

REVISION OF THE PHILIPPINE SPECIES OF THE CLYTINI (COLEOPTERA, LONGICORNIA)

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ONE PLATE

The main part of the material used for the compilation of this revision was received from Mr. C. F. Baker, Los Baños, Luzon. Other specimens were collected by G. Boettcher and are now deposited in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Eight genera are represented in the Philippine fauna. They may be easily separated by the characters given in the following synopsis (essentially after Gahan¹).

Key to the Philippine genera of Clytini.

- a*¹. Antennæ widely separated at base; the head between them not at all raised (front and vertex without limit passing in each other) or only slightly raised at the sides.
 - b*¹. Head carinate in front. Prothorax not or only slightly asperate.
Xylotrechus Chevrolat.
 - b*². Head not at all carinate in front. Forehead broad. Prothorax strongly asperate above the middle..... *Perissus* Chevrolat.
- a*². Antennæ not widely separated at the base; head between them with two subapproximate divergent elevations.
 - b*¹. First joint of hind tarsi much longer than second and third united.
 - c*¹. Antennæ not spined.
 - d*¹. Antennæ with the third joint not or hardly longer than first.
Chlorophorus Chevrolat.
 - d*². Antennæ with the third joint distinctly longer than first. Elytra long and narrow. Episterna of metathorax with straight inner margin *Rhaphuma* Pascoe.
 - c*². Antennæ spined at least at apex of third joint.
 - d*¹. Third joint only spined at apex; this joint not longer than fourth.
Psilomerus Chevrolat.
 - d*². Third and fourth joints spined at apex; third joint longer than fourth. Fifth and sixth joints also sometimes with a short spine..... *Demonax* Thompson.
 - b*². First joint of hind tarsi very little or not longer than the following joints united. Elytra with the shoulders not carinate. Third and fourth joints of the antennæ with short apical spine.
Oligoenoplus Chevrolat.

¹ Fauna Brit. India Coleoptera 1 (1906) 240.

Genus XYLOTRECHUS Chevrolat

All the species known from the Philippine Islands belong to the division with noncarinate femora. The subgenus *Xylotrechus* (type *X. pulcher* Aurivillius) has the middle femora only and the subgenus *Dendrotrichus* (type *X. decoratus* Pascoe) both the middle and the hind femora carinate.

Key to the species of *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat.

- a*¹. Eyes large, extended on the front. The face contracted in the middle between the eyes or at least very narrow. The front in the middle with two very distinct carinae, which converge downward and unite so as to form a single median carina on the lower part of the face. Markings yellowish or grayish. Elytra each with five markings. Prothorax above with black markings.
 - b*¹. Elytra without humeral stripe, but behind the shoulders with a transverse, externally angulate, free spot or short fascia. Prothorax above with two large black spots and a median black stripe, which often are united to a crosslike marking..... *X. phidias* Newman.
 - b*². Elytra with a humeral stripe, directed obliquely against the suture but not reaching the second transverse band.
 - X. antennarius* Heller.
- a*². Eyes smaller. Front broader with one to three very fine lines.
 - b*¹. Front broad and flat with three very fine parallel lines.
 - c*¹. Elytra with large cinereous humeral spot....*X. humeralis* sp. nov.
 - c*². Elytra without humeral spot..... *X. mindanaonis* sp. nov.
 - b*². Front with a median furrow including a single obsolete carina.
 - X. luzonicus* sp. nov.

XYLOTRECHUS PHIDIAS Newman.

Clytus phidias NEWMAN, Entomologist 1 (1842) 246.

Xylotrechus phidias WATERHOUSE, Proc. Ent. Soc. London (1874) 27.

Xylotrechus phidias AURIVILLIUS, Ent. Tidskr. 14 (1898) 163.

PALAWAN. LUZON. MINDANAO.

XYLOTRECHUS ANTENNARIUS Heller.

Xylotrechus antennarius HELLER, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 69 (1926) 24, pl. 5, fig. 17.

MINDANAO.

I do not see how this species may be differentiated from *X. pedestris* Pascoe from Borneo.

XYLOTRECHUS HUMERALIS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 1.

Femora haud carinata. Elytra apice omnino rotundata inermia. Frons aequilata, lineis tribus tenuibus instructa. Tarsorum posticorum articulus basalis reliquis simul sumtis parum longior. Prothorax elytris haud vel vix angustior. Articuli 9-11 aut 8-11 antennarum pallidi, albicantes. Fusco-niger, cinereo-pubescent elytris signaturis cinereo-tomentosis ornatis.

Vertex discrete punctatus. Prothorax elongatus, latitudine basali multo longior, ellipsoideus vel subcylindricus, supra longitudinaliter convexus, lateribus leviter arcuatis, punctatus punctis pube fere obtectis, unicolor cinereus vel fascia transversa fusca obsoleta instructus. Scutellum albidum. Elytra subnuda, nigra, plaga magna diffusa humerali, ante medium fascia lineari oblique a margine versus suturam et ad suturam usque ad scutellum adscendente, plaga communi pone medium antice ad suturan basin versus plus minusve producta apiceque cinereo-tomentosis ornata. Corpus infra cinereum, episternis meso- et metathoracis nee non later abdominis albis aut albidis. Long. corporis 5–10 mm.

SAMAR. NEGROS, Cuernos Mountains (*C. F. Baker*). Collectio Baker, Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Nearly allied to *X. mindanaonis* sp. nov., but differing by the great humeral spot on the elytra.

XYLOTRECHUS MINDANAONIS sp. nov.

Frons aequilata, plana, lineis tribus tenuibus elevatis instructa. Femora haud carinata. Niger, ex parte cinereo-pubescentia; pronotum fascia lata transversa denudata nigricante ornatum et interdum fere ad basin nigricans, longitudinaliter convexus, elytris vix angustius. Scutellum album. Elytra subnitida, fere nuda, nigra, minute punctulata, fasciis maculisque cinereo-tomentosis ornata; fascia angusta basali interdum utrinque dilatata, ad humeros fere extensa, fascia obliqua lineari ante medium juxta suturam usque ad scutellum extensa, plaga communi trigona pone medium ad suturam antrorsum acuminata fasciaque transversa apicali. Antennae breves, medium elytrorum attingentes articulis tribus ultimis pallidis. Latera metasterni et segmenta duo basalia abdominis dense albo-hirsuta. Long. corporis 6–7 mm.

MINDANAO, Surigao, Kolambugan (*C. F. Baker*). Collectio Baker, Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Nearly allied to *X. affinis* Gahan, but differing in basal and apical markings of the elytra.

XYLOTRECHUS LUZONICUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 2.

Femora haud carinata. Frons aequilata, latitudine altior, in medio sulcata et obsolete unicarinata. Nigricans, cinereo-pubescentia, signaturis albido-tomentosis ornatus, praesertim in pedibus erecte pilosus. Antennae breves, articulo 8° humeras attingentes, ante medium fuscescentes, articulis 6–11 dense albido-pubescentes; scapus articulo 3° brevior. Prothorax elongatus,

pone medium latior, sat nude punctulatus, cinerascens hirsutus maculis tribus rotundatis nigris denudatis, una basali, singula utrinque discali, in medio obsolete carinatus. Scutellum albido-hirsutum, late rotundatum. Elytra denudata, nigra, apice late rotundata, inermia, dense punctulata, ad basin parum diffuse cinereo-hirta, fasciis binis maculaque apicali cinereo-albidis ornata; fascia prima ante medium leviter curvata ad suturam basin versus producta, scutellum tamen haud attingente, fascia secunda paullo pone medium transversa lineari ad suturam longe producta, angulum subrectum formante. Latera pectoris abdomisque dense albido-hirsuta. Femora postica apicem abdominis parum superantia. Articulus basalis tarsorum posticorum compressus, reliquis simul sumtis parum vel vix longior. Long. corporis 10-12 mm.

LUZON, Mount Banahao. Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Genus PERISSUS Chevrolat

The species of this genus are nearly allied to the species of *Xylotrechus*, but always easily known by the very broad forehead, entirely smooth without carinae, the strongly asperate prothorax, and the spined outer apical angle of the elytra. The basal joint of the hind tarsi much longer than the other three taken together.

Only one somewhat variable species hitherto known from the Philippine Islands.

PERISSUS SCUTELLATUS Chevrolat.

Perissus scutellatus CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863) 267 (sep. 15).

The elytra have nearly the same cinereous marking as in *Xylotrechus humeralis*, but the first fascia does not reach the scutellum. Prothorax usually with two black spots. Length, 7 to 13 millimeters.

Male.—Hind femora extending past the apex of the elytra. Antennae longer, reaching past the second fascia of the elytra.

Female.—Hind femora hardly reaching past the elytra. Antennae shorter, not reaching past the second fascia of the elytra.

PALAWAN. LUZON. SAMAR. NEGROS. SIBUYAN. MINDANAO.

Genus CHLOROPHORUS Chevrolat

(*Caloclytus* Gahan)

The type of this genus is the well-known *Clytus annularis* Fabricius. The species are easily recognized by the narrow head between the antennae, the front being distinctly separated from

the vertex by an elevation between the antennæ. Antennæ unarmed. The middle femora are, in all the Philippine species, furnished with a fine carina along each side.

Key to the species of Chlorophorus Chevrolat.

- a*¹. Covered above with yellow or yellowish pubescence and varied with black or blackish markings. Elytra with four pale fasciæ, the first basal or at least represented by a humeral spot.
 - b*¹. Hind femora not carinate. Pronotum with a median posteriorly bifurcated black spot *C. annularis* Fabricius.
 - b*². Hind femora carinate. Pronotum with a median, posteriorly somewhat enlarged black line, reaching neither the base nor the apex. *C. palavanicus* Aurivillius.
- a*². Pubescence and markings above gray, whitish, or white.
 - b*¹. Pronotum not bordered with white at base. Larger species, 8 to 16 millimeters.
 - c*¹. Elytra without pale basal fascia or humeral gray spot. Subbasal pale fascia interrupted at the suture, broader than the linear median fascia *C. bakeri* Aurivillius.
 - c*². Elytra with a pale, gray or whitish, spot behind the shoulder.
 - d*¹. This spot entirely free.
 - e*¹. Hind femora, at least behind the middle, with a very fine lateral carina.
 - f*¹. Humeral spot of the elytra large and broad. Markings of the elytra gray..... *C. manillae* Aurivillius.
 - f*². Humeral spot of the elytra small linear. Markings of the elytra white or whitish.. *C. manillae* var. *lineifer* var. nov.
 - e*². Hind femora not carinate. Humeral spot of the elytra large, produced nearer to base than the sutural vitta. *C. aurivillii* Schwarzer.
 - d*². Humeral spot of the elytra posteriorly united to the subbasal fascia *C. basilanus* Heller.
 - b*². Pronotum bordered with white at base. Small species, 5 to 6 millimeters *C. nigerrimus* Chevrolat.

CHLOROPHORUS ANNULARIS Fabricius.

Callidium annulare FABRICIUS, Mant. Ins. 1 (1787) 156.

Caloclytus annularis GAHAN, Fauna Brit. Ind. Col. 1 (1906) 261.

LUZON. NEGROS. SIBUYAN. CEBU. BOHOL. MINDANAO.
(Teste W. Schultze.)

CHLOROPHORUS PALAVANICUS Aurivillius.

Chlorophorus palavanicus AURIVILLIUS, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 65 (1922) 161.

Northern PALAWAN, Binaluan.

CHLOROPHORUS BAKERI Aurivillius.

Chlorophorus bakeri AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zoöl. 14 ¹⁸ (1922) 4, fig. 84.

LUZON, Mount Banahao.

CHLOROPHORUS MANILLAE Aurivillius.

Chlorophorus manillae AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zoöl. 7³⁹ (1911) 6.

LUZON.

CHLOROPHORUS MANILLAE var. LINEIFER var. nov.

A forma typica differt macula humerali elytrorum brevi, lineari et signaturis elytrorum albis.

MINDANAO, Bukidnon.

CHLOROPHORUS AURIVILLII Schwarzer.

Chlorophorus manillae, ab. *aurivillii* SCHWARZER, Ent. Mitt. 15 (Jan. 1, 1926) 7.

Chlorophorus bakeri subsp. *orbiculifer* HELLER, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 69 (April 15, 1926) 27.

MINDANAO.

CHLOROPHORUS BASILANUS Heller.

Chlorophorus bakeri subsp. *basilanus* HELLER, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 69 (1926) 26.

BASILAN.

CHLOROPHORUS NIGERRIMUS Chevrolat.

Anthobascus nigerrimus CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863) 302 (sep. 50).

MINDANAO.

Genus RHAPHUMA Pascoe

Long and narrow, often vividly colored species, which differ from the species of *Chlorophorus* only by the long third joint of the antennæ.

Key to the species of *Rhaphuma* Pascoe.

- a¹. Pronotum and elytra testaceous red or yellowish. Each elytron only with one black spot (near the white apex). Body beneath banded with white pubescence. Lateral margins of the elytra distinctly sinuate in the middle. Femora not carinate.
- b¹. Pronotum without white lines; only with a white dot on each side at base. Elytra without median white spot. Hind legs blackish.
R. quadricolor Laporte and Gory.
- b². Pronotum with two short white lines. Elytra each with a small white median spot. Legs testaceous..... *R. fallax* Chevrolat.
- a². Pronotum and elytra black, with grayish or yellowish green markings.
- b³. Elytra with gray or whitish gray markings, which are short and partly transverse and free. Middle femora carinate.
R. campanulifera Aurivillius.
- b⁴. Elytra with greenish markings, which are long and more rectilinear.
R. semiclathrata Chevrolat.

RHAPHUMA QUADRICOLOR Laporte and Gory.

Clytus quadricolor LAPORTE and GORY, Monogr. des Clytus (1835)
104, pl. 19, fig. 123.

Rhaphuma quadricolor CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863)
276 (sep. 24).

LUZON.

RHAPHUMA FALLAX Chevrolat.²

Rhaphuma fallax CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863) 276
(sep. 24).

LUZON. PALAWAN (teste W. Schultze).

RHAPHUMA CAMPANULIFERA Aurivillius.

Rhaphuma campanulifera AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 14¹⁸ (1922) 8,
fig. 90.

LUZON, Mount Banahao.

RHAPHUMA SEMICLATHRATA Chevrolat.²

Arcyphorus semiclathratus CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863)
289 (sep. 37).

"Philippine Islands."

Genus PSILOMERUS Chevrolat

Slender and rather small species with the prothorax nearly cylindrical or narrowed in front, much longer than broad. The spine of the third antennal joint long and cylindrical with its apex blunt.

Only one species is known from the Philippine Islands.

PSILOMERUS BRACHIALIS Chevrolat.

Psilomerus brachialis CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863) 258
(sep. 6).

MINDANAO. NEGROS.

Black with the hind border of the pronotum and three spots on each elytron white. The first spot small longitudinal before the middle, the second a transverse straight fascia near the middle, the third oblique and nearly apical.

Genus DEMONAX Thomson

This genus is very rich in species and is in great need of a thorough monographic revision. About thirty species are already known from the Philippine Islands, nearly all probably endemic.

² Unknown to me from the Philippines.

Key to the Philippine species of *Demonax* Thomson.

- a*¹. Body at least in part yellowish or yellowish red. Elytra clothed with yellowish pubescence and marked with black bands or lateral spots. Spines of the antennæ short and acute.
- b*¹. Elytra above from base to beyond middle unicolorous, clothed with a yellow pubescence; each behind the middle with two elongate lateral black spots..... *D. longicollis* Heller.
- b*². Elytra also before middle with black markings.
- c*¹. The first, second, and third yellow bands of the elytra united at suture, but separated at margin by large black spots.
- d*¹. First lateral black spot of the elytra oblique, curved basad.
D. nigroscutellaris Heller.
- d*². First lateral black spot of the elytra transverse.
D. diversofasciatus Heller.
- c*². The first, second, and third yellow bands of the elytra entirely separated from each other by black transverse bands.
- d*¹. Basal yellow band of the elytra represented by two separate spots *D. protogenes* Newman.
- d*². Basal yellow band of the elytra continuous, including the scutellum *D. strangaliomimus* Heller.
- a*². Body black or fuscous with grayish or somewhat yellowish pubescence. Elytra with gray or white (rarely yellowish or greenish) markings.
- b*¹. Third and fourth joints of the antennæ at apex with an acute spine.
- c*¹. Elytra only with two or three pale bands; the basal band wanting.³
Small species, 5 to 7 millimeters long.
- d*¹. Elytra with a common sutural white spot or short streak behind the scutellum. Pronotum with a white or whitish basal ring.
- e*¹. Spines of the antennæ rather long. Subbasal band of the elytra represented by a rounded, somewhat transverse spot. Basal band sometimes slightly indicated.
D. lineola Chevrolat.
- e*². Spines of the antennæ very short. Subbasal white band of elytra oblique, angulated, and nearly continuous at suture.
D. triguttatus Schwarzer.
- d*². Elytra without common white sutural spot behind the scutellum. Spines of the antennæ very short.
- e*¹. Subbasal white band of the elytra continuous or nearly so, forming an angle at the suture or a $\wedge$ -shaped figure.
D. collaris Chevrolat.
D. similis Schwarzer.
- e*². Subbasal band represented on each of the elytra by a white spot.
- f*¹. Basal margin of the pronotum not or slightly clothed with white pubescence. Subbasal spot of the elytra rounded.
D. biguttatus Aurivillius.
- f*². Basal margin of the pronotum densely clothed with white tomentum.

³ Rarely slightly indicated.

- g*¹. Subbasal spot of the elytra rounded.
D. aurivillii Schwarzer.
- g*². Subbasal spot of the elytra elongate.
*h*¹. Placed obliquely *D. ater* Aurivillius.
*h*². Placed longitudinally..... *D. frater* Aurivillius.
- c*². Elytra with four grayish or greenish bands, of which the first is basal.
- d*¹. First and second bands of the elytra united at the suture behind the scutellum, but broadly separated on the outer side, usually forming with each other an X-shaped sign.
- e*¹. Elytra with the second and third bands narrow, united at the suture; the second recurved at outer end. Antennæ with very short spines..... *D. recurvus* Aurivillius.
- e*². Second and third bands of the elytra not united at the suture; the third broad, more or less triangular.
- f*¹. Bands of the elytra distinctly greenish. Transverse part of second band interrupted near the suture, forming a free discal spot..... *D. virescens* sp. nov.
- f*². Bands of the elytra gray. Antennæ with the spines of the third and fourth joints long.
- g*¹. Antennæ with the fifth joint unarmed. Prothorax more elongate *D. dubius* sp. nov.
- g*². Fifth joint of the antennæ with a very short spine at apex. Prothorax broad, subglobular.
D. triaculeatus Aurivillius.
- d*². First and second bands of the elytra united as well at the suture as at the outer (lateral) side, inclosing a black spot or marking.
- e*¹. The inclosed spot forms a straight, somewhat oblique, black stripe from the scutellum to the middle of the disk. Antennæ with rather long spines.
- f*¹. The inclosed black stripe ends bluntly posteriorly and is not recurved..... *D. angusticollis* sp. nov.
- f*². The inclosed black stripe is recurved at its posterior end and reaches the shoulder as a fine black line.
D. detortus Pascoe.
- e*². The inclosed black spot is broad, irregular, and sends a narrow branch to the shoulder. Antennæ with short spines.
D. robustus sp. nov.
 ? *D. incanus* Newman.
- b*². Third and fourth joints of the antennæ with a long, nearly filiform spine which is blunt at the apex.
- c*¹. Elytra only with three pale bands, the basal band wanting or only slightly indicated. Small species, 6 to 8 millimeters.
- d*¹. Subbasal band of the elytra produced at the suture to the scutellum *D. trifasciatus* sp. nov.
- d*². Subbasal band of the elytra not reaching the scutellum.
D. coriaceocollis Aurivillius.
- c*². Elytra with four grayish brands, the first basal. Larger species, 9 to 14 millimeters.

- d*¹. Basal and subbasal bands of the elytra entirely separated by a broad and straight black fascia..... *D. parallelus* Aurivillius.
- d*². Basal and subbasal bands of the elytra united along the suture.
- e*¹. Broadly separated on the outer side, forming with each other an X-shaped sign.
- f*¹. Basal band of elytra nearly straight on the posterior side.
D. samarensis sp. nov.
- f*². Basal band of elytra strongly recurved at shoulders.
- g*¹. Antennæ not paler in apical half.
D. seriatopunctatus Aurivillius.
D. confinis Aurivillius.
- g*². The last four or five joints of the antennæ pale, whitish *D. angulifascia* Aurivillius.
- e*². Also on the outer (lateral) side, completely including a triangular black spot, which is shortly projecting against the scutellum *D. includens* sp. nov.

DEMONAX LONGICOLLIS Heller.

Demonax longicollis HELLER, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. (1916) 302, pl. 3, fig. 11.

LUZON, Mount Maquiling.

DEMONAX NIGROSCUTELLARIS Heller.

Demonax nigrofasciatus nigroscutellaris var. n. ? HELLER, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. (1916) 304, pl. 3, fig. 10.

LUZON, Mount Maquiling. SIBUYAN.

This was described by Heller as a variety of *D. nigrofasciatus* Thomson from Batjan, but is probably a different species. The specimens before me differ in having the prothorax broadly blackish above and the episterna of mesothorax and metathorax clothed with a dense white tomentum. Antennal spines acute, moderately long. Femora noncarinate; posterior femora bispinous at apex.

DEMONAX DIVERSOFASCIATUS Heller.

Demonax diversofasciatus HELLER, Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. (1916) 303, pl. 3, fig. 12.

MINDANAO, Butuan.

DEMONAX PROTOGENES Newman.

Clytus protogenes NEWMAN, Entomolog. 1 (1842) 246.

Clytus protogenes WHITE, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. 8 (1855) 284.

Clytus protogenes WATERHOUSE, Aid Identif. Ins. 2 (1884) 149, fig. 5.

"Philippine Islands." LUZON, (?)

DEMONAX STRANGALIOMIMUS Heller.

Demonax strangaliomimus HELLER, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 69 (1926) 27,
pl. 5, fig. 13.

MINDANAO, Davao.

DEMONAX LINEOLA Chevrolat.

Demonax lineola CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863) 274
(sep. 22).

LUZON, Manila and Imugan.

DEMONAX TRIGUTTATUS Schwarzer.

Demonax triguttatus SCHWARZER.

MINDANAO, Kolambugan.

DEMONAX(?) PUDICUS Newman.

Clytus pudicus NEWMAN, Entomolog. 1 (1842) 246.

Philippine Islands. LUZON. (?)

Unknown to me. Probably allied to the following species.

DEMONAX COLLARIS Pascoe.

Demonax collaris PASCOE, Trans. Ent. Soc. London III 3 (1869) 636.

LUZON, Los Baños.

The species was described from Ceram. I have not seen any specimens from that island, but the description agrees very well with the specimens from Luzon before me.

DEMONAX SIMILIS Schwarzer.

Demonax similis SCHWARZER (not yet published).

MINDANAO, Momungan.

DEMONAX BIGUTTATUS Aurivillius.

Demonax biguttatus AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 14¹³ (1922) 18, fig. 88.

LUZON, Mount Banahao.

DEMONAX AURIVILLII Schwarzer.

Demonax aurivillius SCHWARZER (not yet published).

MINDANAO, Momungan.

DEMONAX ATER Aurivillius.

Demonax ater AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 14¹³ (1922) 18, fig. 89.

MINDANAO, Dapitan.

DEMONAX FRATER Aurivillius.

Demonax frater AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15²⁵ (1923) 10, fig. 117.

MINDANAO, Bukidnon.

DEMONAX RECURVUS Aurivillius.

Demonax recurvus AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 15²⁵ (1923) 11, fig. 118.

PALAWAN, Binaluan.

DEMONAX TRIACULEATUS Aurivillius.

Demonax triaculeatus AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 14¹⁸ (1922) 13, fig. 100.

MINDANAO, Dapitan. BASILAN.

DEMONAX DUBIUS sp. nov.

A doubtful and somewhat variable species, agreeing in the markings of the elytra very nearly with *D. angulifascia* Aurivillius from Luzon, but differing by the acute spines of the antennæ and the rather broader prothorax. From *D. triaculeatus* Aurivillius it differs by the narrower body and prothorax and much larger third fascia of the elytra, which has the same form as in *D. angulifascia*. The color of the last joint of the antennæ is somewhat variable; joints 8 and 9 are usually whitish and much paler than 10 and 11, but in one specimen from Samar all the four apical joints are whitish, and in another all dark. Length, 9 to 10 millimeters.

SIBUYAN. SAMAR. NEGROS (C. F. Baker). Collectio Baker, Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

DEMONAX VIRESCENS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 3.

♀. Nigro-fusca, infra cinereo-pubescens, supra subnuda signaturis elytrorum virescente-tomentosis. Frons subquadrata. Antennae corpore breviores, nigro-fuscae, spinis mediocribus; scapus subcylindricus, articulo 3° brevior. Prothorax ellipsoideus, latitudine longior, subnudus, nigricans, unicolor, minute reticulatus. Scutellum triangulum, niger. Elytra apicem versus sensim leviter angustata, apice truncata angulo externo breviter dentato, virescente signata; fascia basalis ad humeros retrorsum producta, fascia secunda postice transversa sed prope suturam interrupta, juxta suturam usque ad scutellum producta linearis; fascia tertia elongata, triangularis, apice lata; quarta lata apicalis. Episterna et latera abdominis albido-tomentosa. Long. corporis 8 mm.

LUZON, Imugan. Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

DEMONAX ANGUSTICOLLIS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 4.

Nigro fuscus, cinereo-pubescens; elytra fasciis 4 cinereis ornata, prima et secunda ad suturam et extus connexa striga

obliqua nigra includentibus. Antennæ maris corpore paullo longioribus, articulis 3° et 4° apice longe aculeatis, 8–11 albidis. Prothorax angustus, elongatus, latitudine longior, ad basin constrictus, punctatus aut leviter reticulatus, in medio punctis duobus nigris ornatus. Scutellum cinereum. Elytra angusta, linearia, apice truncata et extus spina brevi armata, margine laterali inter humerum et fasciam nigram mediam nigro. Corpus infra cinereo-pubescentis, segmentis duobus apicalibus abdominis certo luce infuscatis. Femora haud carinata; postica apicem elytrorum longe superantia. Articulus basalis tarsorum posticorum elongatus, reliquis simul sumtis fere duplo longior. Long. corporis 6–8 mm.

NEGROS, Cuernos Mountains (C. F. Baker). Coll. Baker. Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Nearly allied to *D. gregalis* Gahan, but differing by the longer and narrower prothorax.

DEMONAX ANGUSTICOLLIS var. SIBUYANUS var. nov.

A forma typica tantum differt lateribus elytrorum inter basin et fasciam nigram primam cinereis, antennisque apice vix pallidioribus.

SIBUYAN (C. F. Baker). Collectio Baker. Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

DEMONAX DETORTUS Pascoe.

Demonax detortus PASCOE, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. III 3 (1869) 624.

LUZON. SIBUYAN. SAMAR. NEGROS. MINDANAO. BASILAN.

Specimens from the Philippine Islands are as a rule larger than specimens from Borneo, but seem otherwise not to differ, either in markings or in structural characters.

DEMONAX (?) INCANUS Newman.

Clytus incanus NEWMAN, Entomolog. 1 (1842) 246.

LUZON. (?)

I have not seen Newman's type specimen, but think his species must be nearly allied to the following form.

DEMONAX ROBUSTUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 5.

Niger, supra flavido-tomentosus, infra cinerascens-tomentosus, episternis albido-hirtis. Frons lata, subquadrata. Genae lobis inferioribus aculorum vix breviores. Antennæ corpore breviores, fasciam tertiam elytrorum vix superantes, fuscae;

scapus crassus articulo 3° parum brevior; articuli 3-5 apice breviter aculeati. Prothorax latus, convexus, subglobosus, flavido-tomentosus, maculis tribus nigris serie transversa pasitis ornatus. Scutellum magnum, nigrum. Elytra ad basin pronoto haud latiora, apicem versus leviter angustata, apice truncata angulo exteriori breviter spinoso, fasciis 4 flavido-tomentosis ornata; fascia basali lata, secunda angustior pone scutellum et ad humerum cum prima connexa maculam obliquam curvatam humeras fere tangentem sigram omnino includens; fascia 3^a lata triangula, fascia 4^a lata, apicalis. Femora haud carinata; postica elytra superantia apice hispinosa. Articulus basalis tarsorum posticorum reliquer simul sumtis parum longior. Long. corporis 14 mm.

SIBUYAN (*C. F. Baker*). Collectio Baker.

The unique specimen is probably a female.

DEMONAX TRIFASCIATUS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 6.

Nigro-fuscus, cinereo-pubescens; elytra fasciis tribus cinero-albidis (basali deficiente aut valde obsoleta) ornata. Frons subplana, latitudine altior. Antennae brunneae scapo pallidior; scapus, cylindricus articulo 3° vix brevior; articulo 3 et 4 spina longa, subfiliformi, apice obtusa armati. Prothorax supra convexus, basin et apicem versus aequaliter angustatus lateribus arcuatis, tenue cinereo-pubescens, immaculatus, ad basin anguste leviter albido-cingulatus. Scutellum fere nigram. Elytra pronoto vix latiora, brunneo-nigra, trifasciata; fascia prima antemedium sita, linearis, arcuata ad suturam usque ad scutellum producta, marginem lateralem haud omnino atterigens fascia secunda transversa, fere recta, ad suturam haud vel parum dilatata, tertia lata, apicalis. Episterna meso- et metasterni nec non segmenta duo basalia abdominis albo hirsuta, reliqua nigricantia. Pedes antici brunnei, posteriores nigro-fusci. Femora haud carinata, postica apicem elytrorum superantia. Articulus basalis tarsorum posticorum reliquis simul sumtis haud duplo longior. Long. corporis 6.5-7 mm.

NEGROS, Cuernos Mountains (*C. F. Baker*). Collectio Baker, Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

DEMONAX CORIACEOCOLLIS Aurivillius.

Demonax coriaceocollis AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zoöl. 14²⁸ (1922) 13, fig. 99.

MINDANAO, Kolambugan. NEGROS.

The antennæ are sometimes yellowish at base.

DEMONAX PARALLELUS Aurivillius.

Demonax parallelus AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 14¹⁸ (1922) 11, fig. 97.

MINDANAO, Kolambugan.

DEMONAX SAMARENSIS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 7.

Elongatus, nigricans, dense cinereo-pubescent, elytris fasciis 4 cinereo-tomentosis ornatis. Frons lata subquadrata. Antennae feminae corpore breviores fuscae, ad basin nigricantes, articulis 7-11 pallidis albidis; scapus crassus subcylindricus, articulo 3^o multo brevior; articuli 3 et 4 apice spina longa, subfiliformi, apice obtusa armati. Prothorax subcylindricus, ad basin modice constrictus, dense punctulatus, utrique prope basin punctis aliquot discretis instructus, dense pubescens, nigro-bimaculatus, elytris vix angustior. Scutellum magnum, triangulare, cinereum. Elytra apice truncata, extus breviter dentata, fasciis 4 cinereis ornata; fascia basalis lata, extus haud retrorsum producta, fascia secunda linearis, usque ad scutellum producta, postice curvata; fascia tertia lata, triangula; quarta apicalis. Corpus infra dense pubescens. Femora haud carinata; postica apicem elytrorum superantia, apice breviter bispinosa. Articulus basalis tarsorum posticorum reliquis fere duplo longior. Long. corporis 14 mm.

SAMAR (C. F. Baker). Collectio Baker.

Described from a single female specimen.

DEMONAX SERIATOPUNCTATUS Aurivillius.

Demonax seriatopunctatus AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 14¹⁸ (1922) 12, fig. 98.

LUZON, Mount Banahao.

DEMONAX CONFINIS Aurivillius.

Demonax confinis AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zoöl. 15²⁵ (1923) 10.

LUZON, Mount Maquiling.

Differs from *D. seriatopunctatus* Aurivillius only by having the prothorax entirely reticulate, and may be the female of that species. Compare Gahan⁴ and Schawarzer.⁵

DEMONAX ANGULIFASCIA Aurivillius.

Demonax angulifascia AURIVILLIUS, Arkiv f. Zool. 14¹⁸ (1922) 11, fig. 101.

LUZON, Mount Maquiling and Mount Banahao.

⁴ Ann. Mus. Civ. di Storia Nat. Genova III 3 (1907) 77.

⁵ Suppl. Entomol. 15 (1927) 60.

DEMONAX INCLUDENS sp. nov. Plate 1, fig. 8.

Nigro-fuscus, cinereo-pubescent; elytra fasciis 4 cinereis ornata, quorum prima et secunda ad suturam et extus conjunctae maculam subtrigonam nigram includentes. Antennae corpore multo (♂) vel vix (♀) longiores, articulis 3 vel 4 ultimis albidis; spinae articularum 3 et 4 longae, filiformes, apice obtusae. Prothorax elongatus, ad basin constrictus, latitudo longior, elytris param angustior, dense granulato-punctatus, in maribus saepe lineis 2-3 elevatis leviter granulatis instructus, maculis duobus nigris interdum connexis, ornatus. Scutellum cinereum. Elytrorum fascia 2^a marginem haud attingens ad suturam pone scutellum et extus pone humeram cum fasciam basalem connexa, maculam nigram includens; fascia 3^a antice ad suturam plus minusve producta et acuminata; fascia apicalis antice rotundata vel subtruncata. Femora haud carinata; postica apicem elytrorum sat longe superantia, apice breviter bispinosa. Articulus basalis tarsorum posticorum reliquis simul sumtis fere duplo longior. Long. corporis 8-13 mm.

SIBUYAN. SAMAR. NEGROS (C. F. Baker). Collectio Baker. Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Easily distinguished from *Demonax angusticollis* by the form of the included subbasal black spot of the elytra and the blunt spines of the elytra.

Genus OLIGOENOPUS Chevrolat

One species only is known from the Philippine Islands.

OLIGOENOPUS LUZONICUS Schwarzer.

Oligoenopus luzonicus SCHWARZER, Ent. Mitt. 15 (1926) 9.

LUZON, Imugan and Mount Banahao.

Black with white markings. Hind border of pronotum and three spots on each elytron white; first spot transverse before the middle, second linear forming a curved transverse fascia behind the middle and produced at the suture; third large, apical. Femora strongly punctured, not carinate. Prothorax and legs with erect hairs. Length, 7 to 9 millimeters.

Genus SCLETHRUS Newman

(*Neocollyrodes* W. Schultze)

This genus is distinguished from all other Philippine genera of Clytini by the elytra being convex posteriorly and strongly sloping at apex. Antennae with joints 3 and 4 spined at apex, the spines short. Femora not carinate. First tarsal joint of hind legs longer than the following joints together.

Key to the species of Sclethrus Newman.

- a*¹. Pronotum with four bluish white dots, two near base, two at middle.
 Elytra in basal part to behind middle dark and opaque, densely covered with deep punctures..... *S. amoenus* Gory.
- a*². The dots of the pronotum on each side united to a white or bluish stripe. Elytra in basal part subnitid, greenish or bluish with smaller and more distant punctures..... *S. newmani* Chevrolat.

The species are somewhat variable and only doubtfully distinct.

SCLETHRUS AMOENUS Gory.

Ibidion amœnum GORY, Mag. de Zoöl. 3 (1833) Ins. t. 58.

Sclethrus amœnus PASCOE, Trans. Ent. Soc. London III 3 (1869) 619.

LUZON. (?) MINDANAO. SIBUYAN.

SCLETHRUS NEWMANI Chevrolat.

Sclethrus newmani CHEVROLAT, Mém. Soc. Sc. Liège 18 (1863) 284 (sep. 32).

Neocollyrodes mcgregori W. SCHULTZE, Philip. Journ. Sci. 16 (1920) 196, pl. 1, fig. 2.

LUZON. MINDANAO.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE 1

- FIG. 1. *Xylotrechus humeralis* sp. nov.
2. *Xylotrechus luzonicus* sp. nov.
3. *Demonax virescens* sp. nov.
4. *Demonax angusticollis* sp. nov., type.
5. *Demonax robustus* sp. nov.
6. *Demonax trifasciatus* sp. nov.
7. *Demonax samarensis* sp. nov.
8. *Demonax includens* sp. nov.



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