

## New species of *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 from Asia (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, Clytini, *Demonax*, Asia, Palaearctic and Oriental Regions**

**Abstract.** The following new species are described: *Demonax aprilis* sp. nov. and *Demonax damingshanensis* sp. nov. from China (Guangxi), *Demonax ferus* sp. nov., *Demonax mitis* sp. nov., *Demonax morosus* sp. nov., *Demonax nativus* sp. nov., *Demonax orbis* sp. nov. and *Demonax sincerus* sp. nov. from China (Hainan), *Demonax nuntius* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong) and Cambodia (Mondulkiri), *Demonax hongheensis* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) and Vietnam (Yen Bai), *Demonax hagiangensis* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Ha Giang), *Demonax mengi* sp. nov., *Demonax galaboensis* sp. nov., *Demonax ridiculus* sp. nov. and *Demonax yinghuii* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), and *Demonax phupanensis* sp. nov. from Laos (Houaphanh). 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 genus *Demonax* from materials which were recently collected in Cambodia, China, Laos and Vietnam. Descriptions of the following sixteen *Demonax* species are given: *Demonax aprilis* sp. nov. and *Demonax damingshanensis* sp. nov. from China (Guangxi), *Demonax ferus* sp. nov., *Demonax mitis* sp. nov., *Demonax morosus* sp. nov., *Demonax nativus* sp. nov., *Demonax orbis* sp. nov. and *Demonax sincerus* sp. nov. from China (Hainan), *Demonax nuntius* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lam Dong) and Cambodia (Mondulkiri), *Demonax hongheensis* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) and Vietnam (Yen Bai), *Demonax hagiangensis* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Ha Giang), *Demonax mengi* sp. nov., *Demonax galaboensis* sp. nov., *Demonax ridiculus* sp. nov. and *Demonax yinghuii* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), and *Demonax phupanensis* sp. nov. from Laos (Houaphanh). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

The new species are compared to the congeners (*Demonax assentator* Viktora, 2022, *Demonax augustus* Viktora, 2021, *Demonax captiosus* Holzschuh, 2019, *Demonax chapaensis* Pic, 1923, *Demonax curvofasciatus* (Gressitt, 1939), *Demonax conspurcatus* Holzschuh, 2009, *Demonax dohertii* Gahan, 1906, *Demonax formosomontanus* Ikeda & Niisato, 1984, *Demonax fractus* Holzschuh, 2016, *Demonax latispinus* Holzschuh, 2016, *Demonax nishiyamai* Niisato, 1984, *Demonax offensus* Holzschuh, 1992, *Demonax perspicuus* Holzschuh, 1992, *Demonax simillimus* Gressitt, 1939, *Demonax subai* Holzschuh, 1989, *Demonax sulinensis* Niisato, 1984 and *Demonax theresae* Pic, 1927), which are also illustrated in some cases.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of most 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:

- CAW collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;  
 CCH collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;  
 CFR collection of Francesco Ruggiero, Viterbo, Italy;  
 CLD collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;  
 CPK collection of Petr Kabátek, Praha, Czech Republic;  
 CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;  
 CRH collection of Roman Hergovits, Bratislava, Slovakia;  
 IZAS Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China.  
 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 morosus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

**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' / '27-iv-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85'' N,' / '108°52'17.74'' E / coll. Yufeng WU', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '3-11-v-2018' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85'' N, 108°52'17.74'' E' / 'Stop flying, coll. Yinghui LI', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax morosus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.15 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.61 mm), 3.82 times longer than wide.

Head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, only 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). Frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Head covered by whitish pubescence (more distinct in frons). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side, narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions. Eyes goldenish, emarginate.



Fig. 1. *Demonax morosus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.  
Fig. 2. *Demonax morosus* sp. nov.: female paratype.  
Fig. 3. *Demonax augustus* Viktora, 2021: female holotype, (CPV).

Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with black margins and tip, shiny, with whitish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty ochre yellow, semi-gloss. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped.

Antennae narrow, reaching almost four fifths elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by indistinct greyish pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 1-4 semi-gloss, antennomeres 2-5 with long 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: 0.65 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 0.94 : 0.87 : 0.85 : 0.68 : 0.68 : 0.57 : 0.83.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum 1.53 times longer than wide at base and 1.17 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 punctuation with micropunctuation inside. Pronotal disc with elevation in one third pronotal length from base. Pronotum covered by recumbent whitish and short sparse black pubescence with luster in dark places, whitish pubescence the densest in base and basal angles (as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum with very long, relatively dense, sparse colorless setation.

Scutellum black, widely roundly triangular, covered by sparse whitish pubescence (denser in apical margin).

Elytra 4.0 mm long and 1.61 mm wide (2.48 times longer than wide), black (under transverse whitish stripes pale yellow). Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctuation, basal two thirds matte, apical third glossy. Elytra covered by black (with luster) and whitish pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Each elytron the longest in lateral apical angle. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctuation, largely covered by sparse greyish 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 punctuation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.0 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 white pubescence (in apical half of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum in apical part and largely ventrites 1-2), rest of ventral side covered by sparser white pubescence with admixture of pale yellowish setae (mainly in ventrites 3-5). Ventral side with distinct, long, erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, undulate, covered by short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.37 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter than in male.



**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Demonax augustus* Viktora, 2021 (Fig. 3), described from Vietnam (Kon Tum).

*Demonax morosus* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. augustus* mainly by narrower and more elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (wider with more arcuate lateral margins in *D. augustus*), by narrower pro- and mesofemora, and by distinctly narrower antennae (as in Figs. 2 and 3).

**Etymology.** From Latin *morosus* (it means "sullen").

**Distribution.** China (Hainan).

### ***Demonax orbis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 4)

**Type locality.** China, Hainan, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Jianfeng Township, Mingfeng Valley, Mt. Jianfengling, 18°44'37.02'' N, 108°50'34.62'' E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling / Mingfeng Valley, Jianfeng' / 'Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan,' / 'China' / '10-v-2017 / 975m / 18°44'37.02''N,' / '108°50'34.62''E / Sweep Flower', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 4. Body from 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 (2.1 mm), 4.28 times longer than wide.

Head 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 brown, 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, semi-matt (last palpomere glossy). Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, apex cut.

Antennae narrow, reaching three sevenths elytral length (as in Fig. 4). Antennomeres from pale brown last antennomere to dark brown antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse 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 (approximately the same length), 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: 0.91 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 0.85 : 1.16 : 1.02 : 0.96 : 0.70 : 0.64 : 0.49 : 0.66.

Pronotum black, relatively robust, slightly elongate, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (almost the same width) (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 4). Pronotum 1.46 times longer than wide at base and 1.07 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 (two dark spots in middle of

pronotal disc) (as in Fig. 4). Pronotal surface with long, colorless erect setation.

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

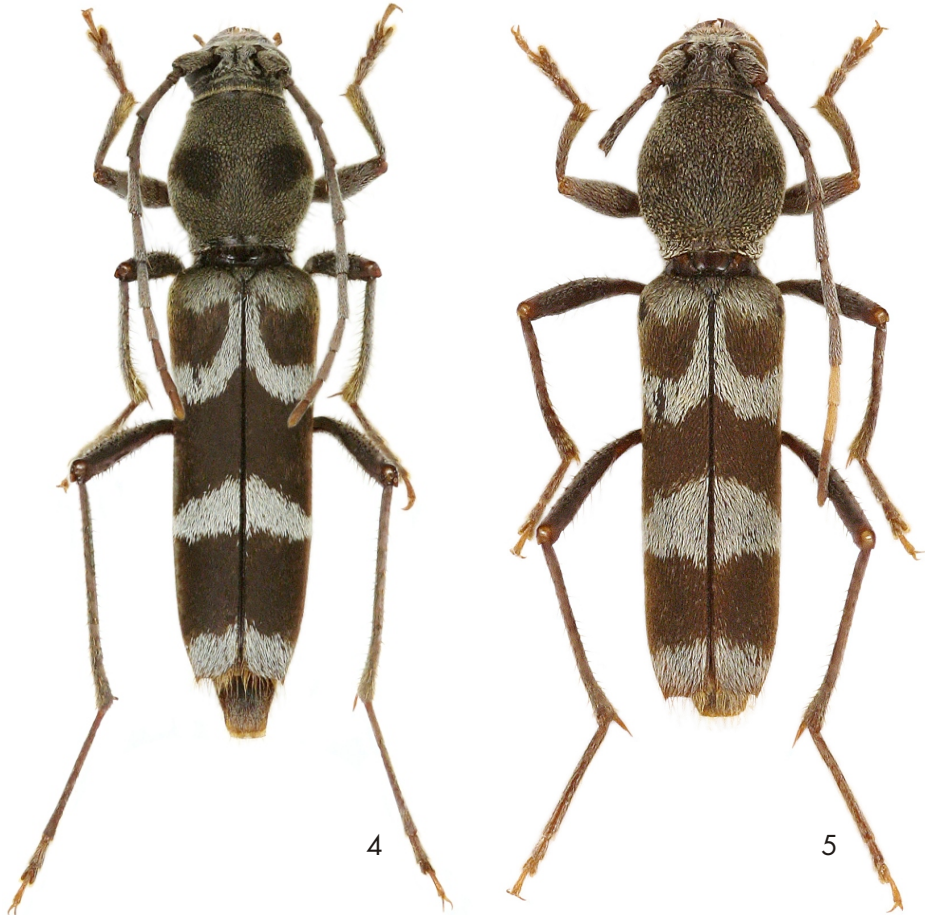


Fig. 4. *Demonax orbus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Fig. 5. *Demonax chapaensis* Pic, 1923: female from Vietnam (Tuyên Quang), (CPV).

Elytra 5.8 mm long and 2.1 mm wide (2.76 times longer than wide), from brown in elytral apex to black (largely black). Elytra almost parallel (only slightly narrowing apically), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, apical part semi-gloss, rest of elytra matte. Elytra covered by black (with luster) and greyish pubescence (as in Fig. 4). Apex cut, undulate, sutural angle with very short sharp spine, lateral angle with distinct sharp spine. Each elytron the longest in lateral apical angle. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium dark brown with narrowly paler apex, semi-matt, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct, sparse pale pubescence, margins with long yellowish setae. Apical margin almost 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 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, brown (claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.9 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

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

**Male.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Demonax chapaensis* Pic, 1923 (Fig. 5), described from Vietnam (Lào Cai).

*Demonax orbis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. chapaensis* by wider elytra, by longer tarsi (especially metatarsi), by longer metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together, by antennomeres 3-4 with very long sharp spine on inner side of apex (very short spines in *D. chapaensis*) and by different colour of antennae (antennomeres from pale brown last antennomere to dark brown antennal scape in *D. orbis*, while antennomeres 1-7 and 10-11 brown, antennomeres 8-9 pale yellowish in *D. chapaensis*) (as in Figs. 4 and 5).

**Etymology.** From Latin *orbis* (it means "orphan").

**Distribution.** China (Hainan).

***Demonax aprilis* sp. nov.**  
(Fig. 6)

**Type locality.** China, Guangxi, Jinxiu, Mt. Dayaoshan.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'CHINA, Guangxi prov.' / 'Jinxiu, Mt. Dayaoshan' / '1100m, IV. 2017' / 'local person leg.', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 6a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.43 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.56 mm), 4.07 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 recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to long thorn on inner side. Eyes blackish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, shiny, partly with micropunctation, with yellowish grey

pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching three quarters elytral length. Antennomeres from brown last antennomeres to dark brown antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 short, spine in antennomere 4 long). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.85 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 1.06 : 1.05 : 0.98 : 0.79 : 0.74 : 0.69 : 0.76.

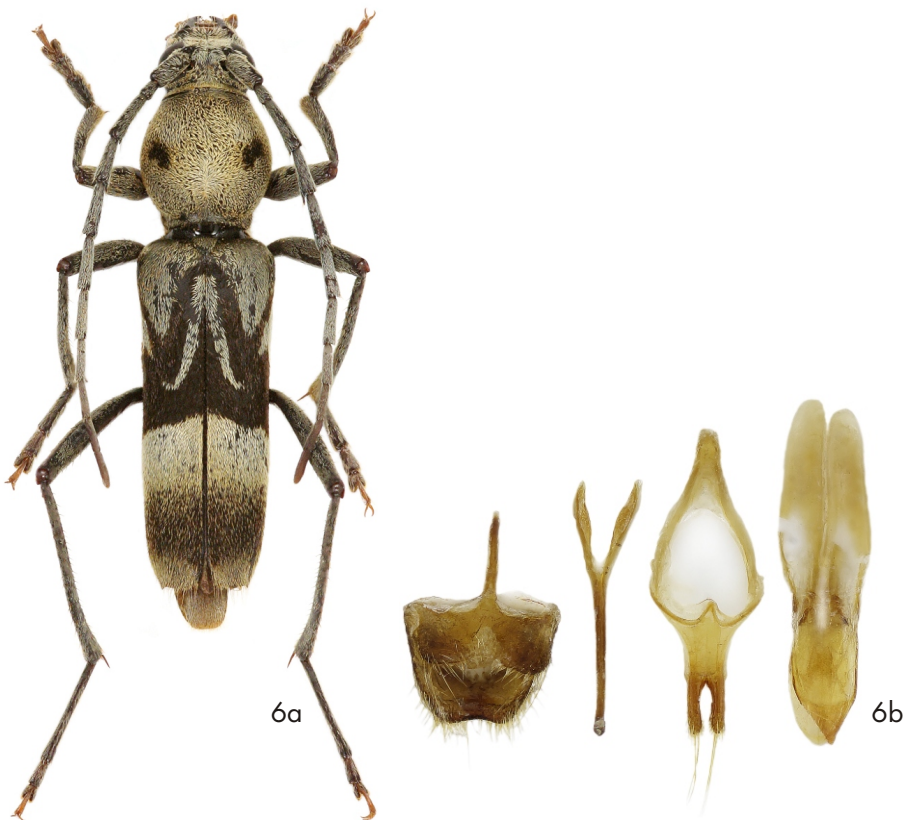


Fig. 6. *Demonax aprilis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Pronotum black, almost round-shaped, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (almost the same wide) (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 6a). Pronotum 1.5 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 almost straight, base indistinctly excised. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short,

very dense yellowish grey pubescence, pronotal disc with two distinct, crescent-shaped dark spots (as in Fig. 6a).

Scutellum black, shield-shaped with rounded apex, punctured by micropunctuation, covered by short, sparse yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 6.52 mm long and 2.56 mm wide (2.54 times longer than wide), black. Elytra only indistinctly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctuation, humeral part matte, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by yellowish grey and black pubescence in black places, preapical broad transverse stripe with admixture of black pubescence (as in Fig. 6a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with short sharp spine. Apical margin with very long yellowish setae.

Pygidium brown with ochre yellow apical part, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence (more distinct in apical part), margins with longer yellowish setae. Apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctuation, largely covered by relatively sparse, recumbent 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, pro- and mesotibiae slightly curved, 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 largely pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.54 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown (in coxae) to black (largely black), partly punctured by small-sized punctuation. Prosternum, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, mesepisternum covered by stripes of dense white pubescence in apical margin, ventrites 1-2 covered by dense white pubescence, ventrites 3-5 covered by sparser whitish pubescence with admixture of yellowish setae. Ventral side with a few erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura black, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 6b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax simillimus* Gressitt, 1939, *Demonax sulinensis* Niisato, 1984, *Demonax nishiyamai* Niisato, 1984, *Demonax formosomontanus* Ikeda & Niisato, 1984 and *Demonax sincerus* sp. nov. (Fig. 7).

*Demonax aprilis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. simillimus* by less elongate body, by distinctly wider pronotum with distinct crescent-shaped dark spots (pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri and pronotal disc without dark spots in *D. simillimus*), by longer dark hooked stripes at basal elytral third (dark hooked stripes reach a shorter distance from scutellum in *D. simillimus*), and by shorter metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together in *D. aprilis*.

*D. aprilis* differs from the similar species *D. sulinensis* and *D. nishiyamai* by more elongate pronotum with distinct crescent-shaped dark spots (pronotum wider and pronotal disc without dark spots in *D. sulinensis* and *D. nishiyamai*), by distinctly longer dark hooked stripes at basal elytral third (dark hooked stripes reach a shorter distance from scutellum in *D. sulinensis* and *D. nishiyamai*) and by distinct elytral preapical broad transverse stripe with admixture of black pubescence in *D. aprilis*.

*D. aprilis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. formosomontanus* mainly by pronotum with distinct crescent-shaped dark spots (pronotal disc without dark spots in *D. formosomontanus*), by longer dark hooked stripes at basal elytral third (dark hooked stripes reach a shorter distance from scutellum in *D. formosomontanus*), and by distinctly shorter and wider antennae in *D. aprilis*.

*D. aprilis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. sincerus* by pronotum and elytra covered by yellowish grey pubescence (grey pubescence in *D. sincerus*), by wider pronotum of different shape, by longer dark hooked stripes at basal elytral third (dark hooked stripes reach a shorter distance from scutellum in *D. sincerus*), by shorter antennae, by shorter tarsi (especially metatarsi) as in Figs. 6a and 7a, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 6b and 7b).

**Etymology.** From Latin *aprilis* (it means "occurring in April").

**Distribution.** China (Guangxi).

### ***Demonax sincerus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 7)

**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' / '9-vi-2018' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85'' N, 108°52'17.74'' E' / 'Stop flying', [CPV].

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 7a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.44 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.72 mm), 4.2 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 recumbent grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to long thorn on inner side. Eyes blackish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny, partly with micropunctation, with grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching five sixths elytral length. Antennomeres from dark brown last antennomeres to black antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by grey pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-4 with long yellowish setation in inner side, antennomeres 5-8 with tuft of yellowish setae in inner side of apex. Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex (spines almost the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.87 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 1.28 : 1.13 : 1.09 : 0.94 : 0.92 : 0.84 : 0.96.



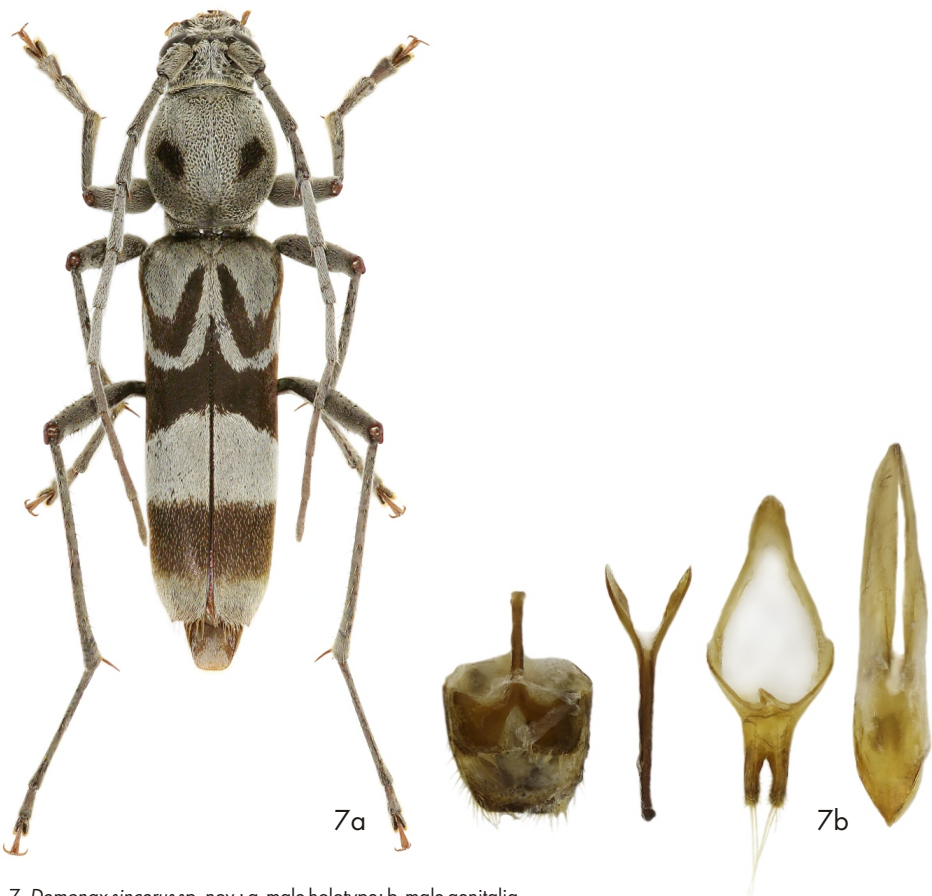


Fig. 7. *Demonax sincerus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Pronotum black, almost round-shaped, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (almost the same wide) (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 7a). Pronotum 1.58 times longer than wide at base and 1.09 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, recumbent grey and blackish pubescence (in two dark spots on pronotal disc, as in Fig. 7a).

Scutellum black, shield-shaped, covered by short, sparse grey pubescence.

Elytra 7.33 mm long and 2.72 mm wide (2.69 times longer than wide), black with brown apical part. Elytra parallel (only shortly narrowing apically), punctured by small-sized punctation, humeral part matte, apical part semi-gloss. Basal part with distinct, large longitudinal depressions (at humeri and on suture below scutellum). Elytra covered by grey, black and goldenish shiny pubescence (goldenish admixture in preapical broad transverse stripe, as in Fig. 7a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with short sharp spine. Apical margin with very long yellowish setae.

Pygidium brown with ochre yellow apical part, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by recumbent greyish pubescence in apical part, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by relatively sparse, recumbent 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), blackish brown (claws and tibial spurs largely reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by pale setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.86 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown (in coxae) to black (largely black), partly punctured by small-sized punctation. Prosternum, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, mesepisternum covered by stripes of dense white pubescence in apical margin, ventrite 1 covered by dense white pubescence except large spot in basal part, ventrite 2 almost completely covered by dense white pubescence, ventrites 3-5 largely covered by sparser whitish pubescence with admixture of yellowish setae. Ventral side with a few erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura blackish, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, indistinct grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 7b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax simillimus* Gressitt, 1939, *Demonax sulinensis* Niisato, 1984, *Demonax nishiyamai* Niisato, 1984, *Demonax formosomontanus* Ikeda & Niisato, 1984 and *Demonax aprilis* sp. nov. (Fig. 6).

*Demonax sincerus* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. simillimus* by pronotum and elytra covered by grey pubescence (yellowish grey pubescence in *D. simillimus*), by pronotum with two distinct dark spots (pronotal disc without dark spots in *D. simillimus*), and by distinctly longer antennae in *D. sincerus*.

*D. sincerus* differs from the similar species *D. sulinensis* and *D. nishiyamai* by pronotum and elytra covered by grey pubescence (yellowish grey pubescence in *D. sulinensis* and *D. nishiyamai*), by distinctly longer metatarsi, by longer antennae and by more elongate pronotum with two distinct dark spots (pronotum wider and pronotal disc without dark spots in *D. sulinensis* and *D. nishiyamai*).

*D. sincerus* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. formosomontanus* mainly by pronotum with two distinct dark spots (pronotal disc without dark spots in *D. formosomontanus*), by different shape of dark transverse stripe before middle of elytra from base to apex (significantly wider dark stripe in *D. formosomontanus*), and by elytral preapical darker stripe, significantly distant from elytral apical margin in *D. sincerus* (almost reaching elytral apical margin in *D. formosomontanus*).

*D. sincerus* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. aprilis* by pronotum and elytra covered by grey pubescence (yellowish grey pubescence in *D. aprilis*), by narrower pronotum of different shape, by shorter dark hooked stripes at basal elytral third (dark hooked stripes reach a longer distance from scutellum in *D. aprilis*), by longer antennae, by longer tarsi (especially metatarsi) as in Figs. 6a and 7a, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 6b and 7b).

**Etymology.** From Latin *sincerus* (it means "unsullied").

**Distribution.** China (Hainan).

***Demonax nativus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 8)

**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).

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

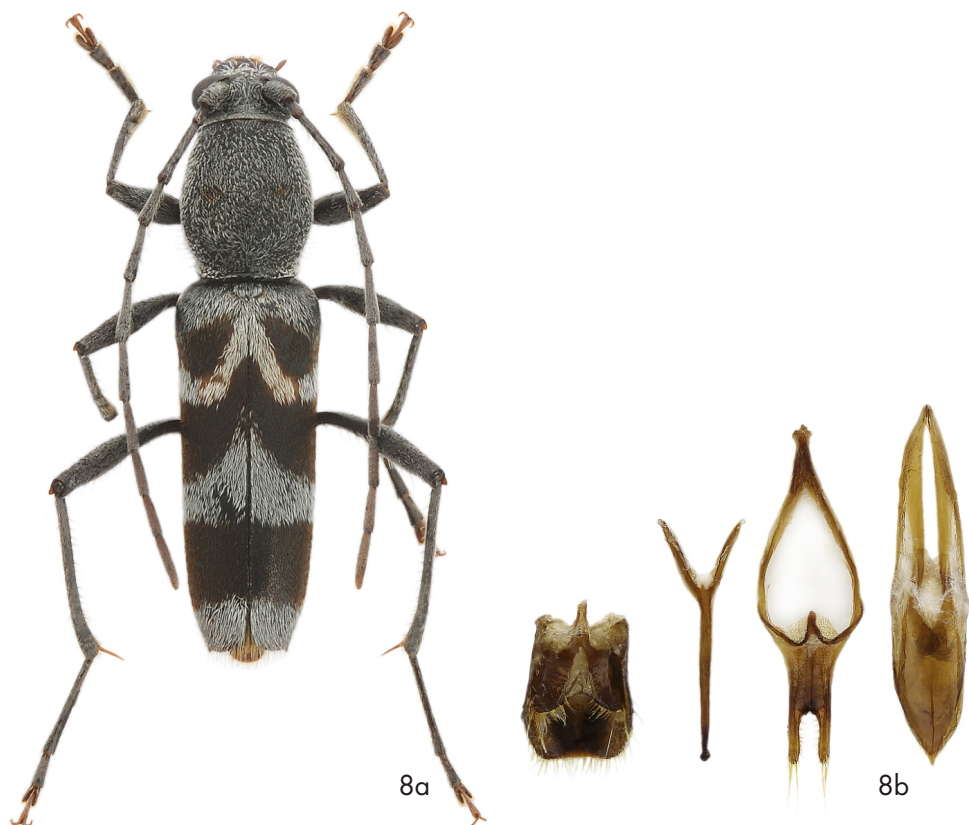


Fig. 8. *Demonax nativus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.23 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.8 mm), 4 times longer than wide.

Head 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 whitish recumbent pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side, narrow longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges.

Mandibles dark brown with black tip, shiny, with whitish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching seven eighths elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct greyish pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 1-4 semi-gloss, antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomeres 3-6 with sharp angle on inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.54 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.85 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.79 : 0.75 : 0.68 : 0.87.

Pronotum black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 8a). Pronotum 1.55 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 dense, small-sized granulate punctation with micropunctation inside. Pronotum covered by recumbent greyish and dark shiny pubescence, pronotal disc with two small, dark vague spots. (as in Fig. 8a). Pronotum with a few long colorless setae in basal third.

Scutellum black, wide, oval, covered by sparse whitish pubescence.

Elytra 4.58 mm long and 1.8 mm wide (2.54 times longer than wide), blackish (under curved whitish stripe in basal third pale yellow). Elytra slightly narrowing apically, punctured by small-sized punctation, basal two thirds matte, apical third glossy. Elytra covered by sparse black (with luster) and whitish pubescence (as in Fig. 8a). Apex cut, slightly undulate, lateral angle with short sharp spine. Each elytron the longest in lateral apical angle. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by sparse greyish 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 setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 1.92 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, partly covered by dense white pubescence (in prosternum, coxae, apical half of mesepisternum, metepisternum, largely metasternum and ventrites 1-2), rest of ventral side covered by sparser white pubescence. Ventral side with distinct, long, erect colorless setation. Elytral epipleura black, undulate, covered by short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 8b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Demonax curvofasciatus* (Gressitt, 1939). *Demonax nativus* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. curvofasciatus* by less elongate body,

by wider pronotum and wider elytra covered by greyish/whitish pubescence (yellowish grey pubescence in *D. curvofasciatus*), by different shape of pubescent spots on elytra, by shorter tarsi and by shorter antennae (reaching seven eighths elytral length in *D. nativus*, while reaching elytral apex in *D. curvofasciatus*).

**Etymology.** From Latin *nativus* (it means "native").

**Distribution.** China (Hainan).

***Demonax nuntius* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

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

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Lam Dong' / 'Bao Loc' / '4/2019', (CPV); Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Bao Loc, Lam Dong' / 'Vietnam' / 'IV. 2018', (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 nuntius* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPE [respective PARATYPE]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 9a. Body from pale brown to dark brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.2 mm (male paratypes from 8.25 to 10.15 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.44 mm), 5 times longer than wide.

Head from dark brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest through eyes, as wide as 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 sharp 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 black tip, shiny, with sparse greyish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, almost reaching elytral apex (as in Fig. 9a). Antennomeres 1-7 brown, antennomeres 8-10 pale yellow, antennomere 11 pale brown. Antennomeres widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse and indistinct yellowish grey pubescence (the longest in antennal scape), antennomeres 2-8 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3-4 with extremely long not sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 slightly longer and wider). Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.84 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 1.17 : 1.68 : 1.62 : 1.50 : 1.28 : 1.31 : 1.23 : 1.49.

Pronotum blackish brown, elongate, narrow, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 9a). Pronotum 1.8 times longer than wide at base and 1.38 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only 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 pubescence (as in Fig. 9a).

Scutellum black, triangular, covered by sparse pale pubescence.



Fig. 9. *Demonax nuntius* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.  
 Fig. 10. *Demonax assentator* Viktora, 2022: female holotype, (CPV).

Elytra 4.62 mm long and 1.44 mm wide (3.2 times longer than wide), blackish brown with brown apex. Elytra parallel, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, largely glossy. Elytra covered by black (with luster) and greyish pubescence (as in Fig. 9a). Apex cut, undulate, sutural and 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, brown (claws and tibial spurs pale reddish brown). Tarsi punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 3.25 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body brown, punctured by small-sized punctation, largely covered by recumbent greyish pubescence, ventral surface partly with long, erect colorless setation (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura brown, undulate, covered by indistinct pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 9b.

**Female.** Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.45 to 10.55 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae slightly shorter than in male, pronotal disc with indistinct reticulation in basal third (small-sized granulation in male).

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species is *Demonax assentator* Viktora, 2022 (Fig. 10), also described from Vietnam (Lam Dong).

*Demonax nuntius* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. assentator* by distinctly narrower and more elongate body, by different shape of pubescent spots on elytra, by antennomeres 3-4 with not sharp spine in inner side of apex (spines in antennomeres 3 and 4 sharp in *D. assentator*), and by distinctly narrower and longer tarsi and antennae (as in Figs. 9a and 10).

**Etymology.** From Latin *nuntius* (it means "envoy").

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

### ***Demonax ridiculus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 11-12)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan, Gongshan County, Bingzhongluo Town, Mt. Gaoligongshan, Shimenguan, 28°2'2.85'' N, 98°34'51.81'' E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Gaoligongshan, Shimenguan' / 'Bingzhongluo Town, Gongshan County' / '22-VII-2017' / '2017 m, 28°2'2.85'' N, 98°34'51.81'' E' / 'Sweep Flower, coll. Yinghui LI', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Gaoligongshan, Shimenguan' / 'Bingzhongluo Town, Gongshan County' / '29-VII-2017' / '2017 m, 28°2'2.85'' N, 98°34'51.81'' E' / 'Sweep Flower, coll. Yinghui LI', (CPV); (2 ♂♂): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Gaoligongshan, Shimenguan' / 'Bingzhongluo Town, Gongshan County' / '30-VII-2017' / '2017 m, 28°2'2.85'' N, 98°34'51.81'' E' / 'Sweep Flower, coll. Yinghui LI', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 11a. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.55 mm (male paratypes from 6.75 to 7.7 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.57 mm), 4.17 times longer than wide.

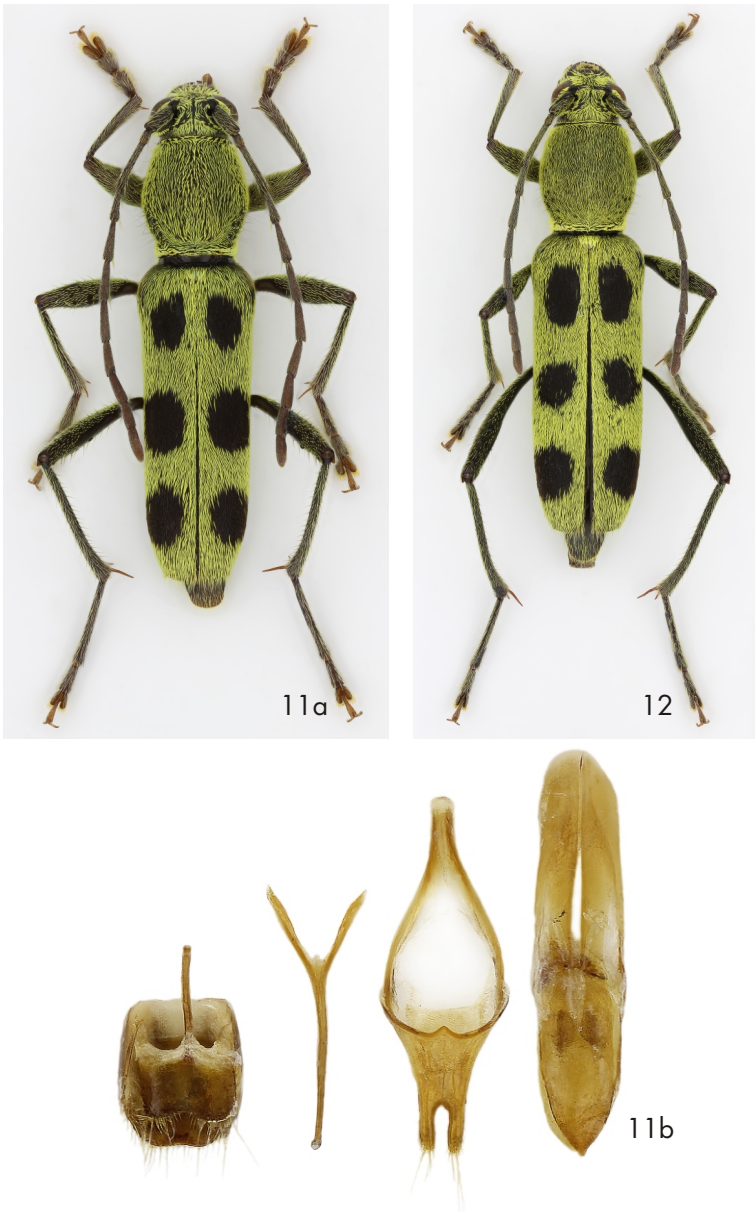


Fig. 11. *Demonax ridiculus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 12. *Demonax ridiculus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

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 near posterior margin). Head covered by pale yellow 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 pale yellow pubescence and long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with black tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty pale brown, palpomeres with pale ochre yellow apical parts, punctured. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, wide, distinctly widened apically, drop-shaped.

Antennae narrow, reaching two thirds elytral length (as in Fig. 11a). Antennomeres dark brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence (longer in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 1-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 1-4 semi-gloss, rest of antennomeres matte. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.69 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.80 : 0.79 : 0.82 : 0.66 : 0.61 : 0.54 : 0.74.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 11a). Pronotum 1.5 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 and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, partly granulate punctation with dense micropunctation. Pronotum covered by relatively dense pale yellow pubescence and very long, erect yellowish setation. (as in Fig. 11a).

Scutellum black, with distinctly rounded apex, covered by recumbent pale yellow pubescence.

Elytra 4.2 mm long and 1.57 mm wide (2.67 times longer than wide), largely black (margins brown). Elytra almost parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation, basal third matte, apical third shiny. Elytra covered by pale yellow and black (with goldenish luster) pubescence (as in Fig. 11a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with short spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium dirty brown, semi-gloss, punctured by dense small-sized micropunctation, covered by yellowish pubescence in apical part, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex slightly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to dark brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short pale yellow 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, reddish brown including claws and tibial spurs, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by long and dense yellowish setation. Protarsi the widest, metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense pale yellow pubescence (pubescence distinctly denser than in dorsal surface). Ventrites with a few long, erect yellowish setae. Elytral epipleura brown, undulate, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellow 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 7.05 to 8.9 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax conspurcatus* Holzschuh, 2009 (Figs. 15-16), described from Laos (Houaphanh), and *Demonax mitis* sp. nov. (Figs. 13-14).

*Demonax ridiculus* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species

*D. conspurcatus* by smaller body, by less elongate pronotum with more arcuate lateral margins, by elytra almost parallel (elytra more narrowing apically in *D. conspurcatus*), by pubescence of scutellum of the same colour like on elytra in *D. ridiculus* (pubescence of scutellum distinctly paler and denser than on elytra in *D. conspurcatus*), by three large dark spots on each elytron in *D. ridiculus* (elytra completely without dark spots or with only vague preapical spot in *D. conspurcatus*), and by shorter metatarsi in *D. ridiculus* (as in Figs. 11a and 15).

*D. ridiculus* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. mitis* by wider and less elongate body, by distinctly wider pronotum with more arcuate lateral margins, by antennomeres without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex in *D. mitis*), by distinctly shorter antennae, by shorter and wider tarsi as in Figs. 11a and 13a, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 11b and 13b).

**Etymology.** From Latin *ridiculus* (it means "ridiculous").

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan).

### *Demonax mitis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 13-14)

**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' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E', [CPV]; Paratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, [CPV]; (3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '22-IV-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yufeng WU', [CPV]; (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '19-V-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yinghui LI', [CPV]; (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀): 'CHINA, Hainan Island' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Ledong County' / '1412 m, 20. IV. 2017' / '18°43'0.85"N 108°52'17.74"E', [CPV]; (1 ♂): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '19-IV-2017' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E', [CPV]; (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '6-V-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yinghui LI', [CPV]; (3 ♂♂): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '27-IV-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yufeng WU', [CPV]; (6 ♂♂): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '20-IV-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yufeng WU', [CPV]; (2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '30-IV-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85"N, / '108°52'17.74"E' / coll. Yufeng WU', [CFR, CPV, CRH]; (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'CHINA, Hainan isl.' / 'Jianfengling forest park, peak' / '7. -22. VI. 2018, 1400 m' / '18°43'1.98"N 108°52'18.83"E' / 'ex larve, leg. P. Kabáték', [CPK]; (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '20-IV-2017' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E', [CPV]; (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '21-V-2017' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E', [CPV]; (1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '21-V-2018 / 1108m / 26.43339"N, / '106.67080"E' / coll. Boyan LI', [CPV]; (2 ♀♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '14-V-2018' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E' / 'Sweep flower, coll. Yufeng WU', [CPV]; (2 ♀♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '3-11-V-2018' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E' / 'Stop flying, coll. Yinghui LI', [CPV]; (13 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀): 'CHINA, Hainan' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng' / 'Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '23. IV. 2018' / '1412 m, 18°43'0.85"N, 108°52'17.74"E', [CPV].

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 13a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.5 mm (male paratypes from 5.75 to 7.65 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.43 mm), 4.54

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 near posterior margin). Head covered by 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 blackish brown, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-matt, punctured. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by indistinct pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, wide, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped.

Antennae narrow, not reaching elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 13a). Antennomeres dark brown, slightly widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence (longer in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (approximately of same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.60 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.32 : 1.19 : 1.11 : 1.03 : 0.93 : 0.83 : 1.03.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 13a). Pronotum 1.63 times longer than wide at base and 1.28 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins finely arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense granulate punctation and dense microgranulation between granules. Pronotum covered by relatively dense, recumbent yellowish/greenish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 13a) and with long, sparse colorless setation in basal third.

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

Elytra 4.26 mm long and 1.43 mm wide (2.97 times longer than wide), largely black. Elytra almost parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation, base matte, rest of elytra shiny. Elytra covered by yellowish/greenish grey and black (with goldenish luster) pubescence (as in Fig. 13a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angle with distinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium dirty brown, matte, with narrowly pale ochre yellow and shiny apex, punctured by dense small-sized micropunctation, covered by yellowish pubescence in apical part, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apex slightly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to dark brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short 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 greyish pubescence (in metatarsi) and dense yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black (largely black), punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence (pubescence distinctly denser than in dorsal surface). Ventrites with a few long, erect colorless setae. Elytral epipleura blackish, undulate, punctured by small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 13b.

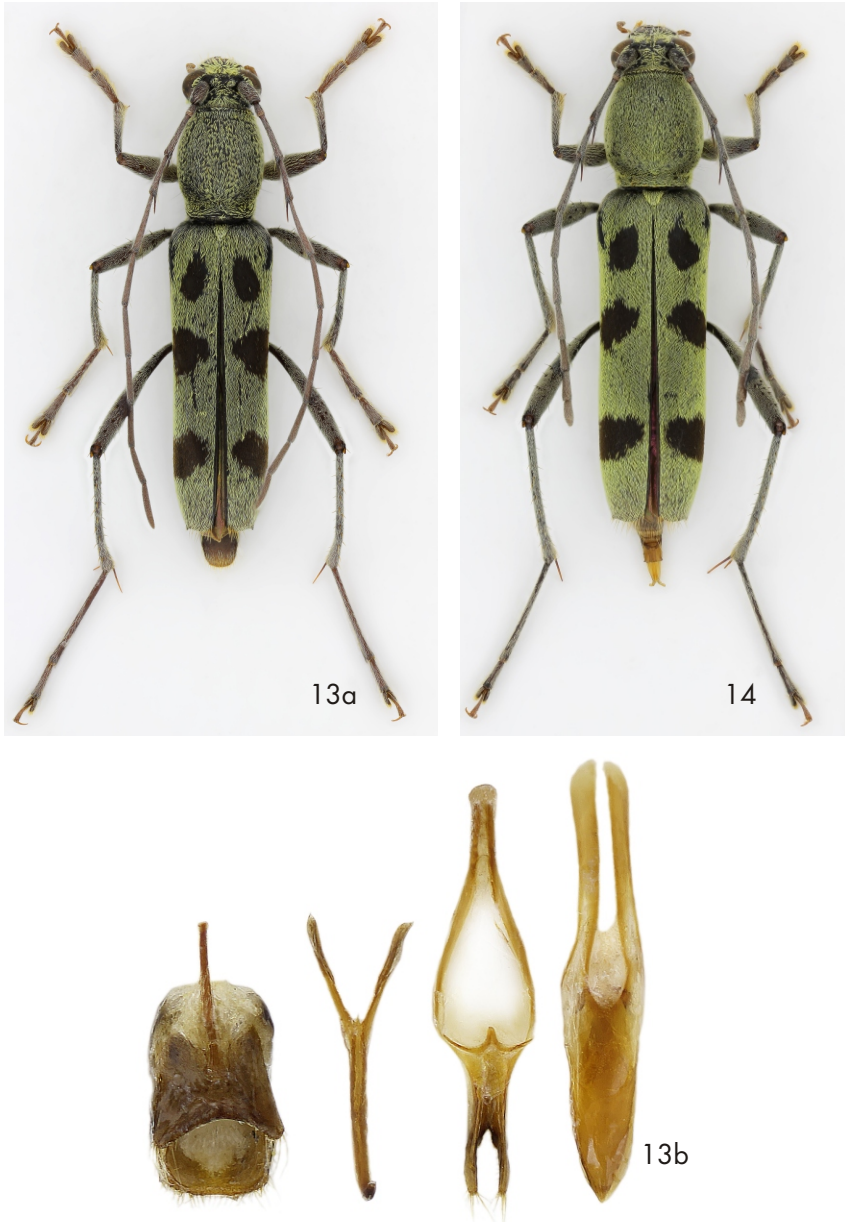


Fig. 13. *Demonax mitis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

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

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 14. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 6.45 to 8.6 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, body less elongate, antennae shorter than in male.





Fig. 15. *Demonax conspurcatus* Holzschuh, 2009: male holotype, (CCH). Photo: Luboš Dembický.

Fig. 16. *Demonax conspurcatus* Holzschuh, 2009: female paratype, (CCH). Photo: Luboš Dembický.



Fig. 17. *Demonax fractus* Holzschuh, 2016: male holotype, (CCH). Photo: Luboš Dembický.

Fig. 18. *Demonax fractus* Holzschuh, 2016: female paratype, (CCH). Photo: Luboš Dembický.

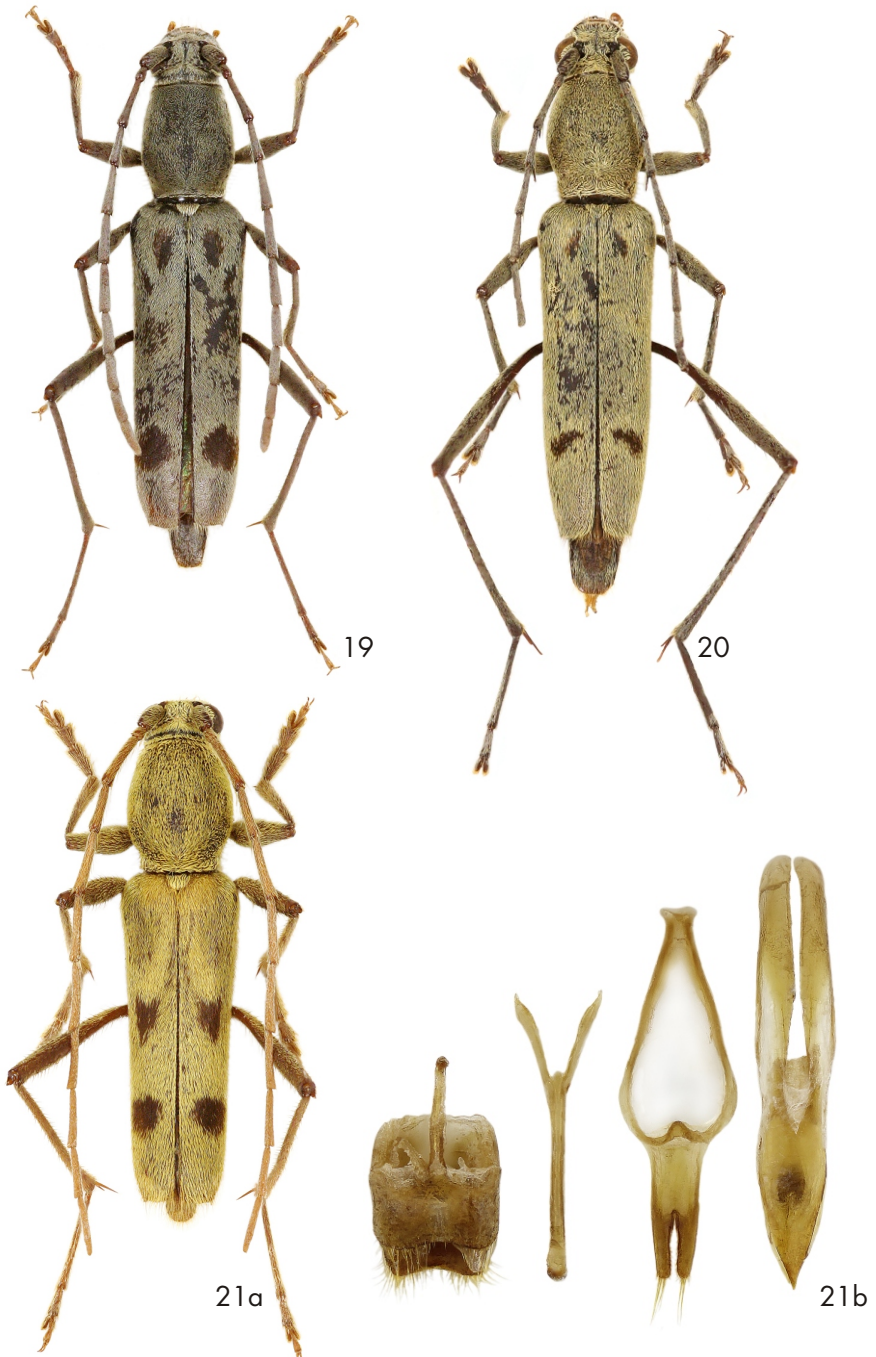


Fig. 19. *Demonax subai* Holzschuh, 1989: female holotype, [CCH].

Fig. 20. *Demonax latispinus* Holzschuh, 2016: female from Laos (Houaphanh), [CPV].

Fig. 21. *Demonax offensus* Holzschuh, 1992: a- male from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc), [CPV]; b- male genitalia.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax fractus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Figs. 17-18), described from Laos (Houaphanh), and *Demonax ridiculus* sp. nov. (Figs. 11-12).

*Demonax mitis* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. fractus* by different colour of pubescence on pronotum and elytra (yellowish/greenish grey in *D. mitis*, while more yellowish in *D. fractus*), by three large dark spots on each elytron in *D. mitis* (elytron without dark spots or with only more or less vague spots in *D. fractus*) (as in Figs. 13a and 17). Both species also differ in shape of tegmen (significantly longer and more elongated parameres in *D. fractus*). *D. mitis* (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. fractus* by less elongate pronotum and distinctly longer metatarsi (as in Figs. 14 and 18).

*D. mitis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. ridiculus* by narrower and more elongate body, by distinctly narrower pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins, by antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex in *D. mitis* (without spines in *D. ridiculus*), by distinctly longer antennae, by longer and narrower tarsi as in Figs. 11a and 13a, and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 11b and 13b).

**Etymology.** From Latin *mitis* (it means "delicate").

**Distribution.** China (Hainan).

### *Demonax ferus* sp. nov.

(Figs. 22-23)

**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' / '24-v-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '6-v-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak, Jianfeng Township,' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County, Hainan, China' / '19-v-2018 / 1412m / 18°43'0.85" N,' / '108°52'17.74" E / coll. Yinghui Li', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'CHINA - Hainan' / 'Mt. Jianfengling - TOP' / '19. vi. 2018' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '8-v-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'CHINA, Hainan Island' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township' / 'Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '7. - 22. vi. 2018, 1412m' / '18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): '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); (1 ♀): 'CHINA, Hainan isl., 1400 m' / 'Jianfengling forest park' / 'peak, 7. - 22. VI. 2018' / '18°43'1.98" N 108°52" / '18.83" E, leg. P. Kabátek', (CPK); (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '21-iv-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '20-v-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '31-v-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '13-vii-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): '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); (1 ♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '22-v-2017' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E', (CPV); (3 ♀♀): 'Hainan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Jianfengling, Main peak' / 'Jianfeng Township, Ledong Li Autonomous County' / '9-vi-2018' / '1412m, 18°43'0.85" N, 108°52'17.74" E' / 'Stop flying', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 22a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate,

narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.94 mm (male paratypes from 9.0 to 13.0 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.75 mm), 4.34 times longer than wide.



Fig. 22. *Demonax ferus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 23. *Demonax ferus* sp. nov.: female paratype.

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 recumbent yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Head with long, narrow longitudinal furrow in middle of frons. Eyes blackish brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles black, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty ochre yellow, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, widened apically, irregularly punctured, partly covered by pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded, narrowly paler apical margin.

Antennae narrow, reaching seven eighths elytral length. Antennomeres from brown last antennomeres to dark brown antennal scape, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence, antennomeres 2-5 with distinct, long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomeres 3-5 with sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 the longest, spine in antennomere 5 the shortest). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.65 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 1.04 : 0.98 : 0.89 : 0.78 : 0.76 : 0.60 : 0.73.

Pronotum black, elongate, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 22a). Pronotum 1.48 times longer than wide at base and 1.11 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Dorsal surface with irregular, dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, relatively dense yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 22a) and long, sparse colorless setation in basal third.

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

Elytra 7.55 mm long and 2.75 mm wide (2.74 times longer than wide), black with brown apical margin, suture black. Elytra narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, semi-gloss. Elytra covered by yellowish grey and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 22a). Apex cut, slightly undulate, lateral angles with wide sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium ochre yellow, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short, relatively sparse yellowish grey pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apical margin straight, apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, largely blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short yellowish grey pubescence (metafemora partly bald in inner side closer base) 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 (claws and tibial spurs brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.75 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black (largely blackish brown), partly punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by grey pubescence (pubescence the densest in metepisternum and apical half of metepisternum). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura blackish brown, slightly undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 22b.



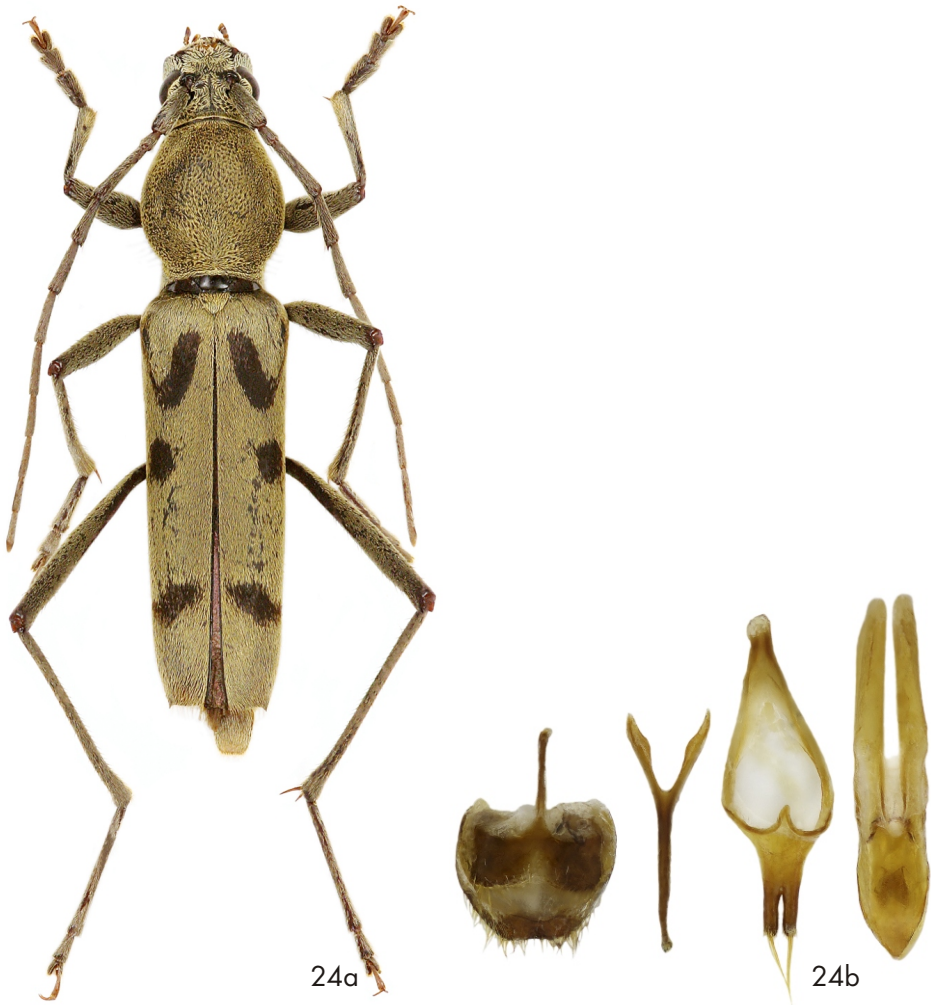


Fig. 24. *Demonax perspicuus* Holzschuh, 1992: a- male from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc), (CPV); b- male genitalia.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 23. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.7 to 14.5 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, protarsi and antennae shorter than in male, pronotal structure creates indistinct reticules in basal part (small-sized granulation in male).

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax perspicuus* Holzschuh, 1992 (Fig. 24) and *Demonax hagiangensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 25-26).

*Demonax ferus* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. perspicuus* by different colour shade of pubescence on pronotum and elytra, by different shape of pronotum (more elongate in *D. ferus*), by distinctly longer spines in inner side of apex of antennomeres 3-4 (as in Figs. 22a and 24a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 22b and 24b).



*D. ferus* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. hagiangensis* by different colour shade of pubescence on pronotum and elytra, by different shape of pronotum (distinctly wider in *D. ferus*), by longer spines in inner side of apex of antennomeres 3-4 (as in Figs. 22a and 25a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 22b and 25b).

**Etymology.** From Latin *ferus* (it means "wild").

**Distribution.** China (Hainan).

***Demonax hagiangensis* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 25-26)

**Type locality.** Vietnam, Ha Giang Province.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Ha Giang' / '6/2018' / 'local collector', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'Vietnam' / 'Ha Giang' / '7/2018' / 'local collector', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 25a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.44 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.35 mm), 4.44 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 near posterior margin). Head covered by dense yellowish 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 brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black margins and tip (largely black), shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty ochre yellow, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, widened apically, partly covered by long pale setation (mainly in margins). Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apical angles.

Antennae narrow, reaching seven eighths elytral length. Antennomeres brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow micropunctation, 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 sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 long, distinctly longer than in antennomere 3). Antennomere 5 with sharp angle without distinct spine in inner side of apex. Antennomeres 1-2 rounded in apex, antennomeres 5-10 slightly serrate in outer side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.75 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 1.04 : 1.07 : 0.99 : 0.86 : 0.84 : 0.76 : 0.92.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 25a). 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 slightly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base indistinctly excised. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, relatively dense yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 25a). Pronotum with a few longer colorless setae.

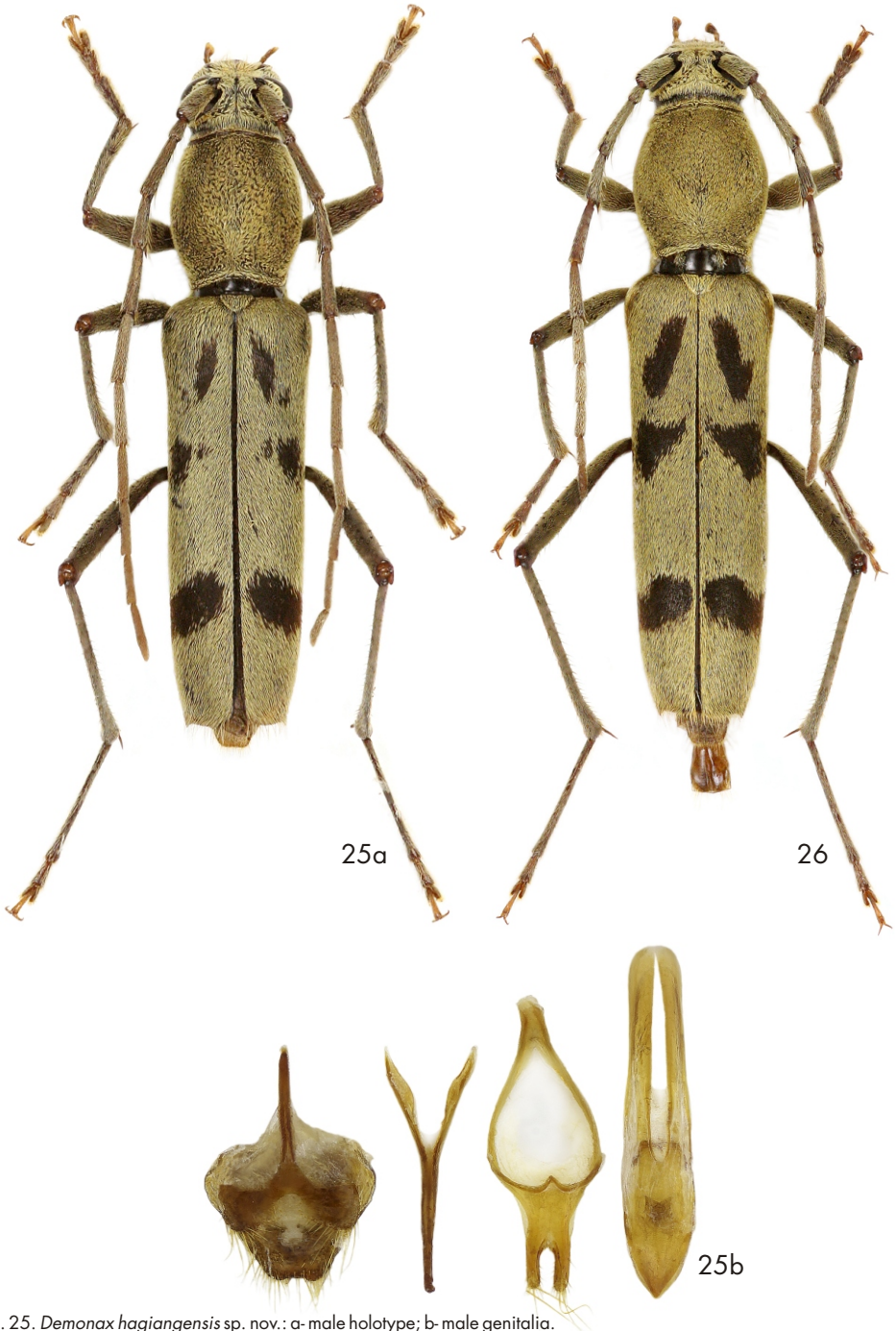


Fig. 25. *Demonax hagiangensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

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

Scutellum black, widely triangular, covered by dense yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 6.74 mm long and 2.35 mm wide (2.86 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apical margin, suture black. Elytra almost parallel (indistinctly narrowing apically), punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, humeral part matte, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by yellowish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 25a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angles with short sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium dirty ochre yellow, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctuation, covered by short yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apical angles rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctuation, largely covered by short 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, dark brown (claws pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.96 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, almost completely covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence (pubescence denser and paler than in dorsal surface). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura brown, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 25b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 26. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.9 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 perspicuus* Holzschuh, 1992 (Fig. 24), *Demonax hongheensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 27) and *Demonax ferus* sp. nov. (Figs. 22-23).

*Demonax hagiangensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. perspicuus* by more elongate body, by different shape of pronotum (distinctly narrower and more elongate in *D. hagiangensis*), by longer spines in inner side of apex of antennomeres 3-4 (as in Figs. 24a and 25a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 24b and 25b).

*D. hagiangensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. hongheensis* by more elongate pronotum of different shape, by longer antennae, by shorter metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (as in Figs. 25a and 27a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 25b and 27b).

*D. hagiangensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. ferus* by different colour shade of pubescence on pronotum and elytra, by different shape of pronotum (distinctly narrower in *D. hagiangensis*), by shorter spines in inner side of apex of antennomeres 3-4 (as in Figs. 22a and 25a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 22b and 25b).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Ha Giang province in northern Vietnam.

**Distribution.** Vietnam (Ha Giang).

***Demonax hongheensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 27)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan, Honghe, Dajianshan, 22°54'28.1'' N, 103°41'48.2'' E.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Honghe' / 'Dajianshan, 2111m' / '22°54'28.1'' N, 103°41'48.2'' E' / '08.v.2019', (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (CAW); (1 ♂): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Honghe' / 'Dajianshan, 2060m' / '22°54'46'' N, 103°41'52'' E' / '11.vi.2018', (CAW); (1 ♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Yen Bai' / '5/2021', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'Vietnam' / 'Yen Bai' / '6/2020', (CPV).The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax hongheensis* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 27a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.86 mm (male paratypes from 11.15 to 11.95 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.5 mm), 4.34 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 dense yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black margins and tip (largely black), with yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching seven eighths elytral length. Antennomeres from brown last antennomeres to blackish brown antennal scape, 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 3-5 with sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 the longest, spine in antennomere 5 short and indistinct). Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomeres 5-10 slightly serrate in outer side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.69 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 1.06 : 1.29 : 1.30 : 1.14 : 0.99 : 0.87 : 0.84 : 0.92.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 27a). Pronotum 1.6 times longer than wide at base and 1.13 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base indistinctly excised. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, relatively dense yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 27a) and a few long colorless setae in basal half.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, punctured by micropunctuation, covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 7.25 mm long and 2.5 mm wide (2.9 times longer than wide), black with brown apical margin. Elytra almost parallel (only slightly narrowing apically), punctured by dense small-sized punctation, largely glossy. Elytra covered by yellowish grey and black pubescence (as in Fig. 27a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angles with distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.



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

Pygidium brown with pale ochre yellow apical part, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short, sparse yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apical margin finely rounded, apical angles distinctly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by 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), dark brown (claws and tibial spurs reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 3.2 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

denser and paler than in dorsal surface). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura blackish, undulate, covered by yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 27b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax mengi* sp. nov. (Figs. 29-30), *Demonax hagiangensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 25-26), *Demonax yinghuii* sp. nov. (Fig. 28) and *Demonax offensus* Holzschuh, 1992 (Fig. 21).

*Demonax hongheensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. mengi* by smaller size (body length from 10.86 to 11.95 mm in *D. hongheensis*, while from 12.2 to 13.2 mm in *D. mengi*), other characters of both species are very similar except shorter protarsi in *D. hongheensis* (as in Figs. 27a and 29a). However, species significantly differ in shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 27b and 29b).

*D. hongheensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. hagiangensis* by less elongate pronotum of different shape, by shorter antennae, by longer metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (as in Figs. 25a and 27a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 25b and 27b).

*D. hongheensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. yinghuii* by narrower protarsi and by distinctly longer metatarsi with longer metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together, other characters of both species are similar (as in Figs. 27a and 28a). However, species significantly differ in shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 27b and 28b).

*D. hongheensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. offensus* mainly by different colour shade of pubescence on pronotum and elytra, by different shape of pronotum (less elongate in *D. hongheensis*), by distinctly shorter antennae (as in Figs. 21a and 27a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 21b and 27b).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Honghe County in Yunnan province of China.

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan), Vietnam (Yen Bai).

### *Demonax yinghuii* sp. nov.

(Fig. 28)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan, Gongshan County, Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo village, 27°45'9.66"N, 98°47'13.30"E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo Village' / 'Gongshan County, 30-v-2017, 2597 m' / '27°45'9.66"N, 98°47'13.30"E' / 'Sweep flower, coll. Yinghui Li', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 28a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.2 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.7 mm), 4.51 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



punctuation (some punctures larger near posterior margin). Head covered by dense yellowish pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Eyes dark brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, indistinctly partly punctured by micropunctuation, with yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles largely black, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-matt. Palpomeres short, widened apically, partly with long pale setation in margins. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apical angles.



Fig. 28. *Demonax yinghuii* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Antennae relatively narrow, reaching seven eighths elytral length. Antennomeres from brown last antennomeres to blackish antennal scape, distinctly widened apically, antennomeres 5-10 slightly serrate on outer side, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (pubescence more distinct in antennomeres 1-7, antennomeres 8-11 with very short indistinct pubescence), antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation in inner side (mainly

as tufts in apical part). Antennomeres 1 and 2 with rounded apex, antennomeres 3-5 with sharp spine on inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 the longest), antennomere 6 with sharp margin in apex without spine. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.87 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.15 : 1.09 : 1.01 : 0.84 : 0.75 : 0.63 : 0.73.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 28a). Pronotum 1.54 times longer than wide at base and 1.17 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, dense yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 28a) and long, sparse colorless setation in basal half.

Scutellum black, widely roundly triangular, completely covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 7.95 mm long and 2.7 mm wide (2.94 times longer than wide), black. Elytra long, slightly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral part matte, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by yellowish and black pubescence (as in Fig. 28a). Apex cut, indistinctly undulate, lateral angles angular without spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

Pygidium brown with dirty ochre yellow apical part, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by recumbent yellowish pubescence, margins with longer yellowish setae. Apical angles and apical margin indistinctly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short 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 (protarsi the widest), blackish brown (claws and tibial spurs brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.3 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, almost completely covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence (pubescence denser and paler than in dorsal surface). Ventral side partly with distinct, long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura black, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 28b.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax mengi* sp. nov. (Figs. 29-30) and *Demonax hongheensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 27).

*Demonax yinghuii* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. mengi* by wider tarsi and distinctly shorter metatarsi with shorter metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together, other characters of both species are similar (as in Figs. 28a and 29a). However, species significantly differ in shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 28b and 29b).

*D. yinghuii* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. hongheensis* by wider protarsi and by distinctly shorter metatarsi with shorter metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together, other characters of both species are similar (as in Figs. 27a and

28a). However, species significantly differ in shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 27b and 28b).

**Etymology.** This new species is dedicated to Yinghui Li, an excellent insect collector, who collected this species.

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan).

***Demonax mengi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29-30)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan, Pchu-er Prefecture, Jingdong Yi Autonomous County, Ailaoshan, 24°32'23.71''N, 101°1'48.98''E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°32'23.71''N, 101°1'48.98''E' / '30.v.2018, 2683m, FIT3(x)' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng', (IZAS); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°31'49.2''N, 101°0'52.2''E' / '11.v.2019, 2493m' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng FIT5', (CAW, CPV); (1 ♂): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°31'54.2''N, 101°0'55.6''E' / '11.v.2019, 2499m' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng FIT2', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°32'26.2''N, 101°1'49.7''E' / '21.v.2019, 2690m, FIT5(x)' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°32'26.17''N, 101°1'49.74''E' / '22.iv.2019, 2682m, FIT4(s)' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng', (CAW); (1 ♂): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°31'49.2''N, 101°0'52.2''E' / '21.v.2019, 2493m, FIT5(s)' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng', (CAW); (1 ♀): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°32'26.2''N, 101°1'49.7''E' / '01.v.2019, 2690m' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng FIT5', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°32'23.7''N, 101°1'49''E' / '11.v.2019, 2683m' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng FIT3', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°32'20.95''N, 101°1'50.96''E' / '31.v.2019, 2707m, FIT1' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng', (CAW, CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°31'49.2''N, 101°0'52.2''E' / '31.v.2019, 2493m, FIT5(s)' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng', (CAW, CPV); (1 ♀): 'CHINA: Yunnan/Puer' / 'Jingdong, Ailaoshan' / '24°31'55.43''N, 101°0'54.04''E' / '11.v.2019, 2501m' / 'leg. F.Luo & LZ. Meng FIT3', (CAW).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax mengi 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, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 13.1 mm (male paratypes from 12.2 to 13.2 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (3.0 mm), 4.36 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 near posterior margin). Head covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Head with narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow between antennal insertions. Eyes dark, goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, punctured in margins, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black margins and tip, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown with paler apical margin, semi-gloss, partly with pale setation. Palpomeres short, widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apical angles.

Antennae narrow, reaching three quarters elytral length. Antennomeres brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (longer and sparser in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-8 with long yellowish setation on inner

side (mainly in apical part). Antennomeres 1-2 rounded apically, antennomere 3 with very short, indistinct sharp spine in inner side of apex, antennomere 4 with distinct, long sharp spine in inner side of apex, antennomere 5 with sharp angle without spine in inner side of apex. Antennomeres 5-9 slightly serrate in outer side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomeres 5 and 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.74 : 0.24 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 1.29 : 1.29 : 1.23 : 1.15 : 0.93 : 0.87 : 0.75.

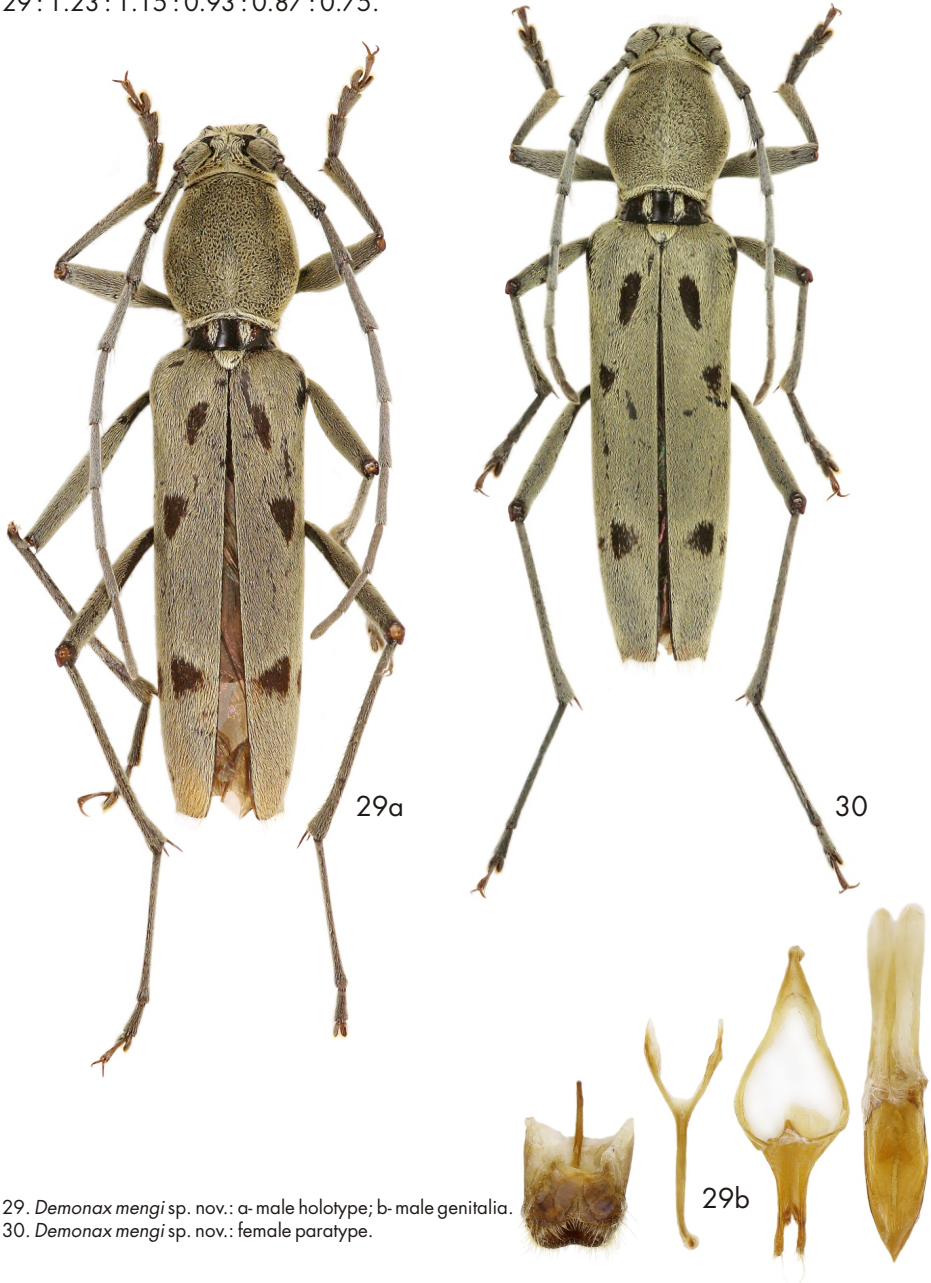


Fig. 29. *Demonax mengi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 30. *Demonax mengi* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 29a). Pronotum 1.47 times longer than wide at base and 1.1 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base slightly excised. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, relatively dense yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 29a).

Scutellum black, widely roundly triangular, covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 8.9 mm long and 3.0 mm wide (2.96 times longer than wide), blackish brown in basal part, largely pale ochre yellow in apical half. Elytra parallel, shortly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral part matte, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by yellowish grey and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 29a). Apex cut, slightly undulate, lateral angles with short sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by 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), dark brown (claws and tibial spurs largely reddish brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.85 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 grey pubescence (pubescence denser and paler than in dorsal surface). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura narrow, dark brown, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 29b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 30. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 11.3 to 15.15 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 hongheensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 27) and *Demonax yinghunii* sp. nov. (Fig. 28).

*Demonax mengi* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. hongheensis* by larger size (body length from 12.2 to 13.2 mm in *D. mengi*, while from 10.86 to 11.95 mm in *D. hongheensis*), other characters of both species are very similar except longer protarsi in *D. mengi* (as in Figs. 27a and 29a). However, species significantly differ in shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 27b and 29b).

*Demonax mengi* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. yinghunii* by narrower tarsi and distinctly longer metatarsi with longer metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together, other characters of both species are similar (as in Figs. 28a and 29a). However, species significantly differ in shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 28b and 29b).

**Etymology.** The name is dedicated to Lingzeng Meng (Honghe University in Yunnan, China), one of the collectors of this new species.

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan).

***Demonax damingshanensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 31)

**Type locality.** China, Guangxi, Wuming District, Nanning City, 23.49811°N, 108.43715°E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): 'Mt. Damingshan' / 'Wuming District, Nanning City, China' / '28-v-2011 / 1230m' / '23.49811°N, 108.43715°E', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 31. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.43 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.16 mm), 4.36 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 near posterior margin). Head covered by dense yellowish pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to long sharp thorn on inner side. Head with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle of frons between eyes. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from brown to blackish brown with shortly black tip, wrinkled, with yellowish pubescence and longer pale setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching more than three quarters elytral length. Antennomeres brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence (pubescence more distinct in antennomeres 1-6), antennomeres 2-6 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 (approximately the same length). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.68 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 1.11 : 0.86 : 0.87 : 0.63 : 0.57 : 0.54 : 0.62.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 31). Pronotum 1.53 times longer than wide at base and 1.21 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, relatively dense yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 31). Pronotum with long, sparse colorless setae in basal half.

Scutellum black, widely roundly triangular, covered by dense yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 6.3 mm long and 2.16 mm wide (2.91 times longer than wide), black with brown apical part, suture black. Elytra almost parallel (slightly narrowing apically), matte, punctured by small-sized punctation. Elytra covered by yellowish black pubescence (as in Fig. 31). Apex cut, undulate (arcuate in middle), lateral angle with very short spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.





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Fig. 31. *Demonax damingshanensis* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Pygidium brown with narrowly ochre yellow apical margin, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence in apical two thirds, 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 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), dark brown (claws and tibial spurs pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest, metatarsomere 1 2.33 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, largely covered by dense yellowish pubescence (pubescence denser and

paler than in dorsal surface). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura dark brown, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax subai* Holzschuh, 1989 (Fig. 19) and *Demonax latispinus* Holzschuh, 2016 (Fig. 20).

*Demonax damingshanensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. subai* by less elongate pronotum, by shorter and narrower antennae and by antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine on inner side of apex (antennomeres 3 and 4 with very short indistinct spines in *D. subai*) (as in Figs. 19 and 31).

*D. damingshanensis* (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. latispinus* by less elongate pronotum, by narrower antennomeres, by antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex, which are approximately the same length (spine in antennomere 3 more than half as short as in antennomere 4 in *D. latispinus*), and by longer metatarsomere 1 in proportion to metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (as in Figs. 20 and 31).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Daming Shan Mountain in Guangxi province of China.

**Distribution.** China (Guangxi).

### *Demonax phupanensis* sp. nov.

(Figs. 32-33)

**Type locality.** Laos, Houaphanh, Phu Pan Mount, Ban Saluei village.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'LAOS-NE, Houa Phan pr.' / 'Ban Saluei v. - Mt. Phou Pane' / '1920-1450m, 10.-21.vi.2010' / 'St. Jakl et local collectors lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (2 ♂♂): 'NE LAOS, Hua Phan Prov.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 10.-22.v.2011' / '20,12N 103,59E' / 'St. Jakl and Lao collectors lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♂): 'NE LAOS: Hua Phan prov.' / 'Ban Saluei env.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600 m, 6.-20.5.2014' / 'P. Viktora et local coll. lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'NE LAOS' / 'Hua Phan Prov., MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1900 m, 18.v.-2.vi.2012' / '20° 12' N 103° 59' E' / 'St. Jakl and Lao Collectors lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'NE LAOS, Hua Phan Prov.' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 1.-10.vi.2011' / '20,12N 103,59E' / 'Lao collectors lgt.', (CPV).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 32a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 12.2 mm (male paratypes from 10.05 to 12.35 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.4 mm), 5.08 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 near posterior margin). Head covered by dense yellowish pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to sharp thorn on inner side. Head with short, narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow in middle of frons between eyes. Eyes goldenish brown, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown

with black tip, partly wrinkled, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty pale brown, semi-matt, irregularly punctured. Palpomeres short, widened apically, partly covered by pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, wide, distinctly widened apically, drop-shaped with rounded apex.



Fig. 32. *Demonax phupanensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 33. *Demonax phupanensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Antennae narrow, reaching four fifths elytral length. Antennomeres brown, widened apically, punctured by shallow small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (longer and more distinct in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 slightly shorter). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.65 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.82 : 1.04 : 0.94 : 1.02 : 0.85 : 0.84 : 0.71 : 0.87.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 32a). Pronotum 1.58 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 indistinctly arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, relatively dense yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 32a) and long, sparse colorless setation in basal half.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, covered by dense yellowish pubescence (denser than in elytra).

Elytra 8.15 mm long and 2.4 mm wide (3.4 times longer than wide), black. Elytra almost parallel, punctured by small-sized punctation, matte. Elytra covered by yellowish and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 32a). Apex cut, undulate, lateral angles with distinct sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.

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

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, punctured by small-sized shallow punctation, largely covered by short yellowish pubescence (meso- and metafemora partly bald in inner side closer to base) 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 (claws and tibial spurs largely pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.15 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (in coxae) to black (largely black), partly punctured by small-sized punctation, almost completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence (pubescence distinctly denser than in dorsal surface). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura blackish brown, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 32b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 33. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 10.6 to 12.3 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, protarsi shorter and narrower, antennae slightly shorter than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax theresae* Pic, 1927 (Fig. 34) and *Demonax dohertii* Gahan, 1906 (Figs. 35-36).

*Demonax phupanensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. theresae* by more elongate pronotum and elytra, by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by wider protarsi (as in Figs. 32a and 34a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 32b and 34b).

*D. phupanensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. dohertii* by more elongate pronotum and elytra, by different shape of pubescence spots on elytra, by distinctly longer antennae (as in Figs. 32a and 35a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 32b and 35b).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Phu Pan Mount in Houaphanh province of Laos.

**Distribution.** Laos (Houaphanh).

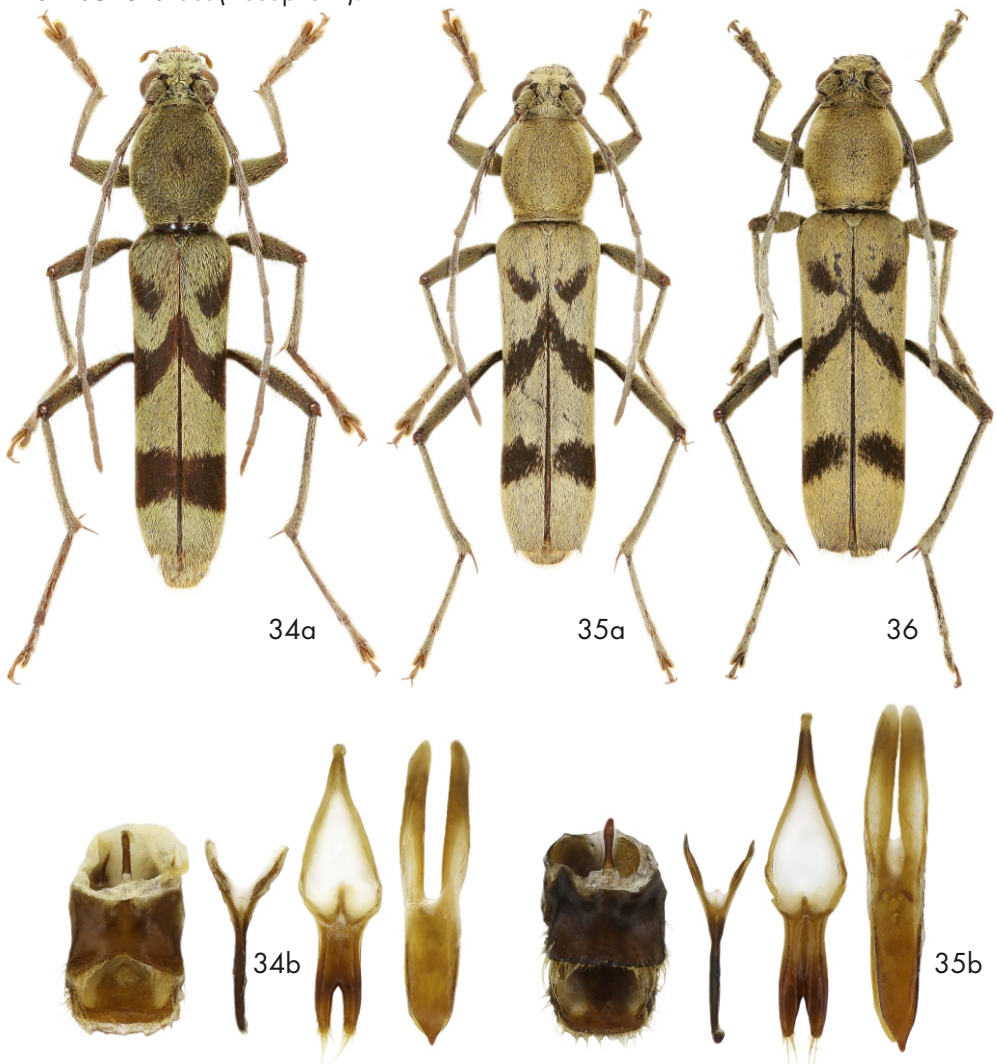


Fig. 34. *Démonax theresae* Pic, 1927: a- male from Vietnam (Vinh Phuc), (CPV); b- male genitalia.  
 Fig. 35. *Démonax dohertii* Gahan, 1906: a- male from China (Yunnan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.  
 Fig. 36. *Démonax dohertii* Gahan, 1906: female from China (Yunnan), (CPV).

***Demonax galaboensis* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 37-38)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan, Gongshan County, Cikai Township, Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo village, 27°45'9.66"N, 98°47'13.30"E.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): 'Yunnan, CHINA' / 'Mt. Biluoxueshan, Galabo Village' / 'Gongshan County, 30.v.2017, 2597 m' / '27°45'9.66"N, 98°47'13.30"E' / 'Sweep flower, coll. Yinghui Li', (CPV); Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♀): 'CHINA, Yunnan prov.' / 'Mt. GaoLiGong, Galabo village' / 'GongShan County, 2597 m' / '28. v. 2017, flower' / '27°43'9.66"N 98°47'13.30"E' / 'Yinghui Li coll.', (CPV); (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 'China mer.' / 'Yunnan prov. pass 50 km' / 'W from Judian' / '11-13.6.2005' / 'Ivo Jeniš leg.', (CLD).

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

**Description.** Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 37a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.44 mm (male paratypes from 7.65 to 8.75 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.75 mm), 4.82 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 near posterior margin). Head covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to long thorn on inner side. Head with narrow, indistinct longitudinal furrow in middle of frons. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black margins and tip, shiny, with yellowish grey pubescence and longer yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty pale brown, semi-matt, wrinkled. Palpomeres short, widened apically, covered by relatively dense and long pale setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, wide, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, filiform, reaching nine tenths elytral length. Antennomeres from brown last antennomeres to blackish antennal scape, 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 (mainly in apical part). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 3 shorter). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.63 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 1.13 : 1.02 : 1.07 : 0.92 : 0.80 : 0.73 : 0.79.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 37a). Pronotum 1.72 times longer than wide at base and 1.29 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulate punctation with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, relatively dense yellowish grey pubescence (as in Fig. 37a). Pronotum with long, sparse colorless setation.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, punctured by micropunctation, covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence.

Elytra 5.6 mm long and 1.75 mm wide (3.2 times longer than wide), black with blackish brown apical margin, suture black. Elytra parallel, shortly narrowing apically, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, humeral part matte, rest of elytra glossy. Elytra covered by yellowish grey and black shiny pubescence (as in Fig. 37a). Apex cut, slightly undulate, lateral angles with short sharp spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setae.



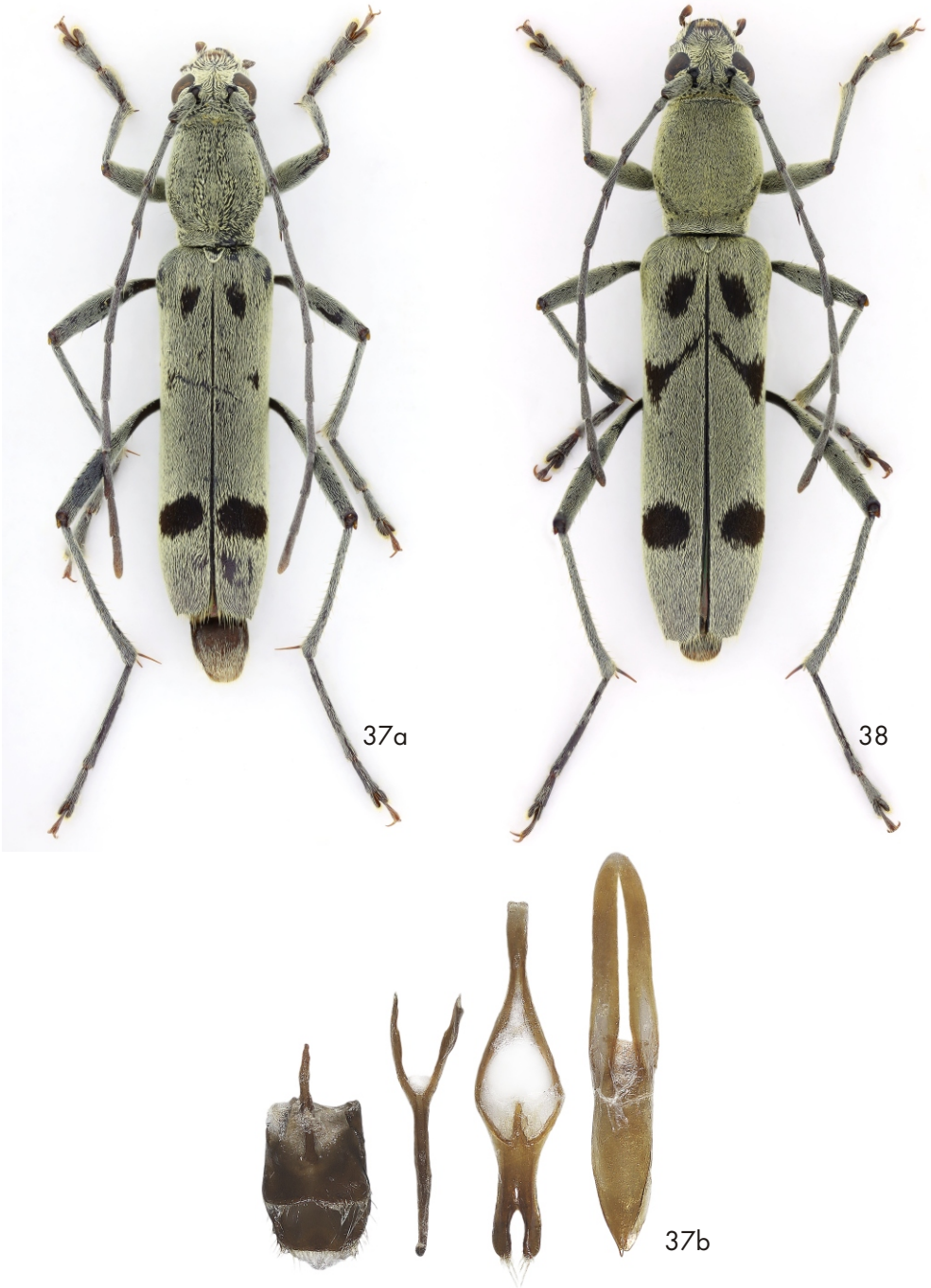


Fig. 37. *Demonax galaboensis* sp. nov.: a-male holotype; b-male genitalia.

Fig. 38. *Demonax galaboensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Pygidium brown with ochre yellow apical part, punctured by dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by short yellowish grey pubescence (more distinct in apical part), 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 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), dark brown (claws and tibial spurs largely pale brown), punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence and yellowish setation (the densest in protarsi). Metatarsi the longest and the narrowest, metatarsomere 1 2.1 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, almost completely covered by dense yellowish grey pubescence (pubescence denser than in dorsal surface). Ventral side partly with long, erect colorless setae (mainly in ventrites). Elytral epipleura black, undulate, punctured by dense small-sized punctation, covered by yellowish grey pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 37b.

**Female.** Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 38. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 9.05 to 9.95 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, body less elongate and antennae slightly shorter than in male.

**Differential diagnosis.** The most similar species are *Demonax subai* Holzschuh, 1989 (Fig. 19) and *Demonax phupanensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 32-33).

*Demonax galaboensis* sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. subai* by smaller body, by different shape of pubescent spots on elytra, by distinctly shorter and narrower antennae and by antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in inner side of apex (antennomeres 3 and 4 with very short indistinct spines in *D. subai*) (as in Figs. 19 and 38).

*D. galaboensis* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. phupanensis* by smaller body, by different colour shade of pubescence on pronotum and elytra (more yellowish in *D. phupanensis*), by distinctly less elongate elytra, by longer protarsi (as in Figs. 32a and 37a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 32b and 37b).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality, Galabo village in Gongshan County of Yunnan.

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan).

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