

New Species and Distribution Records of the Tribe O브리ini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Myanmar

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Abstract Two species of the genus *Stenhomalus* and one species of *Chinobrium* are newly recorded from Myanmar. *Stenhomalus kusakabeorum* sp. nov. from the northern part of the Shan Plateau is a peculiar species in having short bicolored body, and is slightly similar to *S. incongruus* GRESSITT from East China and *S. ater* NIISATO et KINUGASA from northern Thailand. New distribution records from Myanmar are given for two species, *S. fenestratus* WHITE and *C. opacum* (HOLZSCHUH). Two known species are redescribed based on the Myanmar material.

No record of the cerambycid beetles of the tribe O브리ini has hitherto been made from the territory of Myanmar. Although several reports for the tribe have recently been published from such neighbouring countries as Thailand, Vietnam and Bhutan (cf. NIISATO & KINUGASA, 1982; HOLZSCHUH, 1984, 1990, 1995; NIISATO, 1998; etc.), we cannot obtain satisfactory knowledge of the O브리ini from Myanmar. The reason of delay for the faunal explication is the difficulty to approach natural forests by the instability of domestic affairs of Myanmar. It is difficult for foreigners to make trips with perfect freedom in this country.

In recent years, Mr. Yoshiyasu KUSAKABE, one of the best friends of mine, had several opportunities to make researches of the cerambycid fauna in Myanmar. He obtained only a short series of cerambycid specimens because he was not able to find a good collecting site during his stay. However, he fortunately obtained three specimens of the O브리ini. These interesting specimens were submitted to me for taxonomic examination after his return. His collection contained two species of *Stenhomalus* and one *Chinobrium* of the O브리ini, of which one of the former genus belongs to a new species. In the following lines, I will record three species collected by Mr. Y. KUSAKABE, and describe a new species under the name of *S. kusakabeorum* dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. KUSAKABE.

The abbreviations used in the descriptions are as follows: HW – width of head across eyes, FL – length of frons, FB – basal width of frons, CL – length of clypeus, CB – basal width of clypeus, PL – length of pronotum, PW – maximum width of pronotum across lateral swellings, PA – apical width of pronotum, PB – basal width of pronotum, EL – length of elytra, EW – humeral width of elytra.

I wish to thank Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.),

Tokyo, for his constant guidance. My cordial thanks are also due to Mr. Yoshiyasu KUSAKABE and Mrs. Tin Tin Aung KUSAKABE for their kind help of material and useful information for the present study.

Stenhomalus kusakabeorum sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

A bicoloured small species of reddish yellow fore body and dark chestnut brown elytra. Colour reddish yellow and dark chestnut brown, moderately shiny; head reddish yellow, black at the apices and external margins of mandibles and eyes, pale yellow in palpi; antennae dark chestnut brown, with pale yellow basal parts on segments 5–11; pronotum reddish yellow, brownish in basal fifth, slightly infusate at sides and near apex; scutellum dark brown, with black margin; elytra dark chestnut brown, with reddish tinge; prosternum reddish yellow, dark brown in basal third and near coxal cavities; meso- and metathoraces dark chestnut brown, with reddish yellow tinge; abdomen yellowish brown; legs grayish brown, pale yellow in basal halves of femora, 3rd tarsal segments and claws.

Head rather voluminous though hardly expanded laterally, arcuately broadened behind eyes, moderately convex, coarsely rugose throughout, rather sparsely clothed with pale yellow hairs, HW/PA 1.13, HW/PW 1.03; frons quadrate, almost flattened, gently narrowed apicad, with a deep and rather broad median longitudinal groove, extending from apical margin to vertex which is truncate at apical margin, with fronto-clypeal suture indistinct, FL/FB 0.58; clypeus distinctly transverse, with truncate apical margin, CL/CB 0.29; mandibles stout and rather short, strongly arcuate near apices; vertex and occiput almost flattened, with gently raised antennal tubercles; genae 3/7 the depth of lower eye-lobes, strongly angulate ventrad; eyes moderate in size, deeply emarginate, moderately faceted, rather weakly prominent, very widely separated from each other, the internal distance between eyes 1/3 on dorsum and a half on venter of the maximum width of head. Antennae rather stout, moderate in length, 1.36 times as long as body, shagreened on basal two segments, provided with a sparse and irregular row of erect brown hairs on undersides of segments 1–6, the hairs especially long at apices of segments 3 and 4, and with minute pale pubescence throughout; scape rather thick, moderately clavate apicad, 1.5 times as long as segment 3; segment 2 weakly dilated, as long as wide; segments 3 and 4 weakly thickened apicad, the former 4/5 the length of the latter; segment 6 the longest, 1.75 times as long as segment 3; terminal segment gently arcuate, nearly equal in length to the preceding segment.

Pronotum large and broad, rather strongly dilated apicad, PL/PA 1.25, PB/PA 0.78, PL/PW 1.14, PW/EW 0.73, PL/EL 0.34; base gently bisinuate, very narrowly bordered; apex gently arcuate, hardly bordered; sides subparallel for a short distance from apex, weakly rounded at apical fifth, strongly constricted just before middle, provided with prominent swellings at middle, then arcuately convergent to basal fifth, and arcuate to base; disc weakly convex in apical 4/5, provided with a pair of oblique ob-

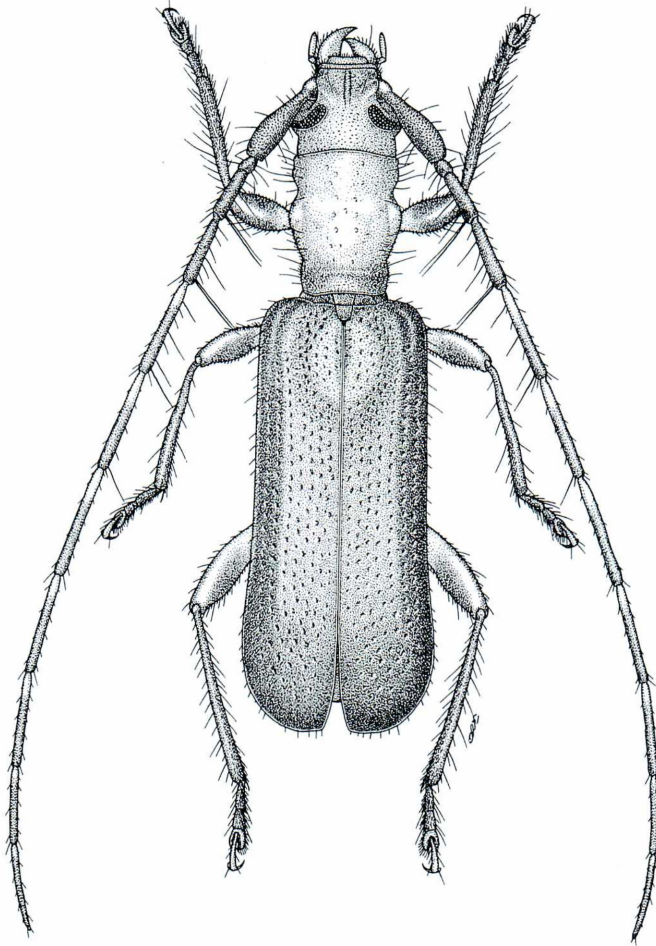


Fig. 1. *Stenhomalus kusakabeorum* sp. nov., holotype female, from Lashio in the Shan States, Myanmar.

long raised areas at sides of apical $3/8$, and also a median oblong one on basal $3/8$; surface scattered with large weak punctures, sparsely clothed with erect, pale yellow hairs, and with recumbent silvery pubescence at sides of basal $3/8$ and near base. Scutellum tongue-shaped, smooth and glabrous.

Elytra short and broad, distinctly ample posteriad, EL/EW 2.42; sides with completely rounded humeri, parallel in basal $7/20$, straightly divergent to apical fourth, and then arcuately convergent to roundly truncate apices, which are obtusely angulate at sutural angles, slightly dehiscent in apical $3/20$; disc almost flattened, slightly depressed near suture just behind scutellum and apical $4/5$; surface except for bases and apical $3/20$ rather densely provided with punctures, clothed with dense silvery white pubescence, and sparsely with pale yellow hairs.

Venter of thoraces almost smooth, clothed with dense silvery white pubescence

except for almost glabrous prosternum; prosternum weakly rugose near middle, pubescent near base, with prosternal process distinctly compressed between coxal cavities, then strongly dilated to apex which is truncate; meso- and metathoraces smooth and densely pubescent. Abdomen short, strongly reduced in apical 3 segments, almost smooth, clothed with pale pubescence and sparse pale yellow hairs; sternite 3 1.4 times as long as the basal width, arcuately narrowed apicad; sternite 4 weakly and arcuately emarginate on apical margin, provided with a dense fringe of yellowish orange hairs except for sides.

Legs rather stout, moderate in length, compressed on femora; hind leg with femur gradually broadened in apical 2/3, tibia almost straight, first tarsal segment nearly equal in length to the following two segments combined.

Body length 4.55 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♀, Lashio, about 1,000 m in alt. (northern part of the Shan Plateau), Shan States, Myanmar, 13~17-VI-1995, Y. KUSAKABE leg. (In the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.)

Distribution. Myanmar.

Notes. *Stenhomalus kusakabeorum* sp. nov. is a small bicoloured species having reduced body with large head and pronotum. From the body coloration, this new species reminds us of *S. incongruus* GRESSITT from East China and its two relatives from Japan, but the true affinity between them does not seem so close. This new species has the reduced body with widely separated eyes unlike those of *S. incongruus*. *Stenhomalus kusakabeorum* may have some relationship to *S. ater* NIISATO et KINUGASA from northern Thailand and *S. humilis* HOLZSCHUH from southern Thailand, but the latter two species have almost infusate fore body and more approximate eyes.

The single female specimen examined was collected by sweeping at the edge of a secondary broadleaved forest in the late morning of fine weather. The other *Stenhomalus* specimen, *S. fenestratus*, was also collected at the same time.

Stenhomalus fenestratus WHITE

(Figs. 2-3)

Stenhomalus fenestratus WHITE, 1855, Cat. Coleopt. Brit. Mus., **8**, p. 243, pl. 8, fig. 2; type area: N. China. — GAHAN, 1906, Fauna Brit. Ind. Coleopt. Cerambycidae, **1**, p. 166, fig. 65. — MATSUSHITA, 1933, J. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido Univ., **34**, p. 307. — GRESSITT, 1935, Ins. mats., **9**, p. 147; 1937, Lingnan. Sci. J., **16**, p. 448; 1939, *ibid.*, **18**, p. 16; 1942, Lingnan nat. Hist. Soc. Mus. Spec. Publ., **7**, p. 8; 1951, Longicornia, **2**, p. 165. — GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**, p. 108. — CHANG, 1977, Bull. Soc. Ent. Taiwan, **12** (1), p. 7, pl. 3. — HUA, 1982, Check List of Longicorn Beetles of China, p. 52. — NIISATO & KINUGASA, 1982, Elytra, Tokyo, **10**, p. 11, fig. 1 a. — NAKAMURA *et al.*, 1992, Check-list of Longicorn-beetles of Taiwan, p. 31. — NIISATO, Elytra, Tokyo, **24**, p. 124.

Robust, reddish brown and medium-sized species in having two pairs of pale spots on elytra. Colour reddish brown, slightly darker at base of pronotum, scutellum, yellowish in antennae and underside of hind body; eyes black; elytra dark brown, red-

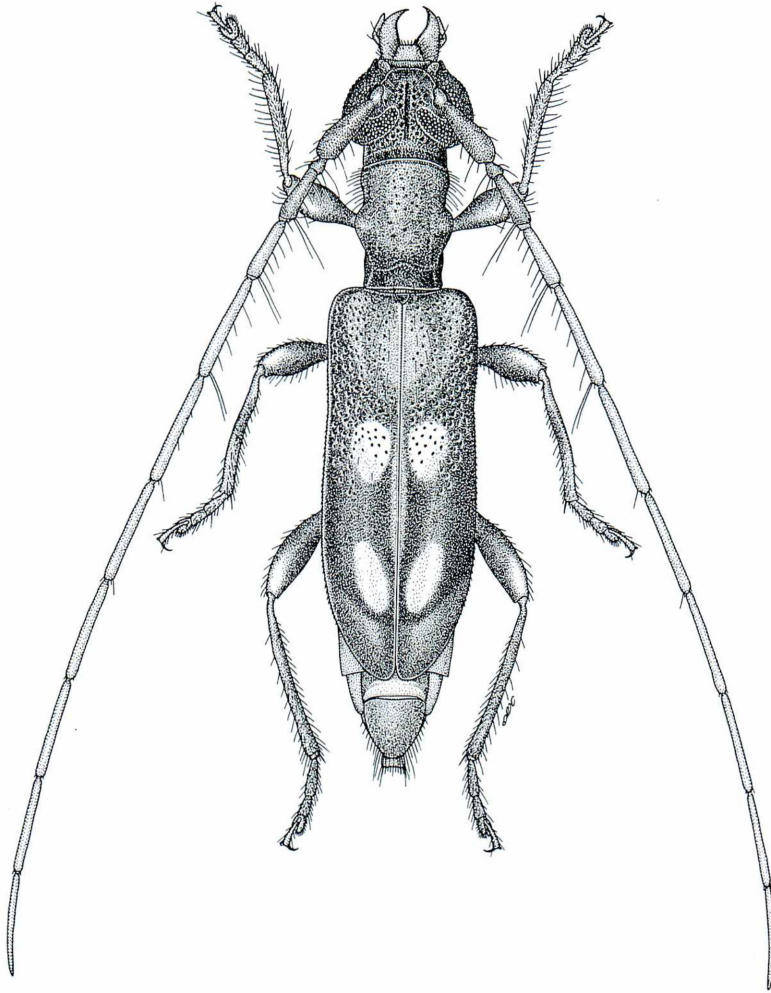


Fig. 2. *Stenhomalus fenestratus* WHITE, male, from Lashio in the Shan States, Myanmar.

dish near base, yellowish at sides and apices, with two pairs of oblong pale brown spots on basal 2/5 and apical 3/10, the latter pair being slightly oblique.

Head large and strongly convex, coarsely punctured and thinly haired, HW/PA 1.46, HW/PW 1.21; frons with a deep median groove nearly reaching the arcuate anterior margin; clypeus transverse, with apical margin truncate; mandibles stout and rather long; eyes large, coarsely faceted, strongly approximate, the internal distance between eyes a little more than 1/10 on dorsum of the maximum width of head. Antennae long and stout, 1.4 times as long as body, with moderately clavate scape, provided with a sparse row of erect brown hairs on segments 2–6, the hairs becoming long at each apex of segments 3–5.

Pronotum relatively short and broad, moderately convergent basad, PL/PA 1.29,

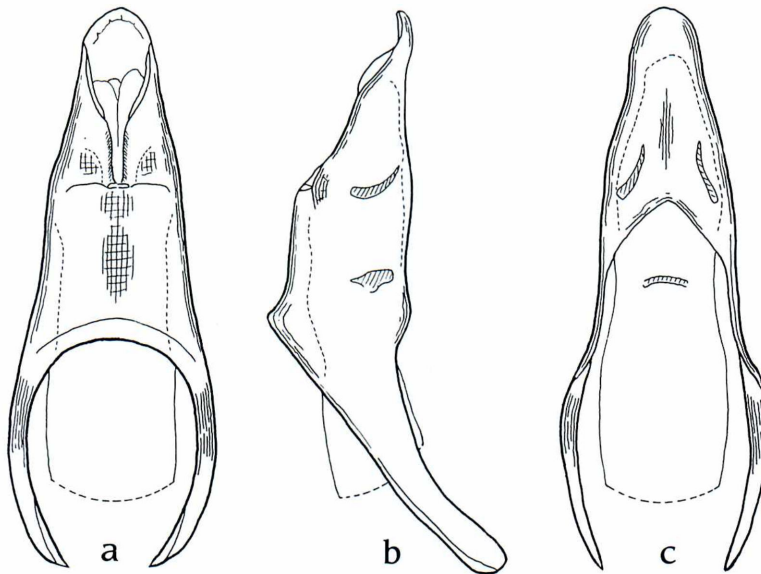


Fig. 3. Median lobe of male genital organ of *Stenhomalus fenestratus* WHITE from Lashio in Shan States, Myanmar. — a, Dorsal view; b, lateral view; c, ventral view.

PB/PA 0.86, PL/PW 1.06, PW/EW 0.72, PL/EL 0.63; sides strongly sinuous, with weakly prominent lateral swellings at a level between apical 1/3 and basal 1/4, rather distinctly constricted before the swellings and weakly so behind them; disc gently raised at sides of apical and basal 1/3 and at middle, shagreened throughout, very sparsely provided with coarse punctures especially near apex, clothed with dense recumbent silvery white pubescence which become denser at sides and near base, partly with long erect brown hairs especially in apical half. Scutellum very small, semicircular, shagreened.

Elytra broad, moderate in length, EL/EW 2.25; sides arcuate between basal 3/10 and apical 1/4, and then arcuately convergent to the rounded sutural angles; disc distinctly raised along suture in apical half, depressed just before middle and just behind scutellum, moderately and weakly punctured in basal half, densely clothed with pale white minute pubescence intermixed with sparse brown hairs.

Ventral surface shagreened, densely clothed with silvery white minute pubescence; prosternal process strongly dilated apicad, moderately compressed at base; abdomen arcuately narrowed apicad, hardly reduced at each sternite, with anal sternite arcuately narrowed to rounded apex, 0.4 times as long as wide.

Legs long and stout; hind leg with femur distinctly clavate in apical 3/5, weakly compressed, tibia straight and strongly compressed, first tarsal segment moderately shorter than the following two segments combined.

Median lobe short and thick, moderately sclerotized. Median lobe a little less than 1/4 the length of elytra, gently arcuate in profile; apical lobe markedly convex, with

dorsal side weakly declined to basal $2/5$, then abruptly so to just before apex which is depressed; reduced dorsal plate barely reaching basal $2/5$ of apical lobe, with broadly truncate apex; in dorsal view, ventral plate with sides gradually and weakly convergent to basal $2/5$, then rather straightly so to bluntly pointed apex, with lateral walls strongly produced and approximate on disc in basal fifth, then gradually separated to apical fifth of apical lobe; median struts broadened, a little less than $2/5$ the length of median lobe, with median orifice widely opened.

Body length 8.6 mm.

Specimen examined. 1 ♂, Lashio, about 1,000 m in alt. (northern part of the Shan Plateau), Shan States, Myanmar, 13~17-VI-1995, Y. KUSAKABE leg.

Distribution. N. India, N. Thailand, Myanmar (new record), N. Vietnam, China (Hubei, Fujian, Guangdong and Sichuan), Taiwan.

Notes. *Stenhomalus fenestratus* is the type species of the genus, and widespread in the Himalayas, Indochina, China and Taiwan. It is easily separable from the other congeners by the reddish brown body with two pairs of pale spots on the elytra, and strongly approximate large eyes, with the exception of its sibling species occurring in southern Kyushu, Japan, *S. kumaso* NIISATO et MAKIHARA. This species shows a weak geographical variation in the coloration and body form. The single male specimen examined well agrees with specimens from Thailand and Vietnam in broadened hind body and large infusate areas on middle of elytra.

Chinobrium opacum (HOLZSCHUH, 1984)

(Fig. 4)

Stenhomalus opacus HOLZSCHUH, 1984, Ent. basil., **9**, pp. 348–349, fig. 10; type locality: Chasi Lakha, SW Bhutan.

Chinobrium opacum: HOLZSCHUH, 1990, Ber. nat.-med. Ver. Innsbruck, **77**, p. 187.

Large species of elongate brown body, with black maculation on elytra. Colour reddish brown, dull, yellowish in antennae except for scape, palpi, basal parts of femora, tibiae except for bases and tarsi; eyes and mandibular margins black; elytra largely yellowish brown, each provided with three dark maculations: a subtriangular dark brown spots at external margin of basal $3/20$, an oblique incomplete band extending from basal $3/10$ of sutural margin to middle of external margin, and a transverse black band on apical $2/5$, whose anterior margin is strongly sinuous.

Head long and moderately voluminous, weakly coarsely shagreened throughout, pale yellow pubescent, clothed with pale hairs on the anterior part, HW/PA 1.25, HW/PW 1.10; frons with a fine though deep median groove reaching the arcuate anterior margin; clypeus long, quadrate, with truncate apical margin, smooth on apical third; genae well developed; mandibles long and stout, strongly arcuate; maxillary palpi with terminal segment constricted at base, weakly and sinuously dilated apicad, nearly equal in length to the two preceding segments; eyes large though hardly prominent, rather coarsely faceted, widely separated from each other, the internal distance

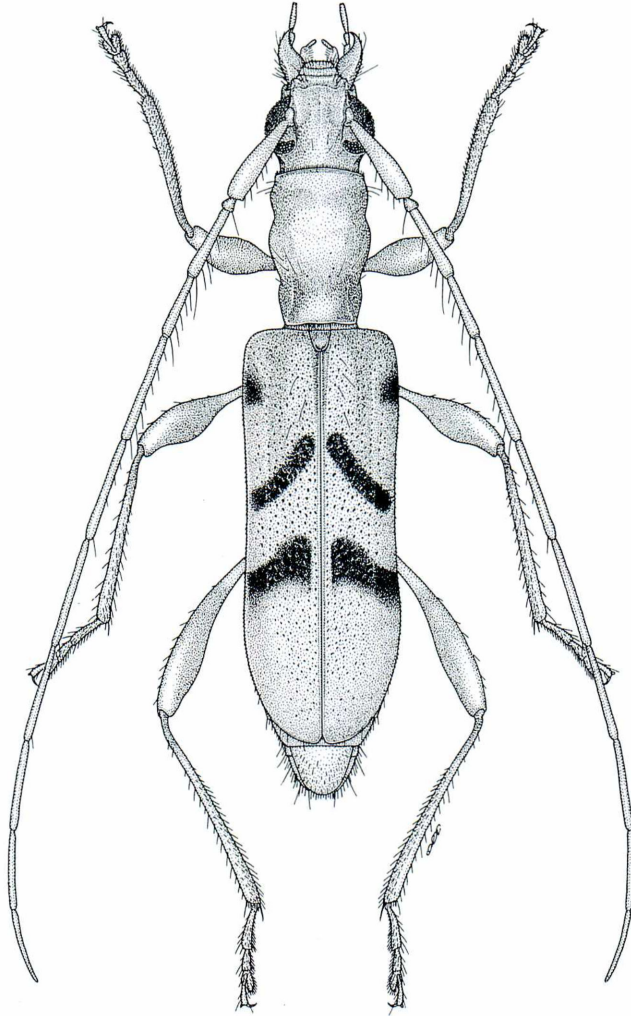


Fig. 4. *Chinobrium opacum* (HOLZSCHUH), female, from Maymyo in Mandalay Division, Myanmar.

between eyes a little more than $9/20$ on dorsum of the maximum width of head. Antennae long and not so stout, 1.48 times as long as body, with scape strongly elongate and weakly clavate, provided with a sparse row of erect, pale yellow hairs on segments 2–6.

Pronotum long and rather broad, weakly convergent basad, PL/PA 1.56, PB/PA 0.91, PL/PW 1.39, PW/EW 0.70, PL/EL 0.37; sides rounded at apical eighth, rather weakly swollen near middle, weakly constricted before and behind the swellings, and weakly arcuate in basal fourth; disc moderately convex in apical $3/4$, weakly uneven, gently raised at sides of apical margin, shagreened throughout, densely clothed with recumbent silvery white pubescence, the pubescence being very dense at sides of apical fourth and in basal $3/8$. Scutellum small, elongate tongue-shaped, densely pubes-

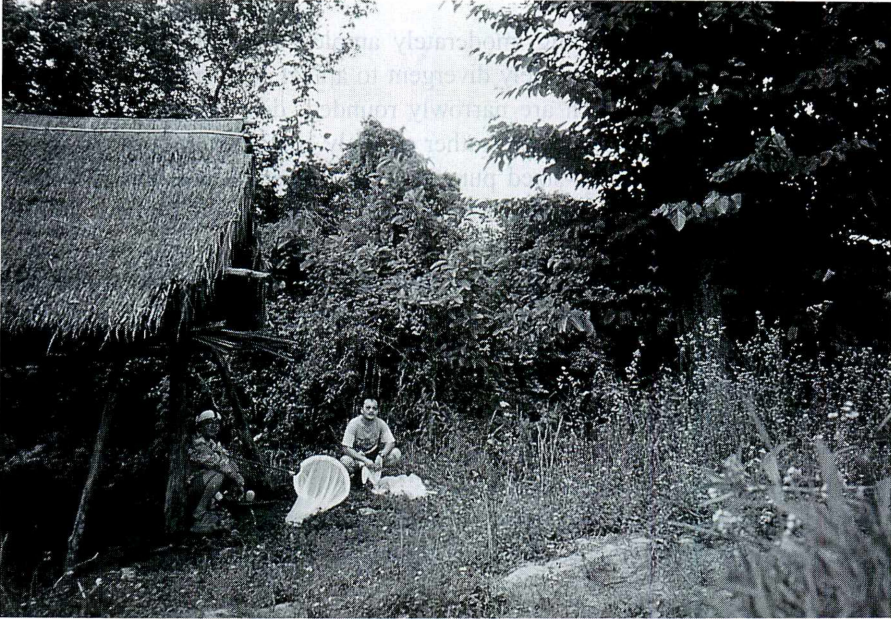


Fig. 5. Collecting site in 1994. Maymyo (=Pyin Oo Lwin), about 1,000 m in alt., near Mandalay, Mandalay Division, Myanmar.

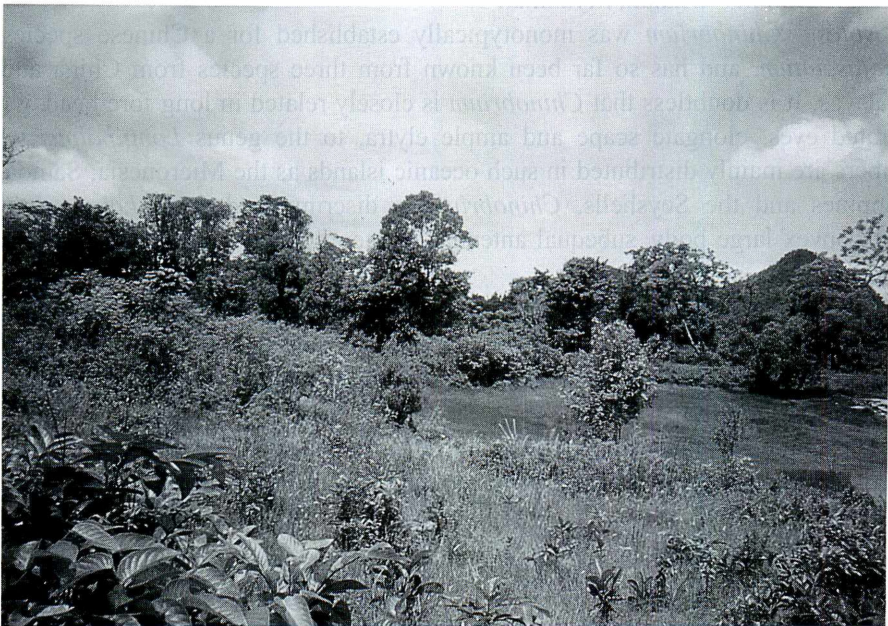


Fig. 6. Collecting site in 1995. Lashio, about 1,000 m in alt. (northern part of the Shan Plateau), in the Shan States, Myanmar.

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Elytra broad and rather long, moderately ample posteriad, EL/EW 2.63; sides gently arcuate in basal 7/20, arcuately divergent to apical 3/4, and then arcuately convergent to sutural angles which are narrowly rounded; disc raised along suture at a level between middle to apical fourth, rather strongly convex near basal fourth, rather densely provided with medium-sized punctures, the punctures becoming weaker and sparser near middle, and then disappearing in apical third, densely clothed with minute silvery white pubescence.

Ventral surface shagreened, densely clothed with silvery white minute pubescence; prosternal process strongly compressed between coxae, then dilated, parallel-sided in apical 5/14, gently emarginate at apical margin; mesosternal process triangularly emarginate at apex by the produced anterior margin of metasternum. Abdomen strongly reduced in apical three segments, shagreened, densely clothed with silvery white pubescence, and sparsely with pale yellow hairs; sternite 3 large and broadened, arcuate at sides; sternite 4 deeply emarginate.

Legs long and stout, with femora strongly swollen in apical 3/5; hind leg with tibia gently arcuate, first tarsal segment a little longer than the following two segments combined.

Body length 9.8 mm.

Specimen examined. 1 ♀, Maymyo (=Pyin Oo Lwin), about 1,000 m in alt., nr. Mandalay, Mandalay Division, Myanmar, 7~8-V-1994, Y. KUSAKABE leg.

Distribution. Bhutan, Myanmar.

Notes. *Chinobrium* was monotypically established for a Chinese species, *C. mediofasciatum*, and has so far been known from three species from China and the Himalayas. It is doubtless that *Chinobrium* is closely related in long fore head, widely separated eyes, elongate scape and ample elytra, to the genus *Longipalpus* whose members are mainly distributed in such oceanic islands as the Micronesia, Samoa, the Philippines and the Seyshells. *Chinobrium* is discriminated from *Longipalpus* by rather convex large body, subequal antennal segments 3 and 4 in length, and broader metepisternum.

Chinobrium opacum is the unique species in having brownish body with three infuscate maculations on the elytra. Though originally described as a member of the genus *Stenhomalus*, this species was transferred to the genus *Chinobrium* by the original author (HOLZSCHUH, 1990).

The single Myanmar material examined was collected by sweeping at the edge of a secondary broadleaved forest growing along a small valley in the late morning of fine weather.

要 約

新里達也：ミャンマー産メダカカミキリ属およびシナアメイロカミキリ属の新種および新記録種。—— インドシナのミャンマーからは、アメイロカミキリ族 *Obrini* の記録がこれまで知

られていなかったが、日下部良康氏の最近の調査によって、メダカカミキリ属 *Stenhomalus* およびシナアメイロカミキリ属 *Chinobrium* の両属に含まれる3種が新しく発見された。そのうちの1種は新種で、*S. kusakabeorum* sp. nov. と命名、記載した。またほかの2種は、インドシナからすでに記録のある *S. fenestratus* WHITE および *C. opacum* (HOLZSCHUH) で、これら2種についてもミャンマー産の標本をもとに再記載を行った。

Stenhomalus kusakabeorum sp. nov. : 体前半部は大きく、赤黄色、上翅は短く、暗栗色を呈する。色彩からは、日本にも分布するムネアカメダカカミキリ種群のものによく似ているが、広く離れた複眼や大きい頭部と前胸背板などの特徴から、系統的には遠いものと考えられる。そのような形態的特徴では、タイ北部に分布する *S. ater* NIISATO et KINUGASA にむしろ類縁に近いのかも知れない。

Stenhomalus fenestratus WHITE : メダカカミキリ属の基準種である本種は、赤褐色の体と2対の明色紋を上翅にもつことで、他種からは容易に識別される。なお近縁種には、九州南部に分布するウスモンメダカカミキリ *S. kumaso* NIISATO et MAKIHARA が知られている。分布域は広く、インド北部からインドシナ、台湾、中国北部にいたる地域から記録されているが、今回のミャンマーの採集例は、同国からは初めての記録となる。

Chinobrium opacum (HOLZSCHUH) : 褐色の体に、3対の黒色斑紋を上翅にもつ大型種で、一見して同属の他種から識別できる。メダカカミキリ属の種として記載されたが、前方に長い頭部と伸長した小顎肢や細長い触角節、なだらかな前胸背板などの特徴から、のちにシナアメイロカミキリ属に所属が変更されている。ブータンから記録された種で、ミャンマーからは新記録となる。

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A New Synonym of *Demonax alcanor* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

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On a recent visit to the B. P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, I examined the type series of *Demonax alcanor*, and compared them with the holotype of *Demonax kurokoi* described from northern Thailand. It became clear that *Demonax kurokoi* should be regarded as a junior synonym of *D. alcanor*.

I thank Dr. Allen SAMUELSON for his kind permission of my examination.

Demonax alcanor GRESSITT et RONDON

Demonax alcanor GRESSITT et RONDON, 1970, *Pacif. Ins. Mon.*, **24**, pp. 270–271, fig. 41 b; type locality: 17 km from Tha Ngone, 170 m, Vientiane Prov., Laos.

Demonax kurokoi NIISATO, 1990, *Elytra, Tokyo*, **18**, pp. 121–123, figs. 11, 23–27; type locality: Doi Chang Khian, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand.

Specimens examined. Type series of *Demonax alcanor*: 1 ♂ (holotype), 17 km from Tha Ngone, 170 m, Vientiane Prov., Laos, 4–VI–1962, J. A. RONDON leg.; 1 ♀ (allotype), Sayabourty, 280+m, 30–IV–1965; ca. 40 exs. (paratypes), various localities from Laos, III–X (in Bishop Mus.). Holotype ♀ of *Demonax kurokoi*: Doi Chang Khian, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 21–VII–1981, H. KUROKO *et al.* leg. (in Entomol. Lab. Univ. Osaka Pref.).