

New species of the genus *Salvazaon* Pic, 1928 from Southeast Asia (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Desmiphorini)

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Abstract. The following new species are described: *Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Kalimantan), *Salvazaon weigeli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sulawesi Island), *Salvazaon dembickyi* sp. nov. and *Salvazaon tavakiliani* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), and *Salvazaon hergovitsi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Perak). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Salvazaon*, belonging to the tribe Desmiphorini, was established with type species *Salvazaon metallicum* Pic, 1928 by Pic (1928). The genus *Salvazaon* is divided into two subgenera - *Salvazaon* (s. str.) Pic, 1928 and *Pseudophlyarus* Breuning, 1975 with one species - *Salvazaon (Pseudophlyarus) curticornis* (Pic, 1939), described from northern Vietnam (Hoa Binh). *Salvazaon* (s. str.) is known from the Palaearctic and Oriental Region and contains seven known species (*S. (S.) breve* Pic, 1940 from northern Vietnam, *S. (S.) granigerum* Holzschuh, 2017 from Malaysia (Borneo Island - Sabah), *S. (S.) leptum* Holzschuh, 2017 from Cambodia (Siem Reap), *S. (S.) metallicum* Pic, 1928 from southern Vietnam (Binh Thuan), *S. (S.) saginatum* Holzschuh, 1999 from China (Jiangxi), and *S. (S.) spadiceum* Holzschuh, 2017 and *S. (S.) violaceum* Holzschuh, 2017, both from Malaysia (Borneo Island - Sabah)) (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2022).

In the present paper, I describe new species of the genus *Salvazaon* from materials which were collected in Indonesia and Malaysia in the period between 1997 and 2013. Descriptions of the following five new *Salvazaon* species are given: *Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Kalimantan), *Salvazaon weigeli* sp. nov. from Indonesia (Sulawesi Island), *Salvazaon dembickyi* sp. nov. and *Salvazaon tavakiliani* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang), and *Salvazaon hergovitsi* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Perak). All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated. The new species are compared to the congeners (*Salvazaon violaceum* Holzschuh, 2017 and *Salvazaon saginatum* Holzschuh, 1999), which are also illustrated.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observation and photography. Photographs of type specimens including the genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1-5× Macro lens on bellows attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. Each photograph was taken as several partially focused

images and afterwards composed in the Helicon Focus 3.20.2 Pro software. The photographs were modified using Adobe Photoshop CC.

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

- CAW private collection of Andreas Weigel, Wernburg, Germany;
- CCH private collection of Carolus Holzschuh, Villach, Austria;
- CLD private collection of Luboš Dembický, Brno, Czech Republic;
- CPV private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
- CRH private collection of Roman Hergovits, Bratislava, Slovakia.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Desmiphorini Thomson, 1860

Genus *Salvazaon* Pic, 1928

Subgenus *Salvazaon*

Type species: *Salvazaon metallicum* Pic, 1928.

Salvazaon jakli sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-2)

Type locality. Indonesia, S Kalimantan, Kandangan distr., 17 km NE of Loksado village.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Indonesia: S Kalimantan' / 'Kandangan distr.' / 'LOKSADO 17 km NE' / '23.ix.-30.x.1997' / '800m, St. Jákl lgt.', (CPV); Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1a. Body from dirty ochre yellow to black, almost completely with metallic luster, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.15 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.83 mm), 2.52 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head largely blackish with metallic luster, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation (smooth parts finely wrinkled with sparse micropunctuation in the combination with distinct large punctures), covered by sparse, indistinct, disordered yellowish pubescence and long, sparse, erect yellowish setation. Interspace between antennal insertions wide, place between antennal insertions flat. Eyes pale, goldenish, distinctly regularly dotted, strongly emarginate (not divided into two parts). Clypeus and labrum blackish with narrowly yellowish margins, with micropunctuation and goldenish setation. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, glossy, with yellowish pubescence and longer setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, brown in basal half and pale ochre yellow in apical part, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into narrowly cut tip.



1a

2



Fig. 1. *Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. (Photo: Richard Sehnal)

Fig. 2. *Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov.: female paratype. (Photo: Richard Sehnal)

Antennae filiform, blackish, with metallic luster (partly bluish violet - more distinct in antennomeres 1-3), largely glossy, punctured by irregular, dense small-sized punctation and micropunctation (antennal scape with a few larger irregular punctures), covered by short, partly pale yellowish pubescence and long, erect yellowish setation. Antennomeres slightly widened and rounded apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip. Antennae reaching more than half elytral length (as in Fig. 1a). Antennal scape club-shaped, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.39 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.70 : 0.65 : 0.61 : 0.55 : 0.49 : 0.40 : 0.50.

Pronotum black with metallic luster (narrowly bluish violet at anterior margin and base), transverse, 1.08 wider than long at base and 1.3 times wider than long at the widest point (at

protruding lateral humps before middle pronotal length from base to apex). Shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1a. Pronotum with transverse elevated ring at base, reaching approximately one fifth pronotal length from base to apex. Elevated ring is separated by marked depression. Lateral margins with protruding lateral humps with sharp tip before middle pronotal length from base to apex, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base slightly undulate. Pronotal disc only indistinctly convex, glossy, partly with irregular large-sized punctures, surface between punctures finely wrinkled and indistinctly micropunctured. Pronotum covered by disordered pale pubescence and by very long, erect yellowish setation (some setae darker). Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum small, black with metallic luster, widely shield-shaped, covered by indistinct pale pubescence at edges.

Elytra 5.05 mm long and 2.83 mm wide (1.78 times longer than wide), punctured by distinct, irregular large-sized punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal half, apical half punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures). Interspaces between punctures only finely wrinkled with irregular indistinct micropunctation. Elytra almost parallel in basal half, distinctly narrowing apically in apical half. Elytral disc flattened at basal quarter, rest of elytral disc convex. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra black with distinct bluish violet metallic luster, covered by sparse, indistinct pale yellowish pubescence and by very long, distinct, erect yellowish setation (some setae darker).

Legs dark blackish brown with metallic luster (luster partly violet blue), relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow but distinct punctation (tibiae with larger irregular punctures), covered by pale yellowish pubescence and long, erect yellowish setation. Tarsi short, wide, blackish, semi-gloss, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body blackish with metallic luster, partly covered by silvery pubescence and longer dark yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura black with bluish metallic luster, undulate, with micropunctation, covered by indistinct, very sparse pale pubescence and long, erect darker setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 1b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 2. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.2 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences, antennae wider than in male, pronotum wider than in male (as in Figs. 1a and 2).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Salvazaon violaceum* Holzschuh, 2017 (Figs. 6-7), *Salvazaon weigeli* sp. nov. (Figs. 3-4) and *Salvazaon hergovitsi* sp. nov. (Fig. 5). *Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. violaceum* mainly by narrower pronotum of different shape (pronotum 1.3 times wider than long in *S. jakli*, while 1.5 times wider than long in *S. violaceum*), by pronotal disc of different colour (largely black with indistinct metallic luster except narrowly bluish violet luster at anterior margin and base - colour of pronotum distinctly different from colour of elytra in *S. jakli*, while pronotal disc completely with bluish violet luster - colour of pronotum the same as in elytra in *S. violaceum*) (as in Figs. 1a and 6).

S. jakli (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. weigeli* mainly by narrower pronotum of different shape (pronotum 1.3 times wider than long in *S. jakli*, while 1.47 times wider than long in *S. weigeli*), by pronotal disc of different colour (largely black with indistinct metallic luster except narrowly bluish violet luster at anterior margin and base - colour of pronotum distinctly different from colour of elytra in *S. jakli*, while pronotal disc completely with bluish violet luster in *S. weigeli*, as in Figs. 1a and 3a), by longer antennae (antennae reaching more than half elytral length in *S. jakli*, while antennae not reaching half elytral length in *S. weigeli*). Both species can also be distinguished based on different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 1b and 3b).

S. jakli (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. hergovitsi* mainly by narrower pronotum of different shape (pronotum 1.3 times wider than long in *S. jakli*, while 1.42 times wider than long in *S. hergovitsi*), by pronotal disc of different colour (largely black with indistinct metallic luster except narrowly bluish violet luster at anterior margin and base - colour of pronotum distinctly different from colour of elytra in *S. jakli*, while pronotal disc completely with bluish violet luster - colour of pronotum the same as in elytra in *S. hergovitsi*, as in Figs. 1a and 5a), by shorter antennae (antennae reaching more than half elytral length in *S. jakli*, while antennae reaching two thirds elytral length in *S. hergovitsi*). Both species can also be distinguished based on different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 1b and 5b).

Etymology. New species is dedicated to Stanislav Ják (Praha, Czech Republic), my friend and a specialist in Cetoniinae, who collected this new species.

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan).

***Salvazaon weigeli* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3-4)

Type locality. Indonesia, N Sulawesi, 5 km southeast of Batu Putih, 1°32'43''N, 125°07'29''E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'INDONESIA N-Sulawesi' / '5 km SE Batu Putih,' / 'N1°32'43'', E125°07'29''' / '18.II.2009 leg. A. Weigel' / '250, UWS', (CAW); Paratype: (1 ♀): 'INDONESIA N-Sulawesi' / '1 km W Toraut, Dumoga' / 'Bone NP 200-300m' / '0°34'17''N, 123°54'19''E' / '02.II.2006 leg. A. Weigel', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Salvazaon weigeli sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body largely black, almost completely with metallic luster, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.2 mm, the widest at humeral part of elytra (2.7 mm), 2.66 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head black with distinct bluish violet metallic luster, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation (smooth parts finely wrinkled with sparse micropunctation in the combination with distinct large punctures), covered by sparse, indistinct, disordered yellowish pubescence and long, sparse, erect dark setation. Interspace between antennal insertions wide, place between

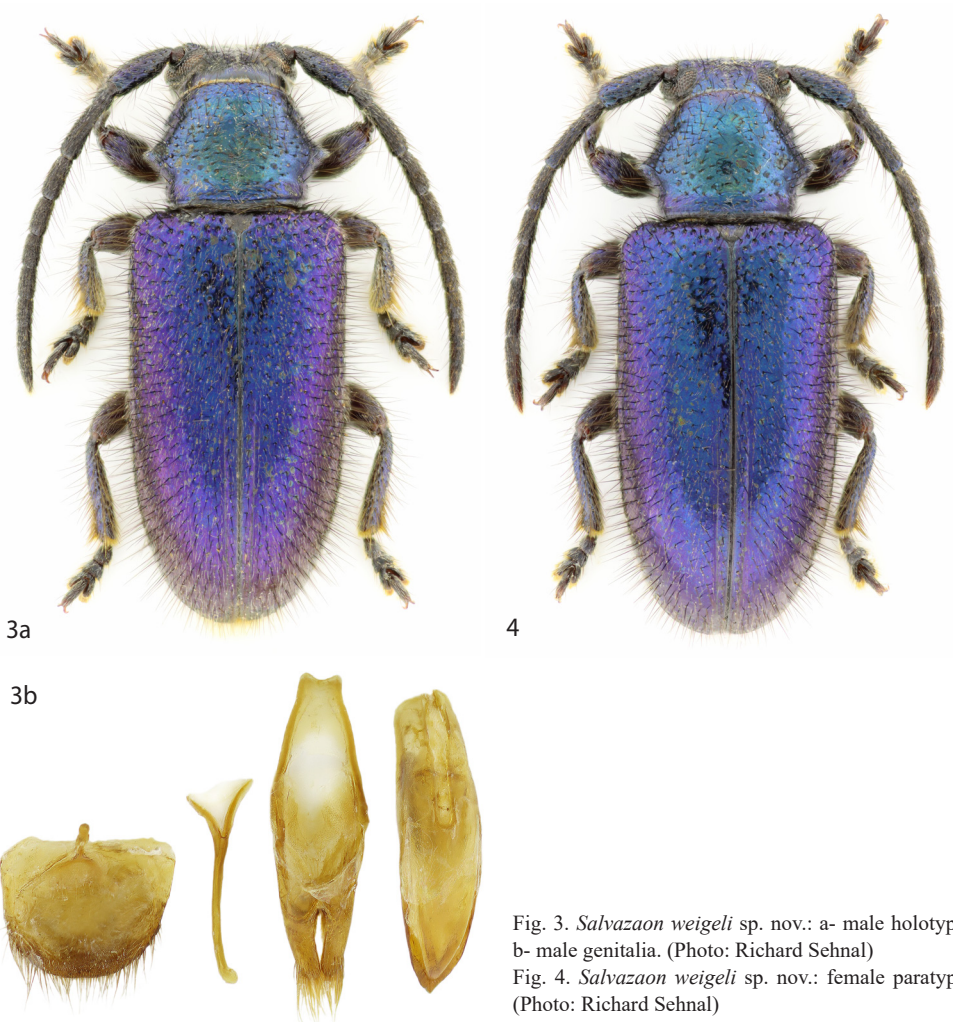


Fig. 3. *Salvaazon weigeli* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. (Photo: Richard Sehnel)
 Fig. 4. *Salvaazon weigeli* sp. nov.: female paratype. (Photo: Richard Sehnel)

antennal insertions flat. Eyes pale, goldenish, distinctly regularly dotted, strongly emarginate (not divided into two parts). Clypeus ochre yellowish, labrum dirty brown, with punctation, micropunctation and goldenish setation. Mandibles blackish, glossy, with silvery pubescence and longer darker setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into narrowly cut tip.

Antennae filiform, blackish, with bluish violet metallic luster (more distinct in antennomeres 1-3), largely glossy, punctured by irregular, dense small-sized punctation and micropunctation (antennal scape with a few larger punctures), covered by short, partly silvery pubescence and long, erect darker setation. Antennomeres slightly widened and rounded

apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip. Antennae not reaching half elytral length (as in Fig. 3a). Antennal scape club-shaped, antennomeres 2 and 10 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.27 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.64 : 0.56 : 0.51 : 0.47 : 0.41 : 0.35 : 0.54.

Pronotum black with bluish violet metallic luster, wide, transverse, 1.15 wider than long at base and 1.47 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding lateral humps at two fifths pronotal length from base to apex). Shape of pronotum as in Fig. 3a. Pronotum with transverse elevated ring at base, reaching approximately one fifth pronotal length from base to apex. Elevated ring is separated by marked depression. Lateral margins with protruding lateral humps with sharp tip at two fifths pronotal length from base to apex, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base slightly undulate. Pronotal disc only slightly convex, glossy, almost bald, with a few irregular large-sized punctures, surface between punctures finely wrinkled and indistinctly micropunctured. Pronotum covered by disordered pale pubescence and by very long, erect yellowish setation (some setae darker). Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum small, black with bluish metallic luster, widely shield-shaped, covered by indistinct, recumbent pale pubescence (denser at edges).

Elytra 5.14 mm long and 2.7 mm wide (1.9 times longer than wide), punctured by distinct, irregular large-sized punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal half, apical half punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures). Interspaces between punctures only finely wrinkled with irregular indistinct micropunctation. Elytra almost parallel in basal half, distinctly narrowing apically in apical half. Elytral disc flattened at basal quarter, rest of elytral disc convex. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra black with distinct bluish violet metallic luster, covered by sparse, indistinct pale yellowish pubescence and by very long, distinct erect setation (setae dark with paler and narrower apical part).

Legs dark blackish brown with violet blue metallic luster, relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow but distinct punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and long, erect yellowish setation. Tarsi short, wide, blackish, semi-gloss, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body black, partly covered by silvery pubescence and longer dark yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura black with metallic luster, undulate, with micropunctation, covered by indistinct, very sparse pale pubescence and long, erect dark setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 4. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.2 mm. Colour of female similar to male. Female without distinct differences from male.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Salvazaon violaceum* Holzschuh, 2017 (Figs. 6-7), *Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2) and *Salvazaon hergovitsi* sp. nov. (Fig. 5). *Salvazaon weigeli* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. violaceum* mainly by shorter antennae (antennae not reaching half elytral length in *S. weigeli*,

while antennae reaching two thirds elytral length in *S. violaceum*), by distinctly shallower punctation of pronotal disc and by distinctly sparser pale pubescence of elytral apical third in *S. weigeli* (as in Figs. 3a and 6).

S. weigeli (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. jakli* mainly by wider pronotum of different shape (pronotum 1.47 times wider than long in *S. weigeli*, while 1.3 times wider than long in *S. jakli*), by pronotal disc of different colour (pronotal disc completely with bluish violet luster in *S. weigeli*, while pronotum largely black with indistinct metallic luster except narrowly bluish violet luster at anterior margin and base - colour of pronotum distinctly different from colour of elytra in *S. jakli*, as in Figs. 1a and 3a), by shorter antennae (antennae not reaching half elytral length in *S. weigeli*, while antennae reaching more than half elytral length in *S. jakli*). Both species can also be distinguished based on different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 1b and 3b).

S. weigeli (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. hergovitsi* by more elongate body and elytra, by pronotum and elytra with more bluish luster in *S. weigeli* (distinctly more violet luster in *S. hergovitsi*), by wider pronotum (pronotum 1.47 times wider than long in *S. weigeli*, while pronotum 1.42 times wider than long in *S. hergovitsi*), and by distinctly shorter antennae (antennae not reaching half elytral length in *S. weigeli*, while antennae reaching two thirds elytral length in *S. hergovitsi*) (as in Figs. 3a and 5a). Both species can also be distinguished based on different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 3b and 5b).

Etymology. New species is dedicated to Andreas Weigel (Wernburg, Germany), my friend and a specialist in Cerambycidae, who collected this new species.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

***Salvazaon hergovitsi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5)

Type locality. Malaysia, Perak, Felda Lasah village (48 km NNE of Ipoh).

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W. MALAYSIA, Perak' / 'Felda Lasah vill.' / '48 km NNE of Ipoh' / '120-390m, 13.-21.II.2001' / 'R. Hergovits leg.', (CRH).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Salvazaon hergovitsi sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5a. Body from pale ochre yellow to black, almost completely with metallic luster, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 7.17 mm, the widest at half elytral length (2.73 mm), 2.62 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head blackish with distinct violet blue metallic luster, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation (smooth parts wrinkled with sparse micropunctation in the combination with distinct large punctures), covered by long, sparse, disordered yellowish pubescence and long, sparse, erect dark setation. Interspace between antennal insertions wide, distinct circular depression at frons between antennal insertions. Eyes goldenish, distinctly regularly dotted,



Fig. 5. *Salvazaon hergovitsi* sp. nov.: a- male holotype; b- male genitalia. (Photo: Richard Sehnal)



Fig. 6. *Salvazaon violaceum* Holzschuh, 2017: male holotype, (CCH). (Photo: Luboš Dembický)

Fig. 7. *Salvazaon violaceum* Holzschuh, 2017: female paratype, (CCH). (Photo: Luboš Dembický)

strongly emarginate (not divided into two parts). Clypeus pale ochre yellow, labrum brown, with punctation, micropunctation and goldenish setation. Mandibles from ochre yellow at base to black tip (largely blackish), with silvery pubescence and longer darker setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into narrowly cut tip.

Antennae filiform, from brown to blackish brown, with violet blue metallic luster (more distinct in antennomeres 1-3), largely glossy, punctured by irregular, small-sized shallow punctation (antennal scape with a few large punctures), covered by yellowish pubescence and long, erect darker setation. Antennomeres slightly widened and rounded apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip. Antennae reaching two thirds elytral length (as in Fig. 5a). Antennal scape club-shaped, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.23 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 0.81 : 0.69 : 0.63 : 0.58 : 0.52 : 0.49 : 0.45 : 0.58.

Pronotum blackish with violet blue metallic luster, wide, transverse, almost as long as wide at base and 1.42 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding lateral humps beyond two fifths of pronotal length from base to apex). Shape of pronotum as in Fig. 5a. Pronotum with transverse elevated ring at base, reaching approximately one fifth pronotal length from base to apex. Elevated ring is separated by marked depression. Lateral margins with protruding lateral humps with sharp tip beyond two fifths of pronotal length from base to apex, anterior margin arcuate, base slightly undulate. Pronotal disc only indistinctly convex. Pronotal disc glossy, almost bald, with a few irregular large-sized punctures, surface between punctures finely wrinkled. Pronotum covered by indistinct, disordered pale yellowish pubescence and by very long, erect yellowish setation (some setae darker). Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum very small, brown with blue metallic luster, shield-shaped, with irregular micropunctation, covered by sparse pale pubescence (denser at edges).

Elytra 5.04 mm long and 2.73 mm wide (1.84 times longer than wide), punctured by distinct, irregular large-sized punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal half, apical half punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures). Interspaces between punctures finely wrinkled with irregular indistinct micropunctation. Elytra almost parallel, slightly enlarged in half elytral length (elytra distinctly narrowing apically in apical third). Elytral disc flattened at basal sixth, rest of elytral disc convex. Each elytron with indistinct elevation at middle near scutellum. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra brown with distinct violet metallic luster (suture pale yellowish), covered by sparse, indistinct pale yellowish pubescence (more distinct at elytral apical third), and by very long, distinct erect setation (setae dark with paler apical part).

Legs dark brown with violet blue metallic luster, relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and long, erect yellowish setation (some setae darker). Tarsi short, wide, brown, glossy, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body from ochre yellow to black (largely blackish), partly covered by relatively sparse pale pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura brown

with violet blue metallic luster, undulate, with micropunctuation, covered by sparse pale pubescence and long, erect dark setae.

Genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Salvazaon violaceum* Holzschuh, 2017 (Figs. 6-7), *Salvazaon jakli* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2) and *Salvazaon weigeli* sp. nov. (Figs. 3-4). *Salvazaon hergovitsi* sp. nov. (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. violaceum* mainly by narrower pronotum of different shape (pronotum 1.42 times wider than long in *S. hergovitsi*, while 1.5 times longer than wide in *S. violaceum*), by head and antennal scape with more distinct violet luster in *S. hergovitsi*, and by distinctly shallower punctuation of pronotal disc. (as in Figs. 5a and 6).

S. hergovitsi (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. jakli* mainly by wider pronotum of different shape (pronotum 1.42 times wider than long in *S. hergovitsi*, while 1.3 times wider than long in *S. jakli*), by pronotal disc of different colour (completely with bluish violet luster - colour of pronotum the same as in elytra in *S. hergovitsi*, while pronotal disc largely black with indistinct metallic luster except narrowly bluish violet luster at anterior margin and base - colour of pronotum distinctly different from colour of elytra in *S. jakli*, as in Figs. 1a and 5a), by longer antennae (antennae reaching two thirds elytral length in *S. hergovitsi*, while antennae reaching more than half elytral length in *S. jakli*). Both species can also be distinguished based on different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 1b and 5b). *S. hergovitsi* (based on comparison of males) differs from the similar species *S. weigeli* by less elongate body and elytra, by pronotum and elytra with more violet luster in *S. hergovitsi* (distinctly more bluish luster in *S. weigeli*), by narrower pronotum (pronotum 1.42 times wider than long in *S. hergovitsi*, while pronotum 1.47 times wider than long in *S. weigeli*), and by distinctly longer antennae (antennae reaching two thirds elytral length in *S. hergovitsi*, while antennae not reaching half elytral length in *S. weigeli*) (as in Figs. 3a and 5a). Both species can also be distinguished based on different shape of tegmen (as in Figs. 3b and 5b).

Etymology. New species is dedicated to Roman Hergovits (Bratislava, Slovakia), my friend and a specialist in Cerambycidae, who collected this new species.

Distribution. Malaysia (Perak).

***Salvazaon tavakiliani* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 8)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Ringlet env.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringlet env.' / '9.-13.iii.2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Salvazaon tavakiliani sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 8. Body from ochre yellow to brown, partly with bluish metallic luster, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.5 mm, the widest at half elytral length (2.58 mm), 2.52 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head ochre yellow, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation (smooth parts with sparse micropunctation in the combination with larger shallow punctures), partly covered by long, sparse yellowish pubescence and long, sparse, erect yellowish setation. Interspace between antennal insertions wide. Eyes dirty pale brown, distinctly regularly dotted, strongly emarginate (not divided into two parts). Clypeus and labrum ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with micropunctures and goldenish setation. Mandibles from brown at base to blackish tip (largely brown), with yellowish pubescence and long pale setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus dirty ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into narrowly cut tip.

Antennae filiform, ochre yellow (antennomeres narrowly darker apically), largely glossy, punctured by irregular, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and long, erect yellowish setation. Antennomeres slightly widened and rounded apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip. Antennae almost reaching three fifths elytral length (as in Fig. 8). Antennal scape club-shaped, antennomere 2 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.34 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.77 : 0.55 : 0.53 : 0.50 : 0.48 : 0.43 : 0.47.

Pronotum ochre yellow, wide, transverse, approximately as long as wide at base and 1.45 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding lateral humps just behind one third pronotal length from base to apex). Shape of pronotum as in Fig. 8. Pronotum with distinct, transverse elevated ring at base, reaching approximately one quarter pronotal length from base to apex. Elevated ring is separated by marked acute depression. Lateral margins with protruding lateral humps with sharp tip just behind one third pronotal length from base to apex, anterior margin indistinctly arcuate, base almost straight (indistinctly undulate). Pronotal disc only finely convex. Pronotal disc semi-gloss, with very sparse punctation and a few irregular large-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures indistinctly wrinkled. Pronotum partly covered by distinct, long pale yellowish pubescence and by very long, erect pale yellowish setation (as in Fig. 8). Pronotum narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum very small, ochre yellow, shield-shaped, covered by indistinct yellowish pubescence in edges.

Elytra 4.57 mm long and 2.58 mm wide (1.77 times longer than wide), punctured by distinct, irregular large-sized punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal half, apical half punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures). Interspaces between punctures finely wrinkled with irregular indistinct micropunctation. Elytra the widest at half elytral length, elytral apical half distinctly narrowing apically. Elytral disc distinctly flattened at basal third, rest of elytral disc convex. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra glossy, pale brown with distinct bluish luster, covered by sparse, indistinct pale yellowish pubescence and by very long, distinct, erect pale yellowish setation.



Fig. 8. *Salvazaon tavakiliani* sp. nov.: female holotype. (Photo: Richard Sehnal)

Legs from ochre yellow to brown, partly with bluish metallic luster (in tibiae and tarsomeres), relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow distinct punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and long, erect yellowish setation. Tarsi short, wide, pale brown, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body from ochre yellow to brown, partly covered by relatively sparse pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura ochre yellow, undulate, glossy with indistinct micropunctation, with a few pale erect setae.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Salvazaon saginatum* Holzschuh, 1999 (Fig. 10) and *Salvazaon dembickyi* sp. nov. (Fig. 9).

Salvazaon tavakiliani sp. nov. differs from the similar species *S. saginatum* mainly by less elongate body, by paler antennae, by different colour of elytral metallic luster, by different shape of pronotum, by pronotal lateral margins with protruding lateral humps with sharp tip (lateral humps distinctly rounded without spines in *S. saginatum*) (as in Figs. 8 and 10).

S. tavakiliani differs from the similar species *S. dembickyi* mainly by elytra with distinct bluish luster (elytra dirty pale ochre yellow without metallic luster in *S. dembickyi*), by shallower and denser punctation of elytra, by distinctly darker and wider pronotum (pronotum 1.45 times wider than long in *S. tavakiliani*, while 1.27 times wider than long in *S. dembickyi*), and by elytra with erect pale yellowish setation in *S. tavakiliani* (setation bicolour, partly pale yellowish - setae shorter, partly darker - setae longer in *S. dembickyi*) (as in Figs. 8 and 9).

Etymology. New species is dedicated to Gérard Tavakilian (MNHN Paris, France), an author of „Base de données Titan sur les Cerambycidés ou Longicornes“ website.

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

***Salvazaon dembickyi* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mts., 10-15 km SSE of Kampung Ulu Dong.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'MALAYSIA-PAHANG;' / 'Banjaran Benom Mts.:' / '10-15 km SSE K. Ulu Dong;' / '17.-23.iv.1997; D.Hauck leg.', (CLD).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Salvazaon dembickyi sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2022'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 9. Body from pale yellowish to pale ochre yellow, wide, stout, punctate, with pubescence and long setation. Body length from head to elytral apex 5.84 mm, the widest at two thirds elytral length from base to apex (2.3 mm), 2.54 times longer than wide.

Head small, short, the widest through eyes, narrower than pronotum at the widest point. Head pale ochre yellow, glossy, punctured by irregular punctation (smooth parts with sparse micropunctation in the combination with distinct large punctures), covered by long, sparse, disordered yellowish pubescence and long, sparse, erect dark setation. Interspace between antennal insertions wide. Eyes goldenish, distinctly regularly dotted, strongly emarginate (not divided into two parts). Clypeus and labrum pale ochre yellow, semi-gloss, with micropunctures and yellowish setation. Mandibles from ochre yellow at base to black tip (largely blackish), with yellowish setation on edges.

Maxillary palpus pale ochre yellow, shiny, with indistinct small-sized punctation and yellowish setation. Last palpomere the longest and the largest, drop-shaped, apex narrowed into narrowly cut tip.

Antennae filiform, pale ochre yellow, largely glossy, punctured by irregular, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence (last three antennomeres with admixture of darker pubescence) and long, erect, bicolour (dark, partly yellowish) setation. Antennomeres slightly widened and rounded apically, without spines, antennomere 11 with narrowed apex into tip. Antennae not reaching three quarters elytral length (as in Fig. 9). Antennal scape club-shaped, antennomeres 2 and 10 the shortest, antennomere 1 the longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.11 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.56 : 0.42 : 0.51 : 0.45 : 0.45 : 0.32 : 0.46.

Pronotum pale yellowish, wide, transverse, as long as wide at base and 1.27 times wider than long at the widest point (at protruding lateral humps beyond one third of pronotal length from base to apex). Shape of pronotum as in Fig. 9. Pronotum with distinct, transverse elevated ring at base, reaching approximately one quarter pronotal length from base to apex. Elevated ring is separated by marked acute depression. Lateral margins with protruding lateral humps with sharp tip beyond one third of pronotal length from base to apex, anterior margin arcuate, base almost straight. Pronotal disc only indistinctly convex. Pronotal disc semi-gloss, almost bald, with a few irregular large-sized punctures. Pronotum covered by indistinct, disordered pale yellowish pubescence and by very long, erect pale yellowish setation (a few of setae darker). Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri.

Scutellum very small, pale ochre yellow, shield-shaped, with irregular micropunctation.



Fig. 9. *Salvazaon dembickyi* sp. nov.: female holotype. (Photo: Richard Sehnal)

Fig. 10. *Salvazaon saginatum* Holzschuh, 1999: male holotype, (CCH). (Photo: Luboš Dembický)

Elytra 4.0 mm long and 2.3 mm wide (1.74 times longer than wide), punctured by distinct, irregular large-sized punctation (punctures larger and coarser in basal half, apical half punctured by distinctly smaller and shallower punctures). Interspaces between punctures finely wrinkled with irregular indistinct micropunctation. Elytra almost parallel, slightly enlarged beyond three fifths elytral length. Elytral disc distinctly flattened at basal quarter, rest of elytral disc convex. Elytral apical margin broadly rounded without angles or spines. Elytra dirty pale ochre yellow, covered by sparse, indistinct pale yellowish pubescence (denser at elytral apical third), and by very long, distinct erect setation (partly pale yellowish - setae shorter, partly darker - setae longer).

Legs pale ochre yellow, relatively short, tibiae widened apically. Legs punctured by shallow punctation, covered by pale yellowish pubescence and long, erect yellowish setation (some setae darker). Tarsi short, wide, dirty pale ochre yellow, punctured by dense, small-sized shallow punctation, covered by yellowish pubescence and setation.

Ventral side of body pale ochre yellow, partly covered by relatively sparse pale yellowish pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Elytral epipleura pale ochre yellow, undulate, almost bald with indistinct micropunctation, with a few pale erect setae.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Salvazaon saginatum* Holzschuh, 1999 (Fig. 10) and *Salvazaon tavakiliani* sp. nov. (Fig. 8).

Salvazaon dembickyi sp. nov. differs from the similar species *S. saginatum* mainly by less elongate and distinctly paler body, by elytra without metallic luster and by lateral margins of pronotum with protruding lateral humps with sharp tip (lateral humps distinctly rounded without spines in *S. saginatum*) (as in Figs. 9 and 10).

S. dembickyi differs from the similar species *S. tavakiliani* mainly by dirty pale ochre yellow elytra without metallic luster (elytra with distinct bluish luster in *S. tavakiliani*), by coarser and sparser punctation of elytra, by distinctly paler and narrower pronotum (pronotum 1.27 times wider than long in *S. dembickyi*, while 1.45 times wider than long in *S. tavakiliani*), and by elytra with bicolor, partly pale yellowish - setae shorter, partly darker - setae longer in *S. dembickyi* (elytra with erect pale yellowish setation in *S. tavakiliani*) (as in Figs. 8 and 9).

Etymology. New species is dedicated to Luboš Dembický (Brno, Czech Republic), my friend and a specialist in Cerambycidae.

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

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