

New species of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 from China, Indonesia and Malaysia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)

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Abstract. The following new species of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861 are described: *Demonax yingjiangensis* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Demonax lulundiluensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (East Nusa Tenggara Province: Sumba Island), *Demonax obiensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (North Maluku Province: Obi Island), *Demonax votrubai* sp. nov., *Demonax hannemani* sp. nov., *Demonax goldi* sp. nov., *Demonax relucens* sp. nov. and *Demonax burtoni* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat), *Demonax priskae* sp. nov. from Indonesia (South Kalimantan), *Demonax ratajczyki* sp. nov. from Indonesia (East Java), and *Demonax forsbergi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Sabah). Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

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 1690 species have been described so far (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025). 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 *Demonax* that were mostly collected by local collectors in the last thirty years. Descriptions of the following eleven *Demonax* species are given: *Demonax yingjiangensis* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Demonax lulundiluensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (East Nusa Tenggara Province: Sumba Island), *Demonax obiensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (North Maluku Province: Obi Island), *Demonax votrubai* sp. nov., *Demonax hannemani* sp. nov., *Demonax goldi* sp. nov., *Demonax relucens* sp. nov. and *Demonax burtoni* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat), *Demonax priskae* sp. nov. from Indonesia (South Kalimantan), *Demonax ratajczyki* sp. nov. from Indonesia (East Java), and *Demonax forsbergi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Sabah). Habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

The new species are compared to similar congeners (*Demonax algebraicus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax bakerioides* Dauber, 2006, *Demonax henrici* Dauber, 2016, *Demonax hirosii* Dauber, 2016, *Demonax insuetus* Holzschuh, 1991, *Demonax jakli* Viktora, 2016, *Demonax leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831), *Demonax prodigus* Viktora, 2018, and *Demonax punctifemoralis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. The habitus of specimens and genitalia photographs were taken using a Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1–5x Macro lens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused images and afterwards stacked in the Helicon Focus 8.2.18 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:
CLD Collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;
CPV Collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

A slash (/) separates data in different lines on locality and determination labels. Transcription of each label is followed by abbreviation of collection in brackets.

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

Type species. *Demonax nigrofasciatus* Thomson, 1861.

Demonax yingjiangensis sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type locality. China, Yunnan Prov., Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Yingjiang County, Mangyun Village.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Mangyun / Yingjiang County / Yunnan Prov. / CHINA / V, 2021 / Local collector leg.', (CPV). The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax yingjiangensis* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 11.65 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (2.35 mm), 4.95 times as long as wide.

Head from brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, widest across eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface with irregular granulation/reticulation with microgranulation between cells, anterior part with irregular, sparse punctation. Head covered by relatively sparse, white pubescence (longer and more distinct in anterior part). Frons with distinct, narrow, longitudinal furrow in middle. Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, glossy, partly punctured, with long, pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, glossy, with whitish pubescence and long, colourless setae in edges.

Maxillary palpi pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with micropunctuation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching elytral apex. Antennomeres blackish brown, slightly widened apically, with shallow punctation, microwrinkled, covered by sparse, pale pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-5 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 1-7 partly with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with distinct, slightly curved, sharp spine on inner side of apex (Fig. 1a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.57 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.84 : 1.05 : 0.96 : 0.93 : 0.84 : 0.84 : 0.77 : 0.81.

Pronotum reddish brown with narrowly blackish base and anterior margin, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a). Pronotum 1.95 times as long as wide at base and 1.55 times as long as wide at widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, distinct granulation and microgranulation between granules. Pronotum covered by sparse, indistinct, whitish pubescence, basal angles and ventral side with dense, white pubescence. Pronotal disc partly with sparse, long, erect, pale setation.

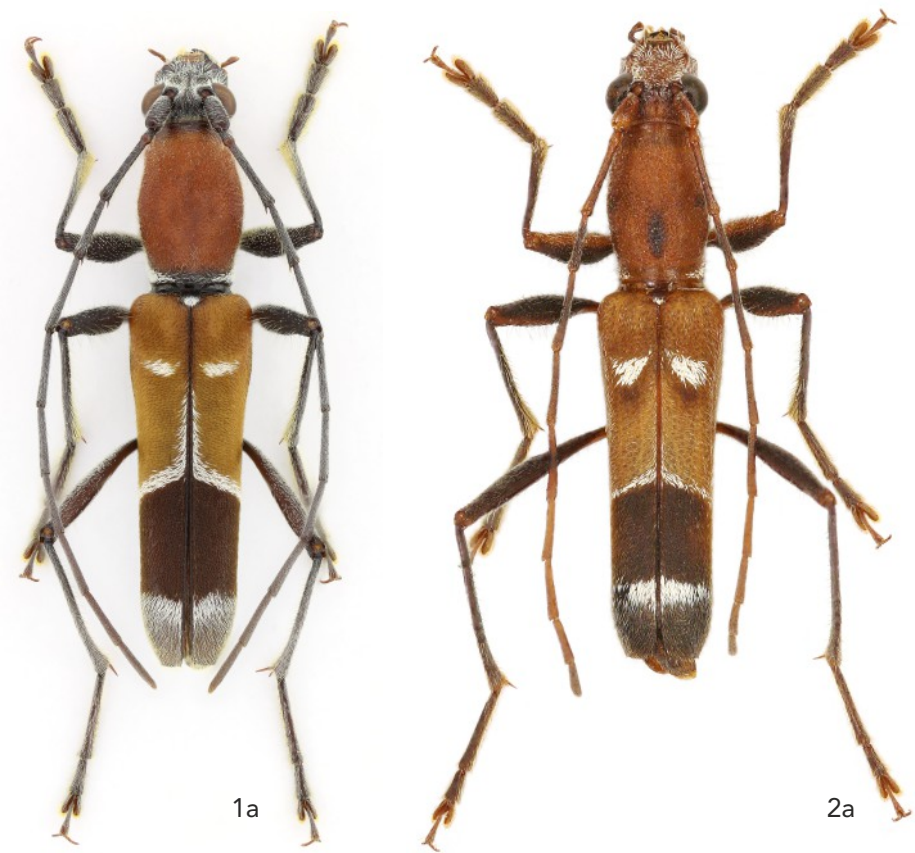


Fig. 1. *Demonax yingjiangensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.



Fig. 2. *Demonax leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831): a- male from India (Arunachal Pradesh; CPV); b- male genitalia.

Scutellum blackish, shield-shaped, largely covered by white, recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 7.15 mm long and 2.35 mm wide (3.04 times as long as wide), narrowing apically, from ochre yellow to blackish brown. Elytral surface semi-matte, apical part glossy. Elytra with dense, distinct punctation, covered by goldenish and denser white pubescence (Fig. 2a), basal part with a few long, erect, yellowish setae. Apex cut, apical margin indistinctly undulate, lateral and sutural angle sharp, without distinct spines. Apical part with long, yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with shallow, small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, with sparse, recumbent, pale pubescence. Apex distinctly rounded.

Legs very long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, with shallow punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by sparse, whitish pubescence (mainly on femora) and very long, yellowish setation (most dense 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 narrow, dark brown (including claws). Protarsi widest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized granulation, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.5 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from pale reddish brown (prosternum, mesepisternum) to black, with small-sized, irregular punctation/granulation, coxae, prosternum, partly mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites covered by white pubescence (sparser in ventrites 3-5). Ventral side almost completely with long, erect, colourless setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, distinctly undulate, covered by short pale pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax leucoscutellatus* (Hope, 1831); Fig. 2.

Demonax yingjiangensis sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. leucoscutellatus* by unicolorous, reddish brown (more red) pronotal disc, while reddish brown pronotal disc with three dark spots in *D. leucoscutellatus*, more elongate elytra, antennae and legs from blackish brown to black (paler, largely reddish brown in *D. leucoscutellatus*), antennomeres 3 and 4 with longer and more distinct sharp spine on inner side of apex (Figs. 1a and 2a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (Figs. 1b and 2b).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Yingjiang County in Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan, China.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Demonax lulundiluensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3-4)

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumba Island, East Nusa Tenggara Prov., Lulundilu Village.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Indonesia, Sumba I. / East Nusa Tenggara prov. / Lulundilu / 9. 2. 2001, local collector leg.', (CPV). Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CLD, CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax lulundiluensis* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE [respectively PARATYPE] / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body from dark brown to black, elongate,

parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 14.2 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (3.15 mm), 4.5 times as long as wide.

Head from dark brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, widest across eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized granulation (anterior part with dense microgranulation). Frons with narrow, longitudinal furrow in middle. Head covered by pale greyish pubescence (longer and denser in anterior part). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, glossy, partly punctured, with long, pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, glossy, with pale pubescence and long, yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpi brown, semi-matte, with micropunctuation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, distinctly widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching six sevenths of elytral length. Antennomeres blackish brown, widened apically (antennomeres 6-9 slightly serrate on outer side), with indistinct, small-sized punctuation/micropunctuation, covered by short, pale yellowish pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-6 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-7 with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, sharp spine on inner side of apex (Fig. 3a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.69 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 1.07 : 0.97 : 0.88 : 0.84 : 0.73 : 0.69 : 0.84.

Pronotum black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 3a). Pronotum 1.52 times as long as wide at base and 1.18 times as long as wide at widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base undulate. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulation with admixture of larger-sized punctures. Basal quarter of pronotal disc with small elevation. Pronotum covered by very short, sparse, pale pubescence, basal third with a few very long, erect, pale setae.

Scutellum black, widely shield-shaped, microwrinkled, partly with sparse, indistinct, pale pubescence.

Elytra 9.15 mm long and 3.15 mm wide (2.9 times as long as wide), slightly narrowing apically, from blackish brown in apex to black. Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctuation, microwrinkled, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and dense, grey pubescence (three transverse stripes/spots) (Fig. 3a). Apex cut, lateral margin distinctly undulate, sutural angles with very short spines, lateral angles with very long, sharp spines. Apical margin with very long, erect, yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with shallow, small-sized punctuation, microwrinkled, with sparse, recumbent, whitish pubescence. Apical angles rounded, apical margin almost straight, covered by long yellowish setation.

Legs very long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, with shallow, small-sized punctuation and micropunctuation, partly covered by short, sparse, greyish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, slightly curved, 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, blackish brown (claws paler - reddish brown). Protarsi widest. Tarsi with dense, small-sized granulation, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, with small-sized, irregular punctuation/granulation, largely covered by relatively dense greyish pubescence, partly with long, erect, yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura blackish, slightly undulate, wrinkled, covered by sparse, indistinct, shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.



Fig. 3. *Demonax lulundiluensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 4. *Demonax lulundiluensis* sp. nov.: female paratype.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 4. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 11.6 to 14.5 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, tarsi shorter, protarsi narrower, antennae shorter than in male (Figs. 3a and 4).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax jakli* Viktora, 2016.

Demonax lulundiluensis sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. jakli* by distinctly narrower and more elongate body, narrower and more elongate pronotum of different shape, more elongate elytra with two wide and two narrow transverse stripes of pale pubescence (elytra with two wide stripes in *D. jakli*, narrow stripe on basal margin and narrow preapical stripe are missing), distinctly longer antennae, and by longer tarsi (Fig. 3a; Viktora 2016: 111, fig. 1a).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Lulundilu Village in Sumba Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia.

Distribution. Indonesia (East Nusa Tenggara Province: Sumba Island).

Demonax obiensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 5)

Type locality. Indonesia, North Maluku Province, Obi Island, Laiwui District, Air Mangga vill. env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA, N. Moluccas / OBI ISLAND, 300-350 m alt. / Laiwui District, X.2023 / Air Mangga vill. env. / local collector leg.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax obiensis* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 10.55 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (2.25 mm), 4.68 times as long as wide.

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

Maxillary palpi ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctuation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres only slightly widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, cylindrical, indistinctly widened apically, with distinctly rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching six sevenths of elytral length. Antennomeres pale ochre yellow, slightly widened apically (antennomeres 4-9 slightly serrate on outer side), with indistinct, small-sized punctation/micropunctuation, covered by short, pale yellowish pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-6 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-7 with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, slightly curved spine on inner side of apex with narrowly curved tip, spine in antennomere 3 distinctly longer (Fig. 5a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 1.25 : 1.01 : 0.95 : 0.81 : 0.85 : 0.73 : 0.85.

Pronotum black, elongate, indistinctly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 5a). Pronotum 1.61 times as long as wide at base and 1.19 times as long as wide at widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin slightly undulate, base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular granulation and

microgranulation. Pronotum almost completely covered by short, recumbent, yellow pubescence, partly with a few long, erect, pale setae.

Scutellum blackish, triangular, microwrinkled, partly with sparse, yellow pubescence.



Fig. 5. *Demonax obiensis* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Elytra 6.8 mm long and 2.25 mm wide (3 times as long as wide), almost parallel, from ochre yellow to blackish brown. Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and dense, yellow pubescence (Fig. 5a). Apex cut, lateral margin almost straight, sutural angles with very short spines, lateral angles with longer, broad spines. Apical margin with very long, erect, yellowish setation.

Pygidium ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with shallow, small-sized punctation, microwrinkled, with sparse, recumbent, yellowish pubescence. Apical margin rounded, covered by long yellowish setation.

Legs very long and narrow, pale ochre yellow, with shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, yellowish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, slightly curved, 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, pale ochre yellow (including claws). Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.46 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black with pale reddish brown coxae, with small-sized, irregular punctation/granulation, largely covered by relatively dense yellow pubescence, partly with long, erect, yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura dark, indistinctly undulate, wrinkled, covered by dense, goldenish pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax prodigus* Viktora, 2018.

Demonax obiensis sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. prodigus* by different colour of pale pubescence on head, pronotum and elytra (yellow pubescence in *D. obiensis*, while ochre yellow pubescence in *D. prodigus*), less elongate pronotum of different shape with more arcuate lateral margins, different shape of spines on antennomeres 3 and 4 (antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, slightly curved spine on inner side of apex with narrowly curved tip in *D. obiensis*, while very long sharp spines without narrowly curved tip in *D. prodigus*), different shape of pubescent spots on elytra (Fig. 5a; Viktora 2018: 138, fig. 10a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (Fig. 5b; Viktora 2018: 138, fig. 10c).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, Obi Island, Indonesia.

Distribution. Indonesia (North Maluku Province: Obi Island).

Demonax votrubai sp. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Type locality. Indonesia, Kalimantan Barat, Singkawang region, Madi village environs, Mount Bawang.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr. / SW Kalimantan, 1000 - 1500 m alt. / Singkawang region, V.2018 / MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env. / local collector leg.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax votrubai sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 6a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.5 mm, widest at middle of pronotum (1.57 mm), 3.69 times as long as wide.

Head from dark brown in anterior margin to black, narrow, widest across eyes, narrower than pronotum at 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 in anterior part). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, glossy, partly punctured, with long,

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

Maxillary palpi ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctuation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres slightly widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, widened apically, narrowly axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae relatively wide, reaching more than three sevenths of elytral length. Antennomeres brown (antennomeres 8-11 indistinctly paler), widened apically (antennomeres 5-10 serrate on outer side), with indistinct, small-sized punctuation, covered by short, pale shiny pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-6 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-7 with long, yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, slightly curved, sharp spine on inner side of apex (spines reaching four fifths length of following antennomere), antennomere 5 with short, sharp spine on inner side of apex (Fig. 6a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.65 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.73 : 0.62 : 0.56 : 0.47 : 0.36 : 0.33 : 0.30 : 0.40.

Pronotum blackish brown, almost circular, wider than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 6a). Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized punctuation/granulation, microwrinkled. Pronotum covered by very short, dark pubescence with lustre in middle of pronotal disc and short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence (denser in basal angles and on ventral side).

Scutellum blackish, roundly triangular, wrinkled, partly covered by indistinct, sparse, yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 3.68 mm long and 1.52 mm wide (2.42 times as long as wide), narrowing apically, from brown to black (elytral apex paler). Apical two thirds semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctuation, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and yellowish pubescence (Fig. 6a). Apex cut, apical margin indistinctly undulate, lateral and sutural angle with short, sharp spines (spines in lateral angles longer).

Pygidium ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with shallow, small-sized punctuation, microwrinkled, with sparse, recumbent, pale pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with long, yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from reddish brown to black (protibiae and profemora paler), with shallow, small-sized punctuation and micropunctuation, partly covered by short, sparse, pale yellowish pubescence with lustre (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae widened apically, meso- and metatibiae slightly curved, femora narrowly club-shaped, metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Tibial spurs sharp. Tarsi narrow, pale reddish brown (including claws) with slightly darker first tarsomeres. Metatarsi longest. Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.48 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, with small-sized, irregular punctuation/granulation, apical part of mesepisternum, metepisternum, partly metasternum and ventrites 1-2 covered by dense, recumbent, whitish pubescence, rest of ventrites covered by short, relatively sparse, whitish pubescence and shiny setation. Elytral epipleura dark brown, slightly undulate, microwrinkled, covered by short dark pubescence with lustre.

Genitalia as in Fig. 6b.

Female. Unknown.



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

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax algebraicus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax hannemani* sp. nov. (Fig. 7) and *Demonax goldisp.* nov. (Fig. 8).

Demonax votrubai sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. algebraicus* by more robust body, distinctly wider pronotum of different shape, wider elytra (more narrowing apically), elytral apex with small spot of pale pubescence near suture, which not reaching lateral margins of elytra (elytral apex completely covered by pale pubescence in *D. algebraicus*).

D. votrubai (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. hannemani* by more robust body, wider pronotum of different shape, wider and less elongate elytra, pronotal disc completely with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation (pronotal disc partly with reticulation in basal quarter in *D. hannemani*), wider and shorter antennae (Figs. 6a and 7a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (Figs. 6b and 7b).

D. votrubai (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. goldi* by more robust and less elongate body, pronotum of different shape, wider and less elongate elytra, pronotal disc completely with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation (pronotal disc with

large-sized reticulation in *D. goldi*), wider antennae, darker tarsi (Figs. 6a and 8a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (Figs. 6b and 8b).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of Petr Votruba, my friend and a Czech amateur entomologist.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat).

***Demonax hannemani* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 7)

Type locality. Indonesia, Kalimantan Barat, Singkawang region, Madi village environs, Mount Bawang.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr. / SW Kalimantan, 1000 - 1500 m alt. / Singkawang region, V.2018 / MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env. / local collector leg.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax hannemani sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 7a. Body from ochre yellow to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.4 mm, widest at two fifths of pronotal length from base to apex (1.38 mm), 3.91 times as long as wide.

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

Antennae narrow, reaching three fifths of elytral length. Antennomeres brown (antennomeres 1-2 and 9-11 indistinctly paler), slightly widened apically, with indistinct, small-sized punctuation, covered by short, pale shiny pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-5 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-6 with long, yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, slightly curved, sharp spine on inner side of apex (spines reaching three quarters length of following antennomere), antennomere 5 with very short, sharp spine on inner side of apex (Fig. 7a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.66 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.79 : 0.73 : 0.61 : 0.56 : 0.54 : 0.43 : 0.59.

Pronotum blackish brown, slightly wider than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 7a). Pronotum 1.5 times as long as wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (two fifths of pronotal length from base to apex). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized punctuation/granulation, microwrinkled, pronotal disc partly with reticulation in basal quarter. Pronotum covered by very short, dark pubescence with lustre in middle of pronotal disc and short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence (denser in basal angles and on ventral side).

Scutellum blackish, wide, roundly triangular, without visible pubescence.

Elytra 3.35 mm long and 1.36 mm wide (2.46 times as long as wide), slightly narrowing apically, from blackish brown to black, largely semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctuation, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and yellowish and white pubescence (spot in elytral apex); Fig. 7a. Apex cut, apical margin slightly excised, lateral angles with short, wide, sharp spines. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

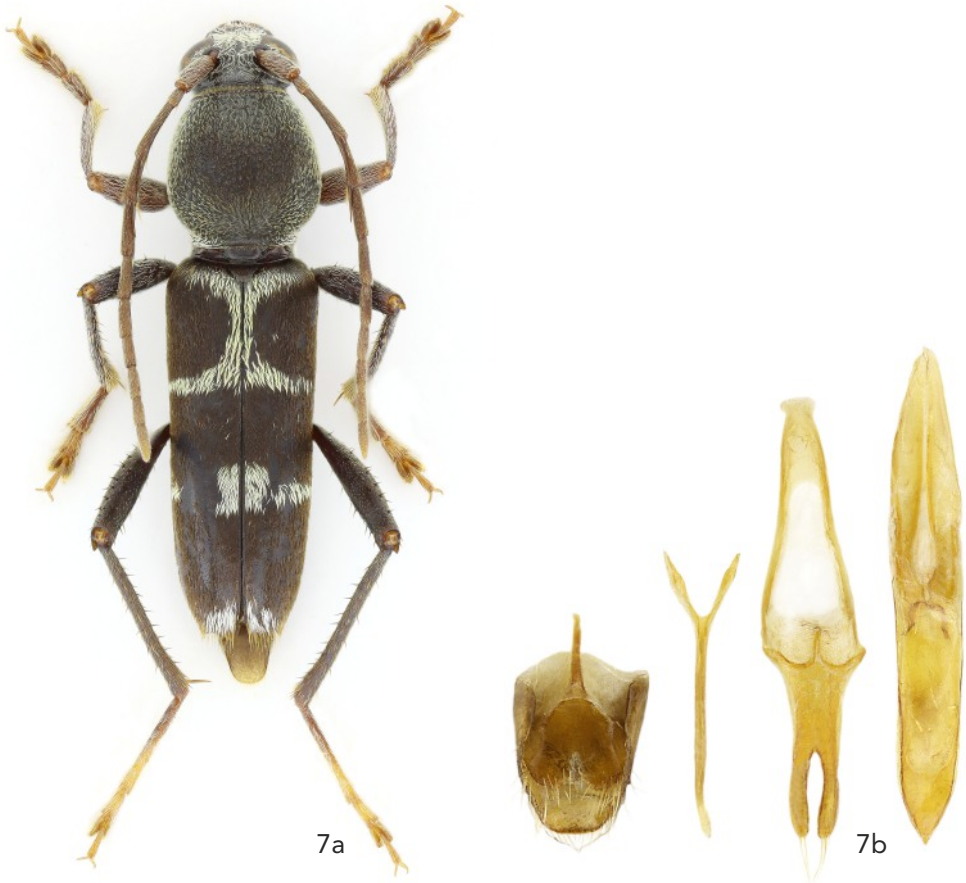


Fig. 7. *Demonax hannemani* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Pygidium ochre yellow, semi-matte, microwrinkled, without visible pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with long, yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from reddish brown to blackish brown (protibiae and profemora paler), with shallow, small-sized punctuation and micropunctuation, partly covered by short, sparse, pale yellowish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense 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 sharp. Tarsi narrow, protarsi reddish brown with ochre yellow claws, mesotarsi ochre yellow with darker mesotarsomeres 1, metatarsi pale ochre yellow with darker basal half of metatarsomeres 1. Protarsi widest, metatarsi longest. Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.97 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, with small-sized, irregular punctuation/granulation, apical part of mesepisternum, metepisternum, partly metasternum and ventrites 1-2 covered by dense, recumbent, whitish pubescence, rest of ventrites covered by short, relatively sparse,

whitish pubescence and shiny setation. Elytral epipleura dark brown, distinctly undulate, microwrinkled, covered by short dark pubescence with lustre.

Genitalia as in Fig. 7b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax algebraicus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax votrubai* sp. nov. (Fig. 6) and *Demonax goldi* sp. nov. (Fig. 8).

Demonax hannemani sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. algebraicus* by more robust body, distinctly wider pronotum of different shape, wider elytra (more narrowing apically), elytral apex with spot of pale pubescence near suture, which not reaching lateral margins of elytra (elytral apex completely covered by pale pubescence in *D. algebraicus*).

D. hannemani (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. votrubai* by less robust body, narrower pronotum of different shape, narrower and more elongate elytra, pronotal disc with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation, partly with reticulation in basal quarter (pronotal disc completely with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation in *D. votrubai*), narrower and longer antennae (Figs. 6a and 7a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (Figs. 6b and 7b).

D. hannemani (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. goldi* by narrower pronotum of different shape, pronotal disc with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation, partly with reticulation in basal quarter (pronotal disc with large-sized reticulation in *D. goldi*), darker tarsi, shorter metatarsi, wider pro- and mesotarsi (Figs. 7a and 8a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (Figs. 7b and 8b).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of Jeffrey John Hanneman (1964-2013), an American rock guitarist and songwriter.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat).

***Demonax goldi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 8)

Type locality. Indonesia, Kalimantan Barat, Singkawang region, Madi village environs, Mount Bawang.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr. / SW Kalimantan, 1000 - 1500 m alt. / Singkawang region, V.2018 / MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env. / local collector leg.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax goldi* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, almost parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.47 mm, widest at middle of pronotum and humeral part of elytra (1.6 mm), 4.04 times as long as wide.

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

Maxillary palpi ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and yellowish setation.

Palpomeres slightly widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, cylindrical, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae relatively wide, reaching one half of elytral length. Antennomeres brown (antennomeres 1-2 and 8-11 indistinctly paler), widened apically (antennomeres 6-10 slightly serrate on outer side), with indistinct, small-sized punctation, covered by short, pale shiny pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-5 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-5 with long, yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long, indistinctly curved, sharp spine on inner side of apex (spines reaching three quarters length of following antennomere) (Fig. 8a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.73 : 0.64 : 0.60 : 0.49 : 0.46 : 0.41 : 0.53.

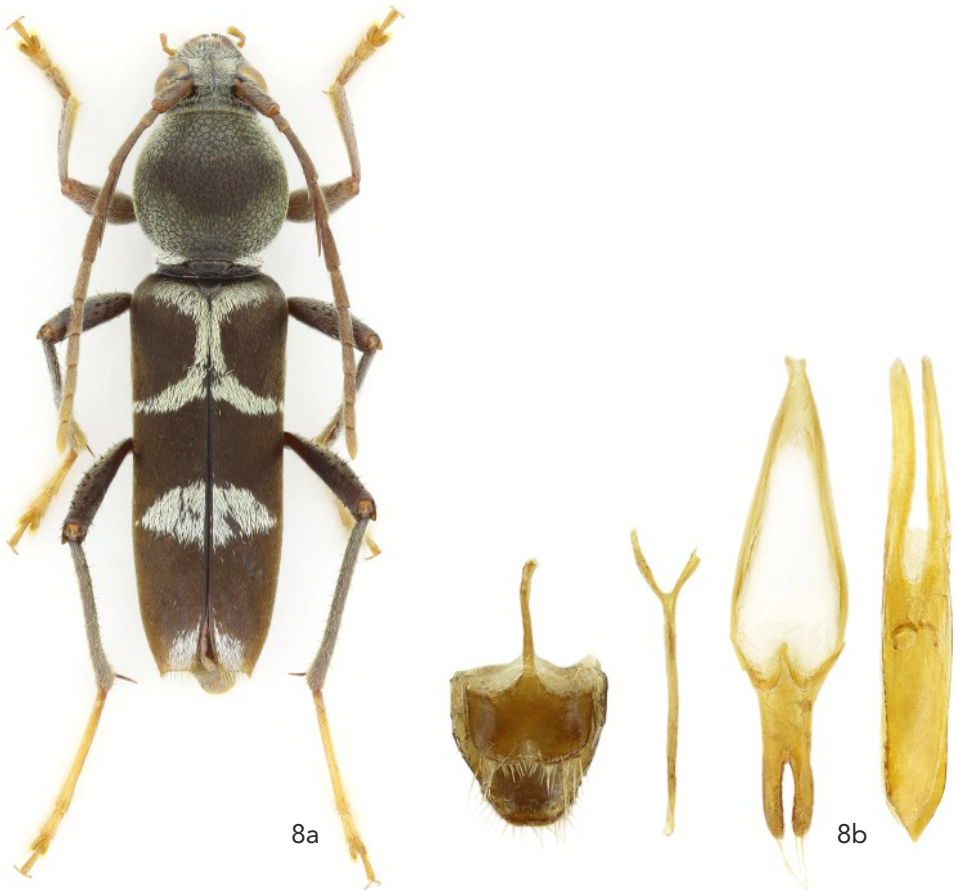


Fig. 8. *Demonax goldi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Pronotum black, slightly transverse, as wide as elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 8a). Pronotum 1.31 times as long as wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface with large-sized reticulation, cells with microgranulation inside.

Pronotum covered by very short, dark pubescence with lustre in middle of pronotal disc and very short, recumbent, yellowish pubescence (basal angles and ventral side with denser whitish pubescence).

Scutellum blackish, roundly triangular, with very sparse, indistinct, pale pubescence.

Elytra 4.13 mm long and 1.6 mm wide (2.58 times as long as wide), almost parallel, from pale reddish brown in apex to black, basal two thirds matte, apical third semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and yellowish and whitish pubescence (Fig. 8a). Apex cut, apical margin slightly excised, sutural angles with very short spine, lateral angles with longer sharp spines. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium brown with ochre yellow apical part, semi-glossy, microwrinkled, with sparse, recumbent, yellowish pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with long, yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from reddish brown to blackish brown (protibiae and profemora paler), with shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, sparse, pale yellowish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense 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 sharp. Tarsi narrow, ochre yellow (including claws). Metatarsi longest. Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from brown to black, with small-sized, irregular punctation/granulation, apical part of mesepisternum, metepisternum, partly metasternum and ventrites 1-2 covered by dense, recumbent, whitish pubescence, rest of ventrites covered by short, relatively sparse, whitish pubescence and shiny, yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura dark brown, only slightly undulate, microwrinkled, covered by short dark pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 8b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax algebraicus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax votrubai* sp. nov. (Fig. 6) and *Demonax hannemani* sp. nov. (Fig. 7).

Demonax goldi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. algebraicus* by more robust body, distinctly wider pronotum of different shape, wider elytra, elytral apex with spot of pale pubescence near suture, which not reaching lateral margins of elytra (elytral apex completely covered by pale pubescence in *D. algebraicus*).

D. goldi (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. votrubai* by less robust and more elongate body, pronotum of different shape, narrower and more elongate elytra, pronotal disc with large-sized reticulation (pronotal disc completely with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation in *D. votrubai*), narrower antennae, paler tarsi (Figs. 6a and 8a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (Figs. 6b and 8b).

D. goldi (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. hannemani* by wider pronotum of different shape, pronotal disc with large-sized reticulation (pronotal disc with dense, small-sized punctation/granulation, partly with reticulation in basal quarter in *D. hannemani*), paler tarsi, longer metatarsi, narrower pro- and mesotarsi (Figs. 7a and 8a), and by different shape of abdominal segment 8 and tegmen (Figs. 7b and 8b).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of David Gold (1980-2011), a Canadian multi-instrumentalist, rock singer and songwriter.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat).

Demonax priskae sp. nov.

(Fig. 9)

Type locality. Indonesia, South Kalimantan, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, 40 km E of Kandangan, Loksado sub-district, 2°30' S 115°12' E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA; Kalimantan; / Selatan; 40km E Kandangan; / 2,50S 115,20E; Loksado; / S.Jakl leg.; 7.-22.ix.1997', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax priskae sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 9a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.45 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (1.2 mm), 4.54 times as long as wide.

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

Maxillary palpi pale ochre yellow, semi-matte, with micropunctuation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apex.

Antennae narrow, reaching four fifths of elytral length. Antennomeres brown (antennomeres 6-11 paler), slightly widened apically, with indistinct, small-sized punctuation/micropunctuation, covered by indistinct, short, pale yellowish pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-6 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-5 with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 3-5 with sharp angle on inner side of apex (Fig. 9a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.68 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 0.82 : 1.01 : 0.97 : 0.85 : 0.76 : 0.71 : 0.62 : 0.73.

Pronotum from blackish brown to black, elongate, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 9a). Pronotum 1.55 times as long as wide at base and 1.25 times as long as wide at widest point (approximately middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized, regular punctuation, punctures with microgranulation inside. Pronotum covered by short, sparse, darker pubescence with lustre and whitish pubescence (denser in basal angles and ventral side).

Scutellum black, small, shield-shaped, with sparse, indistinct, pale pubescence.

Elytra 3.4 mm long and 1.2 mm wide (2.83 times as long as wide), parallel, from pale reddish brown in apex to black. Basal half matte, apical half semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctuation, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and whitish pubescence (Fig. 9a). Apex cut, apical margin slightly undulate, sutural and lateral angles with short spines. Apical margin with very long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale reddish brown, semi-glossy, with shallow, small-sized punctuation, microwrinkled, without distinct pubescence. Apical margin rounded, covered by yellowish setation.

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to dark brown, with shallow, small-sized punctuation and micropunctuation, partly covered by short, sparse, greyish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense 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 long, narrow and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, pale ochre yellow (including claws). Protarsi widest, metatarsi longest. Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by sparse yellowish pubescence and long yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.88 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black (coxae brown), with small-sized, irregular punctation/granulation, apical part of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2 covered by dense, recumbent, whitish pubescence, rest of ventrites covered by short, relatively sparse, whitish pubescence and shiny, yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, brown, undulate, covered by sparse, shiny pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 9b.

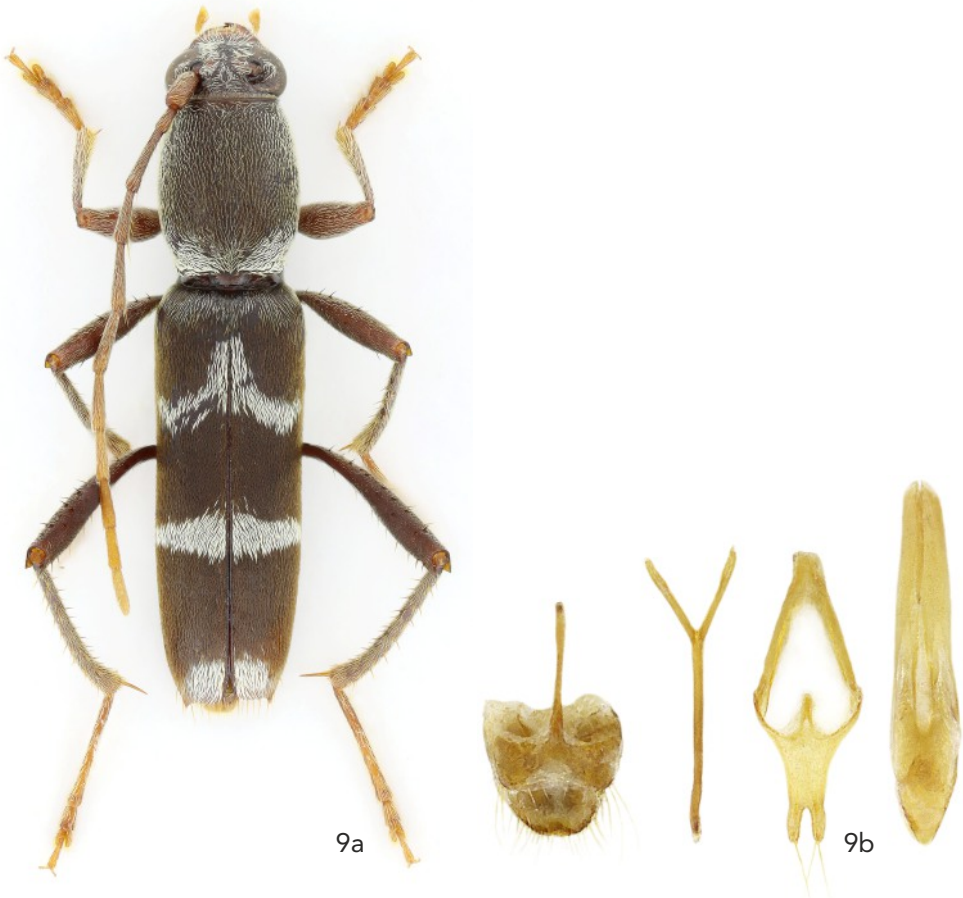


Fig. 9. *Demonax priskae* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax punctifemoralis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970.

Demonax priskae sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. punctifemoralis* by shorter legs, paler antennae (mainly antennomeres 6-11), antennomeres without spines (antennomere 3 with short spine, antennomere 4 with slightly stronger spine on inner side of apex in *D. punctifemoralis*), and by different shape of pronotum (pronotum widest at middle in *D. priskae*, while at basal quarter in *D. punctifemoralis*).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to my friend, Mrs. Priska Erjani Jákl (Jakarta, Indonesia), for her help and hospitality during my trips to Indonesia.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat).

***Demonax relucens* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 10)

Type locality. Indonesia, Kalimantan Barat, Singkawang region, Madi village environs, Mount Bawang.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr. / SW Kalimantan, 1000-1500m alt. / Singkawang region, XII. 2018 / Mt. Bawang, Madi vill. env. / local collector leg.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax relucens sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 10. Body from dark brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 3.56 mm, widest at two thirds of elytral length (1.22 mm), 4.64 times as long as wide.

Head black, widest across eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface partly microwrinkled, with very sparse punctation on frons and small-sized granulation near basal margin. Frons distinctly flat. Head partly with a few erect, yellowish setae (mainly in anterior part). Eyes blackish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum low, pale ochre yellow, glossy, with pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown with blackish tip, glossy, with long, pale yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpi pale ochre yellow, with micropunctation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres short, slightly widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, widened apically, axe-shaped with rounded apical angles.

Antennae relatively wide, reaching one half of elytral length. Antennomeres 1-4 pale reddish brown, antennomeres 5-11 dark brown, distinctly widened apically (antennomeres 5-9 serrate on outer side), with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by very short, pale shiny pubescence. Antennomeres 1-4 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-5 partly with pale yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 3-4 with sharp edge on inner side of apex (Fig. 10). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.55 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.59 : 0.52 : 0.44 : 0.39 : 0.35 : 0.33 : 0.45.

Pronotum black, glossy, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 10). Pronotum 1.35 times as long as wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin almost straight, base slightly undulate. Dorsal surface almost smooth and bald, pronotal disc with low, small-sized granulation in middle, with a few recumbent setae with lustre, basal angles of pronotum with small spots of dense white pubescence.

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

Elytra 2.93 mm long and 1.22 mm wide (2.4 times as long as wide), parallel in two thirds of elytral length (narrowing in apical third), widest at two thirds of elytral length, from blackish brown to black. Elytral surface glossy. Elytra with dense, shallow, small-sized punctation (except smooth basal part of elytra and lateral part of each elytron in basal half), covered by

sparse, dark pubescence with goldenish lustre in dark places (except bald basal part of elytra and lateral part of each elytron in basal half) and dense, whitish pubescence (two transverse stripes) (Fig. 10). Apex cut, apical margin indistinctly undulate, lateral angles with very short, sharp spine.

Pygidium blackish brown, glossy, microwrinkled, with a few small, indistinct, shallow punctures, with very sparse, indistinct, recumbent pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with yellowish setae.



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Fig. 10. *Demonax relucens* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Legs long and narrow, from reddish brown (protibiae, pro- and mesofemora) to dark brown, semi-glossy, with shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, sparse, pale pubescence with lustre (on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense 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 relatively short (metatarsi longest), narrow, reddish brown (including claws). Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by pale setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.0 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from dark brown (coxae) to black, with small-sized, irregular punctation. Mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrite 1 with spots of dense, white pubescence in apical parts (spot on mesepisternum large and distinct), rest of ventrites with sparse, shiny setation. Ventral side partly with long, colourless setation. Elytral epipleura brown, distinctly undulate, glossy.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax insuetus* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 13), *Demonax henrici* Dauber, 2016 (Fig. 14), *Demonax hiroshii* Dauber, 2016 (Fig. 15), *Demonax burtoni* sp. nov. (Fig. 11) and *Demonax ratajczyki* sp. nov. (Fig. 12).

Demonax relucens sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. insuetus* by wider pronotum of different shape with more arcuate lateral margins, antennomeres without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex in *D. insuetus*), and by different punctation of pronotum and elytra (Figs. 10 and 13).

D. relucens differs from the similar species *D. henrici* by less elongate body, wider pronotum of different shape with more arcuate lateral margins, antennomeres without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex in *D. henrici*), and by different punctation of pronotum and elytra (Figs. 10 and 14).

D. relucens (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. hiroshii* by shinier pronotum and elytra of different punctation, shorter and wider antennae, and by transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra not reaching lateral margins of elytra (transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. hiroshii*), Figs. 10 and 15.

D. relucens (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. burtoni* by shinier pronotum and elytra of different punctation, antennomeres 5-9 less serrate on outer side, and by different shape of transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra (slightly curved and not reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. relucens*, while sharply angled on suture and reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. burtoni*), Figs. 10 and 11.

D. relucens differs from the similar species *D. ratajczyki* by wider pronotum of different shape with more arcuate lateral margins, different punctation of pronotum and elytra, wider antennae, antennomeres 5-9 serrate on outer side (it missing in *D. ratajczyki*), and by longer metatarsi (Figs. 10 and 12a).

Etymology. From Latin *relucens* (it means "shiny").

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat).

***Demonax burtoni* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 11)

Type locality. Indonesia, Kalimantan Barat, Singkawang region, Madi village environs, Mount Bawang.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'INDONESIA, Kalimantan Barat Pr. / SW Kalimantan, 1000 - 1500 m alt. / Singkawang region, VI.2018 / MT. BAWANG, Madi vill. env. / local collector leg.', (CPV).
The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax burtoni* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 11. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 4.57 mm, widest at two thirds of elytral length (1.27 mm), 3.6 times as long as wide.

Head from pale brown in anterior margin to blackish brown, widest across eyes, narrower

than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface microwrinkled, with very sparse, shallow punctation in anterior part and small-sized granulation near basal margin. Frons distinctly flat. Head with very sparse, indistinct, recumbent, pale pubescence and a few erect yellowish setae. Antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, strongly emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, glossy, with pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles pale brown with narrowly blackish tip, glossy, with long, pale yellowish setae in edges.



Fig. 11. *Demonax burtoni* sp. nov.: female holotype.

Maxillary palpi short, pale ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres slightly widened apically.

Antennae relatively wide, almost reaching one half of elytral length. Antennomeres brown, distinctly widened apically (antennomeres 5-10 serrate on outer side), 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 without spines (Fig. 11). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.66 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.64 : 0.58 : 0.53 : 0.43 : 0.38 : 0.31 : 0.45.

Pronotum black, glossy, convex, slightly elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 11). Pronotum 1.42 times as long as wide at base and 1.04 times as long as wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface microwrinkled, pronotal disc with very sparse, small-sized granulation. Pronotum covered by very short, indistinct, dark pubescence with lustre, basal angles with distinct spots of dense, whitish pubescence. Pronotum with a few long, pale yellowish setae in basal part.

Scutellum blackish, triangular, covered by pale recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 3.0 mm long and 1.27 mm wide (2.36 times as long as wide), almost parallel (narrowing in apical third), widest at two thirds of elytral length, from pale reddish brown to blackish brown (elytral apex paler). Elytral surface semi-glossy. Elytra with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by dark pubescence with goldenish lustre in dark places and dense, whitish pubescence (Fig. 11). Apex cut, apical margin undulate, lateral angles with short, sharp spine.

Pygidium brown, glossy, microwrinkled, with a few small, indistinct, shallow punctures, with very sparse, indistinct, recumbent pubescence. Apical angles rounded, apical margin almost straight.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to blackish brown, with shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, sparse, pale pubescence with lustre (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense 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, long and sharp. Tarsi narrow, reddish brown (claws slightly paler). Metatarsi longest. Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by pale setation. Metatarsomere 1 2.3 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, with dense, small-sized, irregular punctation. Mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrite 1 with 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 brown, narrow, undulate, with micropunctation, covered by short, indistinct pubescence with lustre.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax insuetus* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 13), *Demonax henrici* Dauber, 2016 (Fig. 14), *Demonax hiroshii* Dauber, 2016 (Fig. 15), *Demonax relucens* sp. nov. (Fig. 10) and *Demonax ratajczyki* sp. nov. (Fig. 12).

Demonax burtoni sp. nov. (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. insuetus* by wider pronotum of different shape with more arcuate lateral margins, antennomeres without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex in *D. insuetus*), and by transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra reaching lateral margins of elytra (transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra not reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. insuetus*), Figs. 11 and 13.

D. burtoni differs from the similar species *D. henrici* by wider pronotum of different shape, shorter antennae, antennomeres without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex in *D. henrici*), and by transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra reaching lateral margins of elytra (transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra not reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. henrici*), Figs. 11 and 14.

D. burtoni (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. hiroshii* by more robust and less elongate body, antennomeres 5-10 serrate on outer side (it missing in *D. hiroshii*), and by distinctly longer metatarsi (Figs. 11 and 15).

D. burtoni (based on comparison of females) differs from the similar species *D. relucens* by duller pronotum and elytra of different punctation, antennomeres 5-9 more serrate on outer side, and by different shape of transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra (sharply angled on suture and reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. burtoni*, while slightly curved and not reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. relucens*), Figs. 10 and 11.

D. burtoni differs from the similar species *D. ratajczyki* by wider pronotum of different shape, different shape of transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra (reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. burtoni*, while not reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. ratajczyki*), and by distinctly longer metatarsi (Figs. 11 and 12a).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of Clifford Lee Burton (1962-1986), an American bass player and songwriter.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat).

Demonax ratajczyki sp. nov.
(Fig. 12)

Type locality. Indonesia, East Java, Watu Ulo.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Java / Watu Ulo / II. 2013', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax ratajczyki* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 12a. Body from pale brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 3.73 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (almost the same elytral width in basal two thirds of elytral length) (0.97 mm), 3.84 times as long as wide.

Head from pale brown in anterior margin to black, widest across eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface wrinkled, with sparse punctation in anterior part and small-sized granulation between eyes and near basal margin. Frons distinctly flat. Head with very sparse, indistinct, recumbent, pale pubescence/setation only on frons and in anterior margin. Eyes blackish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum low, reddish brown, glossy, with pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles brown, glossy, with long, pale yellowish setae in edges.

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

Antennae narrow (antennomeres 6-11 wider than rest of antennomeres), almost reaching four sevenths of elytral length. Antennomeres brown (antennomeres 1-4 paler), distinctly widened apically, with dense, small-sized punctation, covered by very short, pale shiny pubescence. Antennomeres 1-4 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-6 partly with pale yellowish setation on inner side (mainly in apical parts). Antennomeres without spines, antennomeres 3-4 with sharp edge on inner side of apex (Fig. 12a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.52 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.67 : 0.67 : 0.63 : 0.50 : 0.53 : 0.43 : 0.56.

Pronotum black, glossy, slightly elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 12a). Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide at base and as long as wide at widest point (near middle of pronotum). Lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base almost straight. Dorsal surface almost smooth and bald, pronotal disc with small-sized granulation in middle, with a few recumbent setae with lustre, basal angles of pronotum with small spots of dense white pubescence.



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

Scutellum small, blackish, shield-shaped, partly covered by sparse, indistinct, pale pubescence.

Elytra 2.44 mm long and 0.97 mm wide (2.5 times as long as wide), parallel in two thirds of elytral length (narrowing in apical third), widest at humeral part of elytra (almost the same width in basal two thirds of elytral length), from dark brown to black. Elytral surface glossy. Elytra with dense, shallow, small-sized punctation, covered by sparse, dark pubescence with goldenish lustre in dark places and dense, whitish pubescence (two transverse stripes); Fig. 12a. Apex cut, apical margin slightly undulate, lateral angles with very short, sharp spine.

Pygidium brown, glossy, microwrinkled, with a few small, indistinct, shallow punctures, with very sparse, indistinct, recumbent pubescence. Apical margin rounded, with yellowish setae.

Legs long and narrow, femora reddish brown (tibiae slightly darker), with shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, sparse, pale pubescence with lustre (on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense 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

relatively short, darker reddish brown (including claws). Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by pale setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.45 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to black, with dense, small-sized, irregular punctation. Mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrite 1 with spots of dense, white pubescence in apical parts, rest of ventrites with a few yellowish setae. Ventral side partly with long, colourless setation. Elytral epipleura black, narrow, distinctly undulate, with micropunctation, covered by short, indistinct pubescence with lustre.

Genitalia as in Fig. 12b.

Female. Unknown.



Fig. 13. *Demonax insuetus* Holzschuh, 1991: female from Thailand (Chiang Mai; CPV).

Fig. 14. *Demonax henrici* Dauber, 2016: male from Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat; CPV).

Fig. 15. *Demonax hiroshii* Dauber, 2016: female from Indonesia (Kalimantan Barat; CPV).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax insuetus* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 13), *Demonax henrici* Dauber, 2016 (Fig. 14), *Demonax hiroshii* Dauber, 2016 (Fig. 15), *Demonax relucens* sp. nov. (Fig. 10) and *Demonax burtoni* sp. nov. (Fig. 11).

Demonax ratajczyki sp. nov. differs from the similar species *D. insuetus* by wider protarsi, distinctly shorter metatarsi, and by antennomeres without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex in *D. insuetus*), Figs. 12a and 13.

D. ratajczyki (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. henrici* by wider pronotum of different shape, wider protarsi, distinctly shorter metatarsi, shorter antennae, and by antennomeres without spines (antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine on inner side of apex in *D. henrici*), Figs. 12a and 14.

D. ratajczyki differs from the similar species *D. hiroshii* by pronotum of different shape with less arcuate lateral margins, wider protarsi, and by different shape of transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra (not reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. ratajczyki*, while reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. hiroshii*), Figs. 12a and 15.

D. ratajczyki differs from the similar species *D. relucens* by narrower pronotum of different

shape with less arcuate lateral margins, different punctuation of pronotum and elytra, narrower antennae, antennomeres not serrate (antennomeres 5-9 serrate on outer side in *D. relucens*), and by shorter metatarsi (Figs. 10 and 12a).

D. ratajczyki differs from the similar species *D. burtoni* by narrower pronotum of different shape, different shape of transverse stripe of pale pubescence at basal part of elytra (not reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. ratajczyki*, while reaching lateral margins of elytra in *D. burtoni*), and by distinctly shorter metatarsi (Figs. 11 and 12a).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of Peter Thomas Ratajczyk (1962-2010), an American vocalist, bass player and songwriter.

Distribution. Indonesia (East Java).

***Demonax forsbergi* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 16)

Type locality. Malaysia, Sabah, Mount Trus Madi.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Malaysia, Sabah, Mt. / Trus Madi 14-VI-2012', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax forsbergi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / P. Viktora det., 2025'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 16a. Body from pale reddish brown to black, elongate, parallel, punctate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.88 mm, widest at humeral part of elytra (1.54 mm), 4.46 times as long as wide.

Head from dark brown to black, widest across eyes, as wide as pronotum at widest point. Dorsal surface with dense, irregular, small-sized granulation (anterior part with dense microgranulation). Frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Head covered by pale greyish pubescence (longer and denser in anterior part). Interspace between antennal insertions narrow, antennal insertions prolonged to thorn on inner side. Eyes goldenish, emarginate. Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, glossy, partly punctured, with long, pale yellowish setation in edges. Mandibles blackish brown with narrowly black tip, glossy, with pale pubescence and long, yellowish setae in edges.

Maxillary palpi pale ochre yellow, semi-glossy, with micropunctuation and yellowish setation. Palpomeres widened apically, last palpomere longest and largest, widened apically, widely knife-shaped with rounded apical margin.

Antennae narrow, reaching nine tenths of elytral length. Antennomeres dark brown (partly with narrowly paler apex - mainly in antennomeres 1-4), slightly widened apically, with indistinct, small-sized punctuation/micropunctuation, covered by indistinct, short, pale pubescence (longer on antennal scape). Antennomeres 1-5 semi-glossy. Antennomeres 2-6 with pale yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 3-4 with distinct, narrow, sharp spines in inner side of apex (spine in antennomere 4 slightly longer) (Fig. 16a). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 6 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.55 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 0.73 : 1.02 : 1.06 : 0.95 : 0.83 : 0.79 : 0.63 : 0.73.

Pronotum black, elongate, narrower than elytra at humeri (shape of pronotum as in Fig. 16a). Pronotum 1.55 times as long as wide at base and 1.16 times as long as wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Lateral margins only slightly arcuate, anterior margin and base straight. Dorsal surface with dense, small-sized granulation, with admixture of irregular punctures in anterior quarter of pronotal disc. Pronotum covered by short, sparse, darker pubescence with lustre and greyish pubescence (denser in basal angles and ventral side).

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, with sparse, indistinct, whitish pubescence.

Elytra 4.66 mm long and 1.54 mm wide (3 times as long as wide), almost parallel, from ochre yellow in apex to black, matte (apical part semi-glossy). Elytra with dense, small-sized

punctuation, covered by dark pubescence with lustre in dark places and greyish pubescence (Fig. 16a). Apex cut, apical margin slightly arcuate, sutural and lateral angles with very short, indistinct spines. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.



16a



17a



16b



17b

Fig. 16. *Demonax forsbergi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 17. *Demonax bakerioides* Dauber, 2006: a- male from Malaysia (Perak; CPV); b- male genitalia.

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

Legs long and narrow, from pale brown to black, with shallow, small-sized punctation and micropunctation, partly covered by short, sparse, greyish pubescence (mainly on femora) and longer, yellowish setation (most dense in apical part of tibiae). Tibiae slightly widened apically, femora narrowly club-shaped (profemora widest), metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Protibial spurs very short, narrow and sharp. Tarsi long, narrow, pale reddish brown (including claws), metatarsi slightly paler than pro- and mesotarsi. Protarsi shortest, metatarsi longest. Tarsi microwrinkled, covered by sparse whitish pubescence and yellowish setation. Metatarsomere 1 1.93 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Ventral side of body from blackish brown to black, with small-sized, irregular punctation/granulation, microwrinkled, apical part of mesepisternum, metepisternum, metasternum and ventrites 1-2 covered by dense, recumbent, whitish pubescence, rest of ventrites covered by short, relatively sparse, whitish pubescence and shiny, yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura narrow, brown, slightly undulate, covered by indistinct pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 16b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax bakerioides* Dauber, 2006 (Fig. 17).

Demonax forsbergi sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *D. bakerioides* by less elongate pronotum of different shape, longer antennae (antennae reaching nine tenths of elytral length in *D. forsbergi*, while two thirds of elytral length in *D. bakerioides*), different shape of pale pubescent spots/stripes on basal part of elytra, different placement of pale pubescence on apical part of elytra (preapical spots in *D. forsbergi*, while elytral apex completely covered by pale pubescence in *D. bakerioides*), paler metatarsi (Figs. 16a and 17a), and by distinctly different shape of abdominal segment 8, tegmen and median lobe (Figs. 16b and 17b).

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the memory of Thomas Börje Forsberg (1966-2004), a Swedish musician, vocalist and songwriter.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

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