulate. Dorsal surface with small-sized granulation with microgranulation inside (granules the largest at middle part of pronotal disc). Pronotum covered by short yellowish grey pubescence except dark spots with black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 25a). Pronotum with a few erect pale setae near base.

Scutellum roundly triangular, matte, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by sparse, indistinct yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 6.98 mm long and 2.2 mm wide (3.17 times longer than wide), black with brown apical margin, suture black. Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish grey and black pubescence (as in Fig. 25a). Apex cut, distinctly undulate, sutural angle with very short sharp spine, lateral angle with very long sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, indistinct yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setation. Apical angles distinctly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely covered by very short yellowish grey pubescence (the densest in profemora and tibiae) and yellowish setation (the densest in inner side of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, profemora the widest, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi narrow (protarsi the widest), dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by very dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale setation (the densest and the longest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest, metatarsomere 1 2.77 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, largely punctured by small-sized punctation, mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical half, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence, ventrites covered by dense whitish pubescence except stripes in basal part and long erect colorless setation (denser in ventrites 3-5). Elytral epipleura black, slightly undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 25b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 26. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.8 to 9.55 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 are *Demonax connatus* Holzschuh, 2016, described from Laos (Houaphanh), *Demonax ohbayashii* Samuelson, 1965 (Figs. 27-28), and *Demonax comicus* sp. nov. (Fig. 32).

Demonax effrenus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. connatus* by distinctly narrower elongate pronotum with two black spots (pronotum almost symmetrical without black spots in



Fig. 25. *Demonax effrenus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 26. *Demonax effrenus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

D. connatus), by very long spines in apex of antennomeres 3 and 4, and by distinctly longer antennae.

D. effrenus differs from the similar species *D. ohbayashii* by more elongate body, by distinctly narrower pronotum, by distinctly longer antennae, by antennomeres 3 and 4 with long, distinct, not sharp spines (spines sharp in *D. ohbayashii*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by elytral apex with distinctly longer sharp spines in lateral angles, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 25b and 27b).

D. effrenus (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. comicus* by more elongate body, by distinctly more elongate elytra, by different shape of pronotum (pronotum distinctly narrower and more elongate in *D. effrenus*), and by pronotum with two distinct black spots in *D. effrenus* (without dark spots in *D. comicus*).

Etymology. From Latin *effrenus* (it means "unrestrained").

Distribution. China (Hainan).

***Demonax impius* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29-30)

Type locality. China, Hainan, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Jianfeng Township, Mt. Jianfengling (main peak), 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '23-v-2017 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '18-v-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E', (CPV); (1 ♀): Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '19-vi-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yinghui Li', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax impius sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 29a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.9 mm (male paratype 8.4 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.69 mm), 4.67 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to blackish brown, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation, posterior part with a few large punctures. Head covered by relatively sparse, short, recumbent greyish pubescence and longer colorless setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale brown with blackish tip, shiny, with pale grey pubescence and long colorless setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with paler (ochre yellow) apex, short, matte, palpomeres widened apically, with short pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical, widened apically.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching eight ninths elytral length. Antennomeres brown, slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short grey pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in



Fig. 27. *Demonax ohbayashii* Samuelson, 1965: a- male from Japan (Ishigaki Island), (CPV); b- male genitalia.
 Fig. 28. *Demonax ohbayashii* Samuelson, 1965: female from Japan (Ishigaki Island), (CPV).

antennomere 4 longer). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.65 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 1.04 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 0.75 : 0.70 : 0.59 : 0.71.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 29a). Pronotum 1.82 times longer than wide at base and 1.21 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with very dense small-sized granulation (granules with microgranulation inside). Pronotum covered by recumbent grey pubescence except two dark spots with short and sparse black pubescence (as in Fig. 29a). Basal part with a few pale erect setae.

Scutellum black, triangular, covered by sparse, recumbent grey pubescence.

Elytra 4.95 mm long and 1.69 mm wide (2.92 times longer than wide), black with narrowly dark brown apex, suture black. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, semi-gloss except narrowly matte basal part. Elytra covered by grey and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 29a). Apex cut, undulate, sutural and lateral angle with sharp spine (small indistinct in sutural angle, longer and distinct in lateral angle). Apical margin with sparse yellowish setation.

Pygidium dirty ochre yellow, semi-gloss, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setation, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, largely covered by very short, sparse grey pubescence (metafemora partly bald in inner side) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae indistinctly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Profemora the widest, metafemora the narrowest. Tarsi, claws and tibial spurs pale brown. Tarsi narrow, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest, metatarsomere 1 3.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, punctured by small-sized punctation. Mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence near apical margin, metepisternum almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence, metasternum covered by sparser and less distinct white pubescence than in metepisternum (denser only in apical part), ventrites largely covered by whitish pubescence, ventrites 3-5 with admixture of longer colorless setae. Ventral side partly with erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, blackish, punctured by micropunctation, covered by short, sparse greyish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 29b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 30. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.0 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, pronotum less elongate, protarsi and antennae shorter than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax subdolos* Holzschuh, 2018, described from Laos (Luang Namtha), *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov. (Figs. 7-8), and *Demonax effrenus* sp. nov. (Figs. 25-26).

Demonax impius sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from similar species *D. subdolos* by more robust and less elongate body, by less elongate elytra and by different shape of pronotum (distinctly wider pronotum with two black spots in *D. impius*, while narrow and distinctly more elongate pronotum without dark spots in *D. subdolos*).



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

D. impius differs from the similar species *D. affabilis* by different colour of pale pubescence (pure grey in *D. impius*, while yellowish grey in *D. affabilis*), by different shape of pronotum, by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 7b and 29b).

D. impius differs from the similar species *D. effrenus* by less elongate body, by distinctly less elongate pronotum, by antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spines in inner side of apex (spines not sharp with extended tip in *D. effrenus*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra (mainly in basal half), by distinctly longer metatarsi, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 25b and 29b).

Etymology. From Latin *impius* (it means "wicked").

Distribution. China (Hainan).

***Demonax abietarius* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 31)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 37 km northwest of Jinghong, vic. Guo Men Shan, 22°14.48' N, 100°36.22' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'CHINA (Yunnan), Xishuangbanna' / '37 km NW Jinghong, vic. Guo Men Shan' / 'N22°14.48, E100°36.22' / '1080 m, 8. 4. 2009' / 'A. Weigel lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax abietarius* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 31a. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.75 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra and at the widest point of pronotum (1.4 mm), 4.82 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctuation (punctures larger in posterior part), covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence, anterior margin with long colorless setae. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles dark brown, shiny, with dense small-sized punctuation and long greyish pubescence in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching more than two thirds elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (sparser and longer in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length), antennomere 5 with very short spine in inner side of apex. Antennomeres 2-6 with long, pale erect setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.84 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.91 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.68 : 0.56 : 0.49 : 0.63.

Pronotum black, elongate, as wide as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 31a). Pronotum 1.83 times longer than wide at base and 1.27 times longer than wide at the widest



Fig. 31. *Demonax abietarius* sp. nov.: a-male holotype; b-male genitalia.

point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base indistinctly undulate. Dorsal surface with very dense, irregular small-sized granulation with micropunctation inside granules. Pronotum covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence and partly by erect colorless setae.

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

Elytra 4.03 mm long and 1.4 mm wide (2.87 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apical part, slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral part matte, apex glossy. Elytra covered by grey and black pubescence with goldenish lustre (as in Fig. 31a). Apex cut, undulate, with short spine in sutural angle and longer spine in lateral angle. Apical margin covered by very long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, semi-gloss, covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation in apical margin, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to black, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by short greyish pubescence (femora partly bald in basal part of inner side) and long colorless setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation,

partly covered by sparse pale pubescence and denser pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation (more distinct and partly granulate punctation in mesepisternum), largely covered by white recumbent pubescence (the densest in apical two thirds of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2), partly with long, erect colorless setation (the longest and the densest in ventrites). Elytral epipleura narrow, black, matte, with micropunctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 31b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax subdolos* Holzschuh, 2018, *Demonax pallax* sp. nov. (Fig. 36), *Demonax blairi* Gardner, 1940 (Fig. 37), and *Demonax atronotatus* Pic, 1926, described from Vietnam (Hoa Binh).

Demonax abietarius sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *D. subdolos* by shorter metatarsi with distinctly shorter metatarsomere 1 in ratio to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

D. abietarius differs from the similar species *D. pallax* by less elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (pronotum with more arcuate lateral margins in *D. abietarius*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by sharp spines in antennomeres 3 and 4 in *D. abietarius* (not sharp spines with extended tip in *D. pallax*), and by distinctly longer protarsi than in *D. pallax*.

D. abietarius differs from the similar species *D. blairi* by distinctly narrower body and by different shape of pronotum (distinctly narrower, more elongate pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. abietarius*).

D. abietarius differs from the similar species *D. atronotatus* by distinctly narrower body and by different shape of pronotum (distinctly narrower, more elongate pronotum without dark spots with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. abietarius*, while wider, almost globose pronotum with two distinct black spots in *D. atronotatus*).

Etymology. From Latin *abietarius* (it means "carpenter").

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Demonax comicus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 32)

Type locality. Cambodia, Mondulkiri, 25 km southeast of Sen Monorom, 12°21.23093' N, 107°17.59453' E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'E Cambodia' / '25 km SE of Sen Monorom' / 'N 12°21.23093', E 107°17.59453'' / '840 m, 13. v. 2019' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax comicus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 32. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.58 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.38 mm), 4.04 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, narrow, the widest through eyes, indistinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger near posterior margin), covered by short, sparse yellowish grey pubescence, partly with long, pale erect setation. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow. Eyes goldenish, emarginate.

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

Maxillary palpus from pale ochre yellow to brown, glossy, with pale yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, pale brown with narrowly pale yellowish rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching half elytral length, dark brown. Antennomeres slightly widened apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, not quite sharp spines on inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 reaching four fifths length of antennomere 4, spine in antennomere 4 reaching more than half length of antennomere 5). Antennae punctured by shallow, indistinct small-sized punctation, covered by pale shiny pubescence (denser in antennomeres 6-11). Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.67 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 0.92 : 0.75 : 0.75 : 0.58 : 0.54 : 0.46 : 0.55.

Pronotum black, slightly elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 31). Pronotum 1.55 times longer than wide at base and 1.16 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins only indistinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with small-sized reticulate granulation (granules with micropunctuation inside), covered by short, sparse greyish pubescence (narrowly more distinct in pronotal base). Basal quarter with long, erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by sparse greyish pubescence.

Elytra 3.66 mm long and 1.38 mm wide (2.65 times longer than wide), black with narrowly brown apex, almost parallel with shortly narrowing apex, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, basal two thirds matte, apical third semi-gloss. Elytra covered by short, relatively sparse black and grey pubescence (as in Fig. 32). Apex cut, distinctly undulate, lateral angle prolonged to distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish brown, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, partly covered by short, sparse grey pubescence (the densest in profemora and protibiae) and yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly curved and widened apically. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown (claws paler - brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by indistinct greyish pubescence and distinct yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.26 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized punctation, largely covered by white recumbent pubescence (except basal half of mesepisternum and partly in coxae), white pubescence the densest in apical half of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2. Ventrites with a few very long yellowish setae. Elytral epipleura black, matte, undulate, punctured by micropunctuation, covered by short, indistinct pale pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax connatus* Holzschuh, 2016 and *Demonax effrenus* sp. nov. (Figs. 25-26).

Demonax comicus sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. connatus* by more robust body, by distinctly less elongate elytra, by different shape of pronotum (pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. comicus*), by pronotum without stripe of dense

pale pubescence in base (pronotum with stripe of dense pale pubescence in base in *D. connatus*), and by very long spines in antennomeres 3 and 4 in *D. comicus*.

D. comicus (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. effrenus* by less elongate and more robust body, by distinctly less elongate elytra, by different shape of pronotum (pronotum distinctly wider and less elongate in *D. comicus*), and by pronotum without dark spots (pronotum with two distinct black spots in *D. effrenus*).

Etymology. From Latin *comicus* (it means "comic").

Distribution. Cambodia (Mondulkiri).

***Demonax assentator* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 33)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong, Bao Lam, Dambri.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Bao Lam' / 'Dambri' / '3/2020', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax assentator sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 33. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.78 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.66 mm), 4.68 times longer than wide.

Head from brown to blackish brown, narrow, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger in posterior part), covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence, partly with long, erect pale setae (mainly in anterior margin). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, head with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty yellowish, semi-gloss, covered by colorless setation. Palpomeres short, very narrow, slightly widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, with distinct, oval longitudinal depression in middle, apex slightly rounded.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching more than three fifths elytral length. Antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 dirty pale yellowish. Antennomeres slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-6 with long, pale erect setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines approximately the same length, each spine reaching almost half of following antennomere). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.79 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 0.86 : 1.11 : 0.95 : 0.88 : 0.68 : 0.64 : 0.55 : 0.60.

Pronotum black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 33). Pronotum 1.76 times longer than wide at base and 1.29 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base slightly undulate. Dorsal surface with very dense small-sized granulation with micropunctation inside granules. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence except two small spots on pronotal disc (as in Fig. 33) and a few erect colorless setae mainly in basal quarter.



Fig. 32. *Demonax comicus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 33. *Demonax assentator* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped, with small-sized punctation, covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 4.82 mm long and 1.66 mm wide (2.9 times longer than wide), parallel (shortly narrowing apically), black with brown apex (suture black), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, basal quarter matte, apical third glossy. Elytra covered by recumbent yellowish grey and black pubescence with lustre (as in Fig. 33). Apex cut, indistinctly undulate, lateral angle prolonged to distinct sharp spine, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish with brown apical half, punctured by dense, indistinct, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by very sparse, indistinct yellowish pubescence and dense, long yellowish setation in apical margin (apical angles rounded).

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, partly covered by short, sparse greyish pubescence (meso- and metafemora partly bald in basal part of inner side) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae).

Tibiae widened apically, metatibiae indistinctly curved. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), protarsi short, metatarsi long. Tarsi punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct pale pubescence and pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 3.54 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, largely covered by recumbent whitish pubescence (pubescence in ventrites 3-5 sparser than in ventrites 1-2), partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura narrow, black, undulate, matte, punctured by micropunctation, covered by indistinct very short pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax pallax* sp. nov. (Fig. 36), *Demonax affabilis* sp. nov. (Figs. 7-8) and *Demonax licentiosus* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12).

Demonax assentator sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. pallax* by less elongate elytra (2.9 times longer than wide in *D. assentator*, while 3.15 times longer than wide in *D. pallax*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by sharp long spines in antennomeres 3 and 4 (spines not sharp with extended tip in *D. pallax*), and by different colour of antennomeres (antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 dirty pale yellowish in *D. assentator*, while antennomeres blackish brown in *D. pallax*).

D. assentator (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. affabilis* by slightly narrower pronotum, by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, and mainly by different colour of antennomeres (antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 dirty pale yellowish in *D. assentator*, while antennomeres brown in *D. affabilis*).

D. assentator (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. licentiosus* by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, and mainly by different colour of antennomeres (antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 dirty pale yellowish in *D. assentator*, while antennomeres from brown in last antennomeres to dark brown in antennal scape in *D. licentiosus*).

Etymology. From Latin *assentator* (it means "sycophant").

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

***Demonax lamdongensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 34)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong, Dambri.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Dambri' / '4/2021', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax lamdongensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 34. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 17.14 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.77 mm), 4.54 times longer than wide.

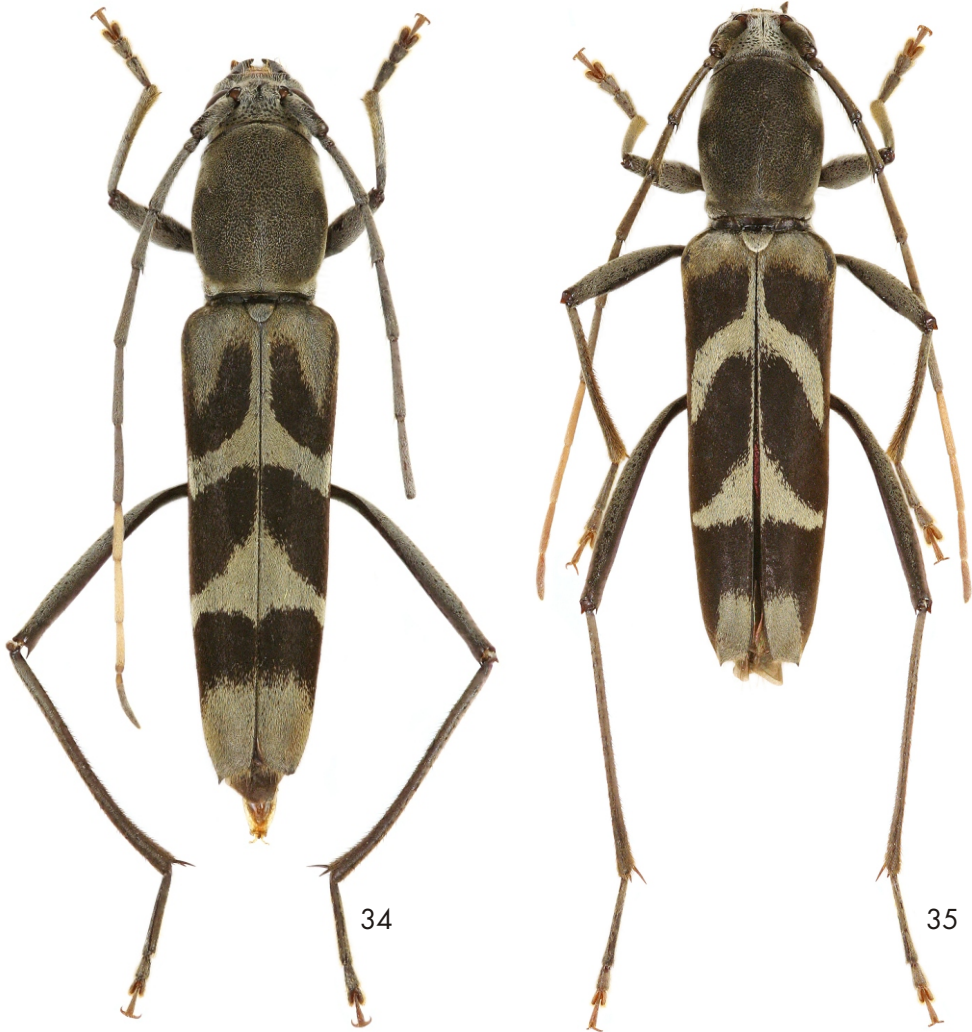


Fig. 34. *Demonax lamdongensis* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 35. *Demonax cumulosus* Pascoe, 1869: female from Malaysia (Pahang), (CPV).

Head black, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense, irregular small-sized punctation, posterior part with a few large punctures (punctures with micropunctuation inside). Head between antennal insertions and in middle of frons with distinct, narrow longitudinal furrow. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Head almost completely covered by short, sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence and a few relatively short colorless setae. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny, with sparse yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty brown (palpomeres with narrowly paler apex), semi-matt, punctured by

indistinct micropunctuation, covered by sparse, indistinct yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically (axe-shaped with finely rounded apical margin).

Antennae narrow, filiform, long (reaching nine tenths elytral length). Antennomeres 1-7 blackish brown, antennomere 8 pale yellowish with narrowly darker base, antennomere 9 completely pale yellowish, antennomere 10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 blackish brown with narrowly pale yellowish base. Antennomeres slightly widened apically, punctured by indistinct, dense small-sized punctuation, covered by short greyish pubescence (longer in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 3-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with relatively short sharp spine in inner side of apex (approximately of the same length). Antennomere 11 slightly curved. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.85 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.86 : 1.10 : 1.13 : 1.12 : 0.82 : 0.87 : 0.71 : 0.85.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 34). Pronotum 1.58 times longer than wide at base and 1.31 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins indistinctly arcuate, anterior margin arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with very dense small-sized granulation (granules with micropunctuation inside). Pronotum covered by very short yellowish grey pubescence (in places denser, mainly in basal angles - as in Fig. 34). Basal part with a few erect colorless setae.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with distinctly rounded apex, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by recumbent yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 11.45 mm long and 3.77 mm wide (3.03 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apex, suture black. Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by very dense small-sized punctuation, covered by greyish, yellowish grey and short black pubescence (as in Fig. 34). Apex cut, indistinctly undulate, sutural angle with short indistinct spine, lateral angle with long, distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish brown, punctured by small-sized punctuation, covered by short yellowish grey pubescence, apical margin with yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctuation, partly covered by short greyish pubescence (more distinct on upper margins of tibiae and femora) and longer yellowish setae (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae slightly curved, profemora wider than metafemora. Tarsi relatively short, narrow, dark brown (claws brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish setation (longer and denser in protarsi, more or less indistinct in metatarsi). Metatarsomere 1 1.95 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale brown (in coxae) to black, largely punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, partly with colorless or long yellowish setation (in ventrites). Mesepisternum covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical third. Metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, distinctly undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by indistinct shiny setation.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax cumulosus* Pascoe, 1869 (Fig. 35), described from Singapore.

Demonax lamdongensis sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species

D. cumulosus by distinctly more elongate body (mainly elytra), and by distinctly different shape of pubescence spots on elytra. 1. Humeral pale spot elongated almost to one quarter elytral length in *D. lamdongensis*, while *D. cumulosus* has only narrow transverse humeral stripe. 2. Pale curved stripes in approximately one third elytral length have opposite orientation in both species. 3. Pale pubescence covers completely big part of elytral apex to the lateral edges in *D. lamdongensis*, while *D. cumulosus* has only spot of pale pubescence in elytral apex limited to centre of elytra closer to suture.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Lam Dong Province in the Central Highlands Region of Vietnam.

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

***Demonax pallax* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 36)

Type locality. Vietnam, Lam Dong, Bao Lam, Dambri.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Bao Lam' / 'Dambri' / '3/2020', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax pallax sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 36. Body from brown to black, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.07 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.65 mm), 4.89 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (punctures larger in posterior part), covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, head with longitudinal narrow furrow between eyes. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum from ochre yellow to brown, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from blackish brown to black, shiny, with small-sized punctation and very short, sparse pale setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty yellowish with darker lateral margins, semi-gloss, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by short, indistinct yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, with irregular depression, apex rounded.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching more than half elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long spine with rounded extended tip (spine in antennomere 3 reaching three quarters of antennomere 4, spine in antennomere 4 exceeding one half of antennomere 5). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.72 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 1.14 : 0.86 : 0.81 : 0.55 : 0.61 : 0.47 : 0.52.

Pronotum black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 36). Pronotum narrowing anteriorly, 1.75 times longer than wide at base and 1.24 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins partly indistinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with very dense small-sized granulation with microgranulation inside granules, near base with a few larger punctures. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence and a few erect

colorless setae mainly in basal third.

Scutellum triangular, black, covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 5.22 mm long and 1.65 mm wide (3.15 times longer than wide), black, almost parallel (shortly narrowing apically), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, basal two thirds matte, apical third glossy. Elytra covered by short, sparse black pubescence and grey pubescence (as in Fig. 36). Apex cut, apical angles without spines, apical margin covered by long yellowish setation.



Fig. 36. *Demonax pallax* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 37. *Demonax blairi* Gardner, 1940: female from India (West Bengal), (CPV).

Pygidium dark brown, punctured by shallow, small-sized irregular punctation, covered by sparse greyish pubescence and yellowish setation in margins, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow

punctuation, partly covered by sparse greyish pubescence (the densest in profemora) and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Meso- and metafemora partly bald in basal part of inner side. Tibiae slightly widened apically, meso- and metafemora indistinctly curved. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi blackish brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, partly covered by greyish pubescence (mainly in metatarsi) and yellowish setation. Protarsi short, metatarsi long, metatarsomere 1 2.45 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, punctured by small-sized punctuation, almost completely covered by recumbent, dense whitish pubescence (distinctly denser than pale pubescence in pronotum or elytra) and with a few, erect colorless setae (the longest in ventrites). Elytral epipleura very narrow, black, matte, punctured by micropunctuation, covered by short, sparse pale pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax subdolos* Holzschuh, 2018, *Demonax abietarius* sp. nov. (Fig. 31) and *Demonax assentator* sp. nov. (Fig. 33).

Demonax pallax sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. subdolos* by different shape of pronotum (pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. pallax*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, and by distinctly shorter pro- and metatarsi than in *D. subdolos*.

D. pallax differs from the similar species *D. abietarius* by more elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins in *D. pallax*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by not sharp spines with extended tip in antennomeres 3 and 4 in *D. pallax* (sharp spines in *D. abietarius*), and by distinctly shorter protarsi than in *D. abietarius*.

D. pallax (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. assentator* by more elongate elytra (3.15 times longer than wide in *D. pallax*, while 2.9 times longer than wide in *D. assentator*), by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by not sharp spines with extended tip in antennomeres 3 and 4 in *D. pallax* (sharp long spines in *D. assentator*), and by different colour of antennomeres (antennomeres blackish brown in *D. pallax*, while antennomeres 1-7 dark brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex, antennomere 11 dirty pale yellowish in *D. assentator*).

Etymology. From Latin *pallax* (it means "crafty").

Distribution. Vietnam (Lam Dong).

***Demonax declamator* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 38-39)

Type locality. India, Arunachal Pradesh, Ziro region, Joram env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'NE INDIA (Arunachal Pradesh)' / 'Ziro valley, Joram vill. env.' / 'ca 1000m alt.' / '20. 6. 2008', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♀): 'NE INDIA, W - ARUNACHAL PR.:' / 'DIRANG vicinity, 1500-1800m;' / '27°21'23' N 92°13'16' E;' / 'L. Dembický leg.; 1.-10.vi.2004', (CLD); (1 ♀): 'NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR.:' / 'DIRANG vicinity, 1800±100m' / '27°21' N 92°13' E;' / 'L. Dembický leg., 8.-22.v.2006', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax declamator* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

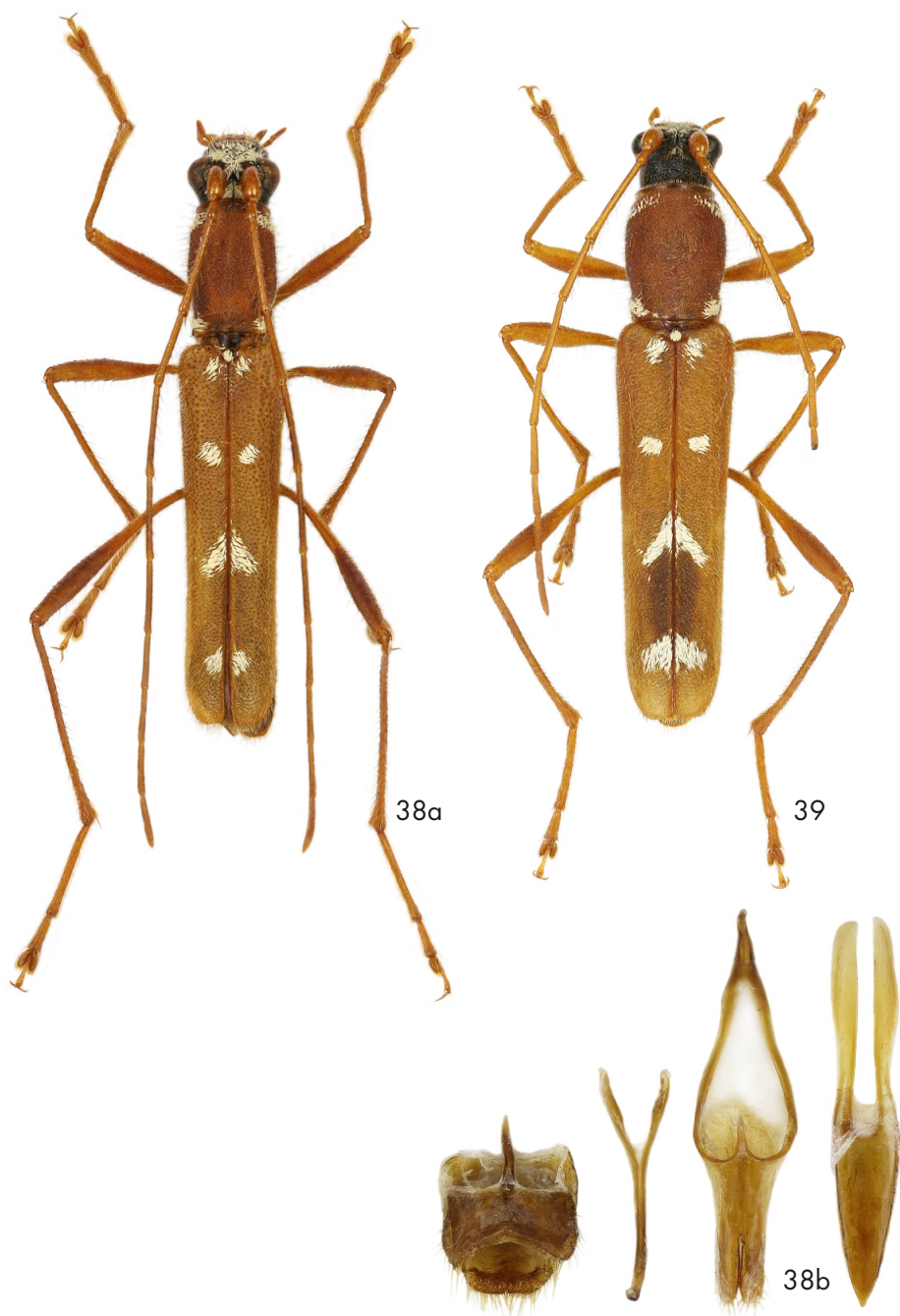


Fig. 38. *Demonax declamator* sp. nov.: a-male holotype; b-male genitalia.

Fig. 39. *Demonax declamator* sp. nov.: female paratype.



Fig. 40. *Demonax testaceus* (Hope, 1831): male from Nepal, (CPV).

Fig. 41. *Demonax testaceus* (Hope, 1831): female from Nepal, (CPV).

Fig. 42. *Demonax tryznai* Viktora, 2015: female from India (Meghalaya), (CPV).

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 38a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.78 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.76 mm), 5.55 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, the same width as pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense irregular punctation (punctures larger and partly granulate in posterior part), covered by relatively dense yellowish pubescence and partly by long, pale erect setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, head with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from ochre yellow in base to black tip, shiny, with long, shiny goldenish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, relatively long, semi-gloss, with micropunctuation and short, sparse yellowish setation. Last palpomere distinctly larger than other palpomeres, knife-shaped with slightly rounded apical margin.

Antennae narrow, filiform, distinctly exceeding elytra (as in Fig. 38a), unicolored ochre yellow, punctured by indistinct small-sized shallow punctation. Antennomeres 1-3 glossy. Antennae covered by pale yellowish pubescence (longer and very sparse in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setae in inner side. Antennomeres slightly widened apically with rounded apex, antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp spine on inner side of apex (longer in antennomere 3, very short in antennomere 4). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.37 : 0.19 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.91 : 0.83 : 0.76 : 0.58 : 0.52 : 0.53 : 0.58.

Pronotum ochre yellow with slightly darker spots, narrow, elongate, narrower than pronotum at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 38a). Pronotum 1.72 times longer than wide at base and 1.55 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins and base slightly undulate (as in Fig. 38a), anterior margin finely arcuate. Dorsal surface punctured by relatively coarse and large-sized punctation. Pronotum partly covered by pale yellowish pubescence (the densest near basal and anterior angles), almost completely covered by long, sparse, erect pale setation. Pronotal disc with sparse, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence.

Scutellum brown, small, partly covered by very dense pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 6.3 mm long and 1.76 mm wide (3.57 times longer than wide), ochre yellow, slightly narrowing apically, punctured by distinct coarse punctation, covered by very sparse, indistinct, long yellowish setation and tufts of dense pale yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 38a). Elytral apex near suture shortly straight, lateral angle distinctly rounded. Apex covered by long yellowish setation.

Pygidium ochre yellow, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct pale pubescence and yellowish setation in margins.

Legs extremely long and very narrow, ochre yellow with partly darker margins in meso- and metafemora, punctured by shallow punctation, covered by relatively sparse, long goldenish setation (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 very long and narrow, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body. Prosternum largely blackish, mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites largely black, coxae partly ochre yellow. Ventral side partly punctured by dense, distinct, small-sized, relatively shallow punctation, covered by large spots of dense pale yellowish pubescence and erect pale setation (ventrites with large spots of dense, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence in apical part). Elytral epipleura narrow, pale ochre yellow, matte, with indistinct, sparse pale setation.

Genitalia as in Fig. 38b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 39. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 11.2 to 11.6 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female with wider and less elongate pronotum and elytra, tarsi and antennae distinctly shorter than in male (antennae not reaching elytral apex).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax testaceus* (Hope, 1831) (Figs. 40-41), described from Nepal and *Demonax tryznai* Viktora, 2015 (Fig. 42), described from India (Meghalaya).

Demonax declamator sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. testaceus* by distinctly more elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (more or less parallel in *D. declamator*, while significantly narrower anteriorly in *D. testaceus*), by pronotum with stripe of pale yellowish pubescence near anterior margin (missing in *D. testaceus*), by head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, covered by relatively dense yellowish pubescence (head completely ochre yellow with indistinct, sparse ochre pubescence in *D. testaceus*), and by brown scutellum, partly covered by very dense pale yellowish pubescence (scutellum ochre yellow without dense pubescence in *D. testaceus*).

D. declamator (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. tryznai* by more elongate elytra (3.57 times longer than wide in *D. declamator*, while 3.2 times longer than wide in *D. tryznai*), by slightly shorter antennae, by pronotum ochre yellow with indistinct darker spots, anterior and posterior margin ochre yellow in *D. declamator* (pronotum with distinct darker places, anterior and posterior margin blackish in *D. tryznai*), by pronotal disc with sparse, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence in *D. declamator* (basal half of pronotal disc with sparse, recumbent yellowish pubescence and anterior half with darker - brown, sparse recumbent pubescence in *D. tryznai*), by different colour of elytra (ochre yellow in *D. declamator*, while brown with dark brown apical part in *D. tryznai*), by suture ochre yellow in full length (suture brown in basal half and dark brown in apical half in *D. tryznai*), by wider meso- and metatarsi in *D. declamator*, by elytra covered by very sparse, indistinct, long yellowish setation in *D. declamator* (bicolour - golden yellow and brown setation in *D. tryznai*), by ochre yellow pygidium (dark brown in *D. tryznai*), by ochre yellow legs with partly darker margins in meso- and metafemora (legs from reddish brown to dark brown in *D. tryznai*), and by ventral side of body covered by large spots of pale yellowish dense pubescence (white pubescence in *D. tryznai*).

Etymology. From Latin *declamator* (it means "declaimer").

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

***Demonax desolatus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 43)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Honghe, Qibaofeng, 23°2'55.2'' N, 103°24'4.6'' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'CHINA, Yunnan' / 'Honghe, Qibaofeng, 1404 m' / '23°2'55.2''N, 103°24'4.6''E' / '7. v. 2019', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax desolatus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 43a. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.8 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.96 mm), 4.48 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by very dense small-sized punctation, behind antennal insertions with a few large punctures with micropunctation inside. Head covered by dense pale grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish with black tip, shiny, with pale grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus from ochre yellow to pale brown, matte, palpomeres widened apically, covered by short, indistinct yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically (axe-shaped).

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching nine tenths elytral length. Antennomeres from dark brown to blackish brown, slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinct sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines of approximately the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.64 : 0.29 :

1.00 : 0.75 : 1.09 : 0.95 : 0.93 : 0.78 : 0.75 : 0.71 : 0.69.

Pronotum black, slightly elongate, only indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri - almost as wide as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 43a). Pronotum 1.65 times longer than wide at base and 1.11 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation, granules with micropunctuation inside. Pronotum completely covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish grey pubescence and a few long, erect colorless setae in basal third.

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with distinctly rounded apex, completely covered by recumbent greyish pubescence (pubescence denser and more distinct than in pronotum or elytra).

Elytra 5.72 mm long and 1.96 mm wide (2.91 times longer than wide), black with narrowly brown apex, suture black. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctuation, basal quarter matte, rest of elytra semi-gloss. Elytra covered by grayish pubescence (as in Fig. 43a). Apex cut, undulate, sutural and lateral angle with short sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium dark brown in basal half and pale brown in apical half, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, partly covered by recumbent greyish pubescence, apical margin with longer yellowish setation, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctuation, largely covered by very short grey pubescence (the densest in profemora, meso- and metafemora bald in basal part of inner side). Meso- and metatibiae and meso- and metafemora with long, erect yellowish setae, tibiae with dense yellowish setation in inner side of apical part. Tibiae slightly widened apically, profemora the widest, metafemora the narrowest. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by pale yellowish setation (indistinct in metatarsi). Protarsi the shortest, metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 3.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation. Mesepisternum covered by dense white pubescence near apical margin, metepisternum completely covered by dense white pubescence, metasternum covered by sparser and less distinct white pubescence than in metepisternum, ventrites largely covered by white pubescence (the densest in ventrites 1-2). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (setation the densest on ventrites). Elytral epipleura narrow, undulate, blackish, punctured by micropunctuation, covered by short greyish pubescence (like in elytra).

Genitalia as in Fig. 43b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax vescus* Viktora, 2020 (Fig. 44), described from Vietnam (Kon Tum).

Demonax desolatus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. vescus* by distinctly wider pronotum with more arcuate lateral margins (1.11 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. desolatus*, while 1.28 times longer than wide at the widest point in *D. vescus*), by less elongate elytra (2.91 times longer than wide in *D. desolatus*, while 3.39 times longer than wide in *D. vescus*), by longer spines in antennomeres 3 and 4, and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 43b and 44b).



Fig. 43. *Demonax desolatus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 44. *Demonax vesus* Viktora, 2020: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Etymology. From Latin *desolatus* (it means "lonely").

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Demonax minutissimus* (Nonfried, 1894) comb. nov.**

Clytus minutissimus Nonfried, 1894: 339.

Type locality. India (Manipur).

Remark. Based on the present studies of description and female Syntype specimen of *Clytus minutissimus* Nonfried, 1894 (ex Nonfried collection, deposited in IRSNB), it is clear, that this is a representative of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861. Genus characters agree in all aspects. *C. minutissimus* does not belong to the genus *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784 and is newly transferred to the genus *Demonax*.

***Demonax devexus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 45-46)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, pass 20 km east of Yongping, 25°29.581' N, 99°38.252' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'SW CHINA, Yunnan, / 'pass 20km E Yongping, / 'N 25°29.581', E 99°38.252', 2370m' / '27.-28. v. 2013, P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'SW CHINA, Yunnan prov., / 'pass 15km NEE Yongping, / 'N25°30' E99°38', 2338m, / '19.-20.vi.2010, P. Kabátek lgt.', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax devexus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 45a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.72 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.22 mm), 4.37 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black in posterior part, narrow, the widest through eyes, only slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by very dense small-sized punctation, middle part with a few larger punctures with micropunctation inside, posterior part of head with larger and coarser irregular punctures. Head partly covered by recumbent, pale yellowish grey pubescence and a few long colorless setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between eyes narrow, with short longitudinal furrow in middle. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with pale yellowish grey pubescence and long yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, matte (last palpomere semi-gloss), with micropunctation and indistinct, short pale setation. Palpomeres slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, with longitudinal depression, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, exceeding elytral apex (as in Fig. 45a). Antennomeres dark brown, narrowing apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short, indistinct yellowish grey pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-4). Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines, inner side of antennomeres 3-5 not rounded (angled). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.58 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.95 : 1.05 : 1.02 : 1.00 : 0.82 : 0.79 : 0.87.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 45a). Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.29 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Dorsal surface with very dense small-sized granulation with microgranulation inside granules, pronotal disc with distinct elevation with larger granules in middle of basal half. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent

yellowish grey pubescence (sparser and indistinct on elevation at pronotal disc), and a few erect colorless setae.

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

Elytra 6.54 mm long and 2.22 mm wide (2.94 times longer than wide), parallel, from brown to blackish brown in basal part, suture dark brown in full length. Elytra punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by dark goldenish and whitish pubescence (as in Fig. 45a). Apex cut, undulate, with short sharp spine in lateral angle, elytral apex covered by long yellowish setation.

Pygidium dirty ochre yellow, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, indistinct pale pubescence and yellowish setation in apical margin, apex distinctly rounded.

Legs very long and very narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely covered by short greyish pubescence (meso- and metafemora partly bald in basal part of inner side) and 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 dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by very dense small-sized punctation, partly covered by indistinct pale pubescence and long yellowish setation (the densest and the most distinct in protarsi). Tarsi narrow, metatarsi very narrow and extremely long. Metatarsomere 1 2.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, largely punctured by small-sized punctation, partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Mesepisternum covered by dense white pubescence in apical half, metepisternum completely covered by dense white pubescence, metasternum covered by white, distinctly sparser pubescence than in metepisternum. Ventrites with irregular places of white pubescence (the densest in triangular spots in apical parts). Elytral epipleura brown, narrow, with indistinct small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 45b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 46. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.2 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter (not reaching elytral apex), pro- and mesotarsi shorter and narrower than in male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax katarinae* Holzschuh, 1983, described from Nepal, *Demonax liber* Holzschuh, 2018, described from Laos, *Demonax minutissimus* (Nonfried, 1894), described from northern India and *Demonax puerilis* Holzschuh, 1991, described from northern Thailand.

Demonax devexus sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. katarinae* by colour of dark pubescence on elytra (significantly goldenish in *D. devexus*), by different shape of pale pubescence on elytra (transverse stripe in two thirds elytral length narrowly extended on both sides along suture in *D. devexus*, curved stripe in one third elytral length reaching further from humeral margin of elytra in *D. katarinae*), and mainly by distinctly longer metatarsi.

D. devexus (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. liber* by different shape of pronotum (distinctly more elongate in *D. devexus*), by more elongate elytra, by colour of dark pubescence on elytra (significantly goldenish in *D. devexus*), and by narrower metatarsi.

D. devexus (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. minutissimus* by more elongate elytra, by colour of dark pubescence on elytra (significantly goldenish in

D. devexus), and mainly by distinctly longer metatarsi.

D. devexus (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. puerilis* by parallel elytra (elytra distinctly narrowing apically in full length in *D. puerilis*), by longer antennae (antennae not reaching elytral apex in *D. puerilis*), by colour of dark pubescence on elytra (significantly goldenish in *D. devexus*), and by distinctly longer metatarsi.

Etymology. From Latin *devexus* (it means "bent").

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

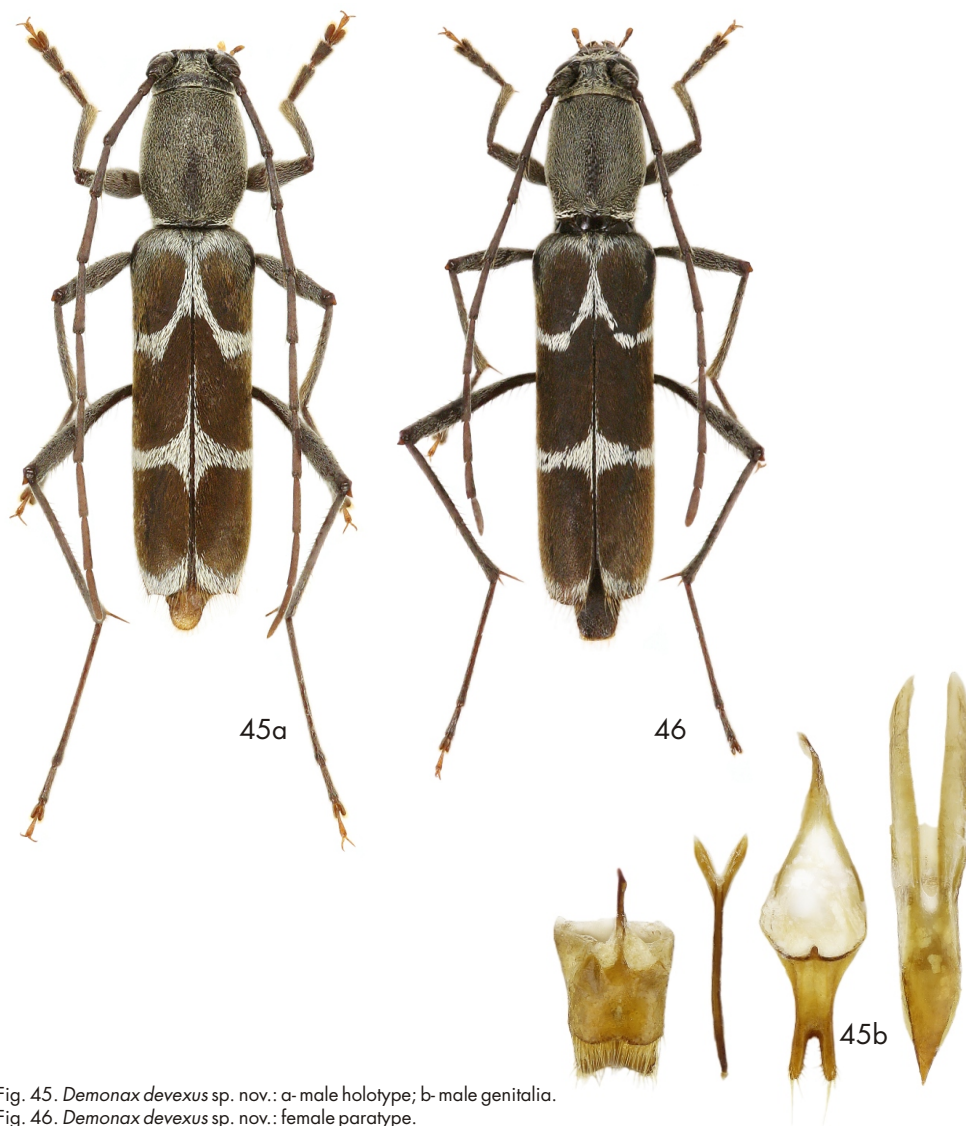


Fig. 45. *Demonax devexus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 46. *Demonax devexus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Genus *Perissus* Chevrolat, 1863

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

***Perissus picator* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 47)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Ngoc Linh' / '4/2021', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Perissus picator* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 47a. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.61 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.06 mm), 4.17 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown to black, short, the widest through eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point, punctured by dense, irregular granulate punctation and micropunctation, covered by long, recumbent, pale yellowish grey pubescence and long colorless setation mainly in lateral margins. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setae. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish grey setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres partly ochre yellow. Palpomeres short, with long pale setation in edges. Last palpomere the longest, cylindrical, narrowing basally and apically, apex narrowly paler, rounded. Last palpomere with narrow longitudinal hollow in middle.

Antennae narrow, blackish brown, reaching almost three fifths elytral length. Antennomeres distinctly widened apically, antennomeres 5-8 serrate in outer side. Antennomeres 1-5 shiny, rest of antennomeres matte. Antennae punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (sparser and longer in antennomeres 1-5). Antennomeres 1-7 with long, erect colorless setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.96 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.64 : 0.73 : 0.53 : 0.56 : 0.45 : 0.61.

Pronotum black, wide, square-shaped, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 47a). Pronotum 1.52 times longer than wide at base and 1.14 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins almost straight (arcuate only in anterior and posterior angles), anterior margin almost straight, base indistinctly undulate. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulation, pronotal disc with elevation in middle of basal third and two depressions in middle closer lateral margins. Pronotum completely covered by recumbent grey pubescence, partly by very long, erect colorless setae (mainly in basal third of pronotum). Pubescence narrowly denser in basal margin and basal angles (as in Fig. 47a).

Scutellum small, black, shield-shaped, covered by recumbent grey pubescence.

Elytra 5.91 mm long and 2.06 mm wide (2.86 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apex. Elytra parallel, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely semi-gloss, covered by recumbent grey and black pubescence in dark spots (as in Fig. 47a). Apical angles rounded, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium blackish with narrowly pale brown apex, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by recumbent greyish pubescence, margins with yellowish setation. Apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, punctured by shallow irregular



47a



48a



47b



48b

Fig. 47. *Perissus picator* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 48. *Perissus profestus* Viktora, 2019: a- male holotype, (CPV); b- male genitalia.

punctuation, partly covered by long, sparse greyish pubescence and long colorless setation. Meso- and metafemora partly smooth without pubescence in inner side. Tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Pro- and mesotarsi dark brown (metatarsi missing in type specimen), punctured by dense micropunctuation, covered by long, sparse yellowish grey pubescence and long yellowish setation.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, partly punctured by small-sized punctuation, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent greyish pubescence (distinctly denser than in elytra) with a few colorless setae. Elytral epipleura very narrow, black, with micropunctuation, covered by sparse pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 47b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Perissus profestus* Viktora, 2019 (Fig. 48), described from Vietnam (Lam Dong).

Perissus picator sp. nov. differs from the similar species *P. profestus* by more elongate body (4.17 times longer than wide, while 3.88 times longer than wide in *P. profestus*), by head, pronotum and elytra largely black (head black, pronotum and elytra completely reddish brown in *P. profestus*), by pubescence on pronotum and elytra longer and more distinct in *P. picator*, by femora covered by sparse greyish pubescence in *P. picator* (but distinctly denser and more recumbent than very sparse, long, erect white setation on femora in *P. profestus*), by elytral apical angles rounded in *P. picator* (elytral apex indistinctly cut in *P. profestus*), by punctuation on dorsal side of meso- and metafemora more distinct, distinctly smaller-sized and denser than in *P. profestus*, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 47b and 48b).

Etymology. From Latin *picator* (it means "underdog").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

Type species. *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860.

Xylotrechus opiparus sp. nov.

(Fig. 49)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Kon Tum' / 'Ngoc Linh' / '4/2021', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Xylotrechus opiparus sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 49a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, narrow, slightly narrowing apically, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.24 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.86 mm), 3.93 times longer than wide.

Head black (blackish brown in anterior margin), short, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head punctured by irregular coarse granulation with

micropunctuation and small-sized punctation in anterior margin, frons with distinct, coarse, irregular longitudinal carina narrowing anteriorly. Head covered by relatively dense, distinct ginger pubescence, margins with a few long pale setae. Eyes large, goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum dirty pale brown, shiny, with indistinct punctation and long yellow setation. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, margins with dense yellow setation.

Maxillary palpus dirty ochre yellow, palpomeres short, with indistinct short setation. Last palpomere the longest, cylindrical, widened apically with slightly rounded apex.

Antennae as in Fig. 49c, starting with antennomere 4 antennomere variously fused and deformed in width in both antennae (difficult to determine the real appearance of antennomeres in this species). Antennomeres 1-4 glossy, dark brown with pale brown apex, indistinctly punctured by shallow punctation, widened apically, covered by long, sparse yellow pubescence and long pale setation on inner side. Antennomeres in second half of antennae semi-matt, brown, covered by short, dense pale yellowish pubescence.

Pronotum black, elongate, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 49a). Pronotum 1.65 times longer than wide at base and 1.17 times longer than wide at the widest point (one third pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins almost straight (arcuate only in anterior and posterior angles), anterior margin finely arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulation (with dense small-sized punctation near base), pronotal disc with elevation in middle of basal third. Elevation partly with larger granules than in rest of pronotal surface. Pronotal surface with several small depressions and elevations. Pronotum covered by relatively sparse, recumbent yellow pubescence except small spots in middle and near lateral margins (as in Fig. 49a).

Scutellum black, widely shield-shaped, covered by dense, recumbent pale yellow pubescence.

Elytra 7.42 mm long and 2.86 mm wide (2.59 times longer than wide), black, only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation except a few small places in middle part and near suture. Elytra largely semi-gloss, covered by sparse, recumbent yellow pubescence except small places without punctation in middle part and two spots near suture (as in Fig. 49a). Humeral part of each elytron with distinct elevation in humeral angle and near suture. Apical margin arcuate, sutural and lateral angle with short spine. Elytral apex covered by long yellowish setation.

Pygidium dark brown, punctured by irregular shallow punctation, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation in margins, apex rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to dark brown, punctured by distinct, shallow large-sized punctation, partly covered by sparse yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Femora widened apically (narrowly club-shaped), tibiae slightly widened apically, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi brown with partly paler tarsomeres 2 and 3, punctured by distinct irregular punctation, partly covered by very sparse yellowish pubescence and long pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, partly punctured by small-sized punctation, largely covered by long, recumbent pale yellow pubescence (the same colour like in elytra), the densest in mesepisternum, metepisternum and ventrite 5. Ventral side partly with long, erect yellowish or colorless setae. Elytral epipleura black, semi-matt, undulate, punctured by indistinct micropunctuation, covered by indistinct, very sparse yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 49b.

Female. Unknown.



Fig. 49. *Xylotrechus opiparus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia; c- antenna.
Fig. 50. *Xylotrechus amissus* Viktora, 2019: a- male holotype, (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Xylotrechus amissus* Viktora, 2019 (Fig. 50), described from the same locality as *Xylotrechus opiparus* sp. nov. *Xylotrechus opiparus* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *X. amissus* by different shape of pronotum (distinctly more elongate in *X. opiparus*), by elytra more narrowing apically (more

pronounced humeri in *X. opiparus*), by sparser pubescence on pronotum and elytra in *X. opiparus*, by distinct two spots near suture without pubescence in *X. opiparus*, and mainly by different colour of pubescence (especially pubescence on head). Head covered by relatively dense, distinct ginger pubescence, pronotum covered by relatively sparse, recumbent yellow pubescence except small spots in middle and near lateral margins, elytra largely covered by sparse, recumbent yellow pubescence in *X. opiparus*, while head, pronotum and elytra almost completely covered by denser yellowish green pubescence in *X. amissus*. *X. amissus* has ventral side of body almost completely covered by dense recumbent yellowish pubescence, while *X. opiparus* has denser pubescence only in mesepisternum, metepisternum and ventrite 5. Both species significantly differ in shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 49b and 50b).

Etymology. From Latin *opiparus* (it means "opulent").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

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