New species of Clytini Mulsant, 1839 from Asia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)

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Abstract. The following new species of the tribe Clytini are described: *Clytus pauper* sp. nov. from Laos (? Bolikhamsai), *Demonax aeternus* sp. nov. and *Demonax rotundus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Perak), *Demonax facilis* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum), *Demonax sanus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Sabah), *Epiclytus petrpacholatkoi* sp. nov. from India (Meghalaya), *Demonax mercator* sp. nov. and *Ischnodora dirangica* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Katsuraoclytus secundus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Sumatra), *Rhaphuma samsoumica* sp. nov. from Laos (Xieng Khouang), *Xylotrechus finitimus* sp. nov. from Taiwan, *Xylotrechus gawalisensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Central Sulawesi) and *Xylotrechus limatus* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan). Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. *Katsuraoclytus metallicus* (Viktora, 2015) is firstly recorded from Malaysia. *Clytus angustefasciatus* Pic, 1943 is transferred to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 and *Demonax similioides* Dauber, 2006 is treated as its junior synonym. *Epiclytus bicornutus* Holzschuh, 1995 is treated as a junior synonym of *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970).

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839 is one of the most species-rich tribes of Cerambycidae. Species of the tribe Clytini are known from all biogeographic zones of the Earth except the Antarctic Region. The tribe Clytini is currently divided into approximately 70 genera. From the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic regions, approximately 1650 species have been described so far (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2024). Within these regions, the most species-rich 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 *Clytus*, *Demonax*, *Epiclytus*, *Ischnodora*, *Katsuraoclytus*, *Rhaphuma* and *Xylotrechus*. Descriptions of the following thirteen Clytini species are given: *Clytus pauper* sp. nov. from Laos (? Bolikhamsai), *Demonax aeternus* sp. nov. and *Demonax rotundus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Perak), *Demonax facilis* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Kon Tum), *Demonax sanus* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Sabah), *Epiclytus petrpacholatkoi* sp. nov. from India (Meghalaya), *Demonax mercator* sp. nov. and *Ischnodora dirangica* sp. nov. from India (Arunachal Pradesh), *Katsuraoclytus secundus* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Sumatra), *Rhaphuma samsoumica* sp. nov. from Laos (Xieng Khouang), *Xylotrechus finitimus* sp. nov. from Taiwan, *Xylotrechus gawalisensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Central Sulawesi) and *Xylotrechus limatus* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan). Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

The new species are compared to similar congeners (*Clytus bellus* Holzschuh, 1998, *Clytus famosus* Viktora & Liu, 2018, *Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943), *Demonax brevefasciatus* Dauber, 2008, *Demonax fraudator* Viktora, 2019, *Demonax honoratus* Viktora, 2019, *Demonax perfuga* Viktora, 2024, *Demonax pisisvor* Viktora, 2020, *Demonax rupaensis* Viktora, 2024, *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970), *Ischnodora decolorata* Holzschuh, 1995, *Ischnodora ugyeni* Holzschuh, 1989, *Katsuraoclytus metallicus* (Viktora, 2015), *Rhaphuma innotata* Pic, 1927, *Rhaphuma intaminata* Holzschuh, 2018, *Xylotrechus diversesignatus* Pic, 1908, *Xylotrechus hampsoni* Gahan, 1890, *Xylotrechus incurvatus* (Chevrolat, 1863),

Xylotrechus polyzonus (Fairmaire, 1888), *Xylotrechus rufobasalis* Pic, 1937, *Xylotrechus scrobipunctatus* Dauber, 2003 and *Xylotrechus subdepressus* (Chevrolat, 1863)).

Katsuraoclytus metallicus (Viktora, 2015) is firstly recorded from Malaysia. *Clytus angustefasciatus* Pic, 1943 is transferred to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 and *Demonax similioides* Dauber, 2006 is treated as its junior synonym. *Epiclytus bicornutus* Holzschuh, 1995 is treated as a junior synonym of *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of specimens and genitalia photographs were taken using 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:

BLA Biologiezentrum, Linz, Austria;
BPBM Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U.S.A.;
CCH collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;
CLD collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;
CPV collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
CRH collection of Roman Hergovits, Bratislava, Slovakia;
IRSN Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium;
MNHN Muséum National d´Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Clytus* Laicharting, 1784

Type species: *Cerambyx arietis* Linné, 1758.

Clytus pauper sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Laos, [? Bolikhamsai prov.], Pou Lan [? Phou Lan Mt.].

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Laos´ / ´Pou Lan´ / ´le 13-V-1918´ / ´R.Vitalis de Salvaza´, (IRSN).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Clytus pauper sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.77 mm), 3.6 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, the widest across the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with irregular, coarse granulation and microgranulation, frons with coarse longitudinal furrow. Front view as in Fig. 1c. Head covered by sparse yellow pubescence (longer and more distinct on frons), partly with long, erect yellowish setation (the densest and the longest under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions

relatively wide, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale brownish, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with slightly rounded apical angles.

Antennae very short, reaching one seventh elytral length (as in Fig. 1a). Antennomeres pale reddish brown, slightly widened and rounded apically, with small-sized punctation (dense in antennomeres 5-11), covered by shiny goldenish pubescence (sparser and distinctly longer in antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 1-4 glossy, antennomeres 5-6 semi-glossy, antennomeres 7-11 matt. Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.96 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 0.84 : 0.69 : 0.64 : 0.53 : 0.48 : 0.48 : 0.46 : 0.53.

Pronotum reddish brown with narrowly darker anterior and posterior margin, only slightly elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum 1.35 times longer than wide at base and 1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with coarse granulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum completely covered by very long, erect yellowish setation and yellow recumbent pubescence along its entire edge (pubescence on lateral sides not visible in dorsal view) (as in Fig. 1a).

Scutellum black, triangular, with dense punctation, completely covered by long, dense, recumbent yellow pubescence.

Elytra 6.88 mm long and 3.61 mm wide (1.9 times longer than wide), only slightly narrowing apically, blackish brown with pale reddish brown spots under yellow pubescence. Basal two thirds semi-matt, rest of elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with dense small-sized punctation (basal part below scutellum partly with dense granulation), covered by long, sparser dark pubescence with goldenish lustre in dark places and distinct spots of dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 1a). Place bellow scutellum slightly elevated. Apex cut, apical margin indistinctly undulate, sutural angle sharp without spine, lateral angle rounded. Elytral surface partly with long, erect yellowish setation (mainly in basal third), apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium largely brown, shiny, microwrinkled, covered by relatively sparse, recumbent yellow pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, largely ochre yellow with darker (brown/dark brown) femora, with shallow punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence (mainly on profemora and mesotibiae) and distinct yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae, the longest on femora). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Protibial spurs narrow and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, ochre yellow (including claws), tarsomeres partly narrowly darker apically. Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.85 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body as in Fig. 1b, from dark brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with irregular punctation/granulation, punctation/granulation in metepisternum larger-sized. Mesepisternum, metepisternum and metasternum with large spots of dense yellow pubescence, ventrites 1-5 almost completely covered by dense yellow pubescence. Ventral side covered by erect yellowish setation (the longest at ventral side of head and prosternum). Elytral epipleura

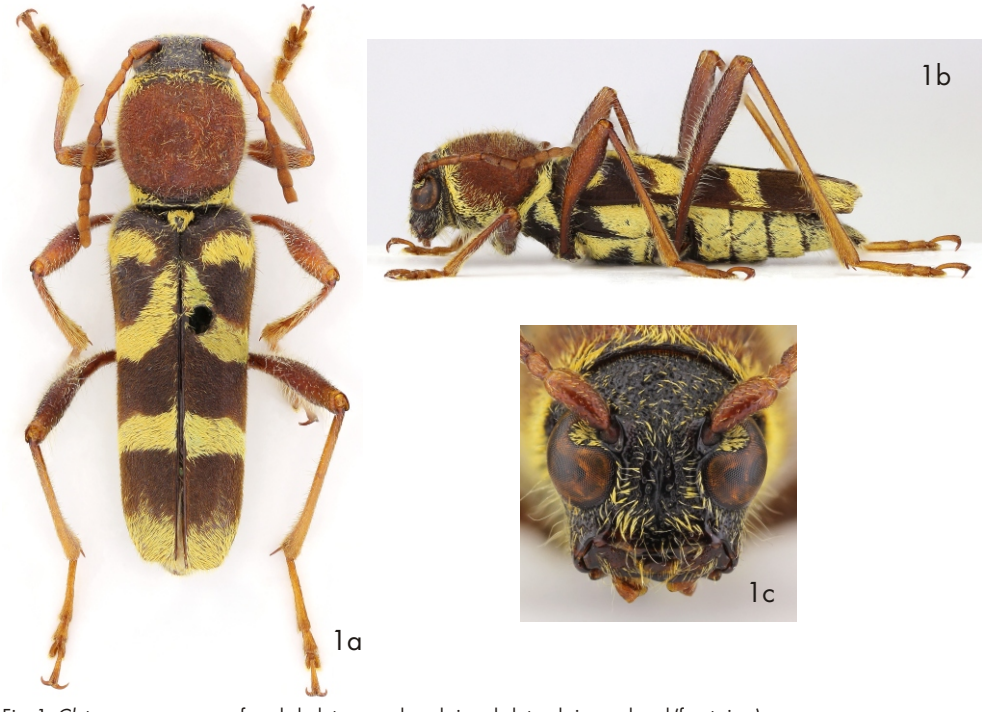

Fig. 1. *Clytus pauper* sp. nov., female holotype: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- head (front view).

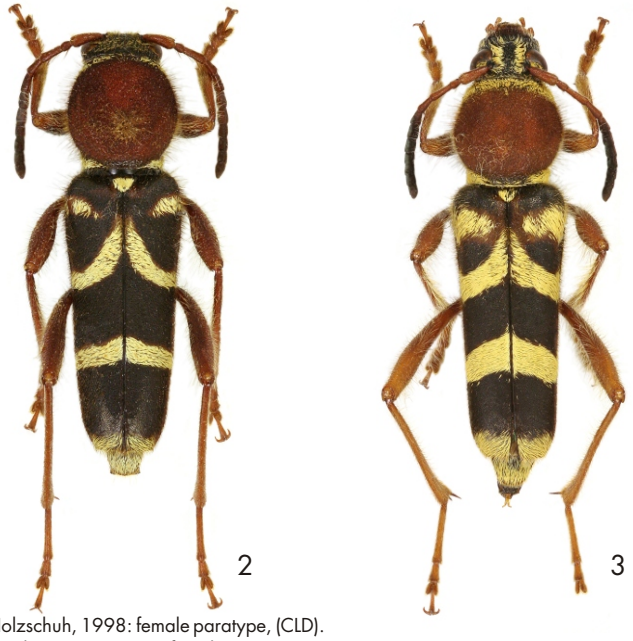

Fig. 2. *Clytus bellus* Holzschuh, 1998: female paratype, (CLD).
Fig. 3. *Clytus famosus* Viktora & Liu, 2018: female paratype, (CPV).

largely brown (blackish at basal part), slightly undulate, with dense micropunctation and sparse larger-sized punctation, covered by short, indistinct yellowish pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Clytus bellus* Holzschuh, 1998 (Fig. 2) and *Clytus famosus* Viktora & Liu, 2018 (Fig. 3).
Clytus pauper sp. nov. differs from the similar species *C. bellus* by the narrower and more elongate body, the distinctly narrower pronotum of the different shape with less arcuate lateral margins, the distinctly shorter antennae, the elytra only slightly narrowing apically (distinctly narrowing apically in *C. bellus*), the elytral apex with wider stripe of yellow pubescence, the ventrites 1-5 almost completely covered by dense yellow pubescence (ventrites 1-3 with stripes of dense yellow pubescence at apical parts, ventrites 4-5 without yellow pubescence in *C. bellus*).
C. pauper differs from the similar species *C. famosus* by the narrower body, the distinctly narrower pronotum of the different shape with less arcuate lateral margins, the distinctly shorter antennae, the antennae unicolored pale reddish brown (antennomeres 5-11 blackish in *C. famosus*), the elytra only slightly narrowing apically (distinctly narrowing apically in *C. famosus*), the ventrites 1-5 almost completely covered by dense yellow pubescence (ventrites 1-4 with distinct stripes without yellow pubescence at basal parts in *C. famosus*).

Etymology. From Latin *pauper* (meaning "poor").

Distribution. Laos (? Bolikhamsai).

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

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

Demonax aeternus sp. nov.
(Fig. 4)

Type locality. Malaysia, Perak, environs of Kampong Pauh, 4°47′06.8′′ N, 100°47′03.2′′ E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ′Malaysia (Perak)′ / ′Kampong Pauh env.′ / ′4°47′06.8′′ N, 100°47′03.2′′ E′ / ′8. - 13. xi. 2024, (ex pupal cell)′ / ′P. Viktora lgt.′, (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ′Demonax aeternus sp. nov.′ / ′HOLOTYPUS′ / ′P. Viktora det., 2024′.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 4. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.56 mm, the widest at three fifths elytral length (1.28 mm), 4.34 times longer than wide.

Head from pale reddish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized punctation and dense micropunctation, vertex with granulation. Head partly covered by sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence (mainly under eyes), partly with long, erect yellowish setae (mainly on vertex and under eyes). 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 pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale reddish brown with narrowly blackish tip, shiny, with long yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching more than one half elytral length. Antennomeres brown (antennomeres 1-3 paler), slightly widened apically, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale pubescence (sparser and longer on antennomeres 1-3), antennomeres 1-4 semi-glossy, antennomeres 5-7 matt. Antennomeres 1-3 with a few very long yellowish setae, antennomeres 2-6 with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex, antennomere 5 with short sharp spine on inner side of apex (as in Fig. 4). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.51 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.72 : 0.59 : 0.49 : 0.40 : 0.34 : 0.32 : 0.44.

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

Pronotum blackish, semi-glossy, slightly elongate, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri - almost the same width (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 4a). Pronotum 1.5 times longer than wide at base and 1.07 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with distinct sparse granulation, wrinkled with micropunctation between granules. Pronotum covered by sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence and denser, more distinct whitish pubescence in basal angles (as in Fig. 4a). Pronotal disc with a few erect colourless setae.

Scutellum black, small, roundly triangular, without visible pubescence.

Elytra 3.52 mm long and 1.28 mm wide (2.75 times longer than wide), narrowing apically in apical quarter, blackish brown with narrowly paler lateral margins. Elytra the widest at three fifths elytral length. Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with shallow small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by sparse dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and dense whitish/pale yellowish pubescence (two transverse stripes and sparser spot in middle of elytral apex) (as in Fig. 4). Elytral disc with a few very long, erect pale setae (in basal part and near suture). Apex cut, lateral and sutural angle sharp with short indistinct spine.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, microwrinkled, covered by sparse indistinct pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer pale setation.

Legs long and narrow, largely brown, with shallow large-sized punctation/granulation, microwrinkled, partly covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence with lustre (mainly on profemora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae, very long and erect setation on meso- and metafemora, metatibiae and basal part of mesotibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatibiae slightly curved. Tarsi relatively short, narrow, brown (claws ochre yellow). Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale shiny setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with small-sized irregular punctation, mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrite 1 with distinct spots of dense white pubescence in apical parts, rest of ventrites with short, indistinct, sparse pale pubescence. Ventral side partly covered by erect pale setation. Elytral epipleura distinct (wide in basal half, narrow in apical half), strongly undulate, pale reddish brown, almost bald.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax brevefasciatus* Dauber, 2008 (Fig. 10) and *Demonax sanus* sp. nov. (Fig. 9).

Demonax aeternus sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. brevefasciatus* by the smaller body, the glossier pronotum and elytra, the narrower pronotum of the different shape, the pronotal disc with sparse granulation (reticulation in *D. brevefasciatus*), and by the small spot of sparse whitish pubescence in the middle of elytral apex (distinct stripe reaching elytral lateral margins and covering larger part of elytral apex in *D. brevefasciatus*).

D. aeternus (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. sanus* by the smaller body, the narrower pronotum of the different shape, the pronotal disc with sparse but distinct granulation (very sparse indistinct granulation in *D. sanus*), the antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex (blunt spine in *D. sanus*), and by the small spot of sparse whitish pubescence in the middle of elytral apex (denser and more distinct spot in *D. sanus*).

Etymology. From Latin *aeternus* (meaning "eternal").

Distribution. Malaysia (Perak).

***Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943) comb. nov.**

(Figs. 5-7)

Clytus angustefasciatus Pic, 1943: 2.
Demonax similioides Dauber, 2006: 428, fig. 6. **syn. nov.**

Type material. *Clytus angustefasciatus* Pic, 1943: Holotype (♂): Kinabalu, Borneo, (MNHN).
Demonax similioides Dauber, 2006: Holotype (♀): Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Range, 22.06.2001, leg. local collector "Classon", (BLA ex coll. Diethard Dauber).

Note. Holotype specimen of *D. similioides* isn´t a female, but a male, based on holotype photo in Dauber, 2006.

Additional material: (4 ♂♂): ´INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat pr.´ / ´SW Kalimantan, 1000 – 1500 m alt.´ / ´Singkawang region, VII.2018´ / ´MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env.´ / ´local collector leg.´, (CPV); (2 ♂♂): ´INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr.´ / ´SW Kalimantan, 1000 – 1500 m alt.´ / ´Singkawang region, VI.2018´ / ´MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env.´ / ´local collector leg.´, (CPV); (2 ♂♂): ´INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr.´ / ´SW Kalimantan, 1000 – 1500 m alt.´ / ´Singkawang region, V.2018´ / ´MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env.´ / ´local collector leg.´, (CPV); (1 ♀): ´Malaysia, Sabah´ / ´Mt. Trus-Madi´ / III-1-2003´ / ´local coll´, (CPV).

Fig. 5. *Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943): a- male holotype; b- labels, (MNHN).

Remark. Based on the study of holotype specimen of *Clytus angustefasciatus* Pic, 1943 from collection of MNHN (Fig. 5a), it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861, one of the distinctive features are spines on inner sides of apex in antennomeres 3-4.

Based on the comparison of description and holotype photo of *Demonax similioides* Dauber, 2006 with description and holotype specimen of *Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943), it is clear, that it is the same species. *Demonax similioides* Dauber, 2006 is thus treated as a junior synonym of *Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943).

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat), Malaysia (Sabah).

Fig. 6. *Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943): a- male from Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat), (CPV); b- male genitalia.
Fig. 7. *Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943): female from Malaysia (Sabah), (CPV).

Demonax rotundus sp. nov.
(Fig. 8)

Type locality. Malaysia, Perak, environs of Kampong Pauh, 4°47´06.8´´ N, 100°47´03.2´´ E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Malaysia (Perak)´ / ´Kampong Pauh env.´ / ´4°47´06.8´´ N, 100°47´03.2´´ E´ / ´8. - 13. xi. 2024, (ex pupal cell)´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Demonax rotundus sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 8. Body from pale reddish brown to black (largely blackish brown), elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.36 mm), 4.4 times longer than wide.

Head from pale reddish brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized granulation and microgranulation, with narrow longitudinal furrow between eyes and in middle of frons. Head covered by sparse yellowish pubescence (longer and more distinct on frons). 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 pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale reddish brown with narrowly blackish tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-matt, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching three fifths elytral length. Antennomeres brown (antennomeres 1-2 paler), slightly widened apically, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale pubescence (sparser and longer on antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 1-4 semi-glossy, antennomeres 5-7 matt. Antennal scape with a few very long yellowish setae, antennomeres 2-7 with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex (as in Fig. 8). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.53 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.98 : 0.78 : 0.73 : 0.59 : 0.54 : 0.45 : 0.58.

Pronotum black, almost symmetrical, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri - almost the same width (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 8). Pronotum 1.57 times longer than wide at base and 1.08 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum largely covered by sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence and dense white pubescence in basal angles (as in Fig. 8). Pronotal disc with a few erect colourless setae.

Scutellum blackish, small, roundly triangular, covered by indistinct, short shiny pubescence.

Elytra 3.95 mm long and 1.36 mm wide (2.9 times longer than wide), almost parallel, blackish (apex narrowly paler). Basal two thirds semi-matt, apical third semi-glossy. Elytra with dense small-sized punctation, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and dense white pubescence (three transverse stripes/spots) (as in Fig. 8). Apical margin with longer yellowish setation. Apex cut, apical margin undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short spine.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, shiny, microwrinkled, without distinct pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, largely blackish brown (tarsi paler), with shallow small-sized punctation

and micropunctation, partly covered by short pale yellowish pubescence with lustre (mainly on femora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Protibial spurs relatively short, narrow and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, pale reddish brown (including claws). Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from reddish brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with small-sized irregular punctation, mesepisternum, metepisternum and ventrites 1-2 with spots/stripes of dense white pubescence in apical parts, metasternum with distinct spot of dense white pubescence in apical part and smaller spot of white pubescence in basal part. Basal halves of ventrites 1-2 and rest of ventrites largely covered by short shiny setation. Ventral side partly with indistinct colourless setation. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, distinctly undulate, with micropunctation, covered by short, indistinct shiny pubescence.

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

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax angustefasciatus* (Pic, 1943) (Figs. 5-7).
Demonax rotundus sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. angustefasciatus* by the narrower and more elongate body, the shorter metatarsi, and mainly by the slightly longer and narrower antennae with antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex (antennomeres 3 and 4 with very short, almost imperceptible spine in *D. angustefasciatus*).

Etymology. From Latin *rotundus* (meaning "rounded").

Distribution. Malaysia (Perak).

Demonax sanus sp. nov.
(Fig. 9)

Type locality. Malaysia, Sabah, Ranau.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Malaysia, Sabah´ / ´Ranau´ / ´II-2-2007´ / ´local coll´, (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Demonax sanus sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 9. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra and at approximately two thirds elytral length from base to apex (1.65 mm), 4.24 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation/microgranulation. Head covered by sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence, partly with long, erect yellowish setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale reddish brown with narrowly darker tip, shiny, with sparse shiny pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching almost one half elytral length. Antennomeres 1-4 reddish brown, antennomeres 5-11 brown, slightly widened apically, with dense small-sized punctation, covered by pale shiny pubescence (sparser and longer on antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres semi-glossy. Antennomeres 1-4 with a few very long, erect yellowish setae, antennomeres 2-7 partly with pale yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long not sharp spine on inner side of apex, (as in Fig. 9). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.79 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.74 : 0.61 : 0.52 : 0.44 : 0.48 : 0.42 : 0.56.

Pronotum black, semi-glossy, almost symmetrical, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 9). Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.07 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with very sparse indistinct granulation,

wrinkled with micropunctation between granules. Pronotum covered by sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence and denser, more distinct whitish pubescence in basal angles (as in Fig. 9). Pronotal disc with a sparse, very long, erect yellowish setation.

Scutellum black, small, roundly triangular, without visible pubescence.

Fig. 9. *Demonax sanus* sp. nov.: female holotype.
Fig. 10. *Demonax brevefasciatus* Dauber, 2008: female from Malaysia (Pahang), (CPV).

Elytra 4.45 mm long and 1.65 mm wide (2.7 times longer than wide), narrowing apically in apical quarter, blackish with narrowly paler lateral margins and apex. Elytra the widest at humeral part of elytra and at approximately two thirds elytral length from base to apex. Elytral surface semi-glossy (humeral part semi-matt). Elytra with small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by sparser dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and dense white pubescence (three transverse stripes/spots) (as in Fig. 9). Elytral disc with a few very long, erect yellowish setae (in basal part, near suture and in apex). Apex cut, apical margin indistinctly undulate, lateral and sutural angle sharp with short indistinct spine.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, microwrinkled, covered by sparse, indistinct pale pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, largely reddish brown, with shallow punctation, microwrinkled, partly covered by short pale yellowish pubescence with lustre (mainly on pro- and mesofemora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae, very long, sparse erect setation on meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs narrow and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, reddish brown (including claws). Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.2 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with small-sized irregular punctation, mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrite 1 covered by dense white pubescence in apical parts, basal parts of metepisternum, metasternum, ventrite 1 and rest of ventrites largely covered by short, sparse white pubescence (with admixture of goldenish pubescence in ventrites 2-5). Ventral side partly with erect colourless setation. Elytral epipleura brown, strongly undulate, with micropunctation, covered by short, indistinct shiny pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax brevefasciatus* Dauber, 2008 (Fig. 10) and *Demonax aeternus* sp. nov. (Fig. 4).

Demonax sanus sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. brevefasciatus* by the distinctly glossier pronotum, the pronotal disc with very sparse indistinct granulation (reticulation in *D. brevefasciatus*), the antennomeres 3 and 4 with long blunt spine on inner side of apex (sharp spine in *D. brevefasciatus*), and by the distinct spot of dense white pubescence in the middle of elytral apex (distinct stripe of white pubescence reaching elytral lateral margins and covering larger part of elytral apex in *D. brevefasciatus*).

D. sanus (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. aeternus* by the larger body, the wider pronotum of the different shape, the pronotal disc with very sparse indistinct granulation (sparse but distinct granulation in *D. aeternus*), the antennomeres 3 and 4 with long blunt spine on inner side of apex (sharp spine in *D. aeternus*), and by the distinct spot of dense white pubescence in the middle of elytral apex (small spot of sparse whitish pubescence in *D. aeternus*).

Etymology. From Latin *sanus* (meaning "healthy").

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

***Demonax facilis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 11)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´Vietnam´ / ´Kon Tum´ / ´Ngoc Linh´ / ´5/2022´, (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Demonax facilis sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 11a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, very narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.2 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.9 mm), 4.84 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized granulate punctation/micropunctation, covered by dense ochre yellow pubescence, partly with long, erect pale setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale reddish brown, shiny, partly punctured, with long pale yellowish setation. Mandibles reddish brown with narrowly black tip, shiny, with dense yellowsh pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty ochre yellow, semi-matt, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae long, narrow, exceeding elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 11a). Antennomeres brown, slightly widened apically, with dense small-sized punctation/micropunctation, covered by short pale yellowish pubescence, antennomeres 1-4 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-4 with long, distinct yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, sharp spine on inner side of apex (indistinctly longer in antennomere 4) (as in Fig. 11a). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 5 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.51 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 1.19 : 1.07 : 1.09 : 0.98 : 0.83 : 0.71 : 0.80.

Pronotum blackish, elongate, narrow, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 11a). Pronotum 1.6 times longer than wide at base and 1.3 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately two thirds pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum covered by dense, recumbent ginger pubescence (as in Fig. 11a). Pronotal disc with a few erect colourless setae.

Scutellum black, narrowly shield-shaped, completely covered by dense, recumbent ochre yellowish pubescence.

Elytra very long and narrow, 6.23 mm long and 1.9 mm wide (3.27 times longer than wide), only slightly narrowing apically, blackish. Elytral surface largely semi-glossy. Elytra with small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by relatively dense pubescence (greyish in apical half, more ochre yellowish in basal half) (as in Fig. 11a). Apex cut, apical margin undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium largely brown, semi-matt with semi-glossy apical third, with micropunctation, microwrinkled, covered by relatively sparse, long, recumbent yellowish pubescence. Apical angles rounded, apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Legs very long and narrow, largely dark brown, with shallow small-sized punctation and micropunctation, largely covered by short pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs narrow and sharp. Tarsi extremely long, narrow, dark brown (claws pale reddish brown). Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by dense whitish pubescence and longer pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.16 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with small-sized irregular punctation, coxae, mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites almost completely covered by dense pale yellowish pubescence (the densest in metepisternum and apical part of mesepisternum, the sparsest in metasternum), ventrites with a few long, erect colourless setae.

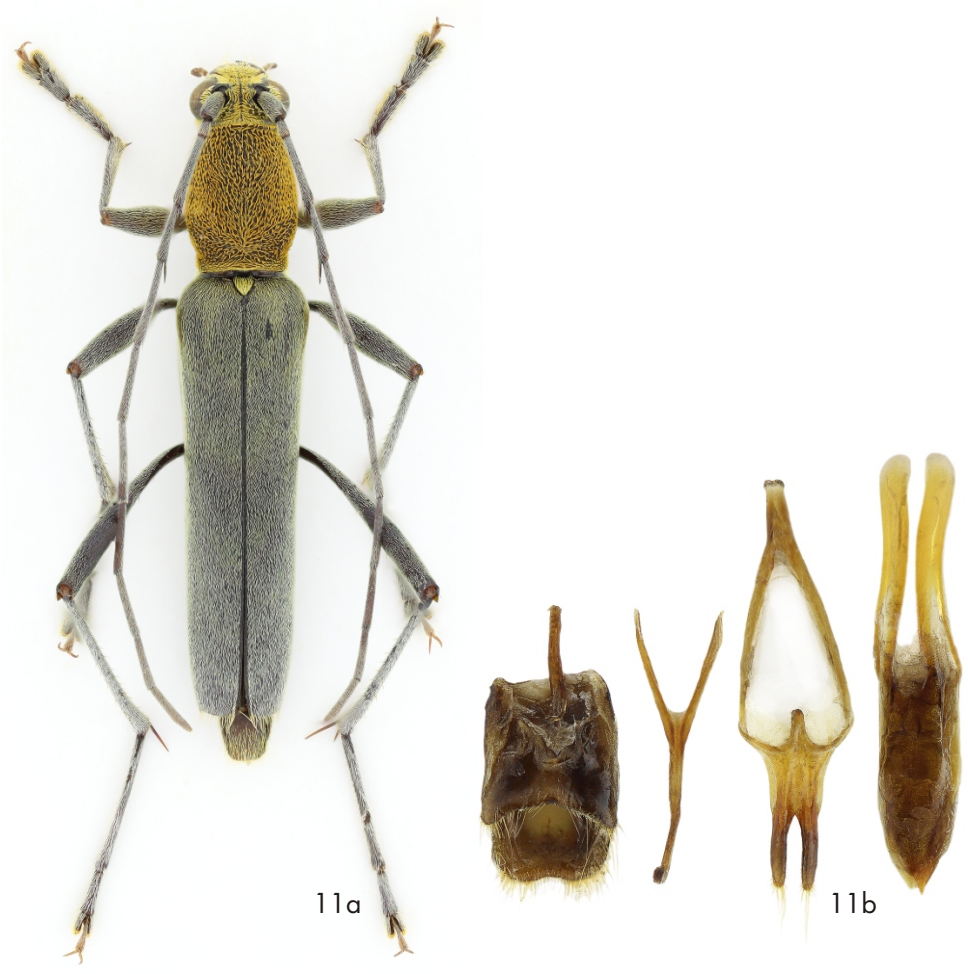

Fig. 11. *Demonax facilis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Elytral epipleura blackish, distinctly undulate, with micropunctation, covered by short yellowish pubescence (the same pubescence as on elytral dorsal surface).

Genitalia as in Fig. 11b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax fraudator* Viktora, 2019, *Demonax honoratus* Viktora, 2019 and *Demonax pisisvor* Viktora, 2020.

Demonax facilis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. fraudator* by the narrower and more elongate body, the narrower pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins, the smaller and narrower scutellum, the narrower antennae, the antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinctly longer spines on inner side of apex, and by the distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe.

D. facilis differs from the similar species *D. honoratus* by the narrower and more elongate body, the narrower pronotum, the narrower scutellum of the different shape, the narrower antennae, the antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spines on inner side of apex (antennomeres without distinct spines in *D. honoratus*), and by the distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe.
D. facilis differs from the similar species *D. pisisvor* by the more elongate body, the longer antennae and tarsi, and by the antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spines on inner side of apex (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long blunt spines in *D. pisisvor*).

Etymology. From Latin *facilis* (meaning "easy").

Distribution. Vietnam (Kon Tum).

***Demonax mercator* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 12-13)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´NE INDIA, W; ARUNACHAL PR.´ / ´DIRANG vicinity; 1550±150m´ / ´27°21´-23´ N 92°13´-16´ E;´ / ´L. Dembický leg.; 1.-9.vi.2004´, (CLD). Paratypes: (17 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CLD, CPV); (3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): ´NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR.´ / ´DIRANG vicinity, 1800±100m´ / ´27°21´ N 92°13´ E,´ / ´L. Dembický leg., 8.-22.v.2006´, (CLD, CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): ´NE INDIA, W - ARUNACHAL PR.;´ / ´betw. Dirang & Bomdila Pass;´ / ´27°19´N 92°22´E; 1900±300m;´ / ´L. Dembický leg.; 12.-16.vi.2004´, (CLD).
The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Demonax mercator sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 12a. Body from reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.3 mm (male paratypes from 6.0 to 8.0 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.67 mm), 4.37 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized granulation (anterior part with dense micropunctation/microgranulation). Head covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence (longer and more distinct on anterior part). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale reddish brown, shiny, partly punctured, with long pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale reddish brown with narrowly blackish tip, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, widely knife-shaped with distinctly rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching five sixths elytral length. Antennomeres reddish brown (antennomeres 6-11 partly darker), slightly widened apically, with indistinct small-sized punctation, covered by very short, pale shiny pubescence (longer on antennal scape), antennomeres 1-5 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-6 partly with pale yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp spine on inner side of apex (longer in antennomere 4) (as in Fig. 12a). Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.59 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.91 : 0.87 : 0.86 : 0.74 : 0.69 : 0.65 : 0.82.

Fig. 12. *Demonax mercator* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
Fig. 13. *Demonax mercator* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Pronotum black, slightly elongate, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri - almost the same width (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 12a). Pronotum 1.45 times longer than wide at base and 1.06 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with small-sized reticulation and micropunctation/microgranulation between cells. Pronotum covered by very short, sparse whitish pubescence (as in Fig. 12a), whitish pubescence denser on the underside.

Scutellum black, small, roundly triangular, microwrinkled, without visible pubescence.

Elytra 4.75 mm long and 1.67 mm wide (2.84 times longer than wide), almost parallel, blackish (lateral margins and apex narrowly paler). Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with dense small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and dense white pubescence (three transverse stripes/spots) (as in Fig. 12a). Apical margin with longer yellowish setation. Apex cut, apical margin slightly undulate, lateral and sutural angle with indistinct short spine.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with shallow small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, with sparse, indistinct, recumbent pale pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, largely pale reddish brown, with shallow small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, sparse pale yellowish pubescence with lustre (mainly on femora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Protibial spurs broad and very distinct, meso- and metatibial spurs long, narrow and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, pale reddish brown (including claws), tarsomeres partly narrowly darker apically. Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.04 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from reddish brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with small-sized irregular punctation, mesepisternum, metepisternum and metasternum largely covered by white pubescence (the densest in apical parts), ventrites 1-2 with stripes/spots of dense white pubescence in apical parts, rest of ventrites largely covered by short, relatively sparse shiny setation. Ventral side partly with longer, indistinct, erect colourless setation. Elytral epipleura pale reddish brown, strongly undulate, with micropunctation, covered by short shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 12b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 13. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 6.6 to 8.25 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae and protarsi shorter than in male, protibial spurs narrow and sharp (broad and very distinct in male) (as in Figs. 12a and 13).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax perfuga* Viktora, 2024 and *Demonax rupaensis* Viktora, 2024, both described from India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Demonax mercator sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. perfuga* by the less elongate body, the distinctly wider pronotum with more arcuate lateral margins, the dorsal surface of the pronotum with small-sized reticulation (dense small-sizes granulation in *D. perfuga*), the shorter and less distinct pale pubescence on frons, the stripe of white pubescence at basal elytral third more curved, the protibial spurs broad and very distinct (protibial spurs narrow and sharp in *D. perfuga*), the wider antennomeres, and by the antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinct sharp spine on inner side of apex, while *D. perfuga* has

antennomeres 3 and 4 with sharp edge without spine or with very small indistinct spine.
D. mercator (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. rupaensis* by the less elongate body, the dorsal surface of the pronotum with small-sized reticulation (irregular small-sized granulate punctation, partly with small-sized reticulation in basal half of pronotal disc in *D. rupaensis*), and by the stripe of white pubescence at basal elytral third shorter and less curved than in *D. rupaensis*.

Etymology. From Latin *mercator* (meaning "trader").

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Genus *Epiclytus* Gressitt, 1935

Type species. *Clytus yokoyamai* Kano, 1933.

Epiclytus hirsutus (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970)
(Fig. 14)

Anaglyptus hirsutus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 279, fig. 43e.
Epiclytus hirsutus: Miroshnikov, 2014: 199 (comb. nov.).
Epiclytus bicornutus Holzschuh, 1995: 36, fig. 47. **syn. nov.**

Type material. *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970): Holotype ( ): Laos, Vientiane prov., km 17, Tha Ngone, 170 m alt., (BPBM).
Epiclytus bicornutus Holzschuh, 1995: Holotype (♂), (CCH); Paratypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): N Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Soppong Pai, 1800 m alt., (CCH, CLD).

Additional material: (1 ♀): ´THAI – N; Chiang Mai prov.;´ / ´SAN PAKIA vill.; 1.-15.v.1998;´ / ´19°19´N 98°50´E; 1400m;´ / ´Vít Kubáň leg.´, (CPV) (Fig. 14).

Remark. Based on the comparison of description and holotype photo of *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970) from collection of BPBM with description, photo of holotype specimen and additional material of *Epiclytus bicornutus* Holzschuh, 1995 from northern Thailand, it is clear, that it is the same species. *Epiclytus bicornutus* Holzschuh, 1995 is thus treated as a junior synonym of *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970).

Distribution. Laos (Vientiane prov., Xieng Khouang prov.), Thailand (Chiang Mai prov., Mae Hong Son prov.)

Epiclytus petrpacholatkoi sp. nov.
(Fig. 15)

Type locality. India, Meghalaya, 3 km East of Tura, 25°30´ N, 90°14´ E, 500-1150 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´NE INDIA; MEGHALAYA; 1999´ / ´3km E of Tura; 500-1150m;´ / ´25°30´N 90°14´E; 1.-8.v.´ / ´Dembický & Pacholátko leg.´, (CLD).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Epiclytus petrpacholatkoi sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 15a. Body from reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.0 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.55 mm), 3.53 times longer than wide.

Fig. 14. *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970): female from Thailand (Chaing Mai), (CPV).
Fig. 15. *Epiclytus petrpacholatkoi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Head from blackish brown in anterior margin to black, short, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular coarse granulation (anterior part with dense small-sized granulation and microgranulation), frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Head covered by sparse, very long whitish/pale yellowish pubescence (denser and more distinct on frons), partly with very long, erect colourless setae (mainly on frons). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to distinct thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum brown, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish, shiny, with whitish pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown, semi-matt, with micropunctation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, distinctly widened apically, widely knife-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching two thirds elytral length. Antennomeres dark reddish brown, widened apically, with dense small-sized punctation (larger-sized in antennomeres 1-5), largely semi-glossy, covered by indistinct, relatively long pale pubescence. Antennomeres partly with colourless setation (longer and distinct in antennomeres 1-6). Antennomeres 3-5 with sharp edge without spine in inner side of apex, antennomeres 5-10 serrate on outer side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.60 : 0.24 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.82 : 0.76 : 0.72 : 0.63 : 0.57 : 0.57 : 0.64.

Pronotum blackish, almost symmetrical, the narrowest anteriorly, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 15a). Pronotum 1.26 times longer than wide at base and 1.03 times wider than long at the widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight, basal angles distinctly compressed. Dorsal surface with dense coarse granulation/reticulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum covered by long, sparse, pale shiny pubescence (denser and longer on lateral sides, the densest in basal angles) and very long, unorderly erect colourless setation (as in Fig. 15a).

Scutellum black, broadly oval, with coarse punctation and micropunctation, covered by very sparse, long whitish pubescence.

Elytra 6.1 mm long and 2.55 mm wide (2.39 times longer than wide), only slightly narrowing apically, blackish with narrowly paler lateral margins and apex. Elytral surface largely semi-matt, apical fifth semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, coarse punctation and micropunctation/microgranulation, covered by long dark pubescence with goldenish lustre in dark places and whitish/pale yellowish pubescence (denser in three transverse stripes/spots and sparser at elytral base) (as in Fig. 15a). Elytral disc partly with very long, erect pale setae (mainly in basal part, near suture and in apex). Apical margin rounded without sharp angles.

Legs long and narrow, largely blackish brown, with shallow punctation and micropunctation (profemora with distinct, coarser punctation/granulation), partly covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence with lustre (mainly on profemora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae, very long erect setae mainly on femora). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs relatively narrow and sharp. Tarsi extended in width, blackish brown (claws paler - pale reddish brown). Tarsi with dense, small-sized irregular punctation and micropunctation, covered by relatively sparse, long pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.12 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from reddish brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with small-sized irregular punctation, mesepisternum with long, recumbent whitish pubescence in apical part,

metepisternum and metasternum largely covered by dense, long, recumbent whitish pubescence, ventrite 1 with stripe of recumbent whitish pubescence in apical part, rest of ventrites largely covered by relatively sparse pale setation (denser in ventrites 4-5). Elytral epipleura narrown, dark brown, distinctly undulate, with irregular punctation/micropunctation, covered by whitish shiny pubescence (longer in epipleural basal half).

Genitalia as in Fig. 15b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Epiclytus hirsutus* (Gressitt & Rondon, 1970) (Fig. 14).

Epiclytus petrpacholatkoi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *E. hirsutus* by the distinctly wider pronotum of the different shape with more arcuate lateral margins, the distinctly longer pale pubescence on pronotum and elytra, the wider tarsi, and by the scutellum covered by very sparse whitish pubescence (scutellum covered by dense whitish pubescence in *E. hirsutus*) (as in Figs. 14 and 15a).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic), my friend and an excellent insect collector, who collected this species.

Distribution. India (Meghalaya).

Genus *Ischnodora* Chevrolat, 1863

Type species. *Ischnodora macra* Chevrolat, 1863.

Ischnodora dirangica sp. nov.

(Figs. 16-17)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´NE INDIA, ARUNACHAL PR.´ / ´DIRANG vicinity, 1800±100m´ / ´27°21´ N 92°13´ E,´ / ´L. Dembický leg., 8.-22.v.2006´, (CLD). Pratypes: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CLD); (1 ♀): ´NE INDIA, W - ARUNACHAL PR.´ / ´DIRANG vicinity; 1500-1800m;´ / ´27° 21´-23´ N 92° 13´-16´ E;´ / ´L. Dembický leg.; 1.-10.vi.2004´, (CPV); (1 ♀): ´NE INDIA, W; ARUNACHAL PR.´ / ´DIRANG vicinity; 1550±150m´ / ´27°21´-23´ N 92°13´-16´ E;´ / ´L. Dembický leg.; 1.-9.vi.2004´, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Ischnodora dirangica sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 16a. Body from reddish brown to black, elongate, very narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.55 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.7 mm), 5 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, the widest across the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular granulation (larger-sized at vertex, small-sized on frons). Dorsal surface almost the entire length with distinct, longitudinal, extended drop-shaped carina with the narrowest part in anterior margin of frons. Head partly covered by long, sparse pale yellowish pubescence (longer and more distinct under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions wide, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale yellowish, shiny, partly punctured,

with long pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale brown with narrowly blackish tip, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, semi-matt, with micropunctation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Fig. 16. *Ischnodora dirangica* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
Fig. 17. *Ischnodora dirangica* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Antennae narrow, reaching one half elytral length (as in Fig. 16a). Antennomeres brown, slightly widened and rounded apically, with small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct shiny pubescence (distinctly longer on antennal scape), antennomeres 1-4 semi-glossy, antennomeres 5-11 matt. Antennomeres 2-5 partly with yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 3 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.71 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.89 : 0.68 : 0.64 : 0.45 : 0.48 : 0.49 : 0.48.

Pronotum blackish, elongate, narrow, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 16a). Pronotum 1.62 times longer than wide at base and 1.27 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins indistinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base indistinctly undulate (almost straight). Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum covered by sparse yellowish pubescence and very long, unorderly erect colourless setation (as in Fig. 16a).

Scutellum black, small, roundly triangular, with micropunctation, covered by long, recumbent pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 5.8 mm long and 1.7 mm wide (3.4 times longer than wide), almost parallel, dark brown with paler lateral margins and apex. Basal sixth semi-matt, rest of elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with small-sized punctation and microgranulation, largely covered by long, recumbent yellowish pubescence, partly by shorter dark pubescence in darker places, basal half with a few very long, erect colourless setae. Apex cut, apical margin slightly undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short spine.

Pygidium pale brown, microwrinkled, covered by sparse, long, recumbent yellowish pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, brown/dark brown, with shallow punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence (on profemora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae, very long erect setae mainly on meso- and metafemora). Tibiae slightly widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Protibial spurs short and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, reddish brown (including claws), tarsomeres partly narrowly darker apically. Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.08 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from reddish brown (coxae, ventrites) to black (largely blackish brown), surface largely microwrincled, partly with combination of distinct irregular punctation (coarse in metepisternum, shallower in ventrites). Mesepisternum and metepisternum with narrow spot/stripe of long whitish pubescence, metasternum with spots of longer whitish pubescence near basal and apical marginslargely covered by dense white pubescence, ventrites 1-4 with narrow stripes of dense white pubescence in apical parts, rest of ventrites covered by longer, sparse, erect pale setation. Ventral side largely with very long, erect colourless setation (dense in places). Elytral epipleura very narrow, brown, almost straight, covered by short, indistinct shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 16b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 17. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 8.3 to 10.9 mm. Colour of female similar to male, each elytron with three darker spots (other paratype specimens with dark spots of varying intensity, some only vague or absent). This variability is likely to apply to male specimens as well. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter, protarsi slightly shorter and narrower than in male (as in Figs. 16a and 17).

Fig. 18. *Ischnodora decolorata* Holzschuh, 1995: a- male from China (Yunnan), (CPV); b- male genitalia.
Fig. 19. *Ischnodora decolorata* Holzschuh, 1995: female from China (Yunnan), (CPV).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Ischnodora decolorata* Holzschuh, 1995 (Figs. 18-19), described from China (Yunnan) and *Ischnodora ugyeni* Holzschuh, 1989, described from Bhutan.
Ischnodora dirangica sp. nov. differs from the similar species *I. decolorata* by the pronotum and elytra covered by short and sparse yellowish pubescence (distinctly longer and denser in *I. decolorata*), the smaller scutellum, the elytra with dark spots of varying intensity, some only vague or absent (elytra with stripe of denser and longer yellowish pubescence along suture in basal quarter in *I. decolorata*), and by the different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (as in Figs. 16b and 18b).
I. dirangica differs from the similar species *I. ugyeni* by the less elongate pronotum, the shorter antennae, the narrower scutellum of the different shape, and by the elytra with dark spots of varying intensity, some only vague or absent (elytra with one or two narrow curved stripe/stripes of pale pubescence at approximately one and two third/thirds elytral length and large spot of denser pale pubescence at elytral apical quarter in *I. ugyeni*).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Dirang village.

Distribution. India (Arunachal Pradesh).

Genus *Katsuraoclytus* Niisato, 2020

Type species. *Demonax metallicus* Viktora, 2015.

Katsuraoclytus metallicus (Viktora, 2015)
(Fig. 20)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Sumatra, Harau valley.

Remark. *Katsuraoclytus metallicus* (Viktora, 2015) is known from four male specimens only from Sumatran provinces West Sumatra and Jambi (Niisato, 2020: 117). Based on information from my colleague Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia) I had the opportunity to study a female specimen from his collection. Data from locality label: ´MALAYSIA: Negeri Sembilan´ / ´Pasoh forest´ / ´N 2,97 E 102,30´ / ´10.-21.6. 2013, 80m´ / ´E. Jendek et O. Šauša leg.´. Habitus of the specimen as in Fig. 20. Species *K. metallicus* was recently collected in Malaysian state Perak (1 pair in CPV). Data from locality labels: ´MALAYSIA (Perak)´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Batu 19 near Ringleť / ´V. 2022´ / ´local collector leg.´. ***Katsuraoclytus metallicus* (Viktora, 2015) is firstly recorded from Malaysia.**

Distribution. Indonesia (West Sumatra, Jambi), Malaysia (Negeri Sembilan, Perak).

Katsuraoclytus secundus sp. nov.
(Fig. 21)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Sumatra, Payakumbuh area, environs of Harau valley, 700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´INDONESIA, W SUMATRA´ / ´Payakumbuh area, iv. 2004´ / ´HARAU VALLEY env.´ / ´St. Jakl leg., 700m´, (CLD).
The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Katsuraoclytus secundus sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Fig. 20. *Katsuraoclytus metallicus* (Viktora, 2015): female from Malaysia (Negeri Sembilan), (CRH). Photo: Roman Hergovits.
Fig. 21. *Katsuraoclytus secundus* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 21. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, narrow, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 14.1 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.95 mm), 4.78 times longer than wide.

Head from pale brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular granulation (coarser and larger-sized at vertex, microgranulation on frons). Frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Head covered by short pale yellowish pubescence (denser and more distinct on frons), partly with longer, erect yellowish setation (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale yellowish, shiny, partly punctured, with long pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from brown to blackish tip, shiny, with pale yellowish pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus brown (palpomeres narrowly paler apically), semi-matt, with micropunctation and indistinct yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical with rounded apex.

Antennae long, narrow, reaching elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 21). Antennomeres 1-5 blackish brown, antennomeres 6-11 brown, slightly widened apically, with indistinct small-sized punctation, partly covered by very short whitish pubescence (denser and more distinct on antennomere 7) and short colourless shiny pubescence, antennomeres largely semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with short spine on inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.61 : 0.17 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 1.10 : 1.11 : 1.06 : 0.87 : 0.91 : 0.81 : 0.91.

Pronotum blackish brown, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 21). Pronotum 1.43 times longer than wide at base and 1.23 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately one third pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins indistinctly arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base slightly undulate. Anterior and posterior margin distinct, narrowly almost bald. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized reticulation and microgranulation between/inside cells. Pronotum almost completely covered by short yellowish pubescence and short black pubescence in dark spots on pronotal disc (as in Fig. 21).

Scutellum relatively large, black, shield-shaped, with microgranulation, completely covered by short, sparse pale yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 9.62 mm long and 2.95 mm wide (3.26 times longer than wide), slightly narrowing apically, blackish with metallic lustre (apical part paler). Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with dense small-sized punctation/granulation, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and short yellowish/greenish pubescence forming stripes (as in Fig. 21). Elytral apex rounded in sutural angle and sharp without spine in lateral angle.

Pygidium dark brown, shiny, with dense micropunctation and sparse, irregular shallow punctation. Surface with a few short pale setae. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs very long and narrow, largely blackish brown, with shallow punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, sparse whitish pubescence with lustre (mainly on femora) and longer goldenish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, femora very slightly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs narrow and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, blackish brown (claws paler - reddish brown). Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by dense goldenish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.02 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale reddish brown to black (largely reddish brown), with small-sized irregular punctation, almost completely covered by recumbent whitish pubescence (ventrites narrowly bald in basal and apical margins). Elytral epipleura narrow, blackish with metallic lustre, slightly undulate, covered by very short indistinct pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Katsuraoclytus metallicus* (Viktora, 2015) (Fig. 20), described from the same locality as *Katsuraoclytus secundus* sp. nov.

Katsuraoclytus secundus sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *K. metallicus* by the more elongate body, the less shiny elytra, the narrower pronotum

of the different shape, the pronotal disc with dense small-sized reticulation (granulation in *K. metallicus*), the longer metatarsi, and by the distinctly different shape of spots and stripes on pronotum and elytra (as in Figs. 20 and 21).

Etymology. From Latin *secundus* (meaning "second").

Distribution. Indonesia (West Sumatra).

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

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

Rhaphuma samsoumica sp. nov.

(Figs. 22-23)

Type locality. Laos, Xieng Khouang province, Mount Samsoum, 19°08´54.44´´ N, 103°48´16.16´´ E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´LAOS, Xieng Khouan prov.´ / ´Mt. Samsoum env.´ / ´19°08´54.44´´N, 103°48´16.16´´E´ / ´2178 m, 26.-28. iv. 2023´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV). Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV).
The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Rhaphuma samsoumica sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 22a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.4 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (1.65 mm), 5 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular small-sized granulation, frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Head almost completely covered by dense yellowish pubescence, partly with long, erect colourless setae. Interspace between antennal insertions very narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale reddish brown, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles from brown to blackish tip, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale oreddish brown, semi-matt, with micropunctation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, knife-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae very narrow, not reaching elytral apical margin (as in Fig. 22a). Antennomeres reddish brown (antennomeres 1-3 partly paler), slightly widened and rounded apically, with small-sized punctation, covered by indistinct, sparse yellowish pubescence (longer and more distinct on antennomeres 1-4), antennomeres 1-4 semi-glossy, antennomeres 5-11 matt. Antennomeres 3-7 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 7-10 slightly serrate on outer side. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 6 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.58 : 0.19 : 1.00 : 0.92 : 1.04 : 1.06 : 1.04 : 0.91 : 0.87 : 0.75 : 0.90.

Pronotum blackish, elongate, very narrow, the narrowest anteriorly, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 22a). Pronotum 1.7 times longer than wide at base and 1.46 times longer than wide at the widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulation and microgranulation/micropunctation between granules. Pronotum

covered by dense yellowish/greenish pubescence (as in Fig. 22a). Pronotal disc with long, sparse, erect pale setation in basal third.

Scutellum blackish, small, triangular, with micropunctation, covered by recumbent pale yellowish/greenish pubescence.

22a

23

22b

Fig. 22. *Rhaphuma samsoumica* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.
Fig. 23. *Rhaphuma samsoumica* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Fig. 24. *Rhaphuma innotata* Pic, 1927: a- male from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV); b- male genitalia.
Fig. 25. *Rhaphuma innotata* Pic, 1927: female from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV).

Elytra 5.6 mm long and 1.65 mm wide (3.4 times longer than wide), almost parallel, brown. Elytra with small-sized punctation and micropunctation/microgranulation, completely covered by dense yellowish/greenish pubescence (as in Fig. 22a). Apex cut, apical margin slightly undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short spine. Apical margin with longer yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale reddish brown with narrowly darker margin, shiny, with dense, shallow small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs very long and narrow, reddish brown (darker in places), with shallow small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by sparse pale yellowish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs narrow and sharp, slightly curved. Tarsi long, narrow, pale reddish brown (including claws). Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by pale yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.32 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with small-sized irregular punctation, largely covered by long, pale yellowish and whitish, relatively dense pubescence. Ventral side partly with long, erect colourless setation (the longest on ventrites). Elytral epipleura brown, narrow, slightly undulate, with micropunctation, covered by yellowish/greenish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 22b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 23. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 9.5 to 10.4 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences (as in Figs. 22a and 23).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Rhaphuma innotata* Pic, 1927 (Figs. 24-25), described from Vietnam (Lao Cai) and *Rhaphuma intaminata* Holzschuh, 2018, described from India (Uttar Pradesh).

Rhaphuma samsoumica sp. nov. differs from the similar species *R. innotata* by the dense yellowish/greenish pubescence on pronotum and elytra (yellow in *R. innotata*), the darker legs and antennae, and mainly by the distinctly different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 22b and 24b).

R. samsoumica differs from the similar species *R. intaminata* by the dense yellowish/greenish pubescence on pronotum and elytra (yellow in *R. intaminata*), the darker legs and antennae, the longer metatarsi and antennae, and mainly by the distinctly different shape of tegmen (as in Fig. 22b; male genitalia of *R. intaminata* in Holzschuh 2018: 137, fig. 32a).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Mount Samsoum.

Distribution. Laos (Xieng Khouang).

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

Type species. *Clytus* (*Xylotrechus*) *sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860.

Xylotrechus finitimus sp. nov.

(Figs. 26-27)

Type locality. Taiwan, Chiayi County, Alishan, 2400 m alt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´FORMOSA´ / ´ALISHAN 2400m´ / ´17-26.6.1995´ / ´DALIHOD leg.´, (CPV). Paratypes: (4 ♀♀): ´RO-CHINA, FORMOSA´ / ´CHAOPING ENV.´ / ´MOUNT ALI (ALISHAN)´ / ´28.6.1994-1.7.1994,2200m´ / ´ING. JIŘÍ LORENC lgt.´, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Xylotrechus finitimus sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Fig. 26. *Xylotrechus finitimus* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- head (front view); c- male genitalia.
Fig. 27. *Xylotrechus finitimus* sp. nov.: a- female paratype; b- head (front view).

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 26a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 14.9 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (4.2 mm), 3.54 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular granulation and microgranulation (vertex with larger-sized granulation). Frons with very distinct, arrow-shaped, longitudinal elevated carina (as in Fig. 26b). Head largely covered by dense, yellow recumbent pubescence, partly with long, erect yellowish setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions relatively wide, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale yellowish, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale reddish brown with narrowly black tip, shiny, with dense yellow pubescence and long yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow (palpomeres narrowly paler apically), semi-matt, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical with rounded apex.

Antennae relatively short, reaching two sevenths elytral length (as in Fig. 26a). Antennomeres reddish brown (antennomeres 1-4 paler), slightly widened and rounded apically, with small-sized punctation, covered by shiny pubescence, antennomeres 1-4 partly with longer, sparse yellow pubescence. Antennomeres 1-6 semi-glossy, antennomeres 7-11 matt. Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.49 : 0.53 : 1.00 : 1.30 : 1.29 : 1.08 : 0.99 : 0.87 : 0.87 : 0.75 : 1.07.

Pronotum blackish, robust, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 26a). Pronotum 1.2 times longer than wide at base and as long as wide at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins, anterior margin and base undulate. Dorsal surface with distinct, dense, irregular granulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum covered by dense deep yellow pubescence except dark spots on pronotal disc (dark spots distinctly elevated, covered by dense, short black pubescence) (as in Fig. 26a). Pronotum almost completely with long, dense, erect yellowish setation (the longest and the densest in basal pronotal third).

Scutellum distinct, black with narrow ochre yellow margin, widely shield-shaped, largely covered by large spot of dense, recumbent yellow pubescence (except stripe in basal part of scutellum).

Elytra 10.0 mm long and 4.2 mm wide (2.38 times longer than wide), slightly narrowing apically, largely pale ochre yellow with darker stripes/spots mainly under black pubescence. Elytra with depression on suture below scutellum, each elytron with indistinct elevation near scutellum. Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with dense small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by blackish pubescence with lustre in dark places and deep yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 26a). Elytral disc partly with longer, erect yellowish setae (mainly in basal part and near suture). Apex cut, apical margin undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short but distinct spine. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium largely pale reddish brown, shiny, microwrinkled, largely covered by sparse dark pubescence with spot of dense yellow pubescence in apex. Apical angles rounded, with long yellowish and darker setation.

Legs long and narrow, pale reddish brown, with shallow indistinct punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by sparse yellow pubescence (on femora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-

Fig. 28. *Xylotrechus incurvatus* (Chevrolat, 1863), (MNHN): a- type; b- labels. Photo: Gérard Tavakilian.

shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, pale reddish brown (including claws), tarsomeres partly narrowly darker apically. Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by distinct, long goldenish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.83 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale reddish brown (coxae) to black (largely blackish), with dense, small-sized irregular punctation, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent yellow pubescence (paler than those on elytra) and largely by very long, erect yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura pale reddish brown, narrow, indistinctly undulate, with micropunctation, covered by shiny dark setation with admixture of yellow pubescence (the densest in wider basal part).

Genitalia as in Fig. 26c.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 27a, front view of head as in Fig. 27b. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 12.5 to 14.5 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter, tarsi shorter and narrower than in male (as in Figs. 26a and 27a).

Fig. 29. *Xylotrechus incurvatus* (Chevrolat, 1863): a- male from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV); b- head (front view); c- male genitalia.
Fig. 30. *Xylotrechus incurvatus* (Chevrolat, 1863): a- female from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV); b- head (front view).

Fig. 31. *Xylotrechus polyzonus* (Fairmaire, 1888): a- male from China (Shaanxi), (CPV); b- head (front view); c- male genitalia.
Fig. 32. *Xylotrechus polyzonus* (Fairmaire, 1888): a- female from China (Shaanxi), (CPV); b- head (front view).

Fig. 33. *Xylotrechus diversesignatus* Pic, 1908: a- male from Vietnam (Yen Bai), (CPV); b- head (front view); c- male genitalia.
Fig. 34. *Xylotrechus diversesignatus* Pic, 1908: a- female from Vietnam (Yen Bai), (CPV); b- head (front view).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Xylotrechus diversesignatus* Pic, 1908 (Figs. 33-34), described from China (Yunnan), *Xylotrechus incurvatus* (Chevrolat, 1863) (Figs. 28-30), described from Hong Kong, and *Xylotrechus polyzonus* (Fairmaire, 1888) (Figs. 31-32), described from China (environs of Beijing).
Xylotrechus finitimus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *X. diversesignatus* by the slightly longer and narrower antennae with longer antennomeres, the wider and more robust pronotum of the different shape, the elytra covered by deep yellow pubescence of one density (yellow pubescence on elytra in *X. diversesignatus* sparser in places which forming optically darker areas), and by the different shape of dark stripes and spots on pronotum and elytra. Some differences can be found on the shape of the tegmen (as in Figs. 26c and 33c).
X. finitimus differs from the similar species *X. incurvatus* by the more robust, wider and less elongate body, the shorter antennae, the distinctly wider and more robust pronotum of the different shape, the elytra and pronotum covered by deep yellow pubescence (pale yellow pubescence in *X. incurvatus*), the different shape of dark stripes on elytra (arcuate stripes before half of elytra have apex closer to elytral base than in *X. incurvatus*, *X. incurvatus* has short dark stripe/spot at apex of each elytron, which is missing in *X. finitimus*), and by the different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 26c and 29c).
X. finitimus differs from the similar species *X. polyzonus* by the more robust body, the slightly narrower antennae with longer antennomeres, the distinctly wider and more robust pronotum of the different shape, the elytra covered by deep yellow pubescence (dense yellow pubescence at apical elytral two thirds and sparser yellow pubescence at basal elytral third - optically darker areas in *X. polyzonus*), the different shape of dark stripes on pronotum and elytra (*X. polyzonus* has short dark stripe/spot at apex of each elytron, which is missing in *X. finitimus*), and by the different shape of tegmen and median lobe (as in Figs. 26c and 31c).

Etymology. From Latin *finitimus* (meaning "neighbor").

Distribution. Taiwan.

Xylotrechus gawalisensis sp. nov.
(Fig. 35)

Type locality. Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Palu, Mount Gawalise.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´Mt. Gawalise´ / ´Palu´ / ´C-Sulawesi´ / ´x. 2022´, (CPV). Paratype: (1 ♂): ´Indonesia´ / ´C. Sulawesi´ / ´Palu, Mt. Gawalise´ / ´x. 2022´ / ´local collector lgt.´, (CPV).
The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Xylotrechus gawalisensis sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 35a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 17.15 mm (male paratype 19.6 mm), the widest at humeral part of elytra (4.9 mm), 3.5 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black (largely black), narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular granulation, frons in middle with narrow longitudinal carina (as in Fig. 35b). Head largely covered by long, recumbent yellowish pubescence, partly with long, erect yellowish setae (mainly under eyes). Margins of antennal insertions elevated on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and

labrum brown, shiny, partly punctured, with long pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish, shiny, with yellowish pubescence and long pale setae in edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty brown (palpomeres narrowly paler apically), semi-matt, with micropunctation and short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical with indistinctly rounded apex.

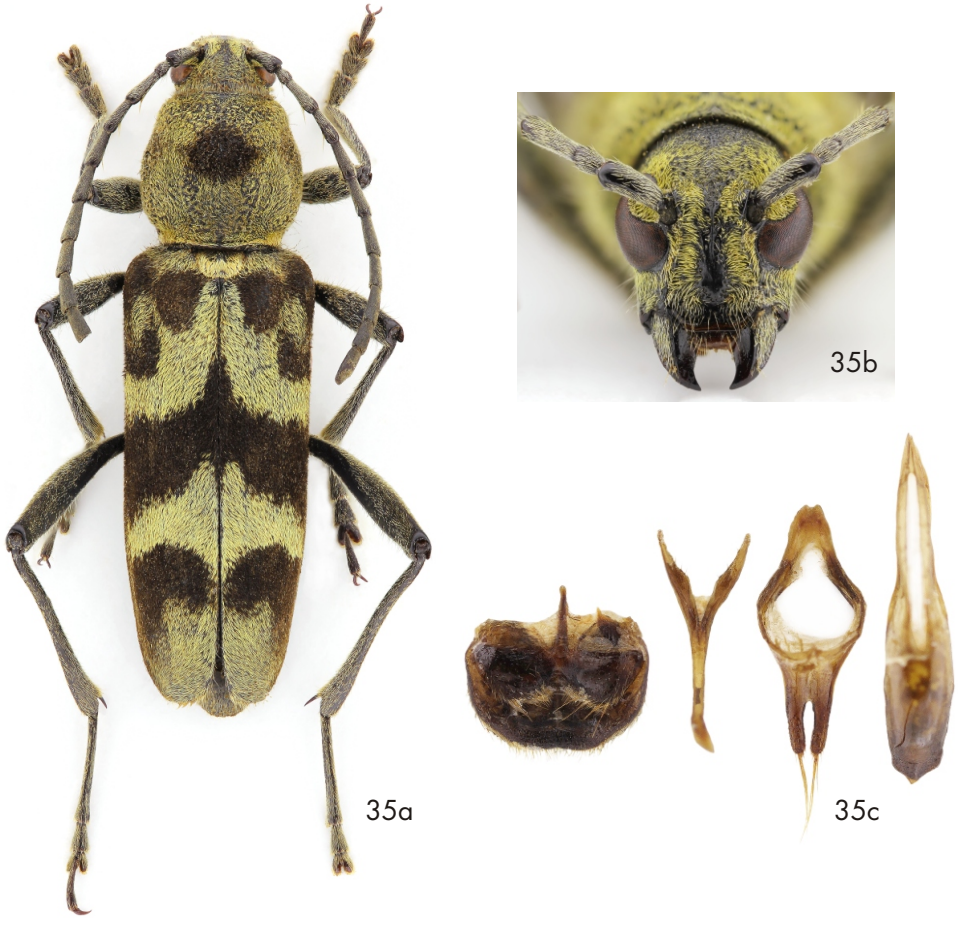

Fig. 35. *Xylotrechus gawalisensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- head (front view); c- male genitalia.

Antennae narrow, reaching one third elytral length (as in Fig. 35a). Antennomeres blackish, slightly widened and rounded apically, with small-sized punctation, covered by shiny pale pubescence (longer and more distinct on antennomeres 1-4. Antennomeres 1-6 semi-glossy, antennomeres 7-11 matt. Antennomeres 2-5 with long yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 6-10 slightly serrate on outer side, antennomere 11 with distinct narrowing in apical third. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 11 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.85 : 0.45 : 1.00 : 0.95 : 0.98 : 0.99 : 0.97 : 0.81 : 0.87 : 0.73 : 1.09.

Pronotum black, robust, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 35a). Pronotum 1.26 times longer than wide at base and 1.03 times wider than long at the widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base undulate. Pronotal disc with two large shallow depressions in basal half. Dorsal surface with distinct, dense, coarse irregular granulation and microgranulation/micropunctation between granules. Pronotum covered by yellowish pubescence except dark spot of on pronotal disc with blackish pubescence with goldenish lustre (as in Fig. 35a). Pronotum almost completely with long, erect yellowish setation (the longest and the densest in basal pronotal third).

Scutellum relatively large, black, rectangular with rounded angles, with dense small-sized punctation/granulation, almost completely covered by dense, recumbent yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 11.66 mm long and 4.9 mm wide (2.38 times longer than wide), almost parallel, black. Each elytron with elevation below scutellum. Elytra with dense irregular punctation/granulation, covered by blackish pubescence with lustre in dark places and dense yellowish pubescence (as in Fig. 35a). Elytral disc partly with longer, erect yellowish setae (mainly in basal part and near suture). Apical margin rounded, without sharp angles or spines, with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium black, shiny, microwrinkled, with distinct irregular punctation, covered by sparse, recumbent pale pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, with shallow punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by sparse yellowish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer yellowish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, metatibiae slightly curved, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, blackish brown (claws darkly reddish brown). Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.07 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black (largely black), with dense irregular punctation, apical three quarters of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-3 largely covered by dense yellowish pubescence, ventrites 4-5 with small spots of dense yellowish pubescence, rest of surface with very long and relatively dense yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura blackish, indistinctly undulate, with irregular punctation/granulation, covered by dense, yellowish shiny setation.

Genitalia as in Fig. 35c.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Xylotrechus scrobipunctatus* Dauber, 2003, described from Indonesia (West Sumatra) and *Xylotrechus subdepressus* (Chevrolat, 1863), described from Bangladesh.

Xylotrechus gawalisensis sp. nov. differs from the similar species *X. scrobipunctatus* by the different shape of pronotum, the darker legs and antennae, and by the different colour and shape of pubescent spots and stripes on pronotum and elytra.

X. gawalisensis differs from the similar species *X. subdepressus* by the more elongate body, the different shape of pubescent spots and stripes on elytra, and by the different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Mount Gawalise.

Distribution. Indonesia (Central Sulawesi).

***Xylotrechus limatus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 36)

Type locality. China, Yunnan, Gongshan County, Dulongjiang Township, Xiongdang Village, Mount Gaoligongshan, 28°8′55.58′′ N, 98°17′42.75′′ E.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Yunnan, CHINA´ / ´Mt. Gaoligongshan, Xiongdang Village´ / ´Dulongjiang Township, Gongshan County,´ / ´22-VIII-2017´ / ´2060 m, 28°8′55.58′′N, 98°17′42.75′′E´ / ´Sweep Flower – *Rhus* sp.´, (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: ´Xylotrechus limatus sp. nov.´ / ´HOLOTYPUS´ / ´P. Viktora det., 2024´.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 36a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 16.15 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (5.0 mm), 3.23 times longer than wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, the widest across the eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular granulation and microgranulation. Frons with distinct, arrow-shaped, longitudinal elevated carina (as in Fig. 36b). Head largely covered by dense, yellow recumbent pubescence, partly with long, erect yellowish setae (mainly under eyes). Interspace between antennal insertions relatively wide, margins of antennal insertions elevated on inner side. Eyes goldenish, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, shiny, partly punctured, with long yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale reddish brown with black tip, shiny, with long yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, semi-matt, microwrinkled, with short yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere the longest and the largest, cylindrical with indistinctly rounded apex.

Antennae very short, slightly exceeding elytral base (as in Fig. 36a). Antennomeres reddish brown, widened apically, with small-sized punctation, antennomeres 2-11 covered by indistinct dark pubescence with lustre (denser in antennomeres 6-11), antennal scape with sparse, longer yellowish pubescence with goldenish lustre. Antennomeres 1-4 glossy, antennomeres 5-6 semi-glossy, antennomeres 7-11 semi-matt. Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 5-10 slightly serrate. Antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.29 : 0.47 : 1.00 : 0.85 : 1.03 : 0.87 : 0.80 : 0.76 : 0.65 : 0.49 : 0.62.

Pronotum black with narrowly brown posterior margin, robust, transverse, only slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 36a). Pronotum 1.14 times longer than wide at base and 1.17 times wider than long at the widest point (before middle of pronotum from base to apex). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base slightly undulate. Dorsal surface with distinct, coarse, irregular granulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum covered by dense yellow pubescence except dark spots on pronotal disc (dark spots distinctly elevated, covered by very sparse, indistinct shiny pubescence) (as in Fig. 36a). Pronotal disc with four large depressions in midlle. Pronotum with dense, long, erect colourless setation in basal half.

Scutellum largely blackish, shield-shaped with wide apical margin, with dense small-sized punctation/granulation, with large spot of recumbent yellow pubescence in apical part (as in Fig. 36a).

Elytra 10.8 mm long and 5.0 mm wide (2.16 times longer than wide), almost parallel, largely reddish brown with darker (blackish) places. Each elytron with elevation below scutellum. Basal sixth semi-matt, rest of elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with small-sized punctation/granulation

and micropunctation/microgranulation, covered by dark pubescence with goldenish lustre in darker places, silver shiny pubescence narrowly in base, and dense yellow pubescence (as in Fig. 36a). Elytral disc with a few erect yellowish setae (mainly in basal part and near suture). Apex cut, apical margin slightly rounded outwards, lateral and sutural angle with short spine.

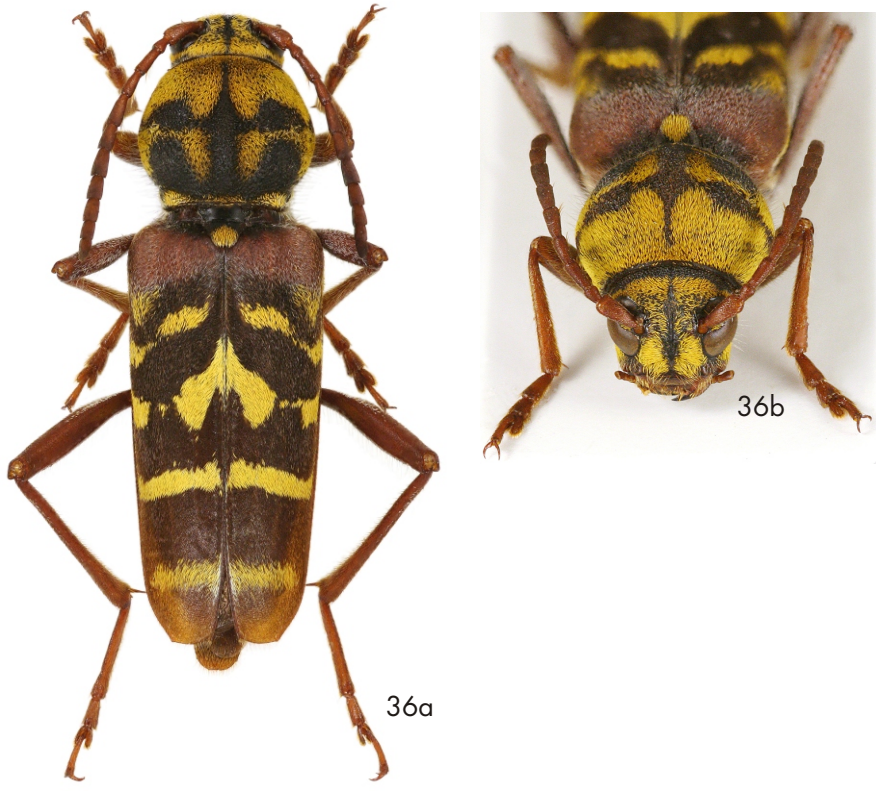

Fig. 36. *Xylotrechus limatus* sp. nov.: a- female holotype; b- head (front view).

Pygidium pale reddish brown, shiny, microwrinkled, covered by sparse, recumbent yellowish and darker pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with longer yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, largely pale reddish brown (femora partly darker), with shallow punctation and micropunctation, profemora and protibiae covered by stripes of yellow and white sparse pubescence, meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae partly covered by stripes of white sparse pubescence. Legs with longer goldenish setation (the densest in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tarsi long, narrow, pale reddish brown (including claws). Metatarsi the longest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by long goldenish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.9 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from pale reddish brown (coxae, ultimate ventrite, apical part of metepisternum) to black (largely blackish), with dense, small-sized irregular punctation/granulation (coarser and larger-sized in mesepisternum), mesepisternum with small

spot of dense yellow pubescence in apex, metepisternum with distinct spot of dense yellow pubescence in apical third (not reaching metepisternal apical margin), metasternum with large spot of dense yellow pubescence in basal half and narrow stripe of dense yellow pubescence in apex, ventrites largely covered by dense yellow pubescence (except relatively narrow stripes in basal parts). Ventral side almost completely covered by very long, erect, dense colourless setation. Elytral epipleura reddish brown, slightly undulate, with small-sized punctation, covered by dense shiny setation.

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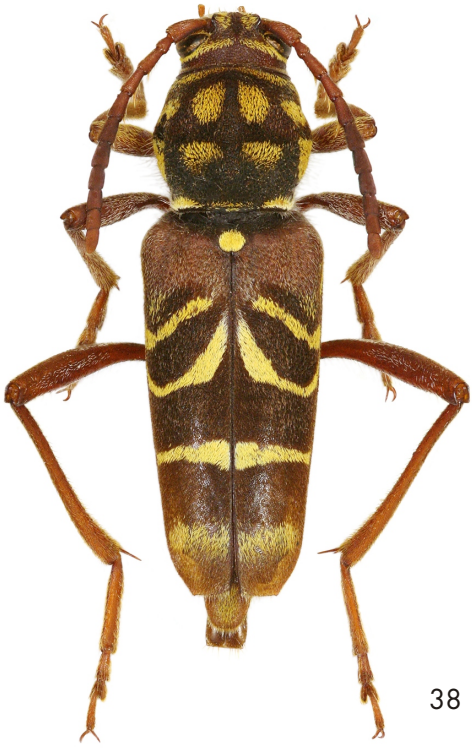

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Fig. 37. *Xylotrechus hampsoni* Gahan, 1890: female from India (Arunachal Pradesh), (CPV).
Fig. 38. *Xylotrechus rufobasalis* Pic, 1937: female from Laos (Houaphanh), (CPV).

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Xylotrechus hampsoni* Gahan, 1890, described from South India (Fig. 37) and *Xylotrechus rufobasalis* Pic, 1937, described from Vietnam (Fig. 38).
Xylotrechus limatus sp. nov. differs from the similar species *X. hampsoni* and *X. rufobasalis* by the more robust body, the elytra almost parallel (elytra more narrowing apically in *X. hampsoni*; elytra distinctly narrowing apically in *X. rufobasalis*), and mainly by the distinctly different shape of pronotum (transverse, distinctly wider pronotum with smoothly rounded lateral margins in *X. limatus*, while distinctly narrower pronotum with segmentally rounded lateral margins in *X. hampsoni* and *X. rufobasalis*).

Etymology. From Latin *limatus* (meaning "refined").

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

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