

**New *Demonax* and *Xylotrechus* species
from Oriental and Australian Regions
(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Clytini)**

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Abstract. *Demonax andreasi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Thai Nguyen), *Demonax honzai* sp. nov. from Solomon Islands (Malaita Island), *Demonax yapenensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Papua) and *Xylotrechus jasar* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) are described. All the habitus and male genitalia are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Demonax* was established by J. Thomson (1861) with type species *Demonax nigrofasciatus* J. Thomson, 1861. Genus currently contains approximately 430 valid species and subspecies with the greatest species richness in Oriental Region. Three new species of the genus *Demonax* are described as follows: *Demonax andreasi* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Thai Nguyen), *Demonax honzai* sp. nov. from Solomon Islands (Malaita Island) and *Demonax yapenensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia (West Papua). The new species are illustrated and compared with their congeners (*Demonax ordinatus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax cumulosus* Pascoe, 1869, *Demonax macilentus* (Chevrolat, 1858), *Demonax andamanicus* Gahan, 1906, *Demonax bakerioides* Dauber, 2006, *Demonax coriaceocollis* Aurivillius, 1922, *Demonax fallax* Heller, 1935, *Demonax involutus* Viktora, 2018 and *Demonax jimmiensis* Gressitt, 1959).

The genus *Xylotrechus* was established by Chevrolat (1860) with type species *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860. Genus currently contains approximately 260 valid species and subspecies with the greatest species richness in Southeastern Asia. *Xylotrechus jasar* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) is described and illustrated. The new species is compared to the congeners (*Perissus aper* (Chevrolat, 1863), *Perissus expletus* Viktora & Liu, 2018, *Perissus filipes* Holzschuh, 2016, *Xylotrechus biimpresus* Aurivillius, 1924, *Xylotrechus bixi* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, *Xylotrechus demonacius* Gahan, 1907 and *Xylotrechus demonacioides* Dauber, 2006).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The habitus of all specimens were taken by the Canon EOS 350D digital camera with the Sigma 105 mm macro lens. Composite images were created using the software Image

Stacking Software Combine ZP. Microstructures of dissected parts were observed under the DNT DigiMicro Profi USB microscope. The genitalia photographs were taken with a Canon MP-E 65mm/2.8 1-5× Macrolens 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 collection: CPV Petr Viktora, private collection, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic.

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

TAXONOMY

Tribe Clytini Mulsant, 1839

Genus *Demonax* Thomson, 1861

Type species. *Demonax nigrofasciatus* J. Thomson, 1861.

Demonax andreasi sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Type locality. Vietnam, Thai Nguyen province, Ngoc Thanh vicinity, Me Linh vicinity (Me Linh Station for Biodiversity), 21°23'3''N, 105°42'44''E, 60-80 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'N VIETNAM Thai Nguyen Pr.' / 'vic. Ngoc Thanh, vic. Me Linh' / '(IEBR station), 12. v. 2012' / '21°23'3''N, 105°42'44''E' / '60-80m, leg. A. Weigel', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax andreasi sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 16.9 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (3.77 mm), 4.48 times longer than wide.

Head blackish brown, widest through the eyes, approximately as wide as pronotum, with dense granulated punctuation, covered by yellowish gray pubescence, in anterior part with longer yellowish setae. Head with distinct tubercles between antennal insertions. Eyes blackish brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus pale brown, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown with black apex, with yellowish setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, palpomeres with darker lateral margins, with dense punctuation and yellowish setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae long, filiform, antennomeres 1-5 blackish brown, antennomeres 6-11 dark brown, punctured by dense punctuation. Antennomeres 1-5 with long and dense yellowish gray pubescence, antennomeres 6-11 with very short dark pubescence. Scape long, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 5-7 longest. Antennomeres 2-6 with long yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spines in inner side of apex. Antennomere 5 with very short indistinct spine in inner side of apex. Antennae reaching



Fig. 1: *Demonax andreasi* sp. nov.: female holotype (dorsal view).



Fig. 2: *Demonax ordinatus* Pascoe, 1869: female from Ringlet env. (Malaysia, Perak, CPV), dorsal view.

elytral apex (as in Fig. 1). Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.60 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 1.18 : 1.17 : 1.18 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 0.74 : 0.66.

Pronotum black with blackish brown base, long, narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 1. Lateral margins undulate, anterior margin rounded, base undulate. Pronotum 1.83 times longer than wide at base and 1.49 times longer than wide at widest point (before middle from base to apex). Dorsal surface with dense granulation, covered by short grayish pubescence and two spots of short black pubescence (as in Fig. 1). Grayish pubescence denser in basal angles. Disc with distinct elevation in middle near base.

Scutellum black, wide, triangular with rounded apex, completely covered by grayish pubescence.

Elytra 10.75 mm long and 3.77 mm wide (2.85 times longer than wide); black with blackish brown apex, long and narrow, distinctly narrowing apically, with dense small-sized

granulate punctuation, punctures in basal half larger than in apical half. Elytra covered by black and yellowish gray pubescence (as in Fig. 1). Elytral apex cut, each elytron terminated by short thorn in lateral angle.

Pygidium dark brown, punctured by small-sized granulated punctuation, covered by long sparse recumbent pale pubescence. Apex of pygidium rounded.

Legs very long and very narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, tarsi slightly paler than femora and tibiae. Legs with dense punctuation, covered by grayish pubescence and yellowish setation in inner side. Tarsi with distinct punctuation and long setation. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.31 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body from dark brown to blackish brown, partly covered by whitish pubescence. Mesepisternum covered by dense recumbent whitish pubescence in apical half, metepisternum and metasternum almost completely covered by dense whitish pubescence, ventrites covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical two thirds. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, with dense granulated punctuation and short dark pubescence.

Male. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax ordinatus* Pascoe, 1869 (Fig. 2), *Demonax cumulosus* Pascoe, 1869 and *Demonax macilentus* (Chevrolat, 1858), all described from Singapore.

Demonax andreasi sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. ordinatus* mainly by narrower and longer pronotum and elytra, by dorsal surface of pronotum with denser granulation (granulation finer and smaller than in *D. ordinatus*), by lower and wider scutellum, by antennomeres 9-11 dark brown (pale yellow in *D. ordinatus*), by short thorn in lateral angle in apex of each elytron (distinctly longer thorn in *D. ordinatus*) and by different shape of colour stripes on elytra (as in Figs. 1 and 2).

Demonax andreasi sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. cumulosus* mainly by narrower and longer pronotum, by lower and wider scutellum, by antennomeres 8-11 dark brown (pale yellow in *D. cumulosus*), by short thorn in lateral angle in apex of each elytron (distinctly longer thorn in *D. cumulosus*) and by different shape of colour stripes on elytra.

Demonax andreasi sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. macilentus* mainly by elytra distinctly narrowing apically (almost parallel in *D. macilentus*), by distinctly shorter protarsi (especially protarsomere 1) than in *D. macilentus*, by lower and wider scutellum, by short thorn in lateral angle in apex of each elytron (distinctly longer thorn in *D. macilentus*) and by different shape of colour stripes on elytra, especially in basal part (curved stripe of gray pubescence on each elytron not reaching suture), in contrast to *D. macilentus*, at which curved stripe of gray pubescence on each elytron reaching suture.

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

Distribution. Vietnam (Thai Nguyen).

***Demonax honzai* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3)

Type locality. Solomon Islands, Malaita Island, 6 km NW Waisisi village, 09°29.8'S 159°59.5'E, 340 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'SOLOMON ISLANDS' / 'MALAITA Is., cca 6km NW' / 'Waisisi vill., env., 340m' / '09°29.8'S 159°59.5'E' / 'J. Horák leg., 5.-11.xii.2017', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax honzai sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 3a. Body from blackish brown to black, elongate, slightly narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 9.26 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.97 mm), 4.7 times longer than wide.

Head black (in anterior part blackish brown), widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest place, punctured by dense punctuation, covered by gray pubescence (in posterior part pubescence distinctly shorter and sparser than in rest of head). Head with long yellowish setation in anterior part. Eyes dark brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus ochre yellow with yellowish setation. Mandibles black with yellowish gray setation in edges.

Maxillary palpus dark brown. Ultimate palpomere longest, twice longer than palpomere 1 or palpomere 2, widened apically, with rounded, distinctly narrowly paler apex. Palpomeres with short dense indistinct pubescence.

Antennae filiform, almost reaching elytral apex (as in Fig. 3a). Antennomeres distinctly widened apically. Antennae with dense small-sized punctuation. Antennomeres 1-9 blackish brown, antennomeres 10-11 pale yellow. Scape with long goldenish pubescence, antennomeres 2-7 covered by dark pubescence, antennomere 8 partly covered by dark, partly by whitish pubescence, antennomeres 9-11 covered by dense whitish pubescence. Antennomeres 3 and 4 with very long sharp spine in inner side of apex. Antennomeres 2-6 with dark setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 5-6 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.73 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 1.23 : 1.24 : 1.08 : 0.98 : 1.07 : 0.90 : 1.07.

Pronotum black, shape of pronotum as in Fig. 3a, at widest place approximately as wide as elytra in humeri. Dorsal surface with dense small-sized granulated punctuation, covered by gray and dark pubescence (as in Fig. 3a). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base almost straight. Pronotum 1.55 times longer than wide at base and 1.1 times longer than wide at widest point (two fifths pronotal length from base to apex).

Scutellum black, triangular with rounded apex, with indistinct dense punctuation, covered by sparse recumbent dark pubescence.

Elytra 5.9 mm long and 1.97 mm wide (3 times longer than wide); black, parallel, with dense small-sized punctuation, covered by black and gray pubescence (as in Fig. 3a). Elytral apex cut, slightly undulate, each elytron terminated by short thorn in sutural angle and long thorn in lateral angle. Apical margin with long yellowish setation.

Pygidium pale brown, with dense punctuation and recumbent whitish pubescence. Apex of pygidium slightly rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from blackish brown to black, tarsomeres 3 and claws dark brown. Legs punctured by shallow punctuation. Femora covered by short pale pubescence and longer



Fig. 3: *Demonax honzai* sp. nov.: a- male holotype (dorsal view); b- male genitalia.

tufts of dark setation. Tibiae covered by dark short pubescence and longer dense yellowish setation. Metatibiae and metafemora distinctly longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.8 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, partly covered by dense whitish pubescence. Mesepisternum and metepisternum covered by dense recumbent whitish pubescence in apical half, metasternum covered by dense recumbent

whitish pubescence in edges (with very sparse pale pubescence in middle). Ventricle 1 covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical half, ventrite 2 covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical two thirds, ventrites 3 and 4 covered by sparse yellowish pubescence. Elytral epipleura black, with dense small-sized punctuation, covered by dark short pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 3b.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax andamanicus* Gahan, 1906, described from Andaman Islands, *Demonax bakerioides* Dauber, 2006, described from Malaysia, *Demonax coriaceocollis* Aurivillius, 1922, described from Philippines (Mindanao Island), *Demonax fallax* Heller, 1935, described from Solomon Islands, *Demonax involutus* Viktora, 2018, described from Indonesia (Sumba), and *Demonax jimmiensis* Gressitt, 1959, described from New Guinea.

Demonax honzai sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. andamanicus* mainly by different shape of pronotum, which is shorter than in *D. andamanicus* and by scutellum with sparse dark pubescence (dense whitish pubescence in *D. andamanicus*).

Demonax honzai sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. bakerioides* mainly by different shape of pronotum, by shorter elytra with different shape of spot of gray pubescence in apex and by antennomeres 10-11 pale yellow (antennomeres 10-11 dark brown in *D. bakerioides*).

Demonax honzai sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. coriaceocollis* mainly by different shape of pronotum (distinctly narrower and longer with longitudinal stripes of elevated granulation in *D. coriaceocollis*).

Demonax honzai sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. fallax* mainly by different shape of pronotum, which is elongate (transverse in *D. fallax*), by different shape of antennomeres (distinctly serrate in *D. fallax*), by antennomeres 3 and 4 with long sharp spine in apex (antennomeres 3, 4 and 5 with long sharp spine in *D. fallax*).

Demonax honzai sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. involutus* mainly by different shape of spot of gray pubescence in elytral base not reaching scutellum (gray pubescence reaching scutellum in *D. involutus*) and by different colour of antennomeres, which are blackish brown with antennomeres 10-11 pale yellow (antennomeres blackish brown with antennomeres 8 and 9 pale ochre yellow in *D. involutus*).

Demonax honzai sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. jimmiensis* mainly by different shape of pronotum, by different shape of stripes of gray pubescence on elytra, especially by dark basal margin of elytra in *D. honzai* sp. nov. (basal margin with stripe of gray pubescence in *D. jimmiensis*) and by antennomeres 10-11 pale yellow (unicolored dark brown antennae in *D. jimmiensis*).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to my friend Jan Horák (Praha, Czech Republic), a specialist in Mordellidae, who collected this species (Jan - familiarly Honza).

Distribution. Solomon Islands (Malaita Island).

***Demonax yapenensis* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 4)

Type locality. Indonesia, West Papua, Yapen Island, Serui, 4 km from Montembu village, 350 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'W-Papua: YAPEN' / 'Serui, 4km from Mont-' / 'embu, 350m, 09.-13.ix.' / '2013, leg. G. Bretschneider', (CPV).

The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Demonax yapenensis sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

Description. Habitus of female holotype as in Fig. 4. Body from brown to black, elongate, narrow, parallel, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 6.13 mm, widest in humeral part of elytra (1.35 mm), 4.54 times longer than wide.

Head black, widest through the eyes, narrower than pronotum at widest point, punctured by irregular granulate punctuation, covered by sparse recumbent gray pubescence (in

posterior part pubescence distinctly shorter and sparser than in rest of head). Frons with narrow longitudinal furrow in middle. Head with long yellowish setation in anterior part. Eyes goldenish brown, distinctly emarginate. Clypeus ochre yellow, shiny, with yellowish setation. Mandibles blackish brown with black tip, covered by gray pubescence in edges.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, matte, with indistinct short setation. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly widened apically with rounded apex.

Antennae filiform, reaching two thirds elytral length from base to apex. Antennomeres from dark brown to blackish brown, antennomeres 1-2 with pale brown apex. Antennomeres punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by yellowish gray pubescence. Antennomeres 3-4 with very long spines in inner side of apex, spines widened apically with blunt apex. Spine in antennomere 4 curved. Antennomeres 2-7 with yellowish setation in inner side. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 1.13 : 0.39 : 1.00 : 1.46 : 1.84 : 1.43 : 1.32 : 1.03 : 1.09 : 0.80 : 1.00.

Pronotum black, semicircular, only slightly narrower than elytra, 1.57 times longer than wide at base and 1.09 times longer than wide at widest point (middle of pronotum). Dorsal surface with granulation, covered by recumbent, relatively sparse gray pubescence (as in Fig. 4). Lateral margins distinctly arcuate, anterior margin almost straight (indistinctly undulate), base straight.

Scutellum black, triangular with rounded apex, covered by sparse pale recumbent pubescence.

Elytra 4.14 mm long and 1.35 mm wide (3.06 times longer than wide); black with brown apex, parallel, punctured by dense small-sized punctuation, covered by gray and shiny dark pubescence (as in Fig. 4). Elytral apex cut, each elytron terminated by short thorn in lateral angle. Apical margin covered by long yellowish setation.

Pygidium dark brown, with dense irregular punctuation, covered by sparse pale pubescence. Apex of pygidium rounded.

Legs long and narrow, from dark brown to blackish brown, tarsomeres paler. Legs punctured by dense punctuation. Profemora covered by recumbent gray pubescence, protibiae covered by dense pale pubescence and longer yellowish setation. Meso- and metafemora and meso- and metatibiae covered by pale pubescence and tufts of longer dark setation, meso- and metatibiae with dense yellowish setation in apical half. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.58 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, punctured, partly covered by whitish pubescence. Mesepisternum covered by dense recumbent whitish pubescence in apical two thirds, metepisternum completely covered by dense whitish pubescence, metasternum covered by whitish pubescence in margins (with very sparse pale pubescence in middle). Ventrites 1 and 2 covered by dense whitish pubescence in apical half. Ventrites 3 and 4 with indistinct sparse pale pubescence. Elytral epipleura blackish brown, punctured, covered by dense dark pubescence.

Male. Unknown.



Fig. 4: *Demonax yapenensis* sp. nov.: female holotype (dorsal view).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Demonax honzai* sp. nov. from Solomon Islands, *Demonax involutus* Viktora, 2018, described from Indonesia (Sumba), and *Demonax jimmiensis* Gressitt, 1959, described from New Guinea.

Demonax yapenensis sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. honzai* sp. nov. mainly by different shape of pronotum, which is semicircular (pronotum widest in two fifths from base to apex in *D. honzai* sp. nov.), by pronotum completely covered by gray pubescence (pronotum covered by bicolour pubescence in *D. honzai* sp. nov.), by four transverse stripes of gray pubescence on elytra (three transverse stripes in *D. honzai* sp. nov.) and by antennae from dark brown to blackish brown (antennomeres 10 and 11 pale yellow in *D. honzai* sp. nov.).

Demonax yapenensis sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. involutus* mainly by different shape of pronotum, which is semicircular (distinctly elongate pronotum in *D. involutus*), by almost parallel elytra (elytra narrowing apically in *D. involutus*), by four transverse stripes of gray pubescence on elytra (three transverse stripes in *D. involutus*) and by antennae from dark brown to blackish brown (antennomeres 8 and 9 pale ochre yellow in *D. involutus*).

Demonax yapenensis sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *D. jimmiensis* mainly by different shape of pronotum, which is semicircular (slightly elongate pronotum in *D. jimmiensis*), by almost parallel elytra (elytra narrowing apically in *D. jimmiensis*), by four transverse stripes of gray pubescence on elytra (second stripe of gray pubescence in basal elytral third distinctly oblique in *D. jimmiensis*).

Etymology. Named after the type locality, Yapen Island.

Distribution. Indonesia (West Papua).

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat, 1860

Type species. *Clytus sartorii* Chevrolat, 1860.

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov.

(Figs. 5-6)

Type locality. Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Jasar.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'W MALAYSIA' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata env.' / '14. - 24. iii. 2013' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); Paratypes: (4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀): same data as holotype; (1 ♀): 'Malaysia NW' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata' / '16. - 29. I. 2006' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (2 ♀♀): 'MALAYSIA - Pahang' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata' / '9. - 16. iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (1 ♀): 'MALAYSIA - Pahang' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Ringle' / '9. - 16. iv. 2014' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV); (2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): 'Malaysia NW' / 'Cameron Highlands' / 'Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar' / '26. iv. - 15. v. 2006' / 'P. Viktora lgt.', (CPV).

The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Xylotrechus jasar* sp. nov.' / 'HOLOTYPUS [respective PARATYPUS]' / 'P. Viktora det., 2019'.

Description. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5a. Body black, elongate, parallel, narrow, punctuate, with pubescence. Body length from head to elytral apex 8.15 mm (male paratypes from 5.6 to 8.6 mm), widest in humeral part of elytra (1.85 mm), 4.4 times longer than wide.

Head black, short, widest through the eyes, slightly narrower than pronotum at widest point, with coarse punctuation and granulation, frons with three distinct longitudinal carinae in middle and longitudinal carinae near eyes in inner side. Head covered by yellowish pubescence, in anterior part with a few long pale setae. Eyes brown, distinctly emarginate. Mandibles and clypeus dark brown. Mandibles with yellowish pubescence.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with a few pale setae, palpomeres short. Ultimate palpomere longest, slightly dilated anteriorly, with cut apex.

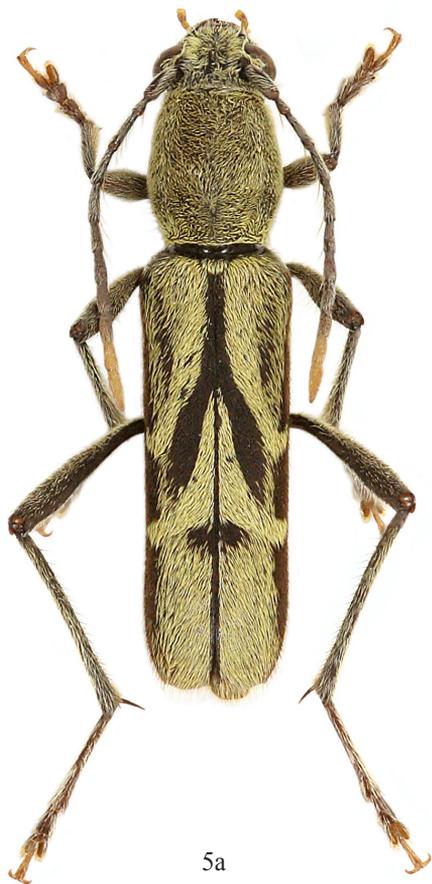
Antennae short, filiform, antennomeres 1-9 dark brown, antennomeres 10-11 distinctly paler (ochre yellow). Antennomeres only slightly widened apically, with indistinct punctuation. Antennomeres with short recumbent pale yellow pubescence, antennomeres 2-7 with long yellowish setae in inner side. Antennomeres without spines. Antennae reaching two fifths elytral length from base to apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest. Ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 equal to: 0.97 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 0.87 : 0.88 : 0.63 : 0.71 : 0.72 : 0.69 : 0.63 : 0.97.

Pronotum black, slightly convex, elongate, with distinctly arcuate lateral margins, 1.53 times longer than wide at base and 1.17 times longer than wide at widest point (before middle from base to apex). Anterior margin slightly arcuate, base straight. Dorsal surface with dense and relatively coarse punctuation, completely covered by yellowish recumbent pubescence (as in Fig. 5a). Disc and lateral margins near base with a few pale erect setae.

Scutellum black, roundly triangular, completely covered by yellowish pubescence.

Elytra 5.4 mm long and 1.85 mm wide (2.9 times longer than wide); almost parallel, with dense punctuation. Elytra black, partly covered by yellowish, partly covered by black pubescence (as in Fig. 5a). Elytral apex undulate, with short thorn from both sides of apex.

Legs long and narrow, from brown to black, with indistinct punctuation and pale setation. Femora with yellowish pubescence, pubescence in pro- and mesofemora dense.



5a



6



5b

Fig. 5: *Xylotrechus jasar* sp. nov.: a- male holotype (dorsal view); b- male genitalia.

Fig. 6: *Xylotrechus jasar* sp. nov.: female paratype (dorsal view).

Meso- and metafemora with long pale setae. Ultimate tarsomeres paler than penultimate ones. Metatibiae and metafemora longer than pro- and mesotibiae and pro- and mesofemora. Metatarsomere 1 2.16 times longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 together.

Ventral side of body black, prothorax almost completely covered by yellowish pubescence, mesoventrite partly covered by yellowish pubescence, metaventrite covered by yellowish pubescence except middle. Elytral epipleura narrow, matte, blackish brown, with dark pubescence.

Genitalia as in Fig. 5b.

Female. Habitus of female paratype as in Fig. 6. Body length from head to elytral apex (female paratypes) from 6.85 to 10.2 mm. Colour of female almost the same as in male. Female without distinct differences, only mesotarsomere 1 and metatarsomeres 1 and 2 partly ochre yellow.

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species are *Perissus aper* (Chevrolat, 1863), described from Southern India, *Perissus expletus* Viktora & Liu, 2018, described from China (Yunnan), *Perissus filipes* Holzschuh, 2016, described from Laos, *Xylotrechus biimpressus* Aurivillius, 1924, described from Indonesia (Java), *Xylotrechus bixi* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970, described from Laos, *Xylotrechus demonacius* Gahan, 1907 and *Xylotrechus demonacioides* Dauber, 2006, both described from Indonesia (Sumatra).

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. aper* mainly by narrower elytra with different shape of colour stripes of pubescence and by narrower pronotum, completely covered by yellowish pubescence (distinctly wider pronotum in *P. aper*, which is covered by bicolour pubescence with wide dark longitudinal stripe in middle of disc). Three distinct longitudinal carinae in middle of frons and longitudinal carinae near eyes in inner side are missing in *P. aper*.

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. expletus* mainly by narrower elytra and pronotum, by elytra with different shape of colour stripes of pubescence and by longer antennae with antennomeres 1-9 dark brown and antennomeres 10-11 ochre yellow (antennae ochre yellow in *P. expletus*). Three distinct longitudinal carinae in middle of frons and longitudinal carinae near eyes in inner side are missing in *P. expletus*.

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *P. filipes* mainly by elytra with different shape of colour stripes of pubescence and by longer antennae. Three distinct longitudinal carinae in middle of frons and longitudinal carinae near eyes in inner side are missing in *P. filipes*.

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *X. biimpressus* mainly by arcuate lateral margins of pronotum (almost straight lateral margins in *X. biimpressus*), by narrower pronotum, by shorter elytra (distinctly more elongated in *X. biimpressus*), by elytra with different shape of colour stripes of pubescence, especially dark longitudinal stripes reaching lateral margins of elytra (full length of lateral margins of elytra with yellowish pubescence in *X. biimpressus*).

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *X. bixi* mainly by narrower and longer pronotum, by black ground colour of elytra (black with pale yellow

places in *X. brixii*), by elytra with different shape of colour stripes of pubescence, and by frons with three distinct longitudinal carinae in middle (one longitudinal carina in middle of frons in *X. brixii*).

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *X. demonacius* mainly by more robust body (distinctly narrower and more elongated in *X. demonacius*), by wider pronotum with distinctly arcuate lateral margins (narrower pronotum with less arcuate lateral margins in *X. demonacius*), by pronotum completely covered by yellowish recumbent pubescence (pronotal disc with two distinct longitudinal black stripes in *X. demonacius*), and by elytra with different shape of colour stripes of pubescence.

Xylotrechus jasar sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *X. demonacioides* mainly by more elongate body, by longer antennae, by distinctly longer tarsi, by pronotum with distinctly arcuate lateral margins, completely covered by yellowish recumbent pubescence (pronotum with different shape of lateral margins, incompletely covered by yellowish pubescence in *X. demonacioides*), and by elytra with different shape of colour stripes of pubescence.

Etymology. The new species name is derived from the type locality, Mount Jasar of Pahang State, Malaysia.

Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

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