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A contribution to knowledge of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini) with descriptions of five new species from the Oriental Region

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Taxonomy, new species, new synonyms, new combinations, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Anaglyptini, Clytini, *Oligoenoplus*, Oriental region

Abstract. *Oligoenoplus jasarensis* sp. nov., *Oligoenoplus hergovitsi* sp. nov., *Oligoenoplus petrae* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia, *Oligoenoplus marketae* sp. nov. and *Oligoenoplus jakli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra) are described and illustrated. *Oligoenoplus tonkinensis* Schwarzer, 1926 is treated as a junior synonym of *Demonax semiluctuosus* (White, 1855); *Demonax flavescens* Dauber, 2006 is treated as a junior synonym of *Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979; *Demonax viridis* Dauber, 2006, *Demonax amiculus* Dauber, 2010, *Demonax quinquecinctus* Aurivillius, 1922, *Demonax sagittarius* Schwarzer, 1927 and *Demonax cruciatus* Dauber, 2010 are transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863. The genus *Borneoclytus* Dauber, 2006 is regarded as a new synonym of *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869) and the species *Borneoclytus borneanus* Dauber, 2006 is transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863. A list of presently known species of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 is added.

INTRODUCTION

Species of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 are known from Palaearctic Region from China (Sichuan, Henan), Russia (Far East), Japan and in Oriental Region from the territory of India, Thailand, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysian part of Borneo), Indonesia (Sumatra, Indonesian part of Borneo) and the Philippines. Species of the genus *Oligoenoplus* are found mainly at higher altitudes above 1000 m. About twenty species have been described until now. Most species were described from Borneo. The new species *Oligoenoplus jasarensis* sp. nov., *Oligoenoplus hergovitsi* sp. nov., *Oligoenoplus petrae* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia and *Oligoenoplus marketae* sp. nov., *Oligoenoplus jakli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sumatra) are presently described and illustrated. Other known species of the genus *Oligoenoplus* from Peninsular Malaysia are also illustrated, including holotypes of *Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979 and *Oligoenoplus malayanus* Hayashi, 1979.

Based on the study of the type material, new synonyms are also published: the genus *Borneoclytus* Dauber, 2006 is regarded as a new synonym of *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869); *Oligoenoplus tonkinensis* Schwarzer, 1926 is treated as a junior synonym of *Demonax semiluctuosus* (White, 1855); *Demonax flavescens* Dauber, 2006 is treated as a junior synonym of *Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979 and new combinations are proposed: *Oligoenoplus viridis* (Dauber, 2006) comb. nov., *Oligoenoplus amiculus* (Dauber, 2010) comb. nov., *Oligoenoplus*

quinquecinctus (Aurivillius, 1922) comb. nov., *Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927) comb. nov. and *Oligoenoplus cruciatus* (Dauber, 2010) comb. nov. are transferred from the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860. *Oligoenoplus borneanus* (Dauber, 2006) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Borneoclytus* Dauber, 2006.

A list of known species of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 is added.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following institutions/museums or private collections.

CDD private collection of Diethard Dauber, Linz, Austria;
CGD private collection of Gontran Drouin, Sainte Hénédine, Québec, Canada;
CNBC Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands;
CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
CRH private collection of Roman Hergovits, Bratislava, Slovakia;
CSJ private collection of Stanislav Jákl, Praha, Czech Republic;
CTT private collection of Tomáš Tichý, Opava, Czech Republic;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
OMNH Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan;
SIW Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.

Slash (/) separates data in different rows on locality and determination labels.

TAXONOMY

Oligoenoplus viridis (Dauber, 2006) comb. nov.

Demonax viridis Dauber, 2006: 444, Fig. 23.

Type locality. Borneo: Sabah, Trus Madi.

Remark. Based on the present studies of description and holotype photo of *Demonax viridis* Dauber, 2006, it is clear, that this is a representative of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 from the tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869. Main reason, among other things, is that the metatarsomere 1 is only 1.2 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (as in Fig. 13). *D. viridis* distinctly is not belonging to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 and is transferred here to the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863.

Oligoenoplus amiculus (Dauber, 2010) comb. nov.

Demonax amiculus Dauber, 2010: 575, Fig. 9.

Type locality. Borneo: Sabah.

Remark. Based on the studies of description and holotype photo of *Demonax amiculus* Dauber, 2010, it is clear, that this is a representative of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat,

1863 from the tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869. Main feature, among other things, is only 1.3 times longer metatarsomere 1 than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (as in Fig. 13). *D. amiculus* does not belong to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 (tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839) and is transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus*.

Oligoenoplus cruciatus (Dauber, 2010) comb. nov.

Demonax cruciatus Dauber, 2010: 576, Fig. 10.

Type locality. Borneo: Sabah, Trus Madi.

Remark. Based on the present studies of description and holotype photo of *Demonax cruciatus* Dauber, 2010 it is clear, that this is a representative of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 from the tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869. Main feature, among other things, is short metatarsomere 1 (as in Fig. 13). *Demonax cruciatus* Dauber, 2010 does not belong to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 (tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839) and is transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus*.

Oligoenoplus borneanus (Dauber, 2006) comb. nov.

Borneoclytus borneanus Dauber, 2006: 443, Fig. 22.

Type locality. Borneo: Sabah, Ranau near Mt. Kinabalu.

Remark. Based on the present studies of description and holotype photo of *Borneoclytus borneanus* Dauber, 2006, it is clear, that this is not a representative of the tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839, but belongs to tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869. Main feature, among other things, is only 1.3 times longer metatarsomere 1 than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (as in Fig. 13). Characters of the genus *Borneoclytus*, which the author presents (apically constricted pronotum, stronger basal bulge, more parallel elytra) compared to the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 are inconclusive and can not be taken as characters for establishing a new genus. These are variable characters within the diversity of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863. *Borneoclytus borneanus* Dauber, 2006 does not belong to the tribe *Clytini* and is transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus*.

Oligoenoplus quinquecinctus (Aurivillius, 1922) comb. nov.

Demonax quinquecinctus Aurivillius, 1922: 14 (418), Fig. 82.

Type locality. Borneo: Sandakan.

Type material. (♀): ´Sandakan´ / ´Borneo´ / ´Baker´ (SIW).

Additional material. (1 ♂): ´Malaysia, Borneo´ / ´Trus Madi´ / ´28.iv.2006´ / ´local collector´, (CPV); (1 ♂): ´BORNEO, Sabah´ / ´Trus Madi´ / ´14.v.2004´ / ´local collector´, (CPV).

Remark. Based on the present studies of description and holotype photo of *Demonax quinquecinctus* Aurivillius, 1922 (type from Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA) and additional material from Borneo, it is clear, that this is a representative of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 from the tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869. Main features are short metatarsomere 1 (as in Fig. 13), shape of pronotum and overall characters corresponding with the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863. Some of these facts were already mentioned by C. Aurivillius in his description: *„Durch die breitere Stirn, die kurzen Dornen der Fühler, die kürzeren aber mehr verdickten Schenkel, das kurze erste Glied der Hintertarsen und die Zeichnung der Flügeldecken weicht diese Art wesentlich von dem gewöhnlichen Typus der Gattung ab."* Holotype is not a male, but a female. This error in the description was already published by Schwarzer (1927). *Demonax quinquecinctus* Aurivillius, 1922 does not belong to the genus *Demonax* and is transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus*.

***Oligoenoplus jasarensis* sp. nov.**
(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Peninsular Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Mt. Jasar.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´II.-III.2012´ / ´local collector´, (CPV). The Holotype is provided with a printed red label: ´Oligoenoplus jasarensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2013´.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body narrow, longitudinal, matt, setose, punctuate. Body length 12.0 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra, humeral width 3.0 mm, four times longer than wide.

Head slightly longitudinal, little narrower than pronotum in middle, black, setose, finely punctuate, widest across eyes. Pubescence golden-yellow. Eyes large, longitudinal, excised, in excision with base of antenna. Maxillary palpus black, palpomeres short, penultimate palpomere is distinctly shorter than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere rounded, truncate. Antennae filiform, antennomeres narrow, antennomere 1 distinctly wider. Antennae dark brownish-black with golden-yellow pubescence and distinctly punctuate. Antennomeres 3 and 4 stretched into distinct spines on the inner side. Spine on the antennomere 3 finely longer than in antennomere 4. Antennae reaching half elytra length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.74 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.64 : 0.65 : 0.63 : 0.44 : 0.42 : 0.40 : 0.54.

Pronotum slightly elongate, black, with short black pubescence and golden-yellow pubescence near sides, in the middle, on the base and on the front edge; 1.4 times longer than its width at base, 1.35 times longer than its width in the middle and 1.1 times longer than its width at the widest point. Roundly punctuate with large punctures. Interspaces between punctures very narrow. Anterior margin distinctly rounded, posterior margin very slightly excised and rounded in the middle. Sides rounded in the middle. Surface with long, black, and comparatively sparse setae.

Scutellum transverse, black, with golden-yellow pubescence.

Elytra 7.9 mm long and 3.0 mm wide, black, distinctly punctuate, with short black and

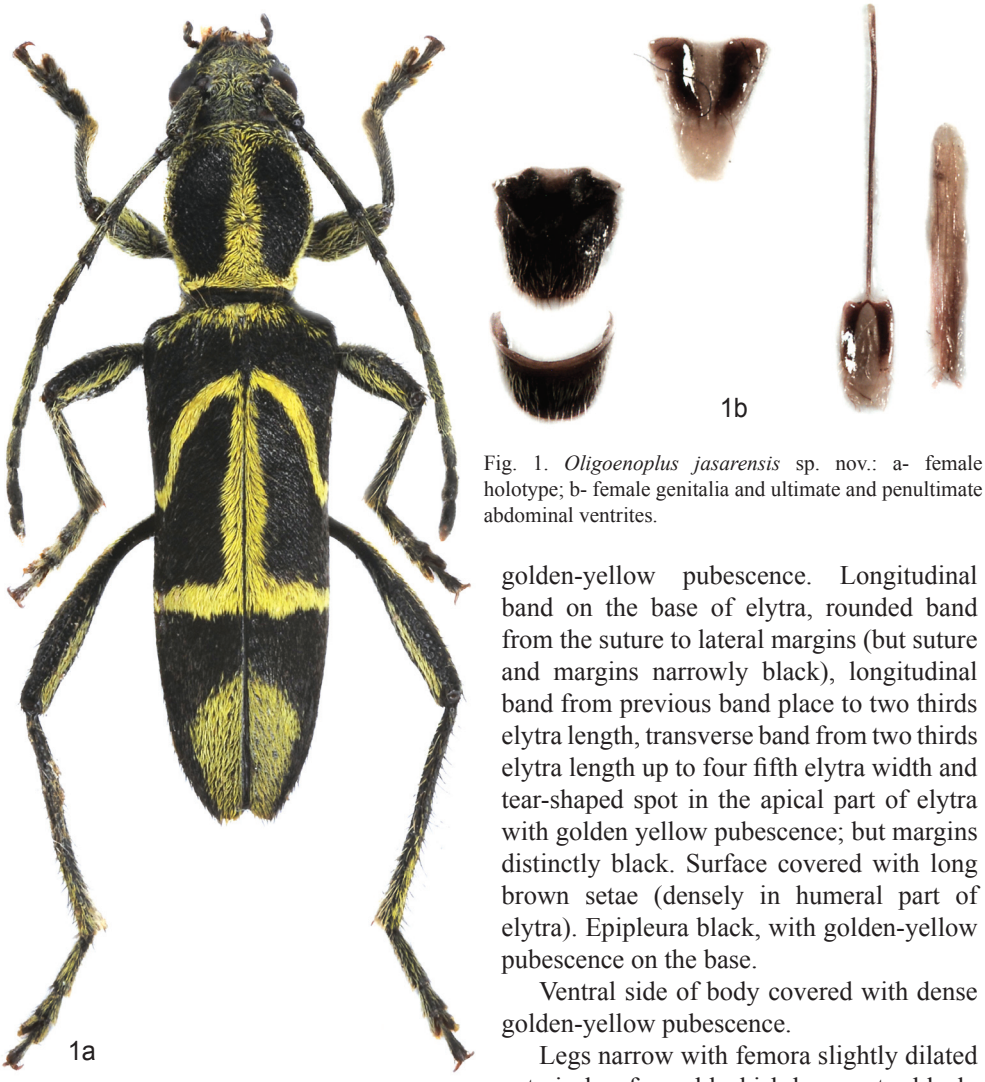

Fig. 1. *Oligoenoplus jasarensis* sp. nov.: a- female holotype; b- female genitalia and ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites.

golden-yellow pubescence. Longitudinal band on the base of elytra, rounded band from the suture to lateral margins (but suture and margins narrowly black), longitudinal band from previous band place to two thirds elytra length, transverse band from two thirds elytra length up to four fifth elytra width and tear-shaped spot in the apical part of elytra with golden yellow pubescence; but margins distinctly black. Surface covered with long brown setae (densely in humeral part of elytra). Epipleura black, with golden-yellow pubescence on the base.

Ventral side of body covered with dense golden-yellow pubescence.

Legs narrow with femora slightly dilated anteriorly; from blackish-brown to black, densely punctuate, femora with coarse punctures. Tarsomeres and anterior tibia with dense setation, femora with golden-yellow pubescence on the inner and outer sides. Metatarsomere 1 1.3 times longer than length of metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together. Meso- and metatibia and femora with significantly long setae.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Similar species are *Oligoenoplus borneanus* (Dauber, 2006) comb. nov. from Borneo and *Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979. *Oligoenoplus jasarensis*

sp. nov. in comparison with *O. borneanus* has a different shape and location of the yellow bands on the elytra; it hasn´t end of elytra covered with golden-yellow pubescence through the full width, while *O. borneanus* has the full width in end of elytra covered with yellow pubescence (Dauber, 2006: 452, Fig. 22). Compared with *O. olivaceosignatus O. jasarensis* sp. nov. is. robuster, with a different bands on the elytra and pronotum. *O. jasarensis* sp. nov. differs also by full width of end of elytra covered with golden-yellow pubescence, while *O. olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979 has full width of elytra covered with golden-yellow pubescence.

Etymology. Named after the place of discovery, Mt. Jasar.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

***Oligoenoplus hergovitsi* sp. nov.**
(Figs 2-3)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´W MALAYSIA´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata env.´ / ´14.-24.iii.2013´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV); Paratype: (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♀): ´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´15.-28.iii.2009´ / ´R. Mlčoch lgt.´, (CRH). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oligoenoplus hergovitsi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS) / P. Viktora det., 2013´.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 2. Body narrow, longitudinal, matt, punctuate. Body length 4.3 mm (male paratypes 4.7-5.3 mm; female paratypes 5.6-6.0 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra, humeral width 1.05 mm, 4.09 times longer than wide.

Head short with short light pubescence, densely punctuate, sides with long setae. Eyes large, longitudinal, finely excised. Antennae filiform, finely punctuate, antennomere 1 distinctly wider. Antennomeres 1-6 and base of antennomere 7 red-brown, apex of antennomere 7 and antennomeres 8-11 dark brown. Antennae reaching six sevenths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.82 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 0.72 : 0.88 : 0.81 : 0.90 : 0.81 : 0.82 : 0.67 : 0.91. Antennomere 3 prolonged into few distinct spines on the inner side.

Pronotum black, finely punctuate, with short rusty-brown pubescence and long rusty-brown setae. Pronotum elongate; 2 times longer than its width at the base, 1.4 times longer than its width in the middle and 1.26 times longer than its width in the widest place; with a longitudinal keel, visible mainly in the basal part in the middle. Transverse band of white pubescence present in the basal part. Anterior and posterior margins almost straight, very slightly rounded. Lateral margins rounded in the middle, near posterior angles narrowing.

Scutellum triangular, as colour as elytron itself.

Elytra 2.85 mm long and 1.05 mm wide. Elytra black, distinctly punctuate, with short black-brown pubescence. In first half of elytra slightly oblique white band present (on the suture of elytra closest to the pronotum). Second white band more or less horizontal. Third white band just before the apex of elytra, oblique, not reaching the sides and apex of elytra. Apical part of elytra without spines, rounded. Epipleura black.

Fig. 2. *Oligoenoplus hergovitsi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia and ultimate abdominal ventrite.

Ventral side of body black, covered with dense grey-white pubescence, lateral edges of abdominal ventrites without pubescence.

Legs are thin with thickened femora; finely punctuate. Anterior legs rusty brown, middle and posterior legs brownish-black (except bases of femora, which are russet). Metatarsomere 1 only 1.4 times longer than length of metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Female. Habitus as in Fig. 3. Body widest in humeral part of elytra, 4.14 times longer than wide. Antennae reaching four fifths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.86 : 0.69 : 0.66 : 0.65 : 0.69. Antennomere 3 prolonged into few distinct spines on the inner side.

Differential diagnosis. Colour and shape appearance very similar to some minute species of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 (*Clytini* Mulsant, 1839). Main distinguishing character is short metatarsomere 1 (1.4 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together). The genera of the tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839

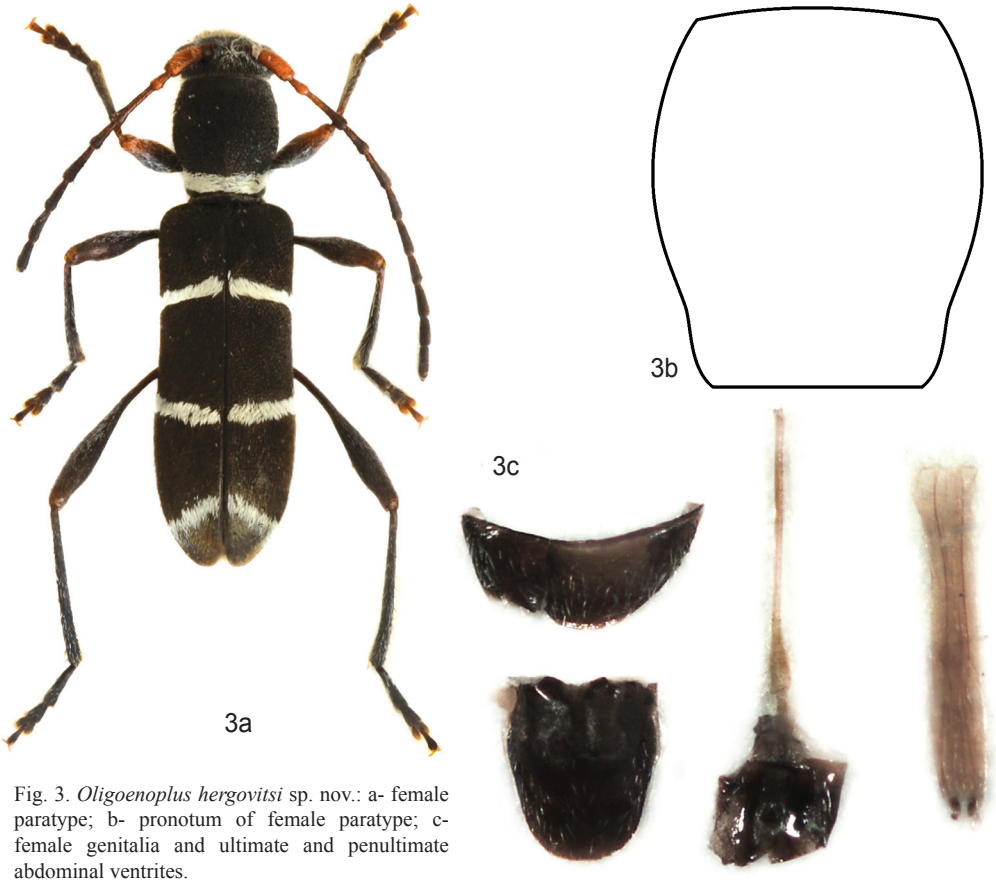

Fig. 3. *Oligoenoplus hergovitsi* sp. nov.: a- female paratype; b- pronotum of female paratype; c- female genitalia and ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites.

have ratio always significantly larger. Most similar species from the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 is *Oligoenoplus heteros* Dauber, 2006. *Oligoenoplus hergovitsi* sp. nov. clearly differs from *O. heteros* mainly by only one white band on the pronotum (in the basal part) and by a different shape and location of the white bands on the elytra.

Etymology. Dedicated to Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia), my good friend and specialist in oriental Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

Oligoenoplus petrae sp. nov.
(Fig. 4)

Type locality. Peninsular Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Mt. Jasar.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´II.-III.2012´ / ´local coll.´, (CPV). The Holotype is provided with a printed red label: ´Oligoenoplus petrae sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2013´.

Description of holotype. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 4. Body narrow, longitudinal, matt, punctuate. Body length 5.4 mm, maximum humeral width 1.3 mm, 4.15 times longer than wide.

Head short with short light pubescence, densely punctuate, sides with long setae. Eyes large, longitudinal, finely excised. Antennae filiform, finely punctuate, antennomere 1 distinctly wider. Antennomeres 1-4 brown, distinctly paler than black-brown antennomeres 5-11. Antennae reaching two thirds elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.81 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.81 : 0.67 : 0.67 : 0.61 : 0.67. Antennomere 3 prolonged into few distinct spines on the inner side.

Pronotum black, coarsely punctuate with very short and sparse pubescence and long black-brown setae. Elongate; 1.9 times longer than wide at the base, 1.5 times longer than wide in the middle and 1.25 times longer than wide in the widest place; rounded without a longitudinal keel in the middle. Transverse band of white pubescence present in the basal part. Anterior and posterior margins almost straight, very slightly rounded. Lateral margins rounded in the middle, distinctly narrowing in direction of base.

Scutellum triangular, as colour as elytron itself.

Elytra 3.7 mm long and 1.3 mm wide. Elytra black, distinctly punctuate, with short black pubescence. In basal half white horizontal band. Second white band oblique (on the suture of elytra close to the apex of elytra). Third white band just before the end of elytra, oblique (on the suture of elytra close to the pronotum), almost reaching the lateral margins of elytra. Apical part of elytra without spines, rounded. Epipleura black, narrow.

Ventral side of body black, covered with dense grey-white pubescence including lateral margins of abdominal ventrites.

Legs thin with thickened femora; black. Tibia almost straight. Metatarsomere 1 only 1.6 times longer than length of metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Similar to *Oligoenoplus hergovitsi* sp. nov., but *Oligoenoplus petrae* sp. nov. is mainly different in shape and location of the white bands on the elytra, differently colored legs and antennae, narrower and differently shaped pronotum without longitudinal keel in the middle and different pubescence on the lateral margins of the abdominal ventrites. *Oligoenoplus petrae* sp. nov. clearly differs from *O. heteros* Dauber, 2006 mainly with only one white band on the pronotum (in the basal part) and with a different shape and location of the white bands on the elytra.

Etymology. Dedicated to my daughter Petra.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

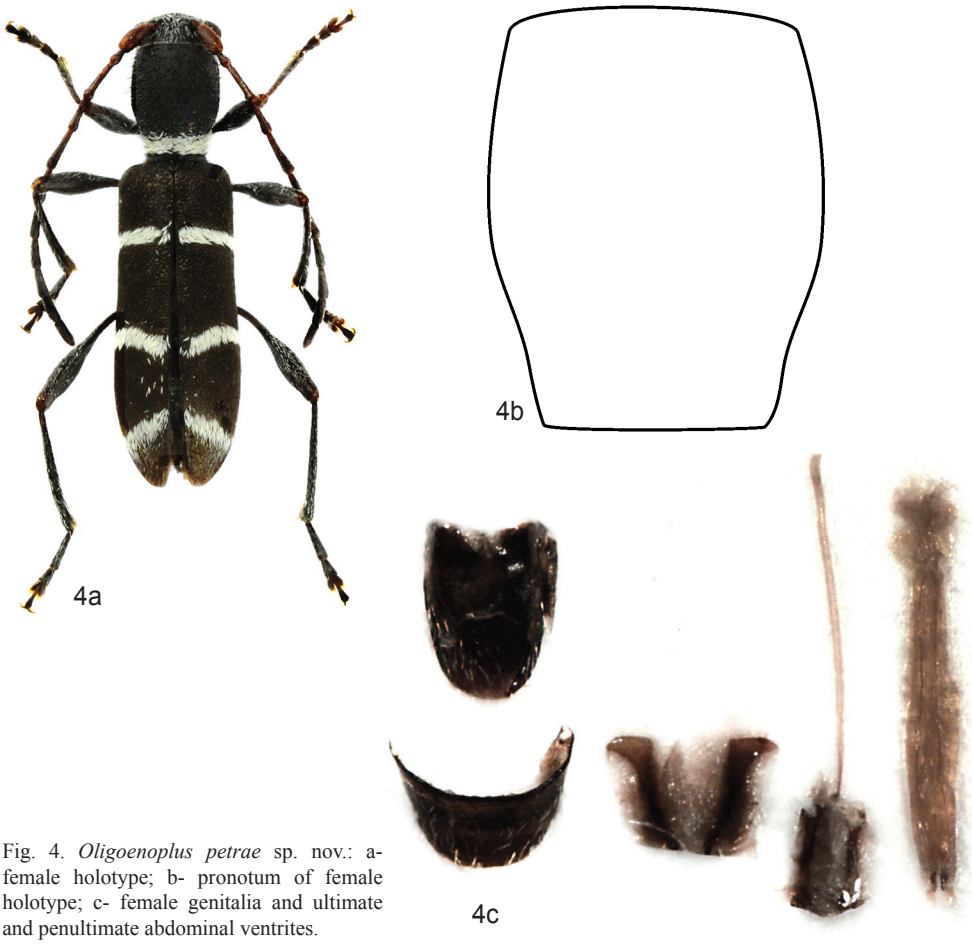

Fig. 4. *Oligoenoplus petrae* sp. nov.: a- female holotype; b- pronotum of female holotype; c- female genitalia and ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites.

***Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927) comb. nov.**

(Figs 5-6)

Demonax sagittarius Schwarzer, 1927: 60.

Type locality. W Sumatra, Mt. Singgalang.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´Gunung Singgalang´ / ´(Sumatra´s Westkust)´ / ´1800 M. 1925´ / ´leg. E. Jacobson.´, (CNBC).

Additional material. (1 ♀): ´Indonesia: W SUMATRA´ / ´MT. SANGGUL, 1250m alt.´ / ´Landai vill. env., V.-VI.2012´ / ´St. Jakl lgt.´, (CPV).

Remark. Based on the studies of the description and photo of female holotype of *Demonax sagittarius* Schwarzer, 1927 (CNBC) and additional material from Sumatra, it is clear, that this is a representative of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 from the tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869. Main feature is short metatarsomere 1 (as in Fig. 13), shape of pronotum and overall physique corresponding with genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863.

Redescription of female. (A specimen from Mt. Sanggul). Habitus as in Fig. 6. Body narrow, longitudinal, matt, punctuate with pubescence. Body length 9.3 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra, humeral width 2.07 mm, 4.49 times longer than wide.

Head slightly longitudinal, black, finely punctuate with grey-white pubescence. Near sides several very long setae. Head widest across eyes, and here distinctly narrower than the widest part of the pronotum. Eyes large, longitudinal, excised with base of antennae in excision. Maxillary palpus black-brown, palpomeres short, penultimate palpomere is distinctly shorter than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere truncate. Antennae filiform, punctuate, antennomere 1 distinctly wider. Antennomeres 1-6 and 10-11 dark brownish-black with grey-white pubescence, antennomeres 7-9 brown, distinctly paler, with grey-white pubescence. Antennomeres 3-6 with several long setae on the inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 prolonged into distinct spines on the inner side. Spine on the antennomere 3 longer.

Antennae reaching nine tenths of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.55 : 0.19 : 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.62 : 0.98 : 0.74 : 0.63 : 0.57 : 0.48 : 0.58.

Pronotum slightly elongate, black, with punctuation and microgranulation, with short grey-white pubescence and longer sparse dark setae; 1.5 times longer than wide at the base, 1.4 times longer than its width in the middle and 1.1 times longer than its width in the widest place (middle of pronotum). The middle of pronotum in transverse direction with distinctly sparser pubescence than in anterior or posterior parts; therefore this place seems to be darker. Anterior and posterior margins very slightly rounded. Anterior margin without pubescence. Sides rounded in the middle, distinctly narrowing to posterior angles. Side margins before base distinctly excised.

Scutellum black, triangular, with sparse grey-white pubescence.

Elytra 6.2 mm long and 2.07 mm wide. Elytra black, distinctly punctuate, with black pubescence and spots of grey-white pubescence. Grey-white pubescence located: on the base of elytra longitudinal band; in the first half of elytra one oblique band, before middle of elytra curved to margin; second oblique band around suture in middle of elytra extended to two fifths of width of elytra; in the apical half of elytra two narrow transverse bands present, first band near margin of elytra, second band before apex rather exceeds half elytra width. Elytral apex paler, with brown pubescence, on the apical end straight truncate. Epipleura dark, without pubescence.

Ventral side of body black, covered with dense grey-white pubescence.

Legs thin with gently thickened femora, finely punctuate. Posterior femora dilated anteriorly, like the metatibia. Metatibia distinctly curved. Femora with dull grey-white pubescence. Pubescence of tarsomeres not very dense.

Metatarsomere 1 1.9 times longer than length of metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Fig. 5. *Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927): female holotype from Mt. Singgalang (Sumatra).

Fig. 6. *Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927): a- female from Mt. Sanggul (Sumatra); b- female genitalia and ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites.

Oligoenoplus marketae sp. nov.
(Fig. 7)

Type locality. Indonesia (Sumatra), Mt. Sanggul.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ´INDONESIA, West Sumatera pr´ / ´MT. SANGGUL, 1250-1500 m alt´ / ca 35 km N of Payakumbuh´ / ´IX.2012, local collector leg´, (CPV). The Holotype is provided with a printed red label: ´Oligoenoplus marketae sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2013´.

Description of holotype. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 7. Body narrow, longitudinal, matt, punctuate. Body length 6.1 mm, widest in two thirds elytral length (1.6 mm), maximum humeral width 1.5 mm, 3.81 times longer than wide.

Head short, dark with short light pubescence, densely punctuate, anterior part and sides with long setae. Eyes large, longitudinal, finely excised. Antennae filiform, black, antennomeres 3-7 slightly dilated anteriorly, finely punctuate, antennomeres 3-6 with distinct tooth in apex from inner side; antennomere 1 distinctly wider.

Antennae reaching two thirds elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.37 : 1.0 : 0.75 : 0.82 : 0.70 : 0.66 : 0.51 : 0.53 : 0.48 : 0.59.

Pronotum almost symmetric; 1.35 times longer than wide at the base and 1.09 times longer than wide in the widest point (middle of the pronotum); black, coarsely punctuate with very short greyish pubescence and sparse very long black setae; posterior half of lateral margins and posterior margin with white tomentose (part on antescutellar area without white tomentum). Anterior and posterior margins almost straight, very slightly rounded. Lateral margins rounded in the middle, distinctly narrowing in direction of base.

Scutellum triangular with dense white tomentum.

Elytra 4.0 mm long and 1.6 mm wide. Elytra black, finely punctuate, with short greyish pubescence and a few long black setae. In basal half white horizontal band of tomentum. Second white tomented band transverse with oblique part near suture. White tomentum near suture is distinct from level of the second band up to base. Apical sixth with white and near sides with a golden-yellow tomentum. Apical part of elytra without spines, rounded. Epipleura dark, relatively broad, parallel.

Ventral side of body black, covered with parts of dense white pubescence including lateral margins of abdominal ventrites.

Legs thin with thickened femora; black. Tibia almost straight. Metatarsomere 1 only 1.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species from the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 is *Oligoenoplus fulgidipennis* Holzschuh, 2011. *Oligoenoplus marketae* sp. nov. clearly differs from *O. fulgidipennis* mainly with only one interrupted white band in the basal part of the pronotum and with different shapes and locations of the white bands on the elytra.

Etymology. Dedicated to my wife Markéta.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

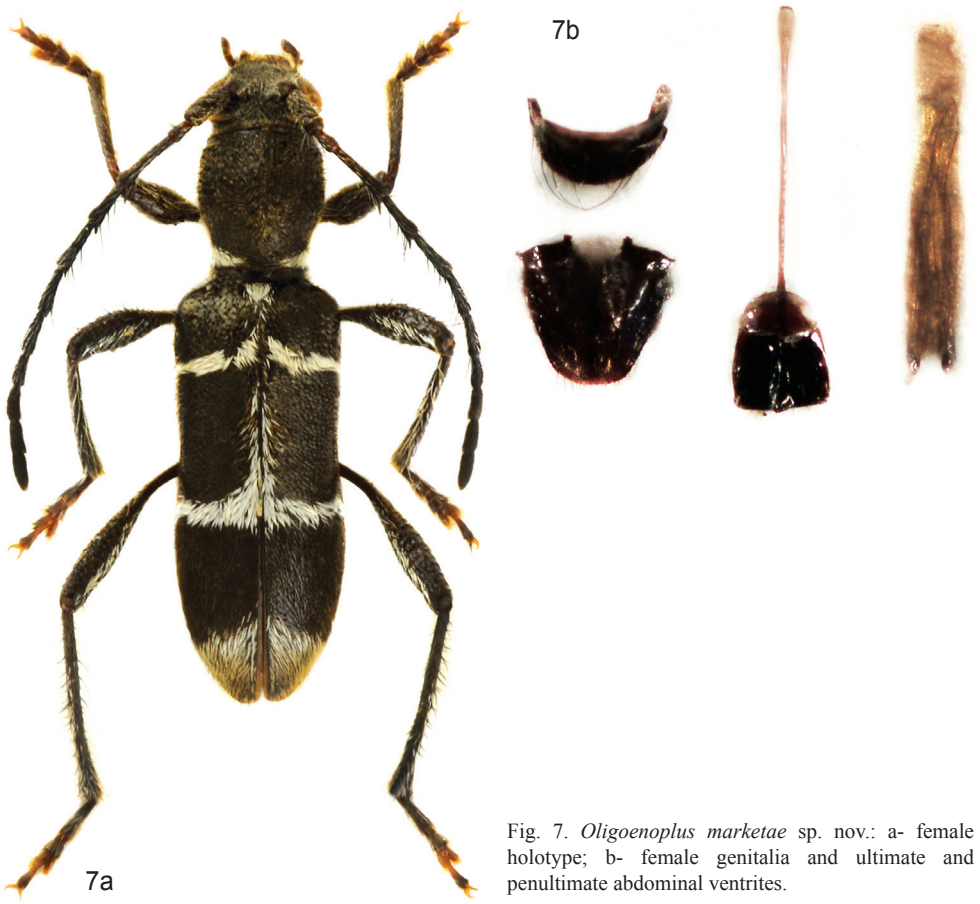

Fig. 7. *Oligoenoplus marketae* sp. nov.: a- female holotype; b- female genitalia and ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites.

***Oligoenoplus jakli* sp. nov.**
(Figs 8-9)

Type locality. Indonesia (Sumatra), Mt. Sanggul.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´Indonesia, West Sumatra´ / ´MT. SANGGUL, 1250 m alt´ / ´Landai vill env., V.-VI. 2012´ / ´St Jakl lgt´, (CPV); Paratype: (3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (CPV, CSJ). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oligoenoplus jakli sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS) / P. Viktora det., 2013´.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 8. Body narrow, longitudinal, matt, black, punctuate, with light pubescence and long setae. Body length 8.7 mm, widest in two thirds of elytral length (2.07 mm), humeral width 2.03 mm, 4.2 times longer than wide.

Head slightly longitudinal, black, with short, grey-white pubescence, finely punctuate. Anterior part with sparse pubescence. Widest across eyes, distinctly narrower than the pronotum in the middle. Eyes large, longitudinal, distinctly excised, base of antenna bald in excision.

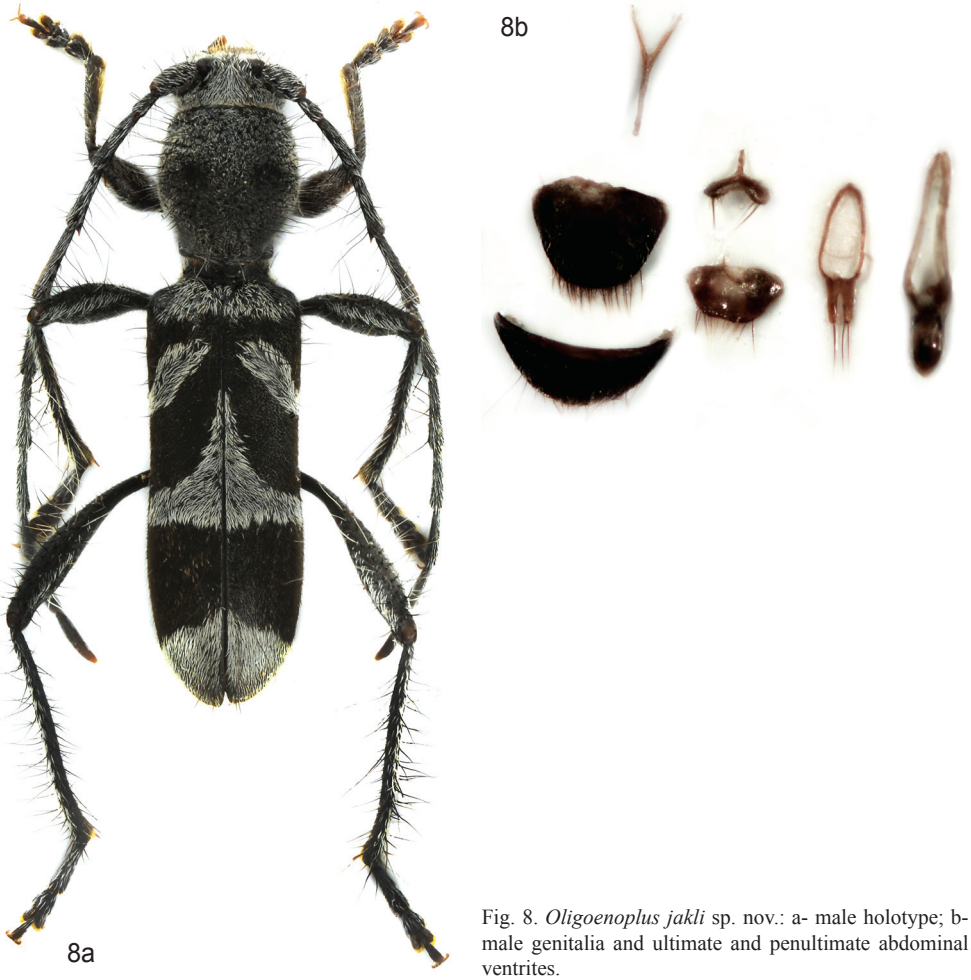

Fig. 8. *Oligoenoplus jakli* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia and ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites.

Small longitudinal bald area in the middle of anterior part. Maxillary palpus black-brown, penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere clearly widespread on the apex. Antennae thin with sparse punctuation, antennomere 1 distinctly wider. Antennomeres 1-5 and 10-11 with sparse grey-white pubescence, antennomeres 6-9 with dense grey-white pubescence. Antennomeres 3 and 4 prolonged into distinct spines on the inner side. Antennomeres 1-7 with very long dark setae. Antennae slightly longer than the apex of elytra. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.7 : 0.4 : 1.0 : 0.9 : 1.2 : 1.1 : 1.1 : 0.9 : 0.7 : 0.9 : 0.9.

Pronotum black, finely punctuate, partially wrinkled, with short grey-white pubescence and long, black and light comparatively dense setae. Almost symmetric; 1.65 times longer than wide at base and 1.07 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of the pronotum).

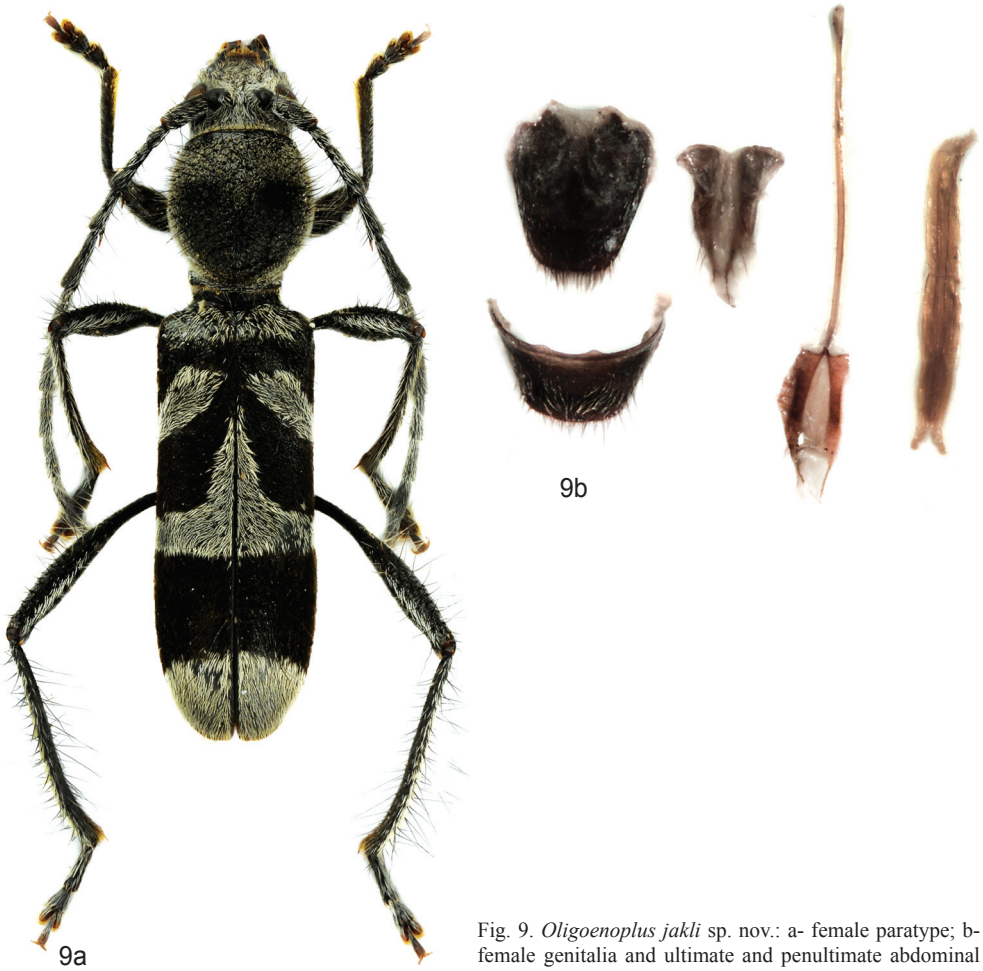

Fig. 9. *Oligoenoplus jakli* sp. nov.: a- female paratype; b- female genitalia and ultimate and penultimate abdominal ventrites.

Anterior margin almost straight, posterior margin rounded. From both sides in the middle with circular bald and shiny areas.

Scutellum black, with short grey-white pubescence.

Elytra 5.7 mm long and 2.07 mm wide. Elytra black with distinct fine punctuation, with short black-brown basal pubescence, with grey-white spots of pubescence, and long black setae. Grey-white pubescence is located as follows: longitudinal band on the base of elytra; oblique band in the first third of elytra reaching up to margin of elytra, but not reaching up to suture of elytra; third spot approximately triangular, from one third elytra length obliquely rounded and widespread from suture to lateral margin of elytra, towards apex of elytra is transverse and straight; fourth grey-white spot obscures apex of elytra. Near lateral margins from one third elytral length to apex indistinct stripes. Apical part of elytra without spines, rounded. Epipleura black, narrow.

Ventral side of body is covered with dense grey-white pubescence and long grey-white setae.

Legs punctuate, thin with gently thickened, coarsely punctuate femora. Femora with grey-white pubescence on the inner and outer side, shorter golden-yellow pubescence on the pro and mesotibia, tarsomeres with grey-white pubescence. Femora and tibia with very long erect dark setae. Metatarsomere 1 1.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Female paratypes. Habitus as in Fig. 9. Body length 9.5-9.7 mm. Body elongate, widest at two thirds elytral length, four times longer than wide. Pronotum almost symmetric, same ratios and marking as in male. Antennae reaching three fifths elytral lenght. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.8 : 0.4 : 1.00: 0.7 : 1.1: 1.0 : 0,7 : 0.7 : 0.7 : 0.6 : 0.6. Metatarsomere 1 1.6 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together (as in Fig. 13).

Differential diagnosis. New species *Oligoenoplus jakli* sp. nov. differs from other known species of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 mainly in significantly different shape and location of the bands on the elytra and extremely long setae on the pronotum, legs and antennae.

Etymology. Dedicated to collector of this new species, Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic), my good friend and excellent specialist in oriental Cetoniidae.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Oligoenoplus malayanus Hayashi, 1979
(Fig. 10)

Oligoenoplus malayanus Hayashi, 1979: 28.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Tanah Rata, Pahang, Malaysia, 22. I. 1976, Y. Kiyoyama leg., (Hayashi coll. - OMNH); Paratypes: (1 ♀): Tanah Rata, 21.i.1976, Y. Kiyoyama leg., (Hayashi coll. - OMNH); (1 ♀): Cameron Highlands, 1977-1978, Local collector leg., (Shibata coll.).

Additional material. (1 ♀): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata´ / ´III.-V.2007´ / ´local collector´, (CPV); (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀):´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata´ / ´16.-29.i.2006´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV); (1 ♂): ´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´26.iv.-15.v.2006´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV); (1 ♂): ´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´II.-III.2012´ / ´local coll.´, (CPV).

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus Hayashi, 1979
(Fig. 11)

Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus Hayashi (1979): 27.
Demonax flavescens Dauber, 2006: 440, Fig. 19 **syn. nov.**

Type material. Holotype (♀): Tanah Rata, Pahang, Malaysia, 22.i.1976, Y. Kiyoyama leg. (Shibata coll.).

Additional material. (?♂ - holotype of *Demonax flavescens* Dauber, 2006): Malaysia W., Pahang, 30 km E of Ipoh, 1500 m, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 7.-9.i.1999, P. Čechovsky leg., (CDD); (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀): ´W Malaysia´ /

Fig. 10. *Oligoenoplus malayanus* Hayashi, 1979: male holotype.

Fig. 11. *Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979: female holotype.

´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata - Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´30.i.-24.ii.2008´ / ´P. Viktora lgt´ / ´ex pupal cell´, (CPV); (1 ♂): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata - Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´30.i.-24.ii.2008´ / ´P. Viktora lgt´, (CPV); (1 ♂): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata - Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´30.i.-24.ii.2008´ / ´P. Viktora lgt´ / ´ex. l.´, (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata´ / ´III.-V.2007´ / ´local collector´, (CPV); (1 ♀): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata´ / ´III. 2008´ / ´Roman Hergovits leg.´, (CRH); (1 ♂): ´W MALAYSIA´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata env.´ / ´14.-24.iii.2013´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV).

Remark. Based on the comparison of description and holotype photo of *Demonax flavescens* Dauber, 2006 with description and holotype of *Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979, it is clear, that it is the same species. *Demonax flavescens* Dauber, 2006 does not belong to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 and is treated as a junior synonym of *O. olivaceosignatus* Hayashi, 1979.

Note on the bionomics. The development of this species: I found it in bark of dry oak-tree on the top of Mt. Jasar. The entire development took place in the bark, several adults found in pupal cells, one imago reared from larva in domestic breeding (see list above).

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

Demonax semiluctuosus (White, 1855)

Clytus semiluctuosus White, 1855: 283.
Oligoenoplus tonkinensis Schwarzer, 1926: 10 **syn. nov.**

Remark. Based on the studies of description and holotype photo of *Oligoenoplus tonkinensis* Schwarzer, 1926 (type from Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung, Frankfurt am Main, Germany) it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 (tribe *Clytini* Mulsant, 1839). It is the species *Demonax semiluctuosus* (White, 1855), described by A. White from Tenasserim as *Clytus*. *O. tonkinensis* does not belong to the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 (tribe *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869) and is treated as a junior synonym of *D. semiluctuosus*.

Oligoenoplus heteros Dauber, 2008
(Fig. 12)

Oligoenoplus heteros Dauber, 2008: 1204, Fig. 7.

Type material. Holotype (♀): W. Malaysia, Kelantan, Gua Musang, (CDD); Paratype (♀): Malaysia W., Perak, 40 km SE Ipoh, 400 m, Banjaran Titi Wanga, Ringlet 29.iii.2004, (in coll. M. Egger).

Additional material. (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): ´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´26.4.-15.v.2006´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata´ / ´III.-V.2007´ / ´local collector´, (CPV); (1 ♀): ´Malaysia NW´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar´ / ´II.-III.2012´ / ´local coll.´, (CPV); (1 specimen): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata env.´ / ´Gunung Berembun´ / ´5.iv.2012´ / ´T. Tichý lgt.´, (CTT); (1 ♂): ´Malaisie´ / ´Tanah Rata, G. Jasar´ / ´17.iv.83 -RN´, (NMPC); (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): ´W MALAYSIA´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´Tanah Rata env.´ / ´14.-24.iii.2013´ / ´P. Viktora lgt.´, (CPV); (4 specimens): ´W Malaysia´ / ´Cameron Highlands´ / ´SE of Tanah Rata, 1500m´ / ´5.-6. iv.2013´ / ´T. Tichý lgt.´, (CTT).

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

Oligoenoplus variicornis Aurivillius, 1925

Oligoenoplus variicornis Aurivillius, 1925: 448, Fig. 119.

Additional material. (2 specimens): ´Borneo´ / ´Sandakan´ / ´14.ii.2007´ / ´local collector´, (CGD); (2 specimens): ´N Sumatra´ / ´Aceh´ / ´March 1996´ / ´local collector´, (CGD); (1 specimen): ´N Sumatra´ / ´Aceh´ / ´18. viii.1999´ / ´local collector´, (CGD). All specimens D. Dauber det.

Distribution. Malaysia (Borneo), Indonesia (Sumatra).

Fig. 12. *Oligoenoplus heteros* Dauber, 2008: female from Mt. Jasar (W Malaysia).

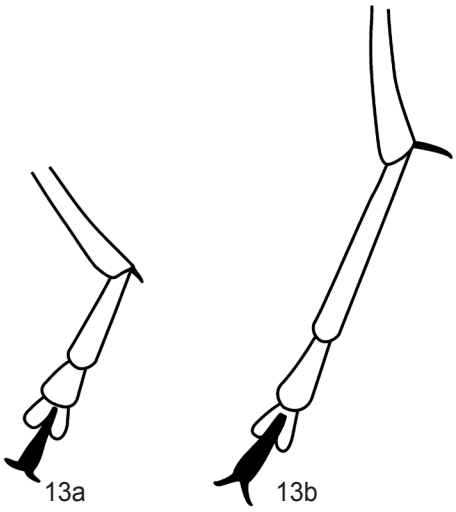

Fig. 13. a- female metatarsomeres of *Oligoenoplus jakli* sp. nov., tribe *Anaglyptini*; b- female metatarsomeres of *Demonax semiluctuosus* (White, 1855), tribe *Clytini*.

A LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *OLIGOENOPLUS* CHEVROLAT, 1863

Oligoenoplus albofasciatus Dauber, 2006: 441	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus amiculus (Dauber, 2010): 575	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus borneanus (Dauber, 2006): 443	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus candidus Holzschuh, 2011: 319	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus chewi Dauber, 2006: 442	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus cruciatus (Dauber, 2010): 576	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus fulgidipennis Holzschuh, 2011: 322	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus gonggashanus Miroshnikov, 2013: 239	China (Sichuan)
Oligoenoplus hergovitsi sp. nov.	Peninsular Malaysia
Oligoenoplus heteros Dauber, 2008: 1204	Peninsular Malaysia
Oligoenoplus jakli sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sumatra)
Oligoenoplus jasarensis sp. nov.	Peninsular Malaysia

Oligoenoplus luzonicus Schwarzer, 1926: 9	Philippines
Oligoenoplus malayanus Hayashi, 1979: 28	Peninsular Malaysia
Oligoenoplus marketae sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sumatra)
Oligoenoplus modicus Holzschuh, 2011: 320	China (Henan)
Oligoenoplus murinus (Allard, 1894): 162	S India
Oligoenoplus olivaceosignatus Hayashi, 1979: 27	Peninsular Malaysia
Oligoenoplus petrae sp. nov.	Peninsular Malaysia
Oligoenoplus quinquecinctus (Aurivillius, 1922): 14 (418)	Malaysia (Borneo)
Oligoenoplus rosti (Pic, 1911) ssp. *rosti* (Pic, 1911): 15	Russia (Kuriles), Japan
Oligoenoplus rosti (Pic, 1911) ssp. *iwatai* Ikeda, 1987: 12	Japan (Honshu)
Oligoenoplus sagittarius (Schwarzer, 1927): 60	Indonesia (Sumatra)
Oligoenoplus variicornis Aurivillius, 1925: 448	Malaysia (Borneo), Indonesia (Sumatra)
Oligoenoplus ventralis Chevrolat, 1863: 337	S India
Oligoenoplus vetulus Holzschuh, 2011: 321	Thailand
Oligoenoplus viridis (Dauber, 2006): 444	Malaysia (Borneo)

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