

## New species of *Demonax* from the Oriental and Australian Regions (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)

Petr VIKTORA

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

### Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, *Demonax*, Oriental and Australian Regions

**Abstract.** The new following species are described: *Demonax bretschnneideri* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Papua - Yapen Island), *Demonax aquilonius* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lang Son), *Demonax landaiensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra), *Demonax endauensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Johor), *Demonax ironicus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Perak), *Demonax benomensis* sp. nov., *Demonax mlcochi* sp. nov., *Demonax romani* sp. nov. and *Demonax tacitus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), and *Demonax phongsalyensis* sp. nov. from Laos (Phongsaly). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

### INTRODUCTION

The tribus Clytini Mulsant, 1839 is one of the most numerous - in terms of species - tribi of Cerambycidae. Species of the tribus Clytini are known from all biogeographic zones of the Earth except the Antarctic Region. The tribus Clytini is currently divided into approximately 70 genera. From the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic regions approximately 1550 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 *Demonax* from materials which were recently collected in Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia and Vietnam. Descriptions of the following ten new *Demonax* species are given: *Demonax bretschnneideri* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Papua - Yapen Island), *Demonax aquilonius* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lang Son), *Demonax landaiensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra), *Demonax endauensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Johor), *Demonax ironicus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Perak), *Demonax benomensis* sp. nov., *Demonax mlcochi* sp. nov., *Demonax romani* sp. nov. and *Demonax tacitus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), and *Demonax phongsalyensis* sp. nov. from Laos (Phongsaly). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners (*Demonax arcanus* Dauber, 2016, *Demonax chapaensis* Pic, 1923, *Demonax elongatus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *Demonax nigropiceus* Dauber, 2003, *Demonax olei* Dauber, 2008, *Demonax perduebicus* Holzschuh, 1993, *Demonax puerilis* Holzschuh, 1991, *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003 and *Demonax viverra* (Pascoe, 1858)), which are also illustrated in some cases.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of all specimens were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite images were created using the software Image Stacking Software Combine ZP. The genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1–5x 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:

CAW collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;  
CLD collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;  
CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.  
Slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels.

## TAXONOMY

### Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

### Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

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

### *Demonax bretschnideri* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, West Papua, Yapen Island, Serui, 4 km from Montembu village.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): 'W Papua: YAPEN' / 'Serui, 4km from Mont-' / 'embu, 350m, 09.-13.IX.' / '2013, leg. G. Bretschneider', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CAW).

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

**Description.** Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from brown to blackish brown, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.8 mm (female paratype 9.15 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.13 mm), 4.6 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 (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin). Head covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish margins and black tip, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, matte (last palpomere glossy). Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically with rounded apical margin.

Antennae narrow, reaching four sevenths elytral length (as in Fig. 1). Antennomeres 1-4 dark brown, antennomeres 5-6 brown, antennomeres 7-11 pale brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse and indistinct yellowish grey pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-4 with extremely long sharp spine in inner side of apex (approximately the same length, spine in antennomere 3 reaching almost three quarters length of antennomere 4). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 3 and 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.83 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 0.84 : 0.77 : 0.62 : 0.66 : 0.76.

Pronotum black, almost symmetrical, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1). Pronotum 1.53 times longer than wide at base and 1.09 times longer than

wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly undulate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized reticulate punctation with micropunctation inside. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish and black pubescence (dark transverse stripe in middle of pronotal disc), pale pubescence the densest in basal angles (as in Fig. 1). Pronotal basal third with long, colorless erect setation.

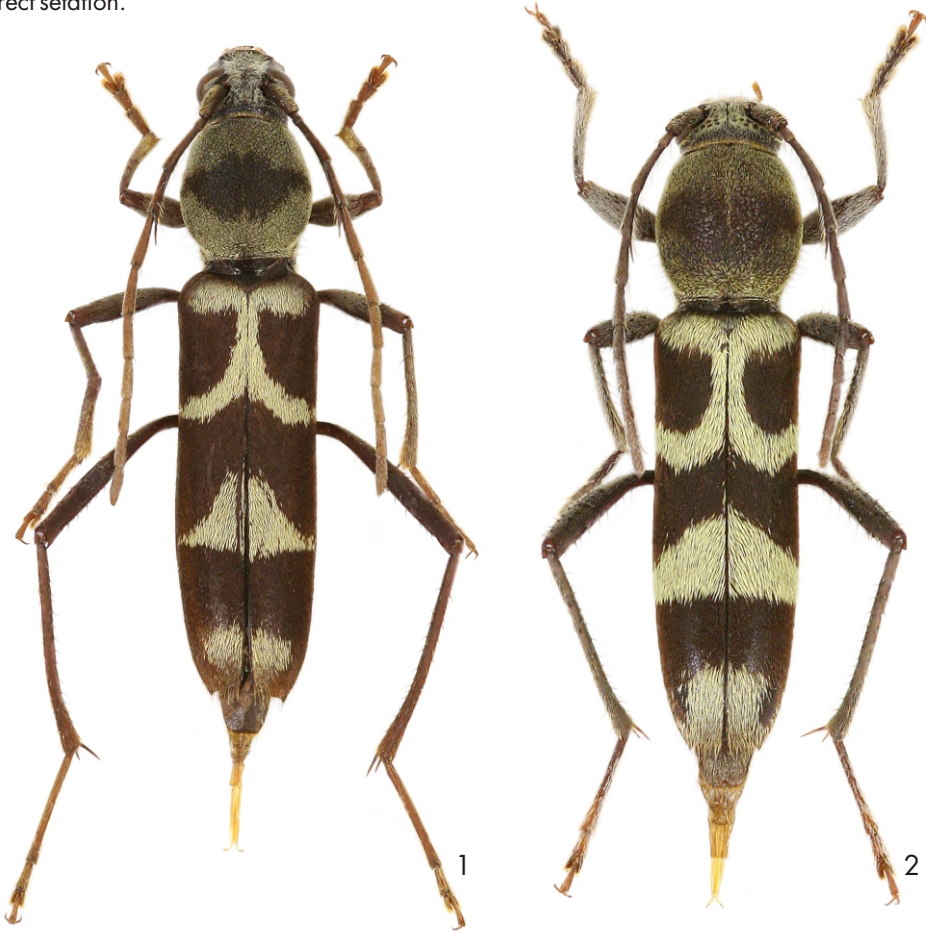


Fig. 1. *Demonax bretschnneideri* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 2. *Demonax peridubius* Holzschuh, 1993: female from Thailand (Nan), (CPV).

Scutellum black, triangular, covered by sparse, almost invisible pubescence.

Elytra 6.48 mm long and 2.13 mm wide (3.04 times longer than wide), brown. Elytra almost parallel (shortly narrowing apically), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral third semi-matt, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by black (with lustre) and yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 1). Apex cut, slightly undulate, sutural angle with very short sharp spine, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Each elytron the longest in lateral apical angle. Apical margin and approximately elytral apical eighth with long goldenish setae.

Pygidium dark brown, semi-gloss, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct, sparse pale pubescence, margins with long yellowish setae. Apical margin straight, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to dark brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish pubescence 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, pale brown (including claws and tibial spurs), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest, metatarsomere 1 2.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black, punctured by small-sized punctation, partly covered by dense yellowish pubescence (in apical half of mesepisternum, metepisternum, partly metasternum and largely ventrites 1-3), rest of ventral surface largely covered by sparser pale pubescence (with admixture of shiny yellowish setation in ventrites). Ventral side with a few long, erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura dark brown, slightly undulate, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Demonax perubius* Holzschuh, 1993 (Fig. 2), described from Thailand (Chiang Mai).

*Demonax bretschnideri* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. perubius* by longer antennae, by antennomeres 7-11 pale brown (brown in *D. perubius*), by distinctly longer metatarsi, by scutellum covered by sparse, almost invisible pubescence (yellowish pubescence in *D. perubius*), and by different shape of pale pubescence spots on elytra (mainly preapical spot distinctly not reaching apical elytral margin in *D. bretschnideri*, while larger spot reaching apical elytral margin in *D. perubius*) (as in Figs. 1 and 2).

**Etymology.** This new species is dedicated to Gil Bretschneider, who collected this species.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (West Papua - Yapen Island).

### ***Demonax aquilonius* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4-5)

**Type locality.** Vietnam, Lang Son, 52 km SW of Lang Son, 21°35' N, 106°30' E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'N VIETNAM; 21,35N, 106,30E; / '52 km SW of Lang Son; / '27.iv.-6.v.1996; 370m; / 'Pacholátko & Dembický leg.', (CLD); Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CLD, CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 4a. Body from brown to dark brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.44 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.87 mm), 4.51 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 dense small-sized punctation (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin). Head covered by

sparse yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish margins, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.



Fig. 3. *Demonax chapaensis* Pic, 1923: female from Vietnam (Tuyen Quang), (CPV).

Maxillary palpus pale brown, matte (last palpomere glossy). Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, with longitudinal depression in middle, axe-shaped with slightly rounded apical margin.

Antennae narrow, almost reaching elytral apex (as in Fig. 4a). Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse and indistinct yellowish grey pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-6 with sharp angle in inner side of apex (in antennomeres 4-5 prolonged to very short indistinct spine). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 7 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.90 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 1.10 : 1.21 : 1.22 : 1.18 : 1.15 : 0.97 : 1.10.

Pronotum from blackish brown to black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 4a). Pronotum 1.51 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 slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized

granulate punctation with microgranulation inside (granulation irregular with places of slightly larger punctures). Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey and black pubescence (dark inverted heart shape in middle of pronotal disc), pale pubescence the densest in basal angles (as in Fig. 4a).

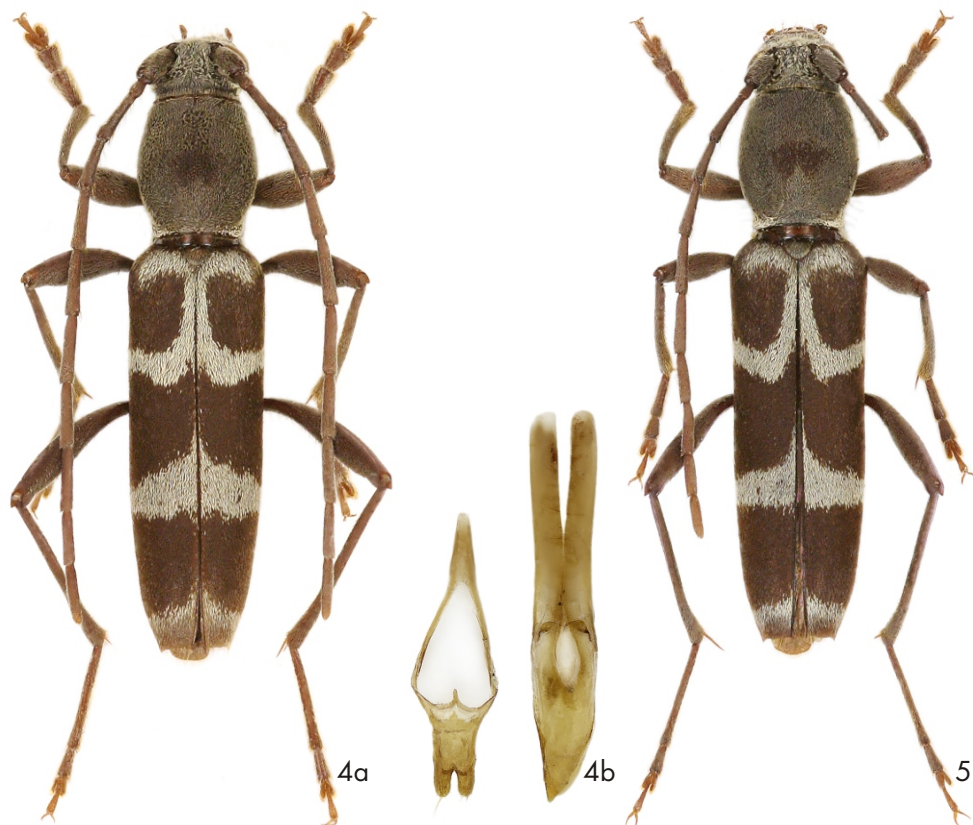


Fig. 4. *Demonax aquilonius* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

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

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

Elytra 5.62 mm long and 1.87 mm wide (3.0 times longer than wide), from brown in apical part to blackish brown in humeral part. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral quarter semi-matt, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by black (with lustre) and yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 4a). Apex cut, slightly undulate, sutural angle with very short sharp spine, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium pale brown, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct pale pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex finely rounded.

Legs long and narrow, brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish grey pubescence 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, brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.2 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, partly covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence (in apical third of mesepisternum, metepisternum, apical part of metasternum and apical parts of ventrites 1-3), rest of ventral surface largely covered by sparser pale pubescence with admixture of shiny yellowish setation. Ventral side with a few long, erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura dark brown, slightly undulate, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 4b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 5. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.5 to 9.1 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax chapaensis* Pic, 1923 (Fig. 3) and *Demonax phongsalyensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 20).

*Demonax aquilonius* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. chapaensis* by narrower pronotum of different shape, by different dark spots on pronotal disc, by longer antennae, and by antennomeres dark brown (antennomeres 8-9 pale yellowish in *D. chapaensis*) (as in Figs. 3 and 5).

*D. aquilonius* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. phongsalyensis* by paler body, legs and antennae, by shorter antennae, by distinctly shorter tarsi (mainly distinctly in metatarsi) (as in Figs. 4a and 20a), and by different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 4b and 20b).

**Etymology.** From Latin *aquilonius* (it means "northern").

**Distribution.** Vietnam (Lang Son).

### ***Demonax landaiensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6-7)

**Type locality.** Indonesia, Sumatra Island, West Sumatra province, Mount Sanggul, Landai Village env.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA: W SUMATRA' / 'MT. SANGGUL, 1250m alt.' / 'Landai vill. env., V.-VI.2012' / 'St. Jakl lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Indonesia, West Sumatra' / 'MT. SANGGUL, 1250 m alt.' / 'Landai vill. env., V.-VI. 2012' / 'St. Jakl lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'INDONESIA: W SUMATRA' / 'MT. SANGGUL, 1250m alt.' / 'Landai vill. env., IV. 2012' / 'St. Jakl lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'Indonesia, E. Sumatra' / 'RIAU PROV, road to DUMAI' / 'DURI env, 5-6.2006' / 'St. Jakl lgt, 0-100 m', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 6a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.57 mm (male paratypes from 11.55 to 12.65 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.36 mm), 4.47 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 (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin). Head covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.



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

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



Maxillary palpus brown, semi-matt (last palpomere partly glossy). Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, exceeding elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 6a). Antennomeres from pale brown last antennomere to blackish antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by sparse and indistinct yellowish grey pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 slightly longer). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.75 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 1.17 : 1.22 : 1.20 : 1.04 : 0.95 : 0.89 : 0.91.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 6a). Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.25 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 dense, small-sized granulate punctuation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish and black shiny pubescence in dark, transverse curved stripe in middle of pronotal disc (as in Fig. 6a). Pronotum with long, sparse, erect colorless setation mainly in basal half.

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

Elytra 6.82 mm long and 2.36 mm wide (2.88 times longer than wide), black with pale brown apical part, suture black. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, humeral quarter semi-matt, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by black (with lustre) and yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 6a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium pale ochre yellow, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex distinctly rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctuation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse 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, dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (in metatarsi) and dense yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.64 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black (largely black), punctured by small-sized punctuation, partly covered by dense whitish pubescence (in prosternum, coxae, apical half of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2), ventrites 3-5 covered by distinctly sparser whitish pubescence with distinct admixture of yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura black, slightly undulate, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 6b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 7. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.75 to 11.9 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, tarsi shorter and narrower than in male, antennae shorter than in male (significantly not reaching elytral apex).

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax nigropiceus* Dauber, 2003 (Fig. 11) and *Demonax endauensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 8-9).

*Demonax landaiensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. nigropiceus* by less elongate pronotum of different shape, by different structure of pronotal disc (small-sized granulate punctation in *D. landaiensis*, while partly reticulate with distinct cells in *D. nigropiceus*), by slightly shorter antennae and by distinctly larger and wider spot of pale pubescence in elytral apex (as in Figs. 7 and 11).

*D. landaiensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. endauensis* by more elongate body, by less robust pronotum of different shape, by longer antennae, by metatarsomere 1 2.64 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (2.23 times longer in *D. endauensis*), by larger and wider spot of pale pubescence in elytral apex (as in Figs. 6a and 8a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 6b and 8b).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Village Landai.

**Distribution.** Indonesia (Sumatra Island - West Sumatra province, Riau province).

### ***Demonax endauensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 8-9)

**Type locality.** Malaysia, Johor, Endau-Rompin National Park, Pulau Jasin, 2°31' N, 103°21' E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'MALAYSIA;JOHOR;50-400m' / 'Endau-Rompin NP;19.iii.1998;' / 'Pulau Jasin; 2,31N 103,21E;' / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.', (CLD); Paratypes: (14 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CLD, CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.38 mm (male paratypes from 8.2 to 11.7 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.68 mm), 4.24 times longer than wide.

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

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

Antennae narrow, reaching nine tenths elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (sparser in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 1-5 semi-gloss, antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 longer), antennomere 5 with short sharp spine in inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of

antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.84 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 1.25 : 1.18 : 1.10 : 0.84 : 0.79 : 0.67 : 0.75.

Pronotum black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 8a). Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.24 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish grey and black pubescence in dark transverse stripe in middle of pronotal disc (as in Fig. 8a). Pronotum with long, sparse colorless setation mainly in basal third.

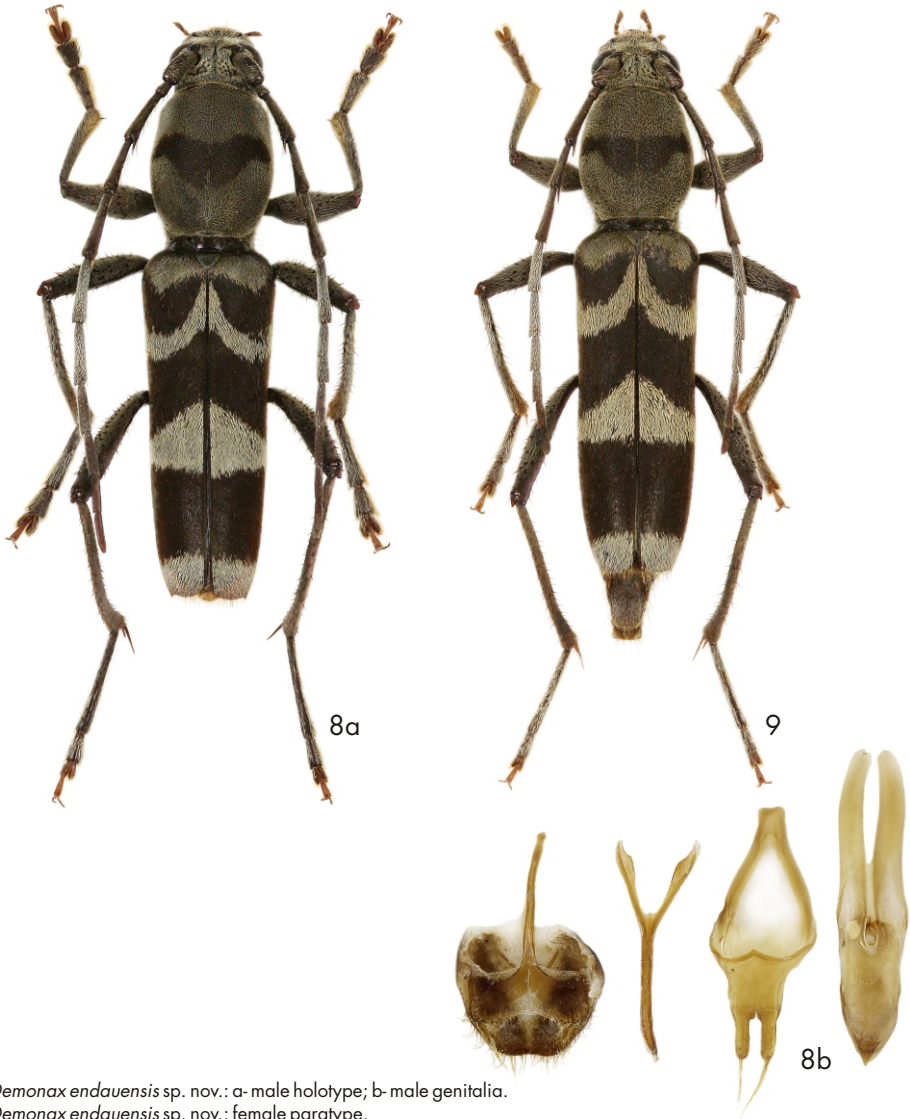


Fig. 8. *Demonax endauensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 9. *Demonax endauensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

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

Elytra 7.0 mm long and 2.68 mm wide (2.61 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apical margin. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely glossy. Elytra covered by black (with lustre) and yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 8a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse 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, dark brown (claws and tibial spurs reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (mainly in metatarsi) and yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.23 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black (largely black), punctured by small-sized punctation, largely covered by dense greyish pubescence (denser than pale pubescence in elytra). Ventral side partly with admixture of pale yellowish setae (mainly in ventrites 3-5). Elytral epipleura black, undulate, covered by short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 8b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 9. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.55 to 10.95 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, tarsi narrower and shorter than in male, antennae shorter than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax nigropiceus* Dauber, 2003 (Fig. 11) and *Demonax landaiensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 6-7).

*Demonax endauensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. nigropiceus* by less elongate body, by distinctly wider and more robust pronotum, by different structure of pronotal disc (small-sized granulate punctation in *D. endauensis*, while partly reticulate with distinct cells in *D. nigropiceus*). Distinct character to distinguish both species is distinct yellowish grey pubescence on metatarsi (missing in *D. nigropiceus*) (as in Figs. 9 and 11).

*D. endauensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. landaiensis* by less elongate body, by more robust pronotum of different shape, by shorter antennae, by metatarsomere 1 2.23 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (2.64 times longer in *D. landaiensis*), by smaller and narrower spot of pale pubescence in elytral apex (as in Figs. 6a and 8a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 6b and 8b).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Endau-Rompin National Park.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Johor).

***Demonax ironicus* sp. nov.**  
(Fig. 10)

**Type locality.** Malaysia, Perak, Belum Forest, 84 km E of Gerik, 05°32'53'' N, 101°36'28'' E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'MALAYSIA - Perak, Belum Forest' / '84km E of Gerik, alt. 950m' / '05°32'53'' N, 101°36'28'' E' / '25. iii. - 2. iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

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

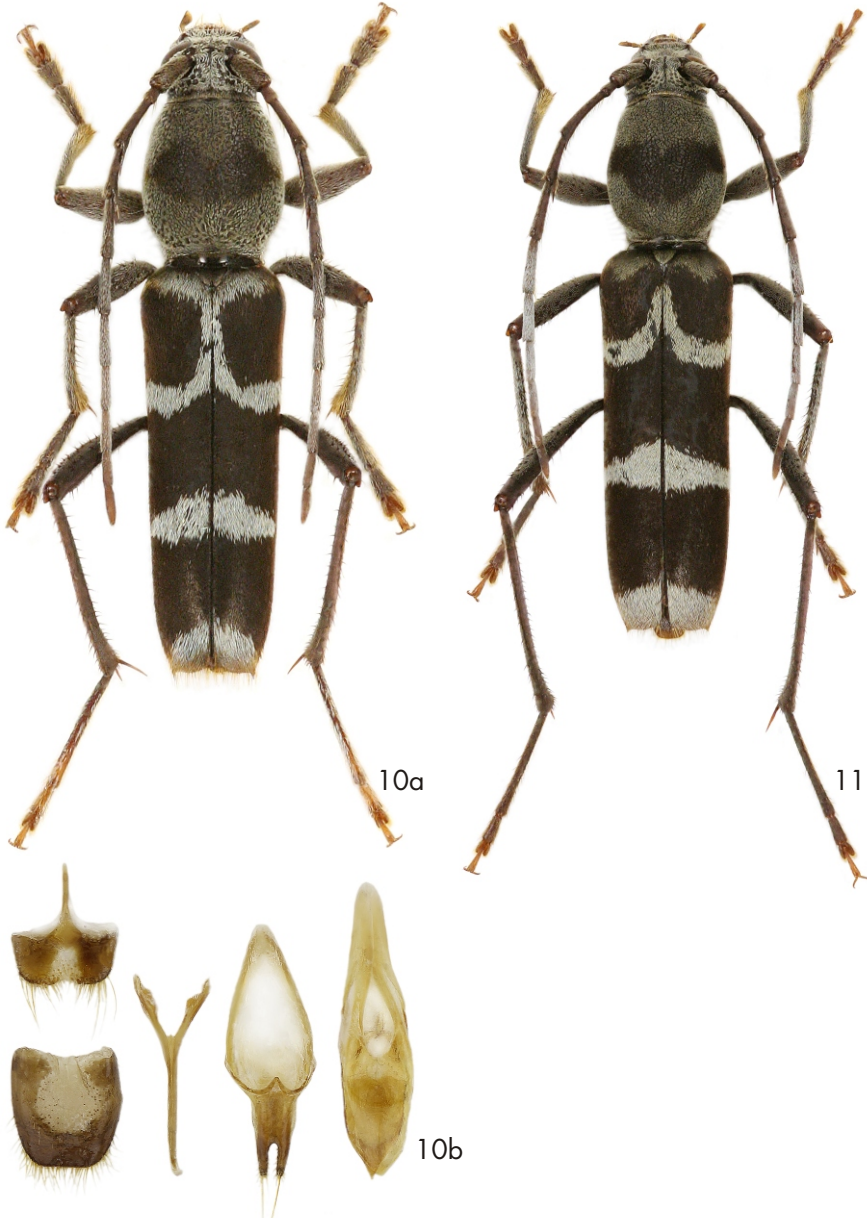


Fig. 10. *Demonax ironicus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 11. *Demonax nigropiceus* Dauber, 2003: female from Malaysia (Sabah), (CPV).

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 10a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.0 mm), 4.5 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 (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin). Head covered by sparse yellowish grey pubescence. 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, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching approximately five eighths elytral length (as in Fig. 10a). Antennomeres from brown last antennomeres to dark brown antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse and indistinct yellowish grey pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 longer), antennomere 5 with sharp angle in inner side of apex (without visible spine). Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.93 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 1.10 : 1.04 : 0.94 : 0.80 : 0.73 : 0.65 : 0.75.

Pronotum black, robust, elongate, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (almost the same width) (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 10a). Pronotum 1.54 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 slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside (granulation irregular with places of slightly larger punctures). Pronotum covered by very short, recumbent yellowish grey and black pubescence (dark place in middle of pronotal disc), pale pubescence the densest in basal angles (as in Fig. 10a).

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by almost invisible, sparse, short pale pubescence.

Elytra 5.72 mm long and 2.0 mm wide (2.86 times longer than wide), black with brown apical part. Basal third matte, apical third glossy. Elytra almost parallel (only slightly narrowing apically), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely semi-gloss. Elytra covered by black (with lustre) and greyish pubescence (as in Fig. 10a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with distinct, long sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish grey pubescence 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), dark brown (apical part of metatarsomere 1, metatarsomeres 2-3, claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (in metatarsi) and yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.45 times longer

than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black (largely blackish brown), punctured by small-sized punctation, partly covered by dense whitish pubescence (in coxae, apical third of mesepisternum, metepisternum, largely in metasternum, and ventrites 1-2), rest of ventral surface covered by sparser pale pubescence with admixture of goldenish setation (in ventrites 3-5). Ventral side partly with very long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura blackish, undulate, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 10b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Demonax nigropiceus* Dauber, 2003 (Fig. 11), described from Malaysia (Sabah).

*Demonax ironicus* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. nigropiceus* by distinctly wider pronotum, by different shape of pale pubescence spot at elytral apex (not reaching lateral margins in *D. ironicus*), by different shape of pale pubescence curved stripe at elytral basal third (shorter, not reaching scutellum in *D. nigropiceus*), by shorter antennae (antennae approximately the same length in male of *D. ironicus* and female of *D. nigropiceus*), and by distinctly paler metatarsi (as in Figs. 10a and 11).

**Etymology.** From Latin *ironicus* (it means "ironic").

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Perak).

***Demonax benomensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12-13)

**Type locality.** Malaysia, Pahang, Mount Benom, 15 km E of Kampong Dong, 3°53' N, 102°01' E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'W MALAYSIA; PAHANG; / 'Benom Mts.; 3,53N 102,01E; / '15km E Kampong Dong; / '24.iii.-15.iv. 1998; 300-1000m; / 'Dembický & Pacholátko leg.', (CLD); Paratypes: (6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CLD, CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 12a. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.0 mm (male paratypes from 7.4 to 9.55 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.72 mm), 4.65 times longer than wide.

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

Maxillary palpus dirty pale brown, semi-matt, wrinkled. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by relatively dense pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly

widened apically, axe-shaped with narrowly paler rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching six tenths elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by sparse and indistinct yellowish pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side (mainly in apical part). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex (each reaching half of length of next antennomere). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.82 : 0.79 : 0.77 : 0.70 : 0.63 : 0.55 : 0.48 : 0.66.

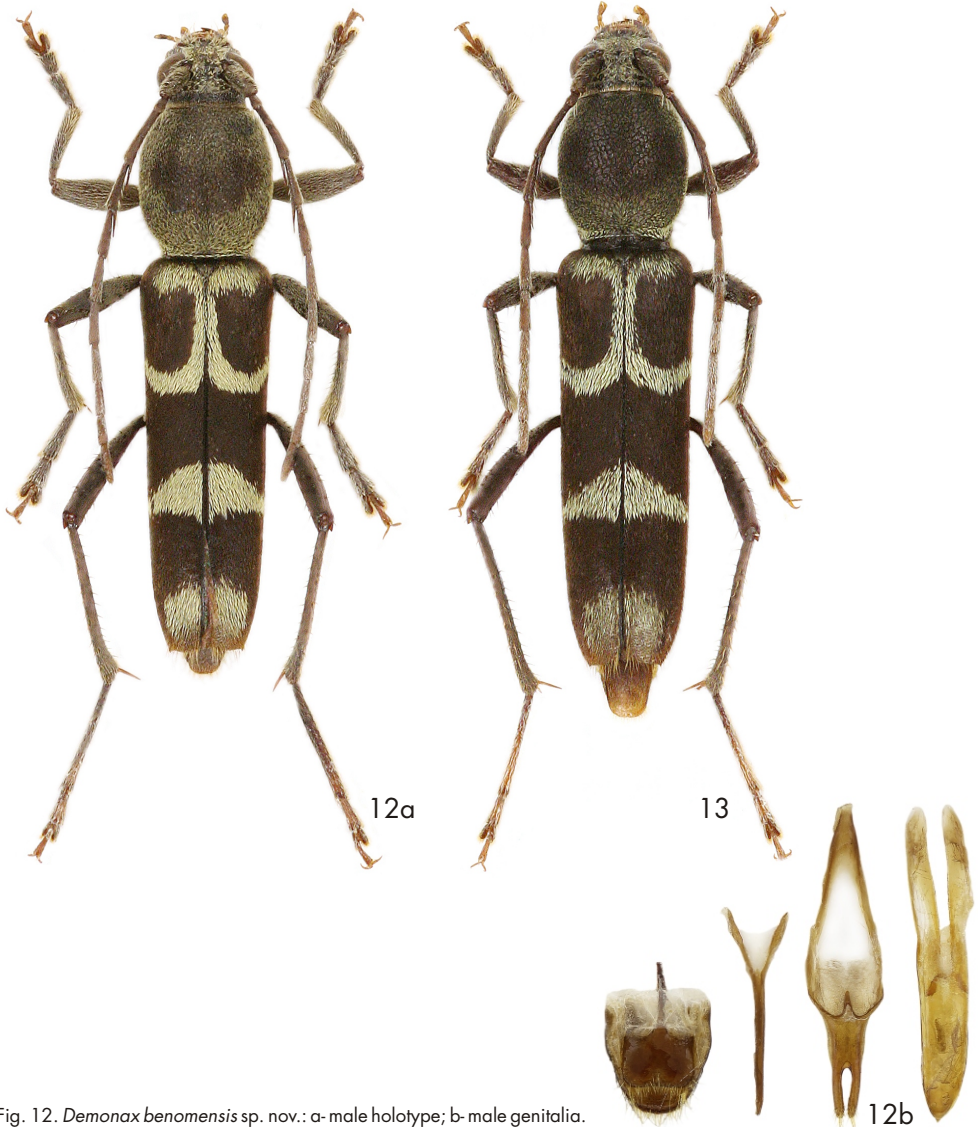


Fig. 12. *Demonax benomensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

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



Pronotum black, robust, elongate, of the same width of elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 12a). Pronotum 1.64 times longer than wide at base and 1.12 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent yellowish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 12a). Pronotum with long, sparse colorless setation mainly in basal third.

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

Elytra 5.1 mm long and 1.72 mm wide (2.96 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apical margin, suture black. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral quarter semi-matt, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by black (with lustre) and yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 12a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with short sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium dark brown, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex finely rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish 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, blackish brown (claws and tibial spurs reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.18 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black (largely blackish brown), punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence (pubescence the densest in metepisternum, apical half of mesepisternum and ventrites 1-2). Ventral side partly with admixture of pale setae (mainly in ventrites 3-5). Elytral epipleura blackish, slightly undulate, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 12b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 13. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.3 to 9.1 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, tarsi slightly narrower and shorter than in male, antennae indistinctly shorter than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax bretschnideri* sp. nov. (Fig. 1) and *Demonax perdubius* Holzschuh, 1993 (Fig. 2).

*Demonax benomensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. bretschnideri* mainly by distinctly more elongate pronotum of different shape with less arcuate margins and by distinctly larger preapical spot of pale pubescence on elytra (as in Figs. 1 and 13).

*D. benomensis* (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. perdubius* mainly by more elongate pronotum of different shape, by longer antennae and by distinctly longer metatarsi (as in Figs. 2 and 13).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Mount Benom.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Pahang).

***Demonax mlcochi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 14)

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

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar' / '15. - 28. 3. 2009' / 'R. Mlčoch lgt.', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 14a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.94 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.07 mm), 4.8 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 (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin), frons with long, very narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes. Head covered by sparse greyish pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles dark brown with blackish margins and black tip, shiny, with sparse greyish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-matt (last palpomere semi-gloss). Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching seven eighths elytral length (as in Fig. 14a). Antennomeres from brown antennomere 11 to blackish brown antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse and indistinct greyish pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-4 with extremely long not sharp spine with extended tip in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 longer). Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.83 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 1.16 : 1.49 : 1.52 : 1.41 : 1.13 : 1.07 : 0.96 : 1.09.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrow, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 14a). Pronotum 1.64 times longer than wide at base and 1.3 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with micropunctation inside. Pronotum covered by very short, recumbent greyish and black shiny pubescence in transverse stripe in middle of pronotal disc (as in Fig. 14a).

Scutellum black, triangular, covered by sparse, almost invisible pale pubescence.

Elytra 6.3 mm long and 2.07 mm wide (3.04 times longer than wide), black with brown apex. Elytra almost parallel, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely glossy. Elytra covered by black (with goldenish lustre) and greyish pubescence (as in Fig. 14a). Apex cut, undulate, sutural angle with very short sharp spine, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs very long and narrow, from brown to dark brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse greyish pubescence and long yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly 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 (metatarsomeres 1-2 pale yellowish with narrowly darker apex), claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown. Tarsi punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (mainly in metatarsi) and yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.64 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

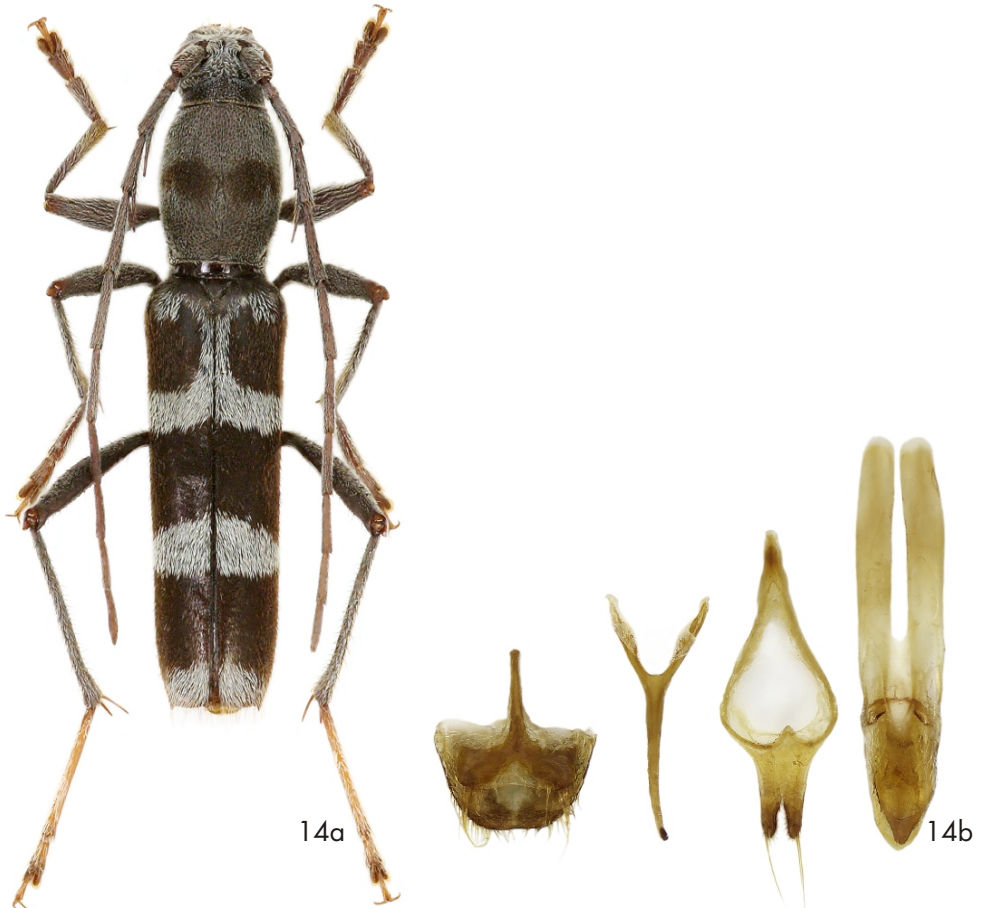


Fig. 14. *Demonax mlcochi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Ventral side of body from dark brown (in coxae) to black, punctured by small-sized punctation, partly covered by dense whitish pubescence (in prosternum, coxae, apical half of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2), rest of ventral surface covered by sparser whitish pubescence and by yellowish setation. Ventral side partly with long, erect pale setae. Elytral epipleura brown, undulate, covered by short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 14b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax arcanus* Dauber, 2016 and *Demonax olei* Dauber, 2008, both described from Malaysia (Sabah).

*Demonax mlcochi* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. arcanus* and *D. olei* by shape of pale pubescence spots and stripes on elytra. *D. mlcochi* has straight transverse stripe in two thirds elytral length (larger, stylized triangular spot pointing anteriorly in *D. arcanus* and *D. olei*) and narrow transverse stripe at elytral apical margin reaching lateral margins (larger, almost symmetrical spot on suture not reaching lateral margins in *D. arcanus* and *D. olei*). *D. mlcochi* has darker antennae than *D. olei*. *D. mlcochi* has shorter metatarsi than *D. arcanus*.

**Etymology.** This new species is dedicated to my friend Rastislav Mlčoch (Bratislava, Slovakia), who collected this species.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Pahang).

***Demonax romani* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 15)

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

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata - Mt. Gunung Jasar' / '2. - 28. 3. 2009' / 'R. Hergoviits lgt.', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 15a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.48 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.21 mm), 4.74 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 dense small-sized punctation (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin). Head covered by sparse greyish pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, with greyish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching five sevenths elytral length (as in Fig. 15a). Antennomeres blackish brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse and indistinct greyish pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-4 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-5 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 the longest, spine in antennomere 5 the shortest). Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.71 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.86 : 1.10 : 1.14 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 0.79 : 0.67 : 0.82.

Pronotum black, elongate, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 15a). Pronotum 1.51 times longer than wide at base and 1.14 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 (only indistinctly undulate). Dorsal surface with

dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside (granulation irregular with places of slightly larger punctures). Pronotum covered by very short, recumbent yellowish grey and black shiny pubescence (in middle of pronotal disc), pale pubescence the densest in basal angles (as in Fig. 15a).



15a



16a



15b



16b

Fig. 15. *Demonax romani* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 16. *Demonax viverra* (Pascoe, 1858): a- male from Indonesia (Kalimantan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Scutellum black, triangular, covered by recumbent greyish pubescence.

Elytra 6.8 mm long and 2.21 mm wide (3.07 times longer than wide), black with brown apical part. Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely semi-gloss. Elytra covered by black (with goldenish lustre) and greyish pubescence (as in Fig. 15a). Pubescence in elytral apical quarter with distinct goldenish lustre. Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs very long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse greyish pubescence 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), blackish brown (claws and tibial spurs reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by greyish pubescence (in metatarsi) and yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.63 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown (in coxae) to black (largely black), punctured by small-sized punctation, partly covered by dense greyish pubescence (in apical third of mesepisternum, metepisternum, and apical parts of ventrites), rest of ventral surface covered by sparser pale pubescence. Ventral side partly with erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, slightly undulate, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 15b. Tegmen was lost during genital dissection.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax viverra* (Pascoe, 1858) (Fig. 16) and *Demonax ironicus* sp. nov. (Fig. 10).

*Demonax romani* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. viverra* by wider, less elongate pronotum, by different shape of pale pubescence stripes mainly in basal elytral third, by antennomere 3 with distinctly shorter spine in inner side of apex than in *D. viverra*, by antennomere 5 with short sharp spine in inner side of apex (missing in *D. viverra*), by distinctly longer metatarsi (as in Figs. 15a and 16a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and median lobe (as in Figs. 15b and 16b).

*D. romani* differs from the similar species *D. ironicus* by narrower, more elongate body, by different shape of pale pubescence stripes mainly in basal elytral third and by distinctly larger pale spot in elytral apex, by antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinctly shorter spines in inner side of apex than in *D. ironicus*, by longer antennae, by darker metatarsi (blackish brown in *D. romani*, while apical part of metatarsomere 1 and metatarsomeres 2-3 pale reddish brown in *D. ironicus*) (as in Figs. 10a and 15a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and median lobe (as in Figs. 10b and 15b).

**Etymology.** This new species is dedicated to Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia), my friend and a specialist in Cerambycidae, who collected this species.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Pahang).

***Demonax tacitus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 17-18)

**Type locality.** Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Malaysia NW' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata' / '16.-29.1.2006' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 6 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♀): 'MALAYSIA-Pahang' / 'Bukit Fraser' / '29.2.-6.3.2000' / 'K. Deneš jun.lgt.', (CPV); (6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env.' / '14.-24.3.2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax tacitus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 17a. Body from pale brown to blackish brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.0 mm (male paratypes from 5.4 to 6.2 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.27 mm), 4.72 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, narrow, the widest through eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface punctured by dense small-sized punctation (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin). Head covered by relatively dense pale yellowish pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching more than nine tenths elytral length. Antennomeres 1-7 brown, antennomeres 8-10 and basal half of antennomere 11 pale yellow, apical half of antennomere 11 brown. Antennomeres slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by pale pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-5), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side (mainly in apical part). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, curved, not entirely sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines approximately the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 5 and 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.67 : 0.37 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 1.47 : 1.47 : 1.40 : 1.22 : 1.17 : 1.04 : 1.14.

Pronotum blackish, symmetrical, almost square-shaped with rounded lateral angles, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 17a). Pronotum 1.6 times longer than wide at base and 1.08 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with irregular punctation (reticulation with micropunctation inside cells in middle of pronotal disc, rest of surface with irregular granulation with partly small and partly larger punctures). Pronotum covered by short, recumbent pale yellowish and dark pubescence with distinctly goldenish lustre (as in Fig. 17a). Pronotum with a few long, colorless setae in basal third.

Scutellum blackish, roundly triangular, covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 4.14 mm long and 1.27 mm wide (3.25 times longer than wide), blackish brown. Elytra parallel, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral quarter semi-matt, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by black (with goldenish lustre) and yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 17a). Apex cut, undulate, sutural angle with short sharp spine, lateral angle sharp without distinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.



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

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



Pygidium brown, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, indistinct pale pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex rounded.



Fig. 19. *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003: a- male from Malaysia (Sabah), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Legs long and narrow, brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish grey pubescence (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, brown (claws and tibial spurs reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 1.86 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to black (largely blackish brown), punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence. Ventral side with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura blackish, narrow, undulate, covered by indistinct shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 17b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 18. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 5.2 to 6.5 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, body less elongate, tarsi and antennae shorter than in male, pubescence of frons sparser and less distinct than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Demonax quadraticollis* Dauber, 2003 (Fig. 19).

*Demonax tacitus* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. quadraticollis* by distinctly narrower pronotum of different shape, by elytra less narrowing apically than in *D. quadraticollis*, by distinctly longer antennae and protarsi (as in Figs. 17a and 19a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 17b and 19b).

**Etymology.** From Latin *tacitus* (it means "silent").

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Pahang).

***Demonax phongsalyensis* sp. nov.**  
(Fig. 20)

**Type locality.** Laos, Phongsaly, 5 km NW of Ban Nam Li, 21°15' N, 102°14' E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'LAO, Phongsaly prov., / '21°15'N, 102°14'E, / 'BAN NAM LI' / '(5km NW) 4.V.2004, / '900m, P.Pacholátiko leg.', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 20a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.36 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.9 mm), 4.4 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 dense small-sized punctation (some punctures larger behind eyes and near posterior margin). Head covered by sparse whitish pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with shortly blackish tip, shiny, with whitish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with slightly rounded apical margin.

Antennae narrow, extending elytral apex (as in Fig. 20a). Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse and indistinct pale pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side (mainly in apical part). Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 3 and 4 only with sharp angle in inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 7 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.89 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 1.15 : 1.33 : 1.41 : 1.35 : 1.19 : 1.08 : 1.09.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 20a). Pronotum 1.46 times longer than wide at base and 1.22 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 dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside (granulation irregular with places of slightly larger punctures). Pronotum covered by short, recumbent whitish and black shiny pubescence (in middle of pronotal disc), whitish pubescence the densest in basal angles (as in Fig. 20a).

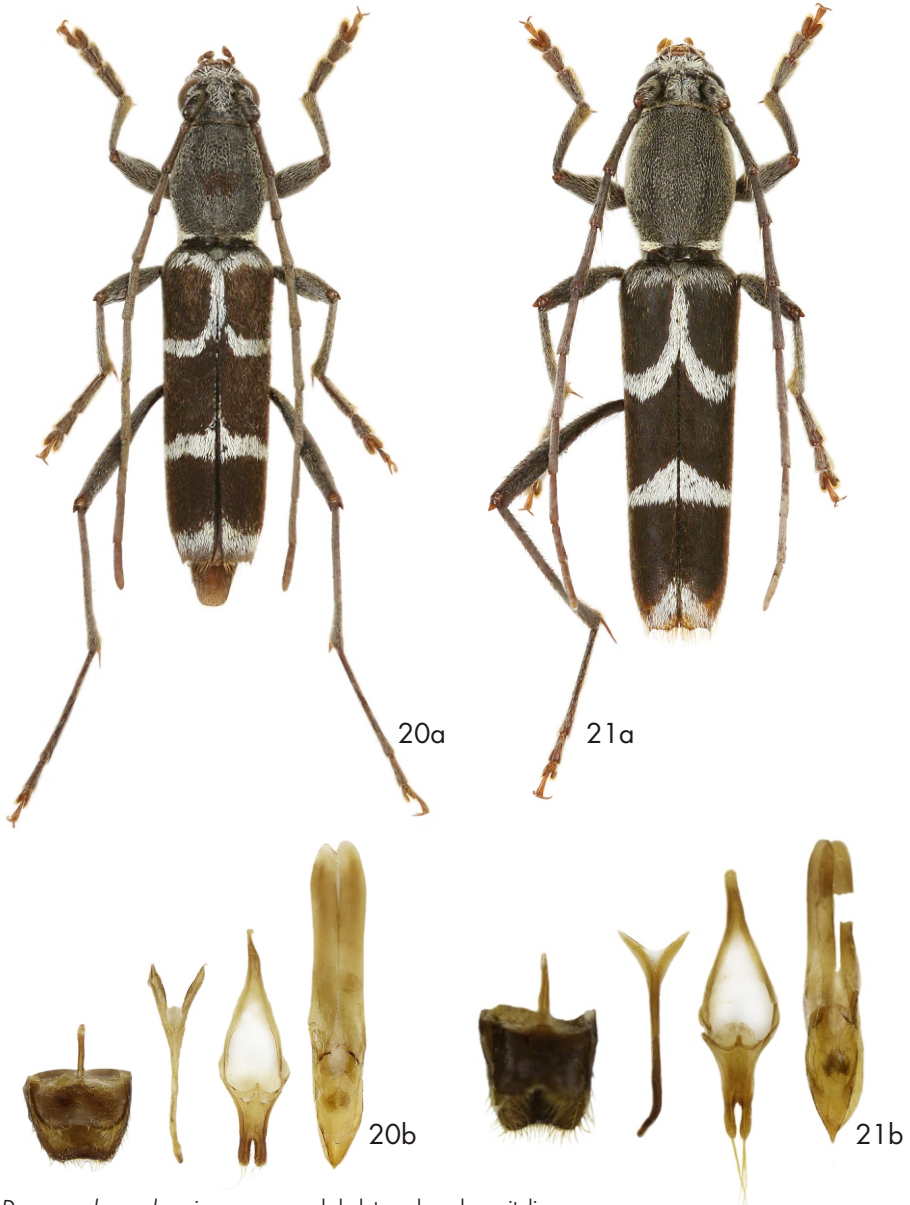


Fig. 20. *Demonax phongsalyensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 21. *Demonax puerilis* Holzschuh, 1991: a- male from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

Scutellum black, widely roundly triangular, covered by sparse whitish pubescence.

Elytra 5.37 mm long and 1.9 mm wide (2.82 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apical margin, suture black. Elytra only slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, humeral quarter semi-matt, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by black (with goldenish lustre) and white pubescence (as in Fig. 20a). Apex cut, slightly undulate, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium pale brown, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by indistinct pale pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex finely rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctuation, largely covered by short, relatively sparse whitish pubescence 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, blackish brown (claws and tibial spurs reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctuation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.55 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown (in coxae) to black (largely black), punctured by small-sized punctuation, partly covered by dense whitish pubescence (in apical third of mesepisternum, metepisternum, and apical parts of ventrites), metasternum and basal parts of ventrites with admixture of shiny yellowish setation. Ventral side with a few long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites 4 and 5). Elytral epipleura blackish, slightly undulate, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 20b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax aquilonius* sp. nov. (Figs. 4-5), *Demonax elongatus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 and *Demonax puerilis* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 21). *Demonax phongsalyensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. aquilonius* by darker body, legs and antennae, by longer antennae, by distinctly longer tarsi (mainly distinctly in metatarsi) (as in Figs. 4a and 20a), and by different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 4b and 20b).

*D. phongsalyensis* differs from the similar species *D. elongatus* by narrower scutellum, by pronotal disc with small dark spot in middle (two separated dots in *D. elongatus*), and by distinctly longer metatarsi.

*D. phongsalyensis* differs from the similar species *D. puerilis* by less elongate pronotum with small dark spot in middle of pronotal disc (pronotum more elongate without dark spots in *D. puerilis*), by less elongate elytra, by antennomeres 3 and 4 only with sharp angle in inner side of apex (antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinct sharp spines in *D. puerilis*) (as in Figs. 20a and 21a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 20b and 21b).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Phongsaly province in Laos.

**Distribution.** Laos (Phongsaly).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. My sincere thanks are due to André Skale (Gera, Germany), Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia), Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic), and Andreas Weigel (Wernburg, Germany) for providing me with material from their collections, and Richard Sehnal (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, FAPPZ, Praha, Czech Republic) for help with taking pictures of genitalia.

## REFERENCES

- DAUBER D. 2003: Vierzehn neue Clytini aus Malaysia und Sumatra (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 35 (1): 131-149.
- DAUBER D. 2008: Elf neue Clytini und Anaglyptini aus Malaysia und Indonesien (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 40 (2): 1193-1209.
- DAUBER D. 2016: Beschreibung neuer Clytini und Anaglyptini vorwiegend aus dem indonesischen Teil von Borneo (Kalimantan) (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *Linzer biologische Beiträge* 48 (1): 21-54.
- GRESSITT J. L. & RONDON J. A. 1970: Cerambycids of Laos (Disteniidae, Prioninae, Philiinae, Aseminae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae). *Pacific Insects Monograph* 24: 1-314.
- HOLZSCHUH C. 1991: Neue Bockkäfer aus Europa und Asien I, 45 neue Bockkäfer aus Asien, vorwiegend aus Thailand (Coleoptera: Disteniidae und Cerambycidae). *FBVA-Berichte - Schriftenreihe der Forstlichen Bundesversuchsanstalt in Wien* 51: 35-75.
- HOLZSCHUH C. 1993: Neue Bockkäfer aus Europa und Asien IV, 60 neue Bockkäfer aus Asien, vorwiegend aus China und Thailand (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). *FBVA Berichte - Schriftenreihe der Forstlichen Bundesversuchsanstalt in Wien* 75: 1-63.
- PASCOE F. P. 1858: On new genera and species of longicorn Coleoptera. Part III. *The Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* (2) 4 [1856-1858]: 236-266.
- PIC M. 1923: Nouveautés diverses. *Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques* 39: 3-32.
- TAVAKILIAN G. (Author) & CHEVILLOTTE H. (Software) 2022: Base de données Titan sur les Cerambycides ou Longicornes. [access: 9.2022]. [<http://titan.gbif.fr/index.html>].

Published: 28. 10. 2022