

***Demonax magus* sp. nov. from Malaysia
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)**

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Abstract. *Demonax magus* sp. nov. from Peninsular Malaysia is described and illustrated. New species is compared to a related species *Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970. *Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 is newly recorded from China and India.

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. The tribus Clytini is currently divided into approximately 70 genera. From the Palaearctic, Oriental and Australian biogeographic regions, about 1350 species have been described so far. Within these regions, the most numerous genera are *Demonax* J. Thomson, 1861, *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863, *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860 and *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858.

The genus *Demonax* J. Thomson, 1861 was erected by J. Thomson for *D. nigrofasciatus* from eastern Indonesia. Meantime, about 420 species of this very diverse genus distributed especially in the east and southeast of Asia have been described.

In the present paper, I describe a new species of the genus *Demonax* from Peninsular Malaysia. *Demonax magus* sp. nov. is described and illustrated. The new species is compared to a related species *Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, which is also illustrated. *Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 is newly recorded from China and India.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens examined including type materials are deposited in the following collections:

- BM Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U.S.A.;
- CAW private collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;
- CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Demonax* J. Thomson, 1861

Type species. *Demonax nigrofasciatus* Thomson, 1861.

Demonax magus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. W Malaysia, Perak, Cameron Highlands, road Tapah - Ringlet, 19 miles (near Ringlet).

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W Malaysia' / 'Cameron Highlands' / '19 miles (near Ringlet)' / 'iii. - v. 2007' / 'local collector' (CPV); Paratypes: (1 ♂, 5 ♀♀): same data as holotype (CPV); (1 ♂): 'W Malaysia' / '19. miles S Ringlet' / '2012' / 'local coll. lgt.' (CPV); (1 ♀): 'W Malaysia' / '19. miles' / 'S Ringlet' / '2010' / 'local coll.' (CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'MALAYSIA - Pahang' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet' / '9. iv. - 16. iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.' (CPV). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Demonax magus* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS (respective PARATYPUS)' / 'P. Viktora det., 2018'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length 10.35 mm (male paratypes from 8.4 to 9.4 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (2.3 mm), 4.5 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, broadest across the eyes, narrow, distinctly narrower than pronotum, with dense punctuation, long whitish grey pubescence, long yellowish pubescence on frons and a few long pale setae. Frons in middle with narrow longitudinal furrow. Eyes distinctly emarginate. Clypeus pale brown, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown with black apex, shiny, with whitish and yellowish setation.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with darker margins, shiny, with yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, axe-shaped.

Antennae filiform, blackish brown, with dense punctuation and dense whitish grey pubescence. Antennomeres 2-8 with yellowish setation on inner side. Antennomeres 6-10 slightly serrate. Antennomeres 3-5 with sharp spines on inner side of apex. Spines on antennomeres 3 and 4 long, spine on antennomere 5 shorter. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Antennae reaching six sevenths elytral length. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.72 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.89 : 1.09 : 0.93 : 1.00 : 0.87 : 0.88 : 0.80 : 0.94.

Pronotum black, slightly narrower than elytra at base, only slightly elongate, distinctly rounded in lateral margins, 1.47 times longer than wide at the base and 1.16 times longer than wide at the widest point (before middle from base to apex). Dorsal surface with granulation, almost completely covered by short and relatively sparse whitish grey pubescence, in lateral angles near base with denser whitish grey pubescence. Pronotum in basal part with a few long pale setae. Disc in middle with distinct longitudinal elevation in basal part. Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base almost straight.

Scutellum black, wide, semielliptical, almost completely covered by dense whitish grey pubescence.

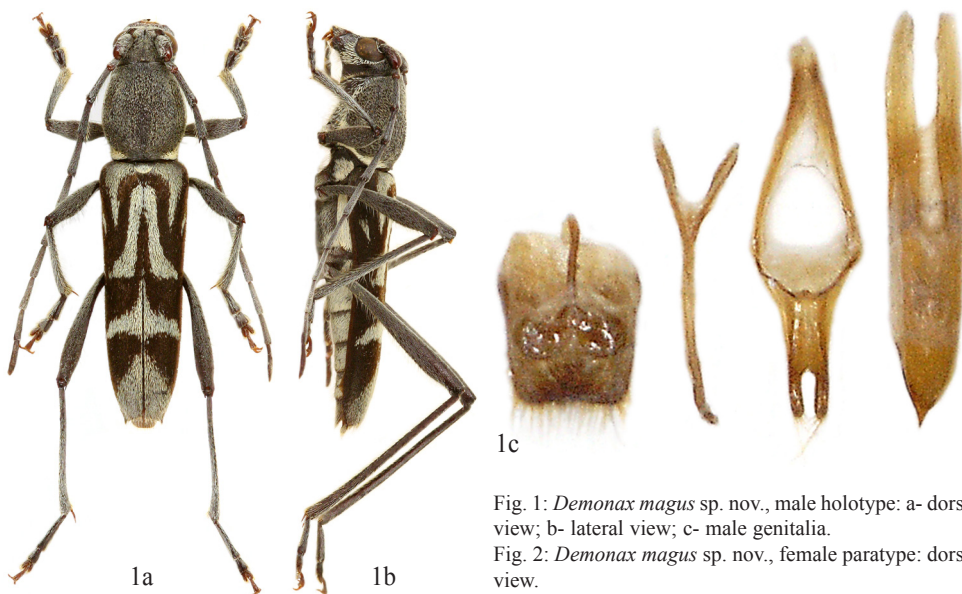


Fig. 1: *Demonax magus* sp. nov., male holotype: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- male genitalia.

Fig. 2: *Demonax magus* sp. nov., female paratype: dorsal view.



Elytra 6.8 mm long and 2.3 mm wide; black, elongate, distinctly narrowing apically, with dense punctuation, covered by black, whitish grey and goldenish pubescence in lateral margins (as in Figs. 1a, b). Apex of each elytron terminated by long thorn in outer side.

Legs long and narrow, blackish brown, with dense punctuation and whitish grey pubescence. Meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibia with long erect setation. Profemora with a few longer setae. Each apical half of tibia and tarsus with distinctly longer pubescence. Metatibia and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibia and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 1.64 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, almost completely covered by whitish pubescence (as in Fig. 1b).

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length (female paratypes) from 10.2 to 13.3 mm. Colour of female same as in male. Female without distinct differences, antennae shorter (reaching three fifths elytral length). Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.77 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.96 : 0.75 : 0.65 : 0.61 : 0.61 : 0.57 : 0.65.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970 (Figs. 3-4), described from Laos. *Demonax magus* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *D. nebulosus* mainly by slightly longer elytra in both sexes, ratio of elytral length / elytral width in male 2.96, ratio of elytral length / elytral width in female 3.05, by elytral apex terminated by longer thorn in outer side in both sexes, by dorsal surface of pronotum almost completely covered by short and relatively sparse whitish grey pubescence in both sexes (as in Figs. 1a, 2) and by different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 1c, 3c); while *D. nebulosus* has slightly shorter elytra in both sexes, ratio of elytral length / elytral width in male 2.82, ratio of elytral length / elytral width in female 2.93, elytral apex terminated by short thorn in outer side in both sexes and dorsal surface of pronotum partly covered by longer and denser yellowish pubescence, partly without pubescence in both sexes (black places as in Figs. 3a, 4).

Etymology. From Latin *magus* (illusionist).

Distribution. MALAYSIA (Pahang, Perak).

***Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970**

(Figs. 3-4)

Demonax nebulosus Gressitt & Rondon, 1970: 262.

Type locality. Laos, Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Laos, Khammouane Prov., Phon Tiou, 155m, 1.IV.1963' (BM); Allotype (♀): 'Laos, Vientiane Prov., Phou Khao Khoay, 1040 m, 31.V.1965' (BM); Paratype (♀): 'Laos, Bokeo Prov., Ban Houei Say, 1200 m, 17.V.1965' (BM).

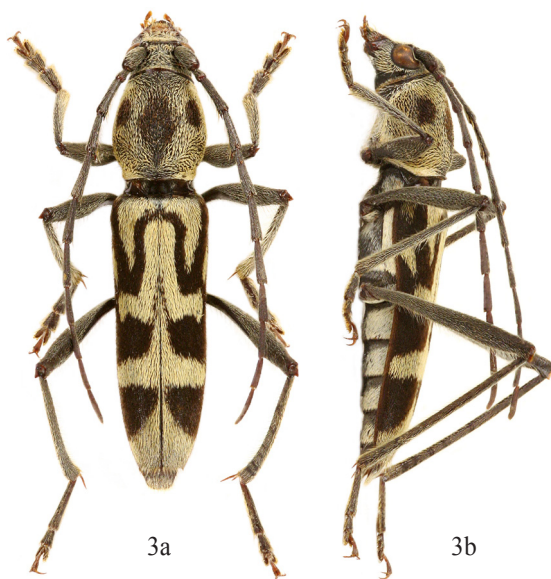


Fig. 3: *Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, male: a- dorsal view; b- lateral view; c- male genitalia.

3c



Fig. 4: *Demonax nebulosus* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, female: dorsal view.

Material examined: (1 ♂): label 1: 'CHINA: S-YUNNAN' / '(Xishuangbanna)' / '37 km NW Jinghong' / 'vic. Guo Men Shan', label 2: 'N22°14.48/E100°36.22' / '1000m 27.iv.2009 LF' / 'leg. A.Weigel station' (CAW), (this specimen is shown and mentioned by Weigel et al, 2013: 84, 168: fig. h – as *Demonax* spec. 7); (1 ♀): 'NE INDIA, ASSAM, 2002' / 'UMRONGSO env., 700m' / '25°27'N, 92°43'E, 3.-8.vi.' / 'M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt.' (CPV).

Distribution. CHINA (Yunnan), INDIA (Assam), LAOS (Bokeo Prov., Khammouane Prov., Vientiane Prov.). New species to China and India.

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