

**Contribution to knowledge of the Clytini Mulsant, 1839
and Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1869
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae)
from the Oriental and Australian Regions**

Petr VIKTORA

Třebíšovská 605, CZ-284 01 Kutná Hora, Czech Republic
e-mail: viktora_print@centrum.cz

Taxonomy, new species, new combinations, new synonym, Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Clytini, Anaglyptini, Demonax, Chlorophorus, Rhapsoma, Psilomerus, Oligoenoplus, Anaglyptus, Oriental Region, Australian Region

Abstract. *Demonax niveofasciatus* sp. nov. (Clytini), *Demonax marketae* sp. nov., *Rhapsoma buceki* sp. nov. (Clytini), *Rhapsoma pacholatkoii* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia, *Rhapsoma timorica* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Timor), *Rhapsoma floresica* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Flores), *Psilomerus ringleticus* sp. nov. (Clytini) from Peninsular Malaysia are described and illustrated. *Chlorophorus brevivittatus* Aurivillius, 1922 and *Chlorophorus angustatus* Pic, 1920 are transferred to the genus *Rhapsoma* Pascoe, 1858; *Chlorophorus ovicollis* Fairmaire, 1895 is transferred to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860; *Demonax hieroglyphicus* Pic, 1925 is transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 (*Anaglyptini*) and *Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927) is treated as a junior synonym of this species; *Demonax rufogriseus* Pic, 1928 is transferred to the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 (*Anaglyptini*).

INTRODUCTION

The tribus Clytini Mulsant, 1839 is one of the most numerous - in terms of species - tribus of Cerambycidae. Species of the tribus Clytini are known from all biogeographic zones of the Earth except the Antarctic Region. Tribus Clytini is currently divided into approximately 70 genera. From the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic region (which are areas of my interest) over 1200 species have still been described. Within these regions, the most numerous genera are *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 with about 350 known species, *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 with about 240 known species, *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860 with about 190 known species and *Rhapsoma* Pascoe, 1858 with about 170 known species.

Species of the tribus *Anaglyptini* Lacordaire, 1869 are known from the Holarctic, Neotropical and Oriental Regions only. Tribus is divided into about 10 genera. From the Palaearctic and Oriental regions are known genera *Hirticlytus* Ohbayashi, 1960 with two described species, *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 with less than 30 known species, *Paraclytus* Bates, 1884 with 17 known species and *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 with less than 50 species. A significant number of the previously described species should be revised in the future because of wrong classification into genera and possible synonyms. In this article, in addition to presenting the description of several new species, I introduce some taxonomic changes which are mainly based on my study of the type specimens in the collections of MNHN Paris.

Demonax niveofasciatus sp. nov. (Clytini), *Demonax marketae* sp. nov., *Rhaphuma bucseki* sp. nov. (Clytini), *Rhaphuma pacholatkoii* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia, *Rhaphuma timorica* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Timor), *Rhaphuma floresica* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Flores), *Psilomerus ringleticus* sp. nov. (Clytini) from Peninsular Malaysia are described and illustrated.

Chlorophorus brevivittatus Aurivillius, 1922 and *Chlorophorus angustatus* Pic, 1920 are transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858; *Chlorophorus ovicollis* Fairmaire, 1895 is transferred to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860; *Demonax hieroglyphicus* Pic, 1925 is transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 (*Anaglyptini*) and *Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927) is treated as a junior synonym of this species; *Demonax rufogriseus* Pic, 1928 is transferred to the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 (*Anaglyptini*).

Type specimens of *Demonax albotrifasciatus* Pic, 1925, *Demonax ovicollis* (Fairmaire, 1895) comb. nov., *Rhaphuma angustata* (Pic, 1920) comb. nov., *Psilomerus kishimotoi* Hayashi, 1975, *Oligoenoplus hieroglyphicus* (Pic, 1925) comb. nov., *Anaglyptus rufogriseus* (Pic, 1928) comb. nov. are illustrated. A specimen of *Rhaphuma brevivittata* (Aurivillius, 1922) comb. nov. is also illustrated.

Species compared with new species in the Differential diagnosis (*Rhaphuma tertia* Holzschuh, 1991, *Rhaphuma krali* Holzschuh, 1992, *Rhaphuma tenerrima* Holzschuh, 1991, *Rhaphuma steinkae* Holzschuh, 1991 and *Rhaphuma pseudobinhensis* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970) are also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type materials are deposited in the following collections.

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;

CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;

MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;

OMNH Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

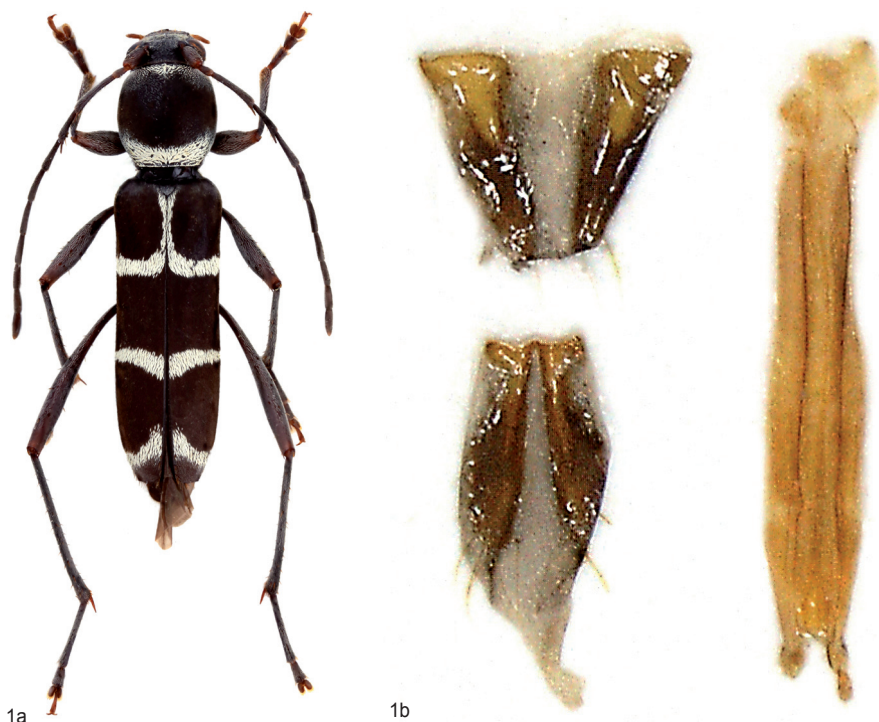
Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860

Demonax niveofasciatus sp. nov.

(Figs 1a-b)

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 lgt.', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'MALAY PENINSULA.' / 'South Perak' / 'Perak-Pahang border,' / 'Telom. 4000ft.' / '21 January, 1902.' / 'Coll. N. Annandale' / 'and H. C. Robinson.' / 'No.' / '1903-281.', (BMNH). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax niveofasciatus* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS) / P. Viktora det., 2013'.



Figs 1a-b. *Demonax niveofasciatus* sp. nov.: a- female holotype; b- female genitalia.

Description of holotype. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence, black. Body length 8.2 mm (paratype female 9.0 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.0 mm), 4.1 times longer than wide.

Head short, relatively broad, broadest through the eyes, with white pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish-brown with a few pale brown setae. Ultimate palpomere slightly broader than penultimate, slightly rounded.

Antennae filiform, dark blackish-brown with dense pale setation. Apex of antennomere 1 slightly paler. Antennomeres 3 and 4 prolonged into distinct long spines on the inner side. Antennae reaching two thirds of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.40 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.59 : 0.58 : 0.58 : 0.51 : 0.42 : 0.41 : 0.48.

Pronotum almost symmetric, black, relatively short and broad with punctuation and pubescence; 1.60 times longer than wide at the base and 1.05 times longer than wide in the widest point (middle of the pronotum). Lateral margins regularly rounded. All margins covered with strip of white pubescence (near base strip of pubescence relatively broad).

Scutellum black, triangular, near apex with white pubescence.

Elytra 5.6 mm long and 1.9 mm wide; narrow, elongate, parallel, black, more matte, with punctuation and pubescence. White spots (as in Fig. 1a): Spot 1 from elytral margin transverse, reaching suture and then longitudinally leading up to scutellum as narrow strip



2a



2b

Figs 2a-b. *Demonax albofasciatus* Pic, 1925 (MNHN): a- type; b- labels.

from 1/3 elytral length. Spot 2 transverse, from elytral margin reaching suture in 2/3 elytral length. Spot 3 oblique, from suture reaching elytral margin near apex. Each elytron with very fine spine on outer side of apex.

Legs very long and narrow, from brown to black, with short white pubescence. Brown: apex of femora and ultimate and penultimate tarsomeres. Metatarsomere 1 2.7 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body with transverse and longitudinal strips of white pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is similar to *Demonax albofasciatus* Pic, 1925 (Figs. 2a-b) from Vietnam, which has the same white bands on the pronotum (in the basal and front part of the pronotum), but it is different from *D. albofasciatus* by a narrow longitudinal white spot near the suture in first third of elytra, reaching up to scutellum and pronotum, narrower than in *D. albofasciatus*.

Etymology. Compound name from Latin - niveo (niveum = snow white) and fasciatus (striped).

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

***Demonax marketae* sp. nov.**

(Figs 3a-b)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Malaysia NW' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar' / '26.iv. - 15.v. 2006' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax marketae sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2013'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence, black. Body length 6.2 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.3 mm), 4.7 times longer than wide.

Head short, relatively broad, broadest through the eyes, with grayish-white pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.



3b

3a

Figs 3a-b. *Demonax marketae* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish-brown with a few pale brown setae. Ultimate palpomere distinctly broader than penultimate, broadly triangular, rounded on apex.

Antennae filiform, from brown to blackish-brown, antennomeres 2 and 6-11 brown, antennomeres 1 and 3-5 blackish-brown. Antennomeres 3 and 4 prolonged into distinct long spines on the inner side. Antennae reaching apex of elytra. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.63 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 1.08 : 1.30 : 1.14 : 1.16 : 0.96 : 0.94 : 0.85 : 0.98.

Pronotum black with punctuation and pubescence, narrow, elongate, slightly widened in direction to head; 1.7 times longer than wide at the base and 1.4 times longer than wide in the widest point (middle of the pronotum). Pronotum with narrow grayish-white strip near sides, only in the middle of anterior margin indistinct.

Scutellum black, triangular with greyish-white pubescence.

Elytra 4.0 mm long and 1.3 mm wide; narrow, elongate, parallel, black, matte, with punctuation and pubescence. Grayish-white spots (as in Fig. 3a): Spot 1 in basal part reaching base and suture near base (in the middle of spot 1 with black egg-shaped spot). Spot 2 not visible from dorsal view on sides near margin is narrow, longitudinal and short. Spot 3 transverse oblique, from elytral suture reaching side margin in 2/3 elytral length, near suture widened in direction to apex. Each elytron finely extended backwards on outer side of apex.

Legs very long and narrow, from brown to black, with short grayish-white pubescence. Tarsi brown, tibia and femora black. Metatarsomere 1 2.25 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body with dense greyish-white pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Similar species are *Demonax salvazai* Pic, 1923 and *Demonax humerovittatus* Dauber, 2003. *Demonax marketae* sp. nov. distinctly differs from *D. salvazai* and *D. humerovittatus* by its shape of the pronotum, which is distinctly narrower and widened in direction of the head and by shape of pale spots on dorsal surface of elytra; while *D. salvazai* and *D. humerovittatus* have pronotum distinctly broader and broadest in basal half or in the middle.

Etymology. Dedicated to my wife Markéta.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

***Demonax ovicollis* (Fairmaire, 1895) comb. nov.**
(Figs 4a-b)

Clytus (*Chlorophorus*) *ovicollis* Fairmaire, 1895: 183.

Type locality. N Vietnam, Langson.

Additional material. (1 ♂): 'LAOS-NE, Houa Phan pr.' / 'Ban Saluei v. - Mt. Phou Pane' / '1920-1450m, 10.-21. vi. 2010' / 'St. Jákl et local collectors lgt.', (CPV); (3 ♂♂): 'NE LAOS, Hua Phan Prov.,' / 'MT. PHU PANE' / '1200-1600m, 10.-22. v. 2011' / 'St. Jákl and Lao collectors lgt.', (CPV).

Remark. Based on the studies of type specimen of *Chlorophorus ovicollis* Fairmaire, 1895 (MNHN Paris) it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860. Its main features are long antennae (beyond the elytral apex in the case of males) and antennomeres 3-5 spined on the inner side. *Ch. ovicollis* Fairmaire, 1895 does not belong to the genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 and is thus transferred to the genus *Demonax*.

Distribution. Vietnam, Laos.



Figs 4a-b. *Demonax ovicollis* (Fairmaire, 1895) comb. nov. (MNHN): a- type; b- labels.

Genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858

Rhaphuma bucseki sp. nov.

(Figs 5a-b)

Type locality. Peninsular Malaysia, Cameron Highlands.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / '19. miles to Ringlet' / 'iii - v. 2007' / 'local collector', (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma bucseki sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2013'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 5a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctate, with pubescence, black. Body length 7.8 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.65 mm), 4.7 times longer than wide.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish-brown with a few pale brown setae. Ultimate palpomere distinctly broader than penultimate, broadly triangular, rounded on apex.

Antennae filiform, long, unicolored brown, without spines. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Antennae almost reaching elytral apex. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.50 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.85 : 1.03 : 0.90 : 0.74 : 0.55 : 0.48 : 0.41 : 0.52.



Figs 5a-b. *Rhaphuma bucseki* sp. nov.: a- female holotype; b- female genitalia.

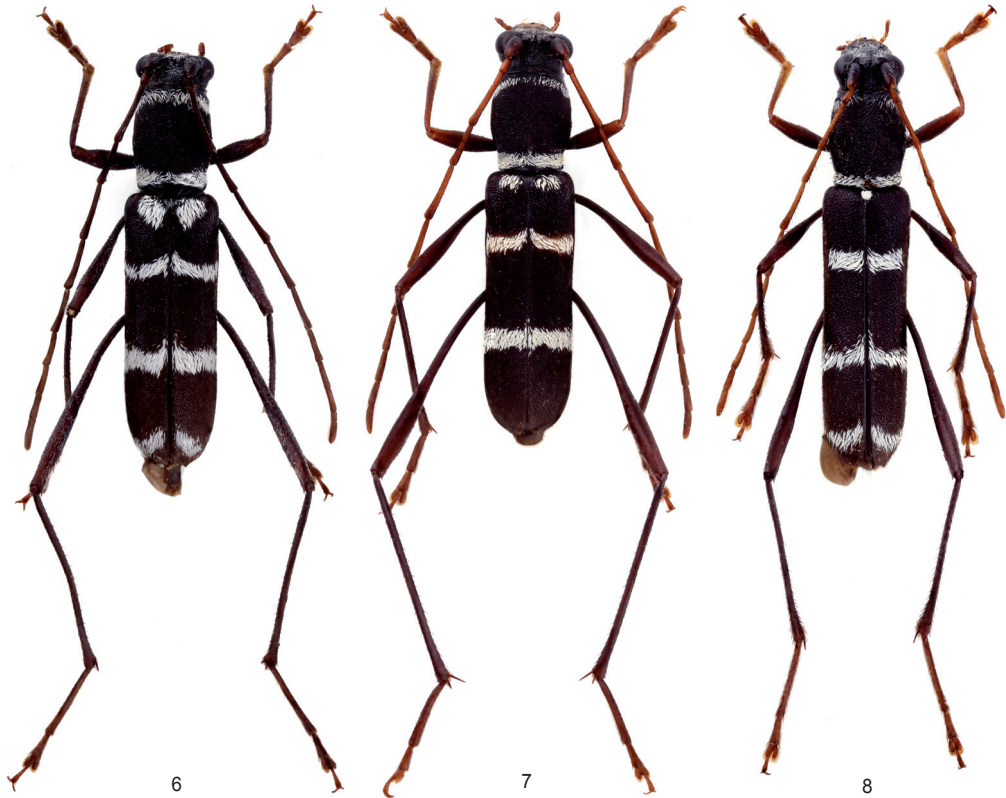


Fig. 6. *Rhaphuma tertia* Holzschuh, 1991 (Laos, Hua Phan prov.; CPV).

Fig. 7. *Rhaphuma krali* Holzschuh, 1992 (N Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.; CPV).

Fig. 8. *Rhaphuma tenerrima* Holzschuh, 1991 (N Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.; CPV).

Pronotum black with punctuation and pubescence, narrow, elongate, slightly rounded on sides, narrowed in direction of head; 1.43 times longer than wide at base and 1.24 times longer than wide at widest point (first third of pronotum); distinctly punctate, all margins covered with strip of white pubescence (from dorsal view visible only on anterior and posterior margins).

Scutellum roundly triangular, dark blackish-brown.

Elytra 5.1 mm long and 1.65 mm wide; narrow, elongate, parallel, black, matte, with punctuation and pubescence. White spots (as in Fig. 5a): Spot 1 at base of elytra transverse from both sides of scutellum to half of basal margin. Spot 2 narrow, transverse from suture to margin in 1/3 of elytral length. Spot 3 narrow, oblique from elytral suture to half of elytron width near apex. Each elytron finely extended backwards spine near apex.

Legs very long and narrow, from brown to black with short pale brown pubescence. Meso- and metafemora black. Metatarsomere 1 2.25 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body with white transverse and longitudinal strips.
Genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Rhaphuma tertia* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 6), *Rhaphuma krali* Holzschuh, 1992 (Fig. 7) and *Rhaphuma tenerrima* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 8). *Rhaphuma bucseki* sp. nov. is different from *R. tenerrima* by the presence of a white spot in the basal part of elytra, while *R. tenerrima* has no white spot in the basal part of the elytra. *R. bucseki* differs from *R. krali* by the presence of a white apical spot, while *R. krali* has no white apical spot. *R. bucseki* differs from *R. tertia* by narrower and straight white strips 2 and 3 on the elytra and a narrow basal spot 1, while *R. tertia* has broader and slightly oblique strips 2 and 3 and an almost circular and large spot 1 in the basal part of the elytra.

Etymology. Dedicated to Karol Bucsek (Bratislava, Slovakia), my good friend and a specialist in oriental Arctiidae.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

***Rhaphuma pacholatkoii* sp. nov.**
(Figs 9-10)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env., Gunung Jasar' / '14.-24.iii. 2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratype: (4 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (CPV); (1 ♂): 'MALAYSIA, W PAHANG' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata - 1600m' / '2.-26.iii. 2004' / 'P. Pacholatko leg.', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata - Mt. Gunung Jasar' / 'iii. 2012' / 'local collector', (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma pacholatkoii sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS) / P. Viktora det., 2013'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 9a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, pubescent, black with yellow pubescence. Body length 8.6 mm (male paratypes 8.0- 9.2 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.8 mm), 4.7 times longer than wide.

Head short, relatively broad, approximately as broad as pronotum, broadest through the eyes, with dense yellow pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, ultimate palpomere longest and broadest on apex.

Antennae filiform, from brown to dark brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres with short pubescence. Antennae almost reaching elytral apex. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.55 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 0.74 : 0.92 : 0.85 : 0.87 : 0.80 : 0.76 : 0.70 : 0.87.

Pronotum elongate, very finely rounded; 1.53 times longer than wide at the base and 1.28 times longer than wide in the widest point (middle of the pronotum); black, completely covered with yellow pubescence, only anterior margin and a few very small spots black.

Scutellum black, pentagonal, completely covered with yellow pubescence.

Elytra 5.76 mm long and 1.82 mm wide; black with punctuation, matte, covered with

yellow pubescence. Black without yellow pubescence only: suture, humeral part of elytra, narrow strip near elytral sides, longitudinal strip in the middle up to two third of elytral length and two spots in posterior third of elytra. Each elytron finely extended backwards on outer side of apex.

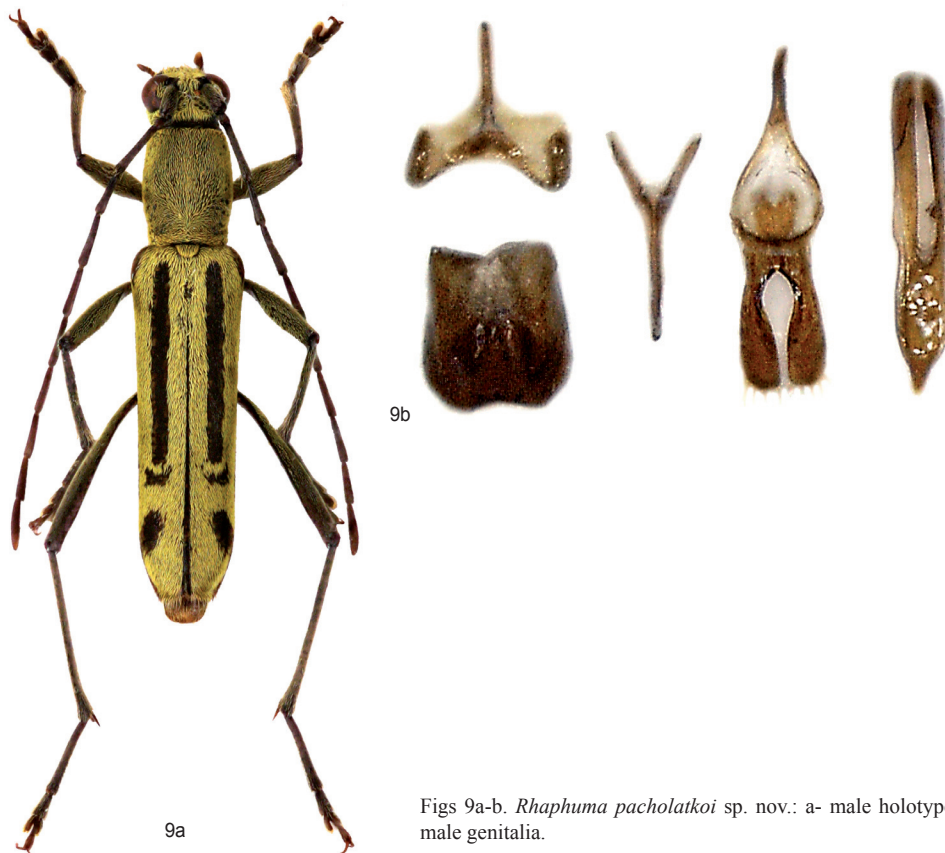
Legs long and narrow, black with short and dense pale brown pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer and narrower than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.32 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body completely covered with dense yellow pubescence.

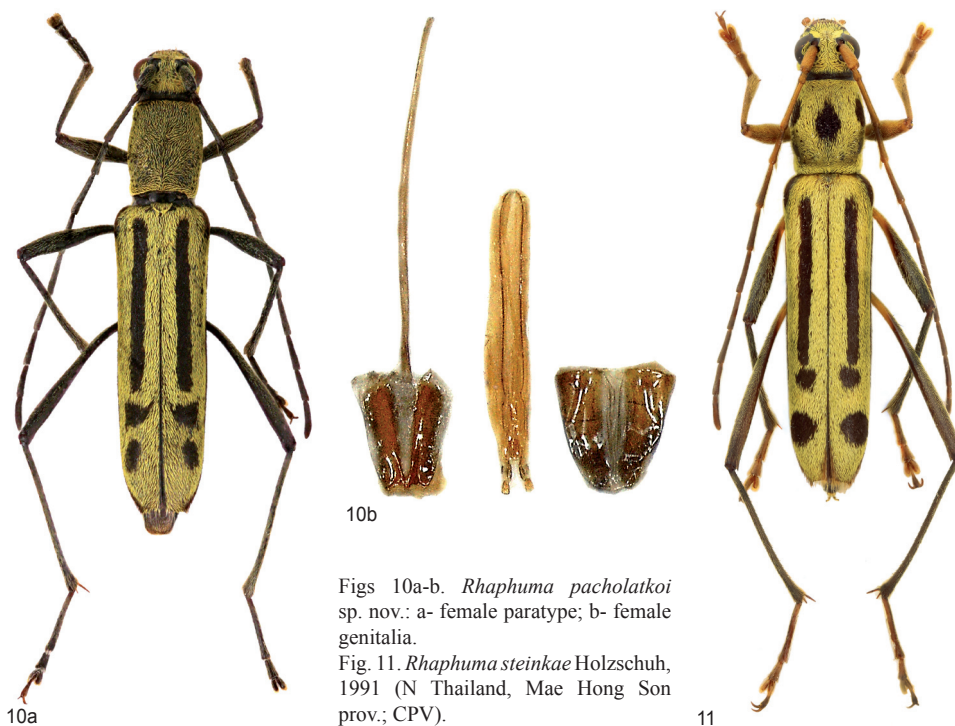
Genitalia as in Fig. 9b.

Female. Habitus as in Fig. 10a. Body length (female paratypes) 10.2-11 mm. Colour and shape of female the same as the male. Antennae reaching five sixths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.58 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.74 : 0.92 : 0.89 : 0.87 : 0.80 : 0.75 : 0.68 : 0.80. Genitalia as in fig 10b.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma steinkae* Holzschuh, 1991 (Fig. 11). *R. pacholatko* sp. nov. clearly differs from *R. steinkae* mainly by its shape of the



Figs 9a-b. *Rhaphuma pacholatko* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.



Figs 10a-b. *Rhapsoma pacholatko* sp. nov.: a- female paratype; b- female genitalia.

Fig. 11. *Rhapsoma steinkae* Holzschuh, 1991 (N Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov.; CPV).

pronotum (more elongate and margins only finely rounded), by the pronotum completely covered by yellow pubescence and anterior legs black, while *R. steinkae* has a shorter pronotum, with sides more rounded, legs distinctly paler and black spots on the pronotum.

Etymology. Dedicated to Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic), my good friend and a specialist in Sericinae (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae).

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

***Rhapsoma timorica* sp. nov.**
(Figs 12a-b)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Timor, Buraen.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W TIMOR, 350m' / 'BURAEN, 50 km south of Kupang' / '26.i. - 9.ii. 2006' / 'St. Jákl lgt.', (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Rhapsoma timorica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2013'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 12a. Body elongate, narrow, punctuate, with dark and yellow pubescence, from brown to black. Body length 7.2 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.6 mm), 4.5 times longer than wide.

Head short, narrow, broadest through the eyes, with dense yellow pubescence. Eyes large, distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Gena parallel, on anterior part distinctly emarginate.

Maxillary palpus brown, ultimate palpomere longest and broadest on apex, triangular.

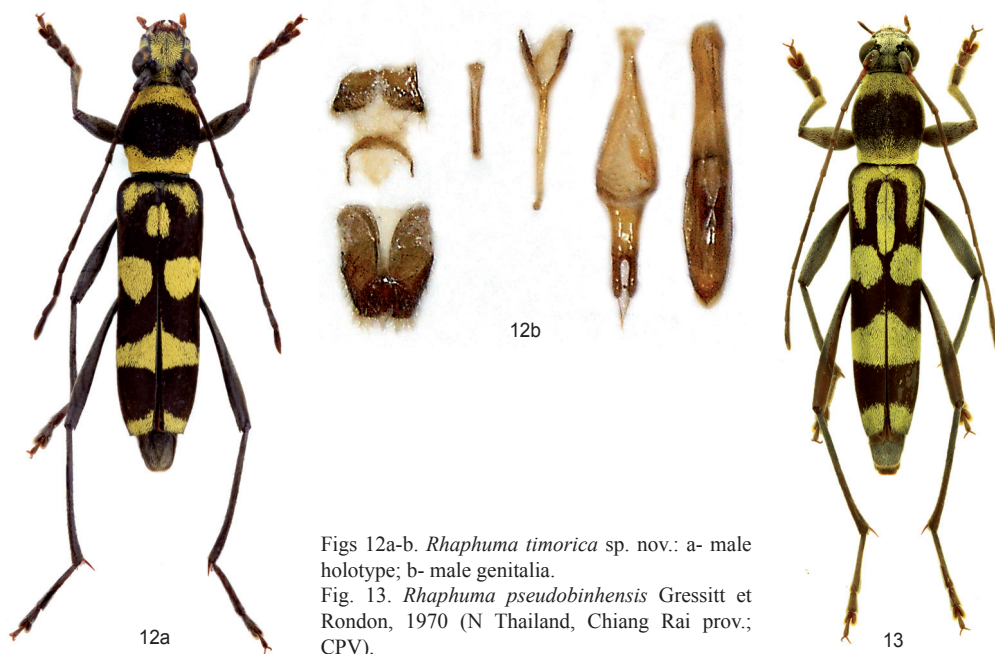
Antennae filiform, blackish brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres with short pubescence. Antennae reaching up to five sevenths of elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.70 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.88 : 0.81 : 0.75 : 0.63 : 0.61 : 0.56 : 0.67.

Pronotum elongate, lateral margins distinctly rounded; 1.50 times longer than wide at the base and 1.15 times longer than wide at the widest point (middle of the pronotum); black with spot of yellow pubescence, with dense punctuation. Yellow spot near of all margins. Middle of disc of pronotum completely black. Anterior and posterior margins distinct. Posterior angles slightly roundly obtuse.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular without yellow pubescence.

Elytra 4.8 mm long and 1.6 mm wide, black, elongate, parallel, with dark pubescence, matte, with six spots of yellow pubescence. Spot 1 from scutellum reaching two thirds of base, then leading as longitudinal strip. Spot 2 as longitudinal strip against edge of elytra and humeri. It isn't visible from dorsal view. Spot 3 as longitudinal strip near suture. Spot 4 as broad drop at elytra midlength. Spot 5 as transverse, oblique strip from suture, not reaching the edge of elytra. Spot 6 as oblique transverse strip. Each elytron finely extended backwards on outer side of apex. Ultimate ventrite good visible from dorsal view.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to black with short and dense pale brown pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora longer and narrower than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and



Figs 12a-b. *Rhapsuma timorica* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia.

Fig. 13. *Rhapsuma pseudobinhensis* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (N Thailand, Chiang Rai prov.; CPV).

mesofemora. Femora and tibia distinctly darker than tarsi. Metatarsomere 1 2.1 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body with spots of dense yellow pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 12b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Rhaphuma pseudobinhensis* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (Fig. 13). *R. timorica* sp. nov. differs from *R. pseudobinhensis* mainly by shapes of spots 1 and 3, body less elongate and black parts of pronotum sharply bordered, while *R. pseudobinhensis* has more elongate body and not clearly bordered black parts of the pronotum.

Etymology. Named after the place of its discovery, Timor Island.

Distribution. Indonesia (West Timor).

***Rhaphuma floresica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 14a-b)

Type locality. Indonesia, Flores.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Indonesia' / 'Flores' / 'XII. 2004' / 'local collector', (CPV). The holotype is provided with a printed red label: 'Rhaphuma floresica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / P. Viktora det., 2013'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 14a. Body elongate, narrow, punctuate, with pubescence, from brown to black. Body length 8.1 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.66 mm), 4.9 times longer than wide.

Head short, narrow, broadest through the eyes, with dense yellow pubescence. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Genae parallel, on anterior part distinctly emarginate.

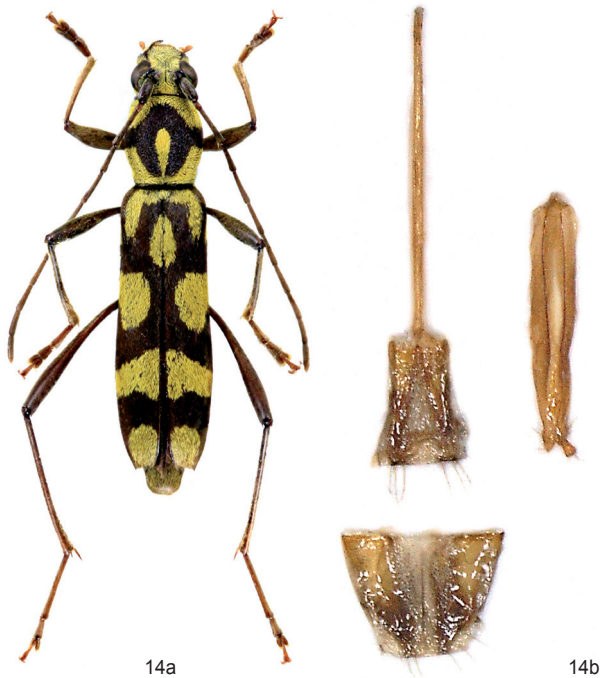
Maxillary palpus pale brown, ultimate palpomere longest and broadest on apex.

Antennae filiform, from brown to dark brown, antennomeres 1-5 darker. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Antennomeres with short pubescence, distinctly punctuate. Antennae reaching six eighths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.65 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.80 : 0.78 : 0.77 : 0.70 : 0.66 : 0.59 : 0.64.

Pronotum slightly elongate, distinctly rounded; 1.54 times longer than wide at base and 1.13 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of the pronotum); dark blackish-brown, with punctuation and short dark pubescence. Spots with yellow pubescence in anterior half extending from middle of anterior margin to lateral side. Second yellow spot from middle of pronotum as longitudinal drop narrowing in direction of base. Third spot in posterior half extending from middle of posterior margin to lateral side.

Scutellum dark, roundly triangular with yellow pubescence.

Elytra 5.6 mm long and 1.66 mm wide; dark blackish-brown with dark pubescence, matte, with six spots of yellow pubescence. Spot 1 from scutellum reaching two thirds of base than leads as longitudinal strip. Spot 2 as longitudinal strip against edge of elytra and humeri. It isn't visible from dorsal view. Spot 3 as semidrop from suture extended in direction of apex.



Figs 14a-b. *Rhapsoma floresica* sp. nov.:
a- female holotype; b- female genitalia.

Spot 4 as broad drop at the end of elytra midlength. Spot 5 as transverse, oblique strip from suture, not reaching the edge of elytra. Spot 6 as drop in inner part of elytra. Each elytron finely extended backwards on outer side of apex. Ultimate ventrite good visible from dorsal view.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to black with short and dense pubescence. Metatibiae and metafemora longer and narrower than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Femora distinctly darker than tibiae and tarsi. Metatarsomere 1 2.36 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body with dense yellow pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 14b.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Rhapsoma timorica* sp. nov. (Fig. 12) and *Rhapsoma pseudobinhensis* Gressitt et Rondon, 1970 (Fig. 13). From both species, the new species *R. floresica* sp. nov. differs mainly by a yellow spot shaped as an elongate drop in the middle of pronotum, while *R. timorica* sp. nov. and *R. pseudobinhensis* have the middle of pronotum black.

Etymology. Named after the place of its discovery, Flores Island.

Distribution. Indonesia (Flores I.).

***Rhaphuma brevivittata* (Aurivillius, 1922) comb. nov.**
(Figs 15)

Chlorophorus brevivittatus Aurivillius, 1922: 413, Fig. 95.

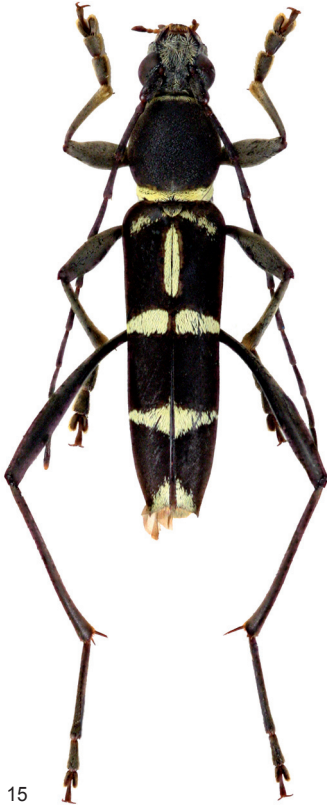
Type locality. Peninsular Malaysia (Malacca).

Additional material. (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / '19 mls (near Ringlet)' / 'iii. - v. 2007' / 'local collector leg.', (CPV); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet env.' / '9. - 13. 3. 2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

Remark. Based on studying the description of *Chlorophorus brevivittatus* Aurivillius, 1922 and additional material from Peninsular Malaysia (Cameron Highlands) it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858.

The main feature, among other things, is its antennomere 3 longer than scape and overall characters corresponding with the genus *Rhaphuma*. *Ch. brevivittatus* Aurivillius, 1922 not belong to the genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 and is thus transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma*.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.



15

Fig. 15. *Rhaphuma brevivittata* (Aurivillius, 1922) comb. nov. (W Malaysia, Cameron Highlands; CPV).

***Rhaphuma angustata* (Pic, 1920) comb. nov.**
(Figs 16-17)

Chlorophorus angustatus Pic, 1920: 1.

Type locality. China (Yunnan).

Additional material. (1 ♀): 'SW CHINA, Yunnan prov.' / 'Chuxiong env.' / 'Diao Lin Shan Mt. NE Guangtongzhen' / 'N25,11 E101,47, 1889m' / '14. vi. 2010, Jakub Dudař lgt.', (CPV).

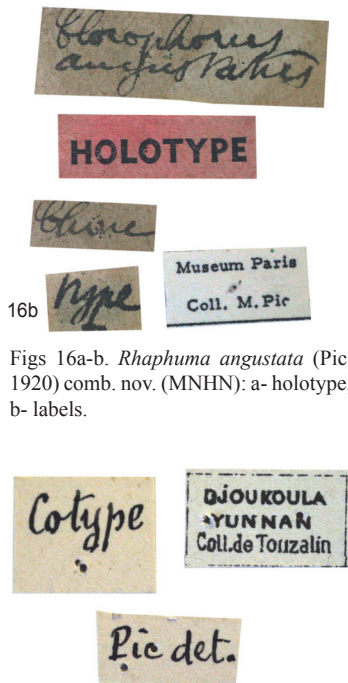
Remark. Based on my study of holotype and cotype specimens of *Chlorophorus angustatus* Pic, 1920 (MNHN Paris, France) and additional material from China (Yunnan) it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858. The main feature, among other things, is antennomere 3 longer than scape and overall characters corresponding with genus *Rhaphuma*. In (Weigel, Meng & Lin 2013) is on page 163, fig. 8g erroneously given as *Chlorophorus angustatus* Pic, 1920 some species similar to *Chlorophorus douei* (Chevrolat, 1863).

Ch. angustatus Pic, 1920 does not belong to the genus *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 and is thus transferred to the genus *Rhaphuma*.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).



16a



16b
Figs 16a-b. *Rhaphuma angustata* (Pic, 1920) comb. nov. (MNHN): a- holotype; b- labels.



17

Fig. 17. Further specimen of *Rhaphuma angustata* (Pic, 1920) comb. nov. (MNHN).

Genus *Psilomerus* Chevrolat, 1863

Psilomerus ringleticus sp. nov.

(Figs 18a-b)

Type locality. Peninsular Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet env.' / '9. - 13. 3. 2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Psilomerus ringleticus sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS) / P. Viktora det., 2013'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 18a. Body elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence, from brown to black. Body length 6.6 mm (paratype female 5.2 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.37 mm), 4.8 times longer than wide.

Head short, relatively broad, broadest through the eyes, anterior part with white pubescence. Space between eyes with small tubercle near antennae on both sides. Eyes distinctly longitudinally emarginate. Gena short.

Maxillary palpus brown with pale brown setae, ultimate palpomere broadest on apex.

Antennae filiform, from brown to blackish-brown, antennomeres 2 and 8-11 brown, distinctly paler than other antennomeres. Antennomeres matte with short white setation, antennomere 3 with long spine directed backwards on inner side of apex. End of spine with fine extension. The spine reaching nearly midlength of antennomere 4. Antennomere 4 with small tooth on inner side of apex. Antennomere 2 shortest. Antennae reaching six sevenths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.68 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 1.07 : 1.27 : 1.09 : 1.20 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 0.87 : 0.98.

Pronotum narrow, elongate, finely rounded, black, with punctuation. Narrow white spot near all margins. Pronotum 1.58 times longer than wide at base and 1.21 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum).

Scutellum dark, triangular with white pubescence.

Elytra 4.6 mm long and 1.37 mm wide; black, matte, narrow, elongate, parallel, with punctuation; with strips and spots of white pubescence. Spot 1 in shape of letter „C“ from suture to side margin in posterior third. Spot 2 transverse, not reaching side margin behind middle of elytra. Spot 3 oblique, from suture, not reaching side margin and apex. Each elytron finely extended backwards on outer side of apex. Apex of elytra with long pale brown setae.

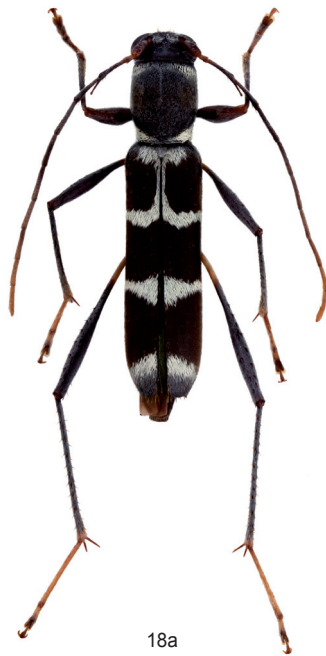
Legs very long and narrow, from pale brown to black with short and dense pale brown pubescence. Pale brown: anterior part of meso- and metofemora, meso- and metatarsi. Brown: anterior femora and anterior tarsi. Metatibia and metafemora longer than mesotibia and mesofemora. Profemora and protibia shorter and broader than meta- and mesofemora and meta- and mesotibia.

Metatarsomere 1 4.15 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body with white pubescence. Ventrites with transverse strips of white pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 18b.

Male. Unknown.



18a



18b Figs 18a-b. *Psilomerus ringleticus* sp. nov.: a- female holotype; b- female genitalia.



19

Fig. 19. *Psilomerus kishimotoi* Hayashi, 1975 (OMNH): holotype.

Differential diagnosis. A similar species is *Psilomerus kishimotoi* Hayashi, 1975 (Fig. 19). *Psilomerus ringleticus* sp. nov. in comparison with *P. kishimotoi* has a distinctly different shape and location of the white bands on the elytra, mainly the presence of white transverse spot 1 near humeral part of elytra and white longitudinal narrow spot near elytral suture before spot 1 and spot 2, and sides of pronotum more parallel; while *P. kishimotoi* has no distinct white spots in the basal part of the elytra and sides of pronotum are distinctly narrowed in direction of the head.

Etymology. Named after the place of discovery, town Ringlet.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia.

Tribe Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1869

Genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863

***Oligoenoplus hieroglyphicus* (Pic, 1925) comb. nov.**

(Figs 20a-b)

Demonax hieroglyphicus Pic, 1925: 21-22.

Oligoenoplus sagittarius (Schwarzer, 1927): 60. **syn. nov.**

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra, Payakumbuh.

Remark. Based on the studies of the holotype specimen of *Demonax hieroglyphicus* Pic, 1925 (MNHN Paris) is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 from the tribe Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1869. Its main feature is a short metatarsomere 1, shape of pronotum and overall physique corresponding with genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863. *D. hieroglyphicus* Pic, 1925 does not belong to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 and is thus transferred to the genus *Oligoenoplus*.

Based on a comparison of the holotype of *Oligoenoplus hieroglyphicus* (Pic, 1925) comb. nov. with the holotype of *Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927) it is clear, that they belong to the same species. *Oligoenoplus sagittarius* (Schwarzer, 1927) is thus treated as a junior synonym of *O. hieroglyphicus* (Pic, 1925).

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839

***Anaglyptus rufogriseus* (Pic, 1928) comb. nov.**

(Figs 21a-b)

Demonax rufogriseus Pic, 1928: 18.

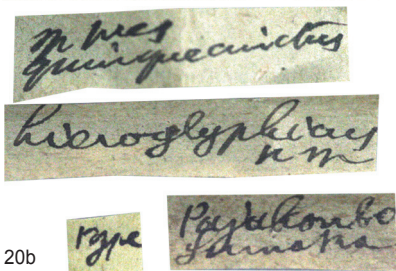
Type locality. Vietnam, Dalat.

Remark. Based on the studies of the holotype specimen of *Demonax rufogriseus* Pic, 1928 (MNHN Paris), it is clear, that the species is a representative of the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 from the tribe Anaglyptini Lacordaire, 1869. Its main features are a short metatarsomere 1, shape of pronotum, each elytra distinctly extended backwards on outer side of apex and overall physique corresponding with genus *Anaglyptus*. *D. rufogriseus* Pic, 1928 does not belong to the genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1860 and is thus transferred to the genus *Anaglyptus* Mulsant, 1839 (Anaglyptini).

Distribution. Vietnam.



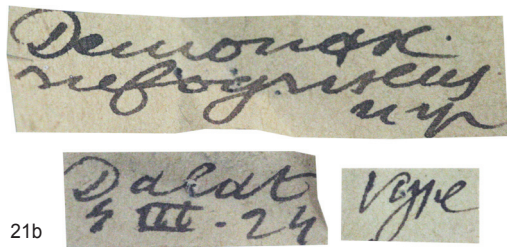
20a



20b



21a



21b

Figs 20a-b. *Oligoenoplus hieroglyphicus* (Pic, 1925) comb. nov. (MNHN Paris): a- type; b- labels.
 Figs 21a-b. *Anaglyptus rufogriseus* (Pic, 1928) comb. nov. (MNHN Paris): a- type; b- labels.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Sincere thanks are due to Shigehiko Shiyake (OMNH, Osaka, Japan) for providing me with the photos of type specimens from the Hayashi collection, Stanislav Jákl (Praha, Czech Republic) for providing me with material from his collection, Azadeh Taghavian (MNHN) for kind help in search of type material, Max Barclay (BMNH) for the loan of material under his care, Milan Štrba (Bratislava, Slovakia) for great genitalia dissection of type specimens and Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia) for taking some photos. Special thanks go to Vladimír Novák (Praha, Czech Republic) for indispensable help with the compilation of the manuscript and critical comments on the manuscript of this paper.

REFERENCES

- AURIVILIUS C. 1922: Neue oder wenig bekannte Coleoptera Longicornia. 18. *Arkiv för Zoologi* 14 (1921-1922) (18): 1-32 (= 405-436).
- CHEVROLAT A. 1863: Clytides d'Asie et d'Océanie. *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Sciences de Liège* 18: 253-350.
- DAUBER D. 2003: Vierzehn neue Clytini aus Malaysia und Sumatra (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). *Linzer Biologische Beiträge* 35 (1): 131-149.
- FAIRMAIRE L. 1895: Deuxième note sur quelques coléoptères des environs de Lang-Song. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* 39: 173-190.
- GAHAN C. J. 1906: *The fauna of British India including Ceylon and Birma. Coleoptera. Volume I (Cerambycidae)*. London: Taylor and Francis, xviii + 329 pp.
- GRESSITT J. L. & RONDON J. A. 1970: Cerambycids of Laos (Disteniidae, Prioninae, Philiinae, Aseminae, Lepturinae, Cerambycinae). *Pacific Insects Monograph* 24: 1-314.
- HAYASHI M. 1975: On Some Longicorn Beetles from Borneo and Malaya, chiefly from the entomological result of Dr. M. Hayashi's S. E. Asian Expedition in 1970 (Col.: Cerambycidae). *Bulletin of the Osaka Jonan Womens College*, (10): 167-209, 6 pls.
- HOLZSCHUH C. 1991: Neue Bockkäfer aus Europa und Asien I, 33 neue Bockkäfer aus der paläarktischen und orientalischen Region (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *FBVA Berichte - Schriftenreihe der Forstlichen Bundesversuchsanstalt in Wien* 51: 35-75.
- HOLZSCHUH C. 1992: Neue Bockkäfer aus Europa und Asien III, 57 neue Bockkäfer aus Asien, vorwiegend aus China, Thailand und Vietnam (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *FBVA Berichte - Schriftenreihe der Forstlichen Bundesversuchsanstalt in Wien* 69: 1-66.
- HUBWEBER L., LÖBL I., MORATI J. & RAPUZZI P. 2010: Cerambycidae. Pp. 84-334. In: LÖBL I. & SMETANA A. (ed.): *Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Vol. 6. Chrysomeloidea*. Stenstrup: Apollo Books, 924 pp.
- LACORDAIRE J. T. 1869: *Histoire naturelle des insectes. Genera des coléoptères, ou exposé méthodique et critique de tous les genres proposés jusqu'ici dans cet ordre d'insectes. Tome neuvième. Première partie*. Paris: Librairie encyclopédique de Roret, 409 pp.
- MIZUNO K. & SHIYAKE S. 2004: A list of Coleopterous Taxa submitted by the late Dr. Masao Hayashi with Type-specimens designated in his descriptions. *Special Publications from the Osaka Museum of Natural History* 36: 1-82, 22 pl.
- PIC M. 1920: Nouveautés diverses. *Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques* 32: 1-28.
- PIC M. 1925: Nouveautés diverses. *Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques* 44: 1-32.
- PIC M. 1928: Nouveautés diverses. *Mélanges Exotico-Entomologiques* 52: 1-32.
- VIKTORA P. 2013: A contribution to knowledge of the genus *Oligoenoplus* Chevrolat, 1863 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Anaglyptini) with descriptions of five new species from the Oriental Region. *Studies and Reports, Taxonomical Series* 9 (2): 561-582.
- WEIGEL A., MENG L.-Z. & LIN M.-Y. 2013: *Contribution to the Fauna of Longhorn Beetles in the Naban River Watershed National Nature Reserve*. Formosa Ecological Company, Taiwan, 224 pp.

Received: 19.12.2013

Accepted: 29.12.2013