

New genera of Alleculinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) from the Oriental Region V - *Indricula* gen. nov.

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Abstract. A new genus of Alleculinae *Indricula* gen. nov. is described to include the following 12 new species: *Indricula aglais* sp. nov., *Indricula apatura* sp. nov., *Indricula inachis* sp. nov., *Indricula maniola* sp. nov., *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. from Thailand and *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov., *Indricula cupido* sp. nov., *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov., *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov. and *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. from Laos. *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov. and *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. were transferred from the genus *Allecula*. A redescription of *I. vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. is added.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 with the type species *Cistela morio* Fabricius, 1787 was established by Fabricius (1801). Borchmann (1910) knew only 151 species from the whole world and Mader (1928) listed only 29 species from the Palaearctic Region. This genus comprises today more than 500 species in all zoogeographical regions (Novák 2014a); now we recognize 65 species in the Palaearctic Region (Novák & Pettersson 2008).

Similar genera were described later, such as *Anthracula* Fairmaire, 1896, *Apalmia* Fairmaire, 1896, *Asticostena* Fairmaire, 1897, *Bearnicistela* Pic, 1909, *Bobina* Novák, 2015, *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896, *Borbonalia* Novák, 2014, *Borboesthes* Fairmaire, 1897, *Chitwania* Novák, 2015, *Cisteloida* Fairmaire, 1882, *Dioxycula* Fairmaire, 1896, *Evaostetha* Novák, 2008, *Gerdacula* Novák, 2015, *Kombacula* Novák, 2012, *Makicula* Novák, 2012, *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015, *Netopha* Fairmaire, 1893, *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932, *Petrostetha* Novák, 2008 and *Potocula* Novák, 2012 with species in Oriental and Palaearctic Regions.

A new genus of Alleculinae *Indricula* gen. nov. is described to include the following 12 new species: *Indricula aglais* sp. nov., *Indricula apatura* sp. nov., *Indricula inachis* sp. nov., *Indricula maniola* sp. nov., *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. from Thailand and *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov., *Indricula cupido* sp. nov., *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov., *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov. and *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. from Laos. *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov. and *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. were transferred from the genus *Allecula*. A redescription of *I. vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. is added.

Species of new genus *Indricula* gen. nov. are relatively small (6-12 mm), with narrow, parallel body, convex, nearly square-shaped pronotum, very short protibia with thorn near middle of inner side (males) and profemora strongly/distinctly broadened (distinctly broader than meso- and metafemora). Similar genera have not all these characters together.

New species are described, illustrated and compared with similar species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two important morphometric characteristics used for the descriptions of species of the subfamily

Alleculinae, the 'ocular index' dorsally (Campbell & Marshall 1964) and 'pronotal index' (Campbell 1965), are used in this paper as well. The ocular index equals $(100 \times \text{minimum dorsal distance between eyes}) / (\text{maximum width of head across eyes})$. The pronotal index is calculated as $(100 \times \text{length of pronotum along midline}) / (\text{width across basal angles of pronotum})$.

In the list of type or examined material, a slash (/) separates data in separate rows, a double slash (//) separates different labels.

The following collection codens are used:

- DHBC private collection of David Hauck, Brno, Czech Republic;
ERMI private collection of Enrico Ruzzier, Mirano, Italy;
IRSNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium;
KMTJ private collection of Kimio Masumoto, Tokio, Japan;
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NMEG Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
NMTJ National Museum, Tokio, Japan;
PVKC private collection of Petr Viktora, Kutná Hora, Czech Republic;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic;
ZMUH Zoologisches Institut und Museums der Universität Hamburg, Germany;
ZSMG Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

Other abbreviations used in text:

hb - handwritten black; pb - printed black; rl - red label; wl - white label; ywl - yellowish white label.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows: AL - total antennae length, BL - maximum body length, EL - maximum elytral length, EW - maximum elytral width, HL - maximum length of head (visible part), HW - maximum width of head, OI - ocular index dorsally, PI - pronotal index dorsally, PL - maximum pronotal length, PW - pronotal width at base, RLA - ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex ($3=1.00$), RL/WA - ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex, RLT - ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex ($1=1.00$).

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System Analysis.

TAXONOMY

DESCRIPTION OF THE GENUS *INDRICULA* GEN. NOV.

Type species: *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41, 44, 49, 54, 59, 64, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, matte. BL from 6 to 12 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW from 3.2 to 4.1. Head (Figs. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65) relatively small and narrow, approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part usually darker than anterior part or clypeus, clypeus distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HW/PW 0.70-0.86. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 2; OI in males from 20.0 to 32.3.

Antennae (Figs. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65) long, very narrow, filiform, with short setation, fine microgranulation and punctures, AL/BL 0.80-1.02. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 9-11 usually slightly shorter than antennomeres 5-8. Maxillary palpus with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, triangular. Pronotum (Figs. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, 42, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65) narrow, convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with short, pale setation and dense punctuation. PI 85-103. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles distinct. Elytra elongate, narrow, parallel, widest near half of elytra length, dorsal surface shiny or matte. Elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, very small punctures and fine microgranulation. Elytral epipleura well developed, widest at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to metasternum or ventrite 1, then leading parallel. Legs relatively narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Protibia strong (Figs. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 46, 51, 56, 61, 66), short and wide with thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora very strong, broadened, distinctly broader than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. Anterior tarsal claws long with visible teeth, pectinate. Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 39, 40, 47, 48, 52, 53, 57, 58, 62, 63, 67, 68).

Female. Body more robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes wider than those in males. Profemora slightly but distinctly broader than meso- and metafemora, protibia without thorn (except *I. cupido* and *I. vanessa* - they have short thorn near middle of inner side). Anterior tarsal claws with less teeth than in male.

Differential diagnosis. Species of new genus *Indricula* gen. nov. are similar to the species of the genera *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801, *Anthracula* Fairmaire, 1896, *Apalmia* Fairmaire, 1896, *Asticostena* Fairmaire, 1897, *Bearnicistela* Pic, 1909, *Bobina* Novák, 2015, *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896, *Borbonalia* Novák, 2014, *Borboressthes* Fairmaire, 1897, *Chitwania* Novák, 2015, *Cisteloida* Fairmaire, 1882, *Dioxycula* Fairmaire, 1896, *Evaostetha* Novák, 2008, *Gerdacula* Novák, 2015, *Kombacula* Novák, 2012, *Makicula* Novák, 2012, *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015, *Netopha* Fairmaire, 1893, *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932, *Petrostetha* Novák, 2008 and *Potocula* Novák, 2012 from the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions. They differ from the species of genera above by combination of these characters: relatively small (6-12 mm), narrow, parallel body, convex, nearly square-shaped pronotum, very short and strong protibia with thorn near middle of inner side and profemora distinctly or strongly broadened (distinctly broader than meso- and metafemora) in males. Similar genera have not all these characters together.

Etymology. The compound name consisting of the Czech name (*Indri*) of a species of low monkey family *Indriidae* and ending - *cula* indicating affinity to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. Gender feminine.

Distribution. Laos, Thailand.

Key to the male species

1	(2)	Dorsal surface of elytra bicolour.	3
2	(1)	Dorsal surface of elytra unicolored.	5
3	(4)	Profemora strongly broadened, protibia slightly bent, legs ochre yellow, dorsal surface of elytra ochre yellow and brown; OI higher. Habitus as in Fig. 26, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 27), protibia (Fig. 28), aedeagus (Figs. 29 and 30). Laos.	<i>Indricula limenitis</i> sp. nov.
4	(3)	Profemora broadened, protibia straight, legs blackish brown (only basal part of femora narrowly yellow), dorsal surface of elytra pale brown and brown; OI lower. Habitus as in Fig. 6, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 7), protibia (Fig. 8), aedeagus (Figs. 9 and 10). Thailand.	<i>Indricula apatura</i> sp. nov.
5	(6)	Left protibia with 2 thorns, right protibia with 1 thorn. Habitus as in Fig. 44, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 45), protibia (Fig. 46), aedeagus (Figs. 47 and 48). Thailand.	<i>Indricula papilio</i> sp. nov.
6	(5)	Both protibiae with 1 thorn.	7
7	(8)	Profemora strongly broadened.	9
8	(7)	Profemora distinctly broadened.	15
9	(10)	Elytral intervals near suture with long pale setae. Habitus as in Fig. 36, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 37), protibia (Fig. 38), aedeagus (Figs. 39 and 40). Thailand.	<i>Indricula maniola</i> sp. nov.
10	(9)	Elytral intervals near suture without long pale setae.	11
11	(12)	Pronotum with smaller punctures, interspaces between punctures as wide or wider than diameter of punctures. Habitus as in Fig. 64, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 65), protibia (Fig. 66), aedeagus (Figs. 67 and 68). Laos.	<i>Indricula vientianensis</i> (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.
12	(11)	Pronotum with larger punctures, interspaces between punctures smaller than diameter of punctures.	13
13	(14)	Margin near middle of base of pronotum distinct; punctuation of pronotum with smaller punctures. Habitus as in Fig. 31, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 32), protibia (Fig. 33), aedeagus (Figs. 34 and 35). Laos.	<i>Indricula maculinea</i> sp. nov.
14	(13)	Margin near middle of base of pronotum indistinct; punctuation of pronotum with larger punctures. Habitus as in Fig. 49, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 50), protibia (Fig. 51), aedeagus (Figs. 52 and 53). Laos.	<i>Indricula pararge</i> sp. nov.
15	(16)	Elytral intervals matte.	17
16	(15)	Elytral intervals shiny.	19
17	(18)	Space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 1. Habitus as in Fig. 54, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 55), protibia (Fig. 56), aedeagus (Figs. 57 and 58). Thailand.	<i>Indricula parnassius</i> sp. nov.
18	(17)	Space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 1. Habitus as in Fig. 41, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 42), protibia (Fig. 43). Thailand.	<i>Indricula oblinerata</i> (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov.
19	(20)	Pronotum with sparse punctuation, punctures small, antennomere 4 2.8 times longer than antennomere 3, ultimate ventrite with longitudinal keel. Habitus as in Fig. 11, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 12), protibia (Fig. 13), aedeagus (Figs. 14 and 15). Laos.	<i>Indricula argynnis</i> sp. nov.
20	(19)	Pronotum with dense punctuation, punctures larger, antennomere 4 only 1.5-2.0 times longer than antennomere 3.	21
21	(22)	Elytra narrow, elongate, BL/EW 3.8-4.	23
22	(21)	Elytra wider, BL/EW 3.5-3.7.	25
23	(24)	Punctuation of pronotum very dense, space between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures, ultimate ventrite with fine longitudinal keel in middle. Habitus as in Fig. 59, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 60), protibia (Fig. 61), aedeagus (Figs. 62 and 63). Thailand.	<i>Indricula vanessa</i> sp. nov.
24	(23)	Punctuation of pronotum sparser, with large and coarse punctures, space between punctures wider	

than diameter of punctures, ultimate ventrite with shallow impression. Habitus as in Fig. 1, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 2), protibia (Fig. 3), aedeagus (Figs. 4 and 5). Thailand.

- *Indricula aglais* sp. nov.
- 25 (26) Space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1, antenna and tibia dark blackish brown. Habitus as in Fig. 16, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 17), protibia (Fig. 18), aedeagus (Figs. 19 and 20). Laos. *Indricula cupido* sp. nov.
- 26 (25) Space between eyes distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 1, antenna and tibia pale brown. Habitus as in Fig. 21, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 22), protibia (Fig. 23), aedeagus (Figs. 24 and 25). Thailand. *Indricula inachis* sp. nov.

Indricula aglais sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. N Thailand, prov. Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N THAILAND - Chiang / Rai prov.; Wiang Pa / Pao env. 21.5.-10.6. / 2011; P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (7 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀): N THAILAND / Chiang Rai prov. / Wiang Pa Pao env. / 7.-22.V.2010 / P. Viktora lgt., (PVKC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): Thailand, Wiang / Pa Pao, Chiang Rai / 5-10.vi.2016 / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ); (2 ♂♂): Thailand NW / Mae Hong Son prov. / pass Soppong - Pai, / 20 km from Soppong / 29.4.-17.5.2007 / P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC); (13 ♂♂ 8 ♀♀): THAI-N, 1-15.v.1998, / Chiang Mai prov., / 19°19'N 98°50' E, / SAN PAKIA, 1400m, / Vit Kubán leg., (DHBC, NHMB, VNPC); (1 ♂ 4 ♀♀): THAILAND bor. / CHIANG MAI, 56km NW / 99 25' 19 05' / 7-14.6.1995 / Lgt. SNIZEK M., (DHBC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai, Mae / Rim, Ban Nong Hoi Kao - / Ban Pong Yaeng Nai, 14-16. / V. 2015, K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Saket, 9.V.2012 / K. Masumoto & / K. Takahashi leg., (NMTJ); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang / Rai, Wiang Pa Pao, / 27.IV.-1.V.2013 / K. Takahashi leg., (NMTJ); (1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Mae Rim, / 24-26.V.2014, / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ); (1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Pong Yaeng Nai, / 8. V.2013, / K. Takahashi leg., (NMTJ). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula aglais* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, shiny. BL 8.02 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 4.03.

Head (Fig. 2) relatively small and narrow, approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part dark blackish brown, anterior part distinctly paler - brown, clypeus reddish brown with fine microgranulation and microrugosities, distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 0.86 mm; HW 1.17 mm; HW/PW 0.83. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, OI equal to 26.54.

Antennae (Fig. 2). Long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense setation and fine microgranulation, AL 8.16 mm; AL/BL 1.02. Antennomeres 1-6 ochre yellow, with pale setation. Antennomeres 7-11 distinctly darker, brown, matte, with dark setation, antennomeres 5-11 more than 1.8 times longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widest at apex. Antennomeres 10 and 11 distinctly shorter than antennomeres 8 or 9. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 7 longest, antennomere 4 more than 1.5 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA (1-11): 0.71 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 1.57 : 1.87 : 1.96 : 2.00 : 1.93 : 1.95 : 1.84 : 1.80.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.27 : 1.36 : 5.05 : 7.22 : 7.92 : 9.46 : 10.10 : 9.71 : 9.86 : 8.48 : 8.68.

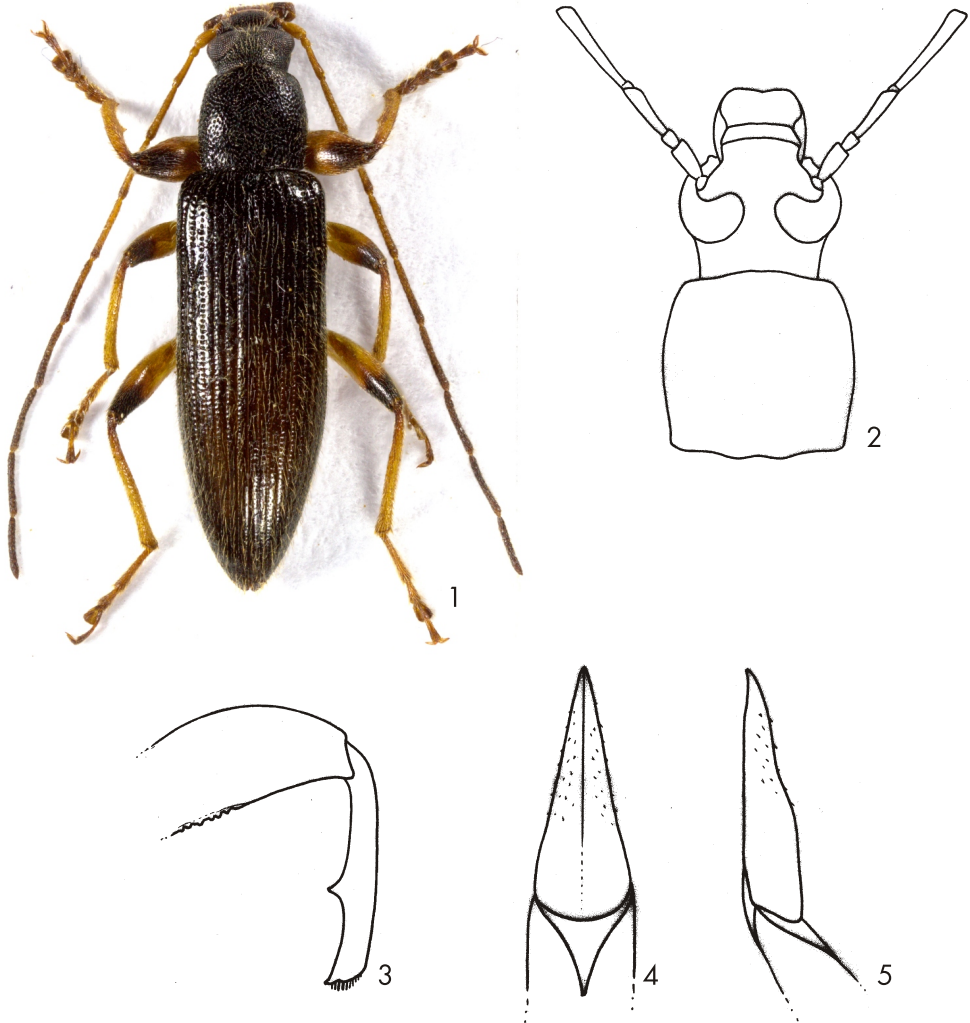
Maxillary palpus brown, with long, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 2). Blackish brown, narrow, slightly convex, widest near middle of side margins, as long as wide at base, with long, pale setation, dense punctuation and fine microgranulation. PL 1.41 mm; PW 1.41 mm; PI equal to 100.00. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins

slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body black, with pale setation and punctures, shiny. Abdomen black, with pale setation, fine microgranulation, matte. Ultimate ventrite with large shallow impression.

Elytron. Blackish brown, elongate, narrow, parallel widest at base, dorsal surface with relatively dense and long, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation, shiny. EL 5.75 mm; EW 1.99 mm. EL/EW 2.89.



Figs. 1-5: *Indricula aglais* sp. nov.: 1- habitus of holotype; 2- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 3- protibia of male; 4- aedeagus, dorsal view; 5- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum wide, blackish brown, shiny, with microrugosities.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, black, shiny, very wide at base, with pale setae and

punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs ochre yellow, narrow, with yellow setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Tarsi and apex of femora darker. Protibia (Fig. 3) shorter and wider than meso- and metatibia, with one shorter thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.80 : 0.89 : 1.40 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.39 : 0.49 : 0.79 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.43 : 0.74 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 13 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece with setae, triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 2.78.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 8 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=29). BL 7.99 mm (7.32-8.94 mm); HL 0.90 mm (0.81-1.01 mm); HW 1.20 mm (1.13-1.28 mm); OI 27.76 (22.66-30.43); PL 1.44 mm (1.32-1.61 mm); PW 1.41 mm (1.31-1.57 mm); PI 101.47 (95.83-108.33); EL 5.65 mm (5.18-6.33 mm); EW 2.07 mm (1.95-2.23 mm). Females (n=24). BL 8.16 mm (7.21-9.16 mm); HL 0.91 mm (0.75-1.01 mm); HW 1.24 mm (1.07-1.43 mm); OI 35.64 (31.37-41.73); PL 1.39 mm (1.18-1.63 mm); PW 1.53 mm (1.27-1.81 mm); PI 91.02 (84.85-95.86); EL 5.87 mm (5.24-6.61 mm); EW 2.42 mm (2.09-2.68 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula aglais* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. and *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra unicolor; while *I. apatura* and *I. limenitis* have dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. aglais* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., because it has male protibia with one thorn; while *I. papilio* has left male protibia with two thorns. Males of *I. aglais* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov., *Indricula maniola* sp. nov., *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. and *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. mainly by profemora slightly but distinctly broadened; while males of *I. maculinea*, *I. maniola*, *I. pararge* and *I. vientianensis* have profemora strongly broadened. Males of *I. aglais* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. by ultimate ventrite with impression; while males of *I. argynnis* and *I. vanessa* have ultimate ventrite with longitudinal keel. *I. aglais* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov. and *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. by dorsal surface of elytra shiny; while *I. oblinerata* and *I. parnassius* have dorsal surface of elytra matte. *I. aglais* distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula cupido* sp. nov. and *Indricula inachis* sp. nov. mainly by elytra narrow (BL/EW 3.8-4); while *I. cupido* and *I. inachis* have elytra distinctly wider (BL/EW 3.5-3.7).

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Thailand.

Indricula apatura sp. nov.

(Figs. 6-10)

Type locality. N Thailand, prov. Chiang Rai, Wiang Pa Pao env.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N THAILAND - Chiang / Rai prov.; Wiang Pa / Pao env. 21.5.-10.6. / 2011; P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀): N THAILAND / Chiang Rai prov. / Wiang Pa Pao env. / 7.-22.V.2010 / P. Viktora lgt., (PVKC, VNPC); (2 ♂♂): THAI-N, 1-15.v.1998, / Chiang Mai prov., / 19°19'N 98°50'E, / SAN PAKIA, 1400m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (NHMB); (2 ♂♂): THAI, 17.-24.V.1991, / CHIANG DAO 1000m / 19°25'N 98°52'E, / Vít Kubáň leg., (NHMB, VNPC); (1 ♂): NW THAILAND / 1.-6.5. 1991 / SOPPONG - PAI 1800m / LEG. PACHOLÁTKO, (NHMB); (1 ♂ 3 ♀♀): Thailand NW / Mae Hong Son prov. / pass Soppong - Pai, / 20 km from Soppong / 29.4.-17.5.2007 / P. Viktora lgt., (PVKC, VNPC); (1 ♂): THAILAND, CHIANG MAI Prov. / Pha Hom Pok Mt., 1900-2200m / 20°02'35''N 99°08'45''E, / L. Dembický leg., 23.-30.iv.2009, (VNPC); (1 ♂): NW -THAILAND, 2.-6.5. / Chiang Mai distr. 1996 / Doi - Pui vill.; 18°49', 98°54' / J. Horák lgt.; 1600m, (VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): NW Thailand 1500m / Mae Hong, Son pr. / Soppong, 9.-12.v. / Sv. Bílý leg. 1996, (NMPC); (2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀): THAI, Mae Hong Son pr. / 19°27'N 98°20'E, 1500 m, / SOPPONG, 7.-12.v. / Vít Kubáň leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♀): THAI 1-8.V.1993 / SOPPONG PAI 1800m / Pacholatko & / & Dembicky leg., (NHMB); (7 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀): THAI 28-31/5 1995 / 19.27N 98.20E / SOPPONG 1500 m / Vít Kubáň leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): THAI-N, 1-15.v.1998, / Chiang Mai prov., / 19°19'N 98°50'E, / SAN PAKIA, 1400m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (DHBC); (1 ♀): THAI 2-3/6 1995 / 18.49N 98.54E / DOI PUI 1400 m / Vít Kubáň leg., (DHBC); (2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): NW - THAILAND, 7.-12.6. / Mae Hong Son distr. 1996 / Soppong - pai; 19°27'N.98°20'E / J. Horák lgt., (DHBC, VNPC); (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀): THAILAND, 7.-12. v. / MAE HONG SON prov. / SOPPONG, 1500m / 19°27'N, 98°20'E / lgt. S. Becvar, 1996, (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂): NW THAILAND; 25.iv.-7.v. / Chiang Mai pr.; 1996; / BAN SAN PAKIA; / Sv, Bílý; 1700 m, (DHBC); (2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Mae Rim, / 24-26.V.2014, / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ, NMTJ); (1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Mae Rim, Ban Nong / Hoi Kao, 24-26.V.2014, / K. Masumoto leg., (KMTJ); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Rai, / Wiang Pa Pao, / 17-21. V. 2015 / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ, NMTJ); (1 ♂): same data but 27.IV.-1.V.2014, (KMTJ); (1 ♂ 4 ♀♀): same data but 9.V.2012, (KMTJ, NMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Chiang Dao Hill / Resort, 4-6.VI.2014, / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ); (4 ♂♂ 1 ♀): Doi Suthep / Thailand, 25.V.2011 / K.Masumoto & K.Takahashi leg., (KMTJ, NMTJ, VNPC); (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀): Ang Khang, Thailand / 22-24.V.2011 / K.Masumoto & K.Takahashi leg., (KMTJ, NMTJ, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula apatura* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 6, body narrow, elongate, from yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, rather matte. BL 7.07 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 3.74.

Head (Fig. 7) relatively small and narrow, dark brown, slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with sparser pale setation and dense punctuation. Clypeus with fine microgranulation and microrugosities. HL (visible part) 0.81 mm; HW 1.13 mm; HW/PW 0.80. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 20.57.

Antennae (Fig. 7). Long, narrow, filiform, brown, with short, dense setation, fine microgranulation and punctures; AL 6.05 mm; AL/BL 0.86. Basal half of antennomeres 4-10 paler than apical half. Antennomere 4 approximately 1.5 times longer than antennomere 3, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest. Antennomeres 9-11 distinctly shorter than antennomeres 7, 8.

RLA (1-11): 0.65 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 1.49 : 2.00 : 1.70 : 1.86 : 1.88 : 1.81 : 1.64 : 1.60.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.80 : 1.23 : 3.95 : 5.64 : 7.91 : 7.42 : 7.00 : 7.43 : 6.82 : 6.48 : 7.00.

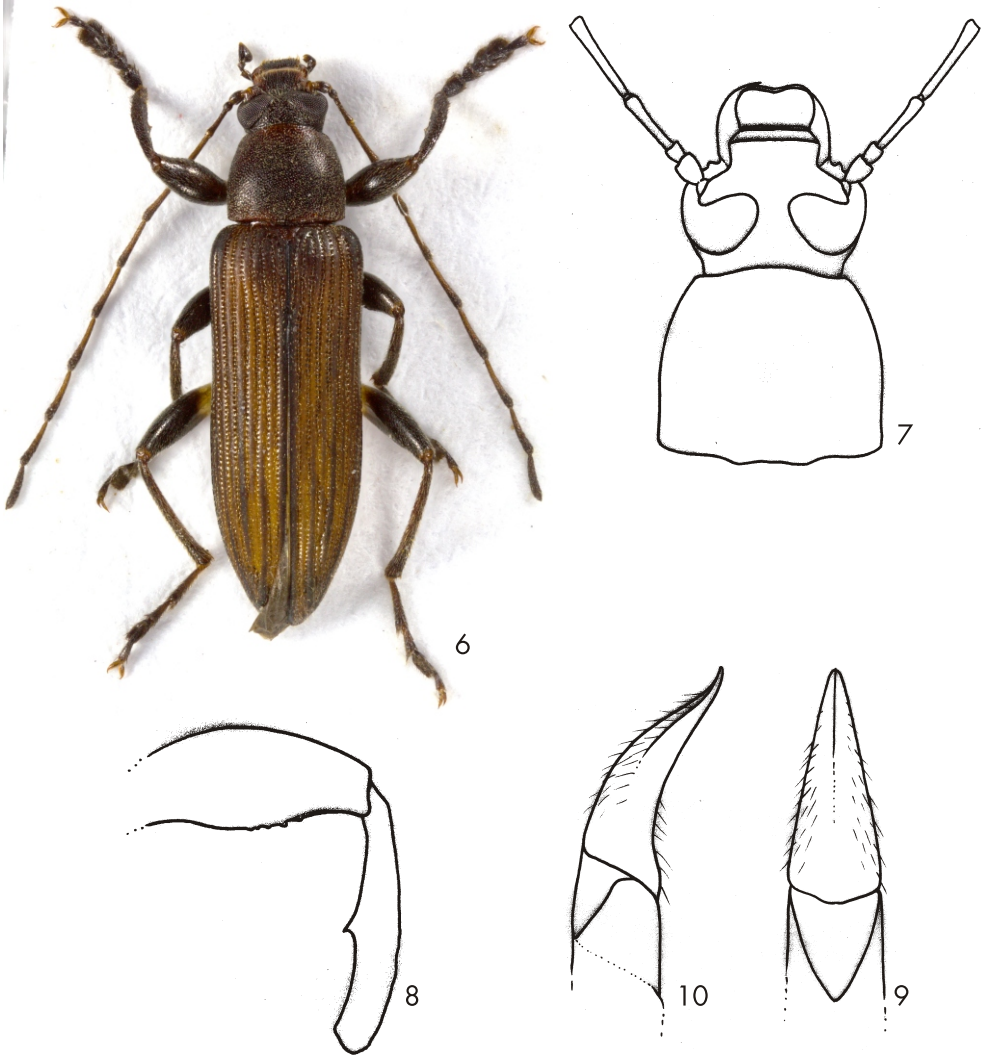
Maxillary palpus blackish brown, with long, pale setae and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest in base and widest in apex. Ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 7). Blackish brown, narrow, slightly convex, widest near middle of side margins, at base slightly wider than long at middle, with short and sparse pale setation, dense punctuation and fine microgranulation. PL 1.22 mm; PW 1.42 mm; PI equal to 85.92. Border lines narrow,

lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, with pale setation and punctures. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures, rather matte.

Elytron bicolour, pale brown, suture and some parts of elytral intervals (as in Fig. 6) dark brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, widest near half of elytra length, dorsal surface with short, yellow setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals impunctate, with fine microgranulation, matte. Punctures in striae distinctly larger than those on pronotum. EL 5.04 mm; EW 1.89 mm. EL/EW 2.67.



Figs. 6-10: *Indricula apatura* sp. nov.: 6- habitus of holotype; 7- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 8- protibia of male; 9- aedeagus, dorsal view; 10- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum brown, triangular, apically rounded, shiny, with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well developed, blackish brown, shiny, widest at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs blackish brown, base of femora yellow, narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Setation of tarsi darker. Protibia (Fig. 8) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.97 : 0.94 : 1.40 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.55 : 0.67 : 0.86 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.54 : 0.56 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 15 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 9, 10) ochre yellow. Basal piece shiny, slightly rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece with setae, triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.30.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytral length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 9 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=40). BL 7.18 mm (6.73-7.74 mm); HL 0.85 mm (0.81-0.97 mm); HW 1.14 mm (1.09-1.22 mm); OI 22.75 (20.39-26.09); PL 1.28 mm (1.20-1.40 mm); PW 1.42 mm (1.35-1.52 mm); PI 89.65 (85.92-92.73); EL 5.05 mm (4.70-5.49 mm); EW 1.94 mm (1.89-2.06 mm). Females (n=35). BL 7.92 mm (7.07-8.37 mm); HL 0.92 mm (0.82-1.03 mm); HW 1.24 mm (1.08-1.31 mm); OI 33.59 (28.38-39.59); PL 1.37 mm (1.26-1.48 mm); PW 1.60 mm (1.41-1.73 mm); PI 85.62 (80.54-88.85); EL 5.64 mm (4.99-5.81 mm); EW 2.43 mm (2.14-2.64 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. distinctly differs from all species by dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. apatura* clearly differs from the second bicolor species *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by straight protibia in male, blackish brown legs, dorsal surface of elytra pale brown and brown and space between eyes narrower; while *I. limenitis* has protibia slightly bent in male, legs ochre yellow, dorsal surface of elytra ochre yellow and brown and space between eyes wider.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Purple Emperor *Apatura iris* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Thailand.

Indricula argynnis sp. nov.

(Figs. 11-15)

Type locality. Laos, Houa Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phou Pane Mt., 20°12-13.5'N 103°59.5'-104°01', 1340-1870 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5'N 103°59.5'-104°01' / E, Ban Saluei→Phou Pane Mt., / 1340-1870m, 10.v.-16.vi.2009; / M. Brancucci & local collectors leg. // NHMB Basel, NMPC Prague / Laos 2009 Expedition: M. / Brancucci, M. Geiser, Z. Kraus, D. Hauck, V. Kubán, (NHMB). Paratypes: (14 ♂♂ 17 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NHMB, NMPC, VNPC); (10 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5'N 103°59.5'-104°01' E, / Ban Saluei→Phou Pane Mt. / 1340-1870m, 15.iv.-15.v. / 2008, Lao collectors leg., (NHMB, NMPC, VNPC); (1 ♂ 6 ♀♀):

LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5'N 103°59.5'-104°01'E, / Ban Saluei→Phou Pane Mt. / 1340-1870m, 2-22.vi. / 2011, Vít Kubáň & Lao coll. leg. // Primary mountain forest, / at light+ individual collecting. / Laos 2011 Expedition / National Museum Prague, / Czech Republic., (NMPC, VNPC); (1 ♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5'N 103°59.5'-104°01'E, / Ban Saluei→Phou Pane Mt. / 1340-1870m, 10.v.-16.vi.2009; / M. Brancucci & local coll. leg. // NHMB Basel, NMPC Prague / Laos 2009 Expedition: M. / Brancucci, M. Geiser, Z. Kraus, D. Hauck, V. Kubáň, (VNPC); (1 ♀): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°13'09-19"N 103°59'54"- / 104°00'03"E, 1480-1550 m, / PHOU PANE Mt., 1.-16.vi. / 2009, Zdeněk Kraus leg. // NHMB Basel, NMPC Prague / Laos 2009 Expedition: M. / Brancucci, M. Geiser, Z. Kraus, D. Hauck, V. Kubáň, (NMPC); (1 ♀): LAO-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12'N 104°01'E, - / PHU PHAN Mt., 1500- / 1900m, 17.v.-3.vi.2007, / M. Brancucci leg. // NHMB Basel, / expedition to / Laos, 2007, (NHMB); (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀): LAOS-NE; HUA PHAN prov.; / BAN SALUEI; Phu Phan Mt.; / 20°15'N 104°02'E; 1500-2000m; / D. Hauck leg.; 26.iv.-11.v.2001, (DHBC); (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / Ban Pahang env., 7.vi.2009 / 20°42-43'N 104°28-29'E, / 1000-1370 m, / M. Geiser & D. Hauck lgt. // NHMB Basel, NMPC Prague / Laos 2009 Expedition: / M. Brancucci, M. Geiser, / D. Hauck, Z. Kraus, V. Kubáň, (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂): NE-LAOS, Hua Phan / prov. Ban Saleui, Phou Pan / (Mt.), 1300-1900m, 11.IV.- / 15.V.2012, 20°12'N, 104° / 01'E, leg. C. Holzschuh // yl: collection / NATURKUNDE / MUSEUM ERFURT, (NMEG); (9 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀): LAOS-NE, Xieng Khouang prov., / 19°38.20'N 103°20. / 20'E, Phonsavan (30 km / NE): Phou Sane Mt., 1400- / 1600 m, 10.-30.v.2009 D. / Hauck leg. // NHMB Basel, NMPC / Prague Laos 2009 / Expedition: M. Brancucci, / M. Geiser, Z. Kraus, D. / Hauck, V. Kubáň, (DHBC, NHMB, VNPC); (1 ♀): LAOS, Houaphanh / province , Bam Saleui / 15-17.vii.2013 / X. Gouverneur leg., (ERMI). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Indricula argynnis sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 11, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, matte. BL 7.62 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; BL/EW 3.91.

Head (Fig. 12) relatively small and narrow, wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part dark blackish brown with dense punctuation, anterior part and clypeus reddish brown, with fine microgranulation, punctuation not clearly conspicuous. HL (visible part) 0.91 mm; HW 1.11 mm; HW/PW 0.83. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; slightly narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than antennomere 1 long; OI equal to 31.54.

Antennae (Fig. 12). Long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense setation and fine microgranulation and punctures, AL 6.82 mm; AL/BL 0.90. Antennomeres 1 and 2 pale brown and shiny, antennomeres 3-11 distinctly darker, brown, matte. Each of antennomeres 4-9 almost two times longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 10 and 11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 7 longest.

RLA (1-11): 0.68 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 1.92 : 1.99 : 1.97 : 2.06 : 1.95 : 1.90 : 1.70 : 1.59.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.90 : 1.13 : 4.35 : 7.26 : 8.24 : 8.14 : 8.14 : 8.10 : 7.17 : 7.05 : 7.67.

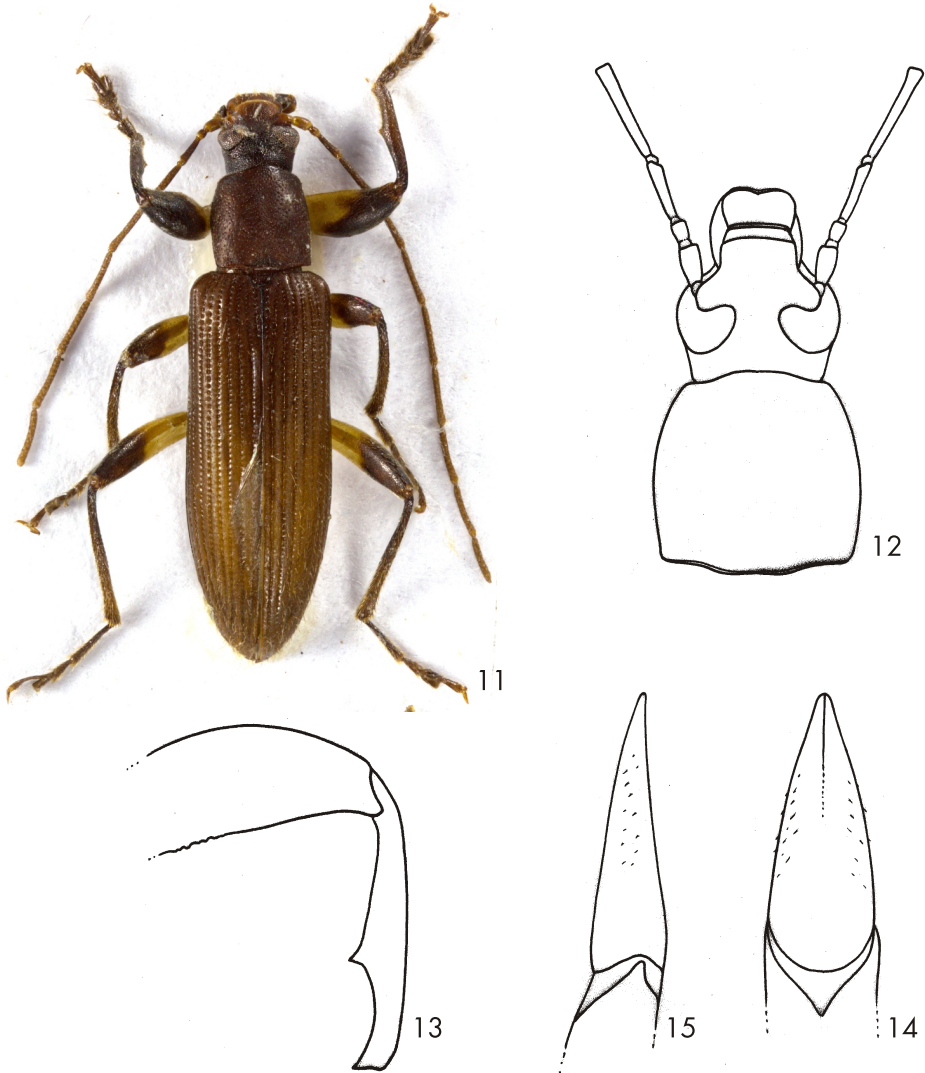
Maxillary palpus pale brown, with long, pale setae and fine microgranulation, matte. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest in base and widest in apex. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 12). Brown, narrow, slightly convex, widest near middle of side margins, at base slightly wider than long in middle, with fine microgranulation, setation white, short and very sparse, punctuation sparser, punctures small. PL 1.27 mm; PW 1.34 mm; PI 94.85. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with sparse pale setation and punctuation, shiny. Abdomen brown, with longer, pale setation, fine microgranulation, small shallow punctuation, slightly shiny. Ultimate ventrite with large longitudinal keel in middle.

Elytron. Brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, widest in two thirds of elytra length, dorsal surface with relatively sparse, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with fine microgranulation, more matte. EL 5.44 mm; EW 1.95 mm; EL/EW 2.79.

Scutellum wide, brown, slightly shiny, with microgranulation and punctures.



Figs. 11-15: *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov.: 11-habitus of holotype; 12-head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 13-protibia of male; 14-aedeagus, dorsal view; 15-aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, brown, shiny, widest in base, with a few pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to metasternum, then leads parallel.

Legs blackish brown, basal half of femora yellow, with pale setation, microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Protibia (Fig. 13) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.66 : 0.63 : 1.03 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.53 : 0.68 : 0.83 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.43 : 0.70 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 18 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 14, 15). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.38.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 10 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=40). BL 8.68 mm (7.62-10.16 mm); HL 1.01 mm (0.91-1.16 mm); HW 1.22 mm (1.09-1.43 mm); OI 29.28 (25.40-33.07); PL 1.48 mm (1.26-1.89 mm); PW 1.51 mm (1.34-1.87 mm); PI 97.42 (92.36-103.43); EL 6.18 mm (5.44-7.19 mm); EW 2.13 mm (1.80-2.52 mm). Females (n=40). BL 8.74 mm (7.78-9.38 mm); HL 0.96 mm (0.85-1.08 mm); HW 1.27 mm (1.20-1.30 mm); OI 35.14 (32.30-37.84); PL 1.40 mm (1.19-1.59 mm); PW 1.57 mm (1.45-1.70 mm); PI 88.93 (82.23-93.75); EL 6.36 mm (5.74-6.67 mm); EW 2.47 mm (2.25-2.58 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). Males of *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. mainly by pronotum with sparse punctuation and antennomere 4 2.8 longer than antennomere 3; while males of *I. vanessa* has pronotum with dense punctuation and antennomere 4 only 1.5 times longer than antennomere 3. Males of *I. argynnis* are clearly different from males of other similar species by ultimate ventrite with longitudinal keel in middle; while males of all other known species (except *I. vanessa*) have no longitudinal keel in middle of ultimate ventrite.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Laos.

Indricula cupido sp. nov.

(Figs. 16-20)

Type locality. Laos, Savannakhet prov., Phou Xhang He near Ban Pa Phanknau, 17°00'N; 105°38'E, 250-400 m.

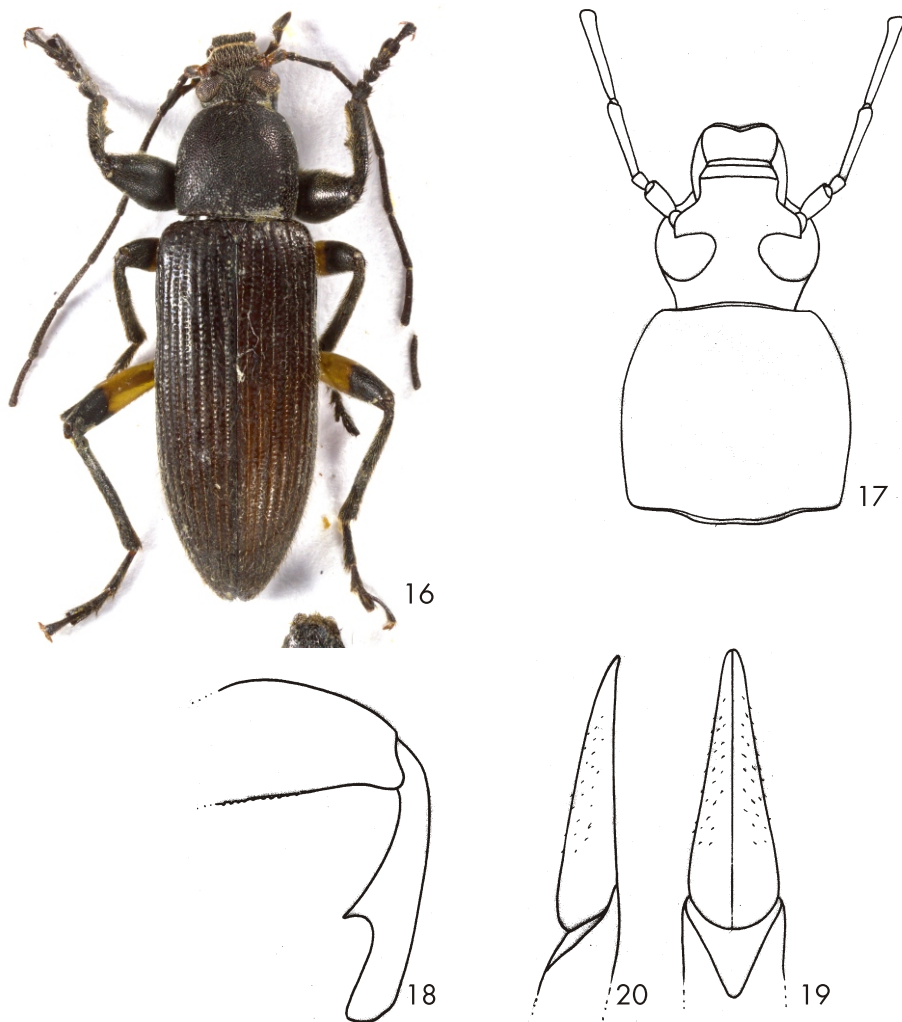
Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS, Savannakhet prov. / Phou Xhang He NBCA, ca 5km / SW Ban Pa Phanknau, / 250-400m, 31.v.-6.vi. / 2011; 17°00'N; 105°38'E // NHMB Basel Expedition: / M. Brancucci, M. Geiser, / D. Hauck, Z. Kraus, A. / Phantala & E. Vongphachan, (NHMB). Paratypes: (1 ♂ 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (DHBC, NHMB, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula cupido* sp. nov. HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 16, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to black, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, partly shiny. BL 9.65 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; BL/EW 3.52.

Head (Fig. 17) blackish brown, relatively small and narrow, approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and few dark setae and dense punctuation. Punctures relatively large and coarse. Clypeus distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 1.17 mm; HW 1.42 mm; HW/PW 0.73. Eyes large, transverse, strongly

excised, space between eyes narrow; slightly narrower than diameter of one eye, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 28.57.

Antennae (Fig. 17). Black, long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense pale setation and fine microgranulation, AL(1-9) 6.80 mm; AL(1-9)/BL 0.71. Antennomere 1 partly pale brown and slightly shiny. Antennomeres 2-9 matte with punctuation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, more than 1.5 longer than antennomere 3.



Figs. 16-20: *Indricula cupido* sp. nov.: 16- habitus of holotype; 17- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 18- protibia of male; 19- aedeagus, dorsal view; 20- aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA (1-9): 0.48 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 1.58 : 1.53 : 1.48 : 1.47 : 1.48 : 1.39.

RL/WA (1-9): 1.62 : 1.44 : 5.72 : 6.77 : 7.79 : 7.54 : 7.50 : 6.06 : 6.60.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, with fine microgranulation, short pale setation and long dark

setae on apex of palpomeres 2 and 3. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 17). Black, convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with sparse, pale setation, very dense and shallow punctuation and microgranulation. PL 2.00 mm; PW 1.95 mm; PI 102.84. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base very finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body black, with pale setation and punctures, slightly shiny. Setation of prothorax distinctly denser. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, slightly shiny. Punctures very small.

Elytron. From brown to blackish brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, widest near half of elytra length, dorsal surface with pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation, shiny. EL 6.48 mm; EW 2.74 mm; EL/EW 2.37.

Scutellum brown, roundly triangular, shiny, with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, black, shiny, very wide at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs black, basal half of meso- and metafemora ochre yellow. Surface with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small and dense. Protibia (Fig. 18) shorter and wider with one longer thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.82 : 0.96 : 1.51 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.45 : 0.90; (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.51 : 0.91 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 14 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 19, 20). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate, triangular, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.53.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia with short thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 8 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=2). BL 9.00 mm (8.34-9.65 mm); HL 1.08 mm (0.99-1.17 mm); HW 1.31 mm (1.19-1.42 mm); OI 27.61 (26.64-28.57); PL 1.79 mm (1.57-2.00 mm); PW 1.76 mm (1.57-1.95 mm); PI 101.15 (99.45-102.84); EL 6.13 mm (5.78-6.48 mm); EW 2.54 mm (2.34-2.74 mm). Females (n=3). BL 8.88 mm (7.94-9.85 mm); HL 0.97 mm (0.90-1.02 mm); HW 1.33 mm (1.22-1.47 mm); OI 37.05 (33.44-40.12); PL 1.68 mm (1.49-1.92 mm); PW 1.74 mm (1.51-1.93 mm); PI 97.12 (92.67-99.55); EL 6.22 mm (5.55-6.91 mm); EW 2.70 mm (2.46-2.87 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula cupido* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. and *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra unicolor; while *I. apatura* and *I. limenitis* have dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. cupido* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., because it has protibia with one thorn; while *I. papilio* has left protibia with two thorns. Males *I. cupido* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov., *Indricula maniola* sp. nov.,

Indricula pararge sp. nov. and *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. by profemora slightly but distinctly broadened; while males of *I. maculinea*, *I. maniola*, *I. pararge* and *I. vientianensis* have profemora strongly broadened. Males of *I. cupido* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. by ultimate ventrite with impression; while males of *I. argynnis* and *I. vanessa* have ultimate ventrite with longitudinal keel. *I. cupido* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov. and *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. by dorsal surface of elytra shiny; while *I. oblinerata* and *I. parnassius* have dorsal surface of elytra matte. *I. cupido* distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula aglais* sp. nov. mainly by elytra narrow (BL/EW 3.8-4); while *I. aglais* have elytra distinctly wider (BL/EW 3.5-3.7). *I. cupido* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula inachis* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 1, by antenna and tibia blackish brown, while *I. inachis* has space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 1 and antenna and tibia pale brown.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Little Blue *Cupido minimus* (Fuessly, 1775).

Distribution. Laos.

Indricula inachis sp. nov.

(Figs. 21-25)

Type locality. Thailand, Loei prov., Na-Haeo.

Type material. Holotype (♂): yl: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. / Thailand (Loei) / Na-Haeo (edge pond) / Light trap 17.V.2003 / Leg. J. Constant & / K. Smets, (IRSNB). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): yl: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. / Thailande (Loei) / Na Haeo (bio. station) / 05-12.V.2001 / Light trap / Leg. Constant & Grootaert, (VNPC); (1 ♀): yl: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. / THAILAND (Loei) / Na-Haeo, Field Res Stat / 15-19.V.03 Light Trap, / Leg. J. Constant & / K. Smets & P. Grootaert, (IRSNB); (1 ♀): yl: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. / Thailand (Loei) / Na Haeo (bio. station) / 05-12.V.2001 / Secondary forest / Leg. Constant & Grootaert, (VNPC); (1 ♀): yl: Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B. / Thailand (Loei) / Na Haeo 25/V/2000 / Station 20023 / Leg.: P. Grootaert, (IRSNB). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula inachis* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 21, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, shiny. BL 8.33 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base parallel, BL/EW 3.67.

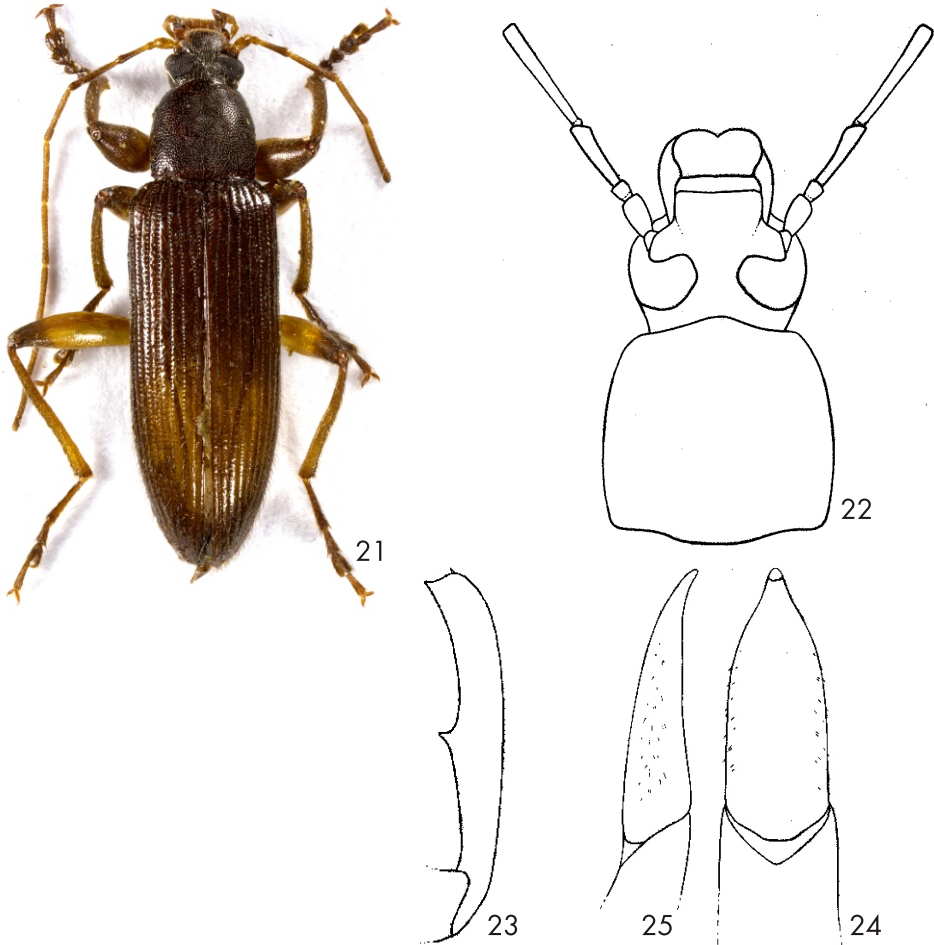
Head (Fig. 22) relatively small and narrow, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation, dense punctuation and fine microgranulation, shiny. Posterior part dark brown, clypeus pale reddish brown with fine microgranulation and microrugosities, distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 1.04 mm; HW 1.21 mm; HW/PW 0.78. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 24.20.

Antennae (Fig. 22). Pale brown, long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, AL(1-10) 7.04 mm; AL(1-10)/BL 0.85. Antennomeres ochre yellow, antennomeres 1-4 with pale, antennomeres 5-10 with darker setation. Each of antennomeres 4-10 more than 1.5 times longer than antennomere 3. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 6 and 7 longest.

RLA (1-10): 0.61 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 1.61 : 1.63 : 1.85 : 1.85 : 1.76 : 1.63 : 1.59.

RL/WA (1-10): 2.0 : 1.48 : 4.54 : 7.04 : 10.11 : 10.90 : 9.91 : 10.40 : 9.60 : 10.44.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with longer, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, triangular.



Figs. 21-25: *Indricula inachis* sp. nov.: 21- habitus of holotype; 22- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 23- protibia of male; 24- aedeagus, dorsal view; 25- aedeagus, lateral view.

Pronotum (Fig. 22). Dark brown, narrow, slightly convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with pale setation, dense punctuation and microgranulation. PL 1.55 mm; PW 1.57 mm; PI equal to 99.04. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Anterior margin straight in middle. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body black, with sparse pale setation and punctures, shiny. Abdomen brown, with pale setation, shiny, ventrites 1 and 2 with fine microgranulation, ventrites 3-5 with very sparse and very small punctures. Ultimate ventrite with large shallow impression.

Elytron. Brown, elongate, narrow, parallel widest near half of elytra length, dorsal surface with pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation, shiny. EL 5.74 mm; EW 2.27 mm. EL/EW 2.53.

Scutellum dark brown, roundly triangular, shiny, with sparse microrugosities and long pale setae.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, from brown to blackish brown, slightly shiny, very wide in base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs from ochre yellow to brown, narrow, with short and dense pale setation, microgranulation and small punctures. Tarsi, tibia and apex of femora darker than basal part of femora. Protibia (Fig. 23) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.70 : 0.83 : 1.04 : 1.80 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.50 : 0.70 : 1.26 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.45 : 0.78 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 15 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 24, 25). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.58.

Female. Slightly robust, elytra widest near middle, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 10 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=2). BL 9.15 mm (8.33-9.96 mm); HL 1.05 mm (1.04-1.06 mm); HW 1.28 mm (1.21-1.34 mm); OI 21.36 (18.51-24.20); PL 1.69 mm (1.55-1.83 mm); PW 1.69 mm (1.57-1.80 mm); PI 100.49 (99.04-101.94); EL 6.41 mm (5.74-7.07 mm); EW 2.47 mm (2.27-2.67 mm). Females (n=4). BL 8.16 mm (7.88-8.63 mm); HL 0.92 mm (0.90-0.96 mm); HW 1.20 mm (1.15-1.28 mm); OI 31.48 (29.05-34.93); PL 1.40 mm (1.34-1.47 mm); PW 1.45 mm (1.39-1.57 mm); PI 96.21 (93.25-98.75); EL 5.85 mm (5.64-6.20 mm); EW 2.40 mm (2.31-2.56 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula inachis* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. and *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra unicolor; while *I. apatura* and *I. limenitis* have dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. inachis* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., because it has protibia with one thorn; while *I. papilio* has left protibia with two thorns. Males of *I. inachis* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov., *Indricula maniola* sp. nov., *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. and *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. by profemora slightly but distinctly broadened; while males of *I. maculinea*, *I. maniola*, *I. pararge* and *I. vientianensis* have profemora strongly broadened. Males of *I. inachis* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. by ultimate ventrite with impression; while males of *I. argynnis* and *I. vanessa* have ultimate ventrite with longitudinal keel. *I. inachis* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov. and *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. by dorsal surface of elytra shiny; while *I. oblinerata* and *I. parnassius* have dorsal surface of elytra matte. *I. inachis* distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula aglais* sp. nov. mainly by elytra wider (BL/EW 3.5-3.7); while *I. aglais* has elytra

narrower (BL/EW 3.8-4). *I. inachis* is clearly different from similar species *Indricula cupido* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 1, by antenna and tibia pale brown; while *I. cupido* has space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 1 and antenna and tibia are blackish brown.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Peacock *Inachis io* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Thailand.

***Indricula limenitis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 26-30)

Type locality. Laos, Louang Namtha prov., 10 km E of Muang Sing, Ban Oudomsinh-B. Nam Det-B. Nam Mai, 21°09'10"N, 101°13'15"E, 750-1400 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS, Louang Namtha prov., / 10 km E Muang Sing, 750- / 1400m, Ban Oudomsinh-B. / Nam Det-B. Nam Mai, 14.- / 20.v.2011; 21°09'10"N, 101°13'- / 15'E, 750-1400 m // NHMB Basel / Laos 2011 Expedition: / D. Hauck & M. Geiser, (NHMB). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): L A O S north, 24-30.V.1997, / 20 km NW Louang Namtha, / N 21°09.2, E101°18.7 / alt. 900+-100 m, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC); (1 ♂): LAOS, Luang Namtha pr., / 21°09'N 101°19'E, / Namtha→Muang Sing, / 5-31.v.1997, 900-1200 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 26, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from yellow to brown, dorsal surface bicolour, setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, shiny. BL 7.55 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 3.53.

Head (Fig. 27) relatively small and narrow, wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Posterior part brown with coarser and denser punctuation than in pale brown anterior part. Pale brown clypeus with fine microgranulation distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 0.84 mm; HW 1.14 mm; HW/PW 0.78. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 25.00.

Antennae (Fig. 27). Long, narrow, filiform, with dense, pale setation, punctures and fine microgranulation, matte, AL(1-9) 5.80 mm; AL(1-9)/BL 0.77. Antennomeres 1-3 ochre yellow, antennomeres 4-9 distinctly darker, brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 8 longest, antennomere 4 less than 1.5 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA (1-9): 0.59 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 1.42 : 1.56 : 1.51 : 1.57 : 1.71 : 1.53.

RL/WA (1-9): 2.13 : 1.35 : 4.15 : 6.91 : 7.61 : 7.68 : 7.04 : 6.59 : 6.96.

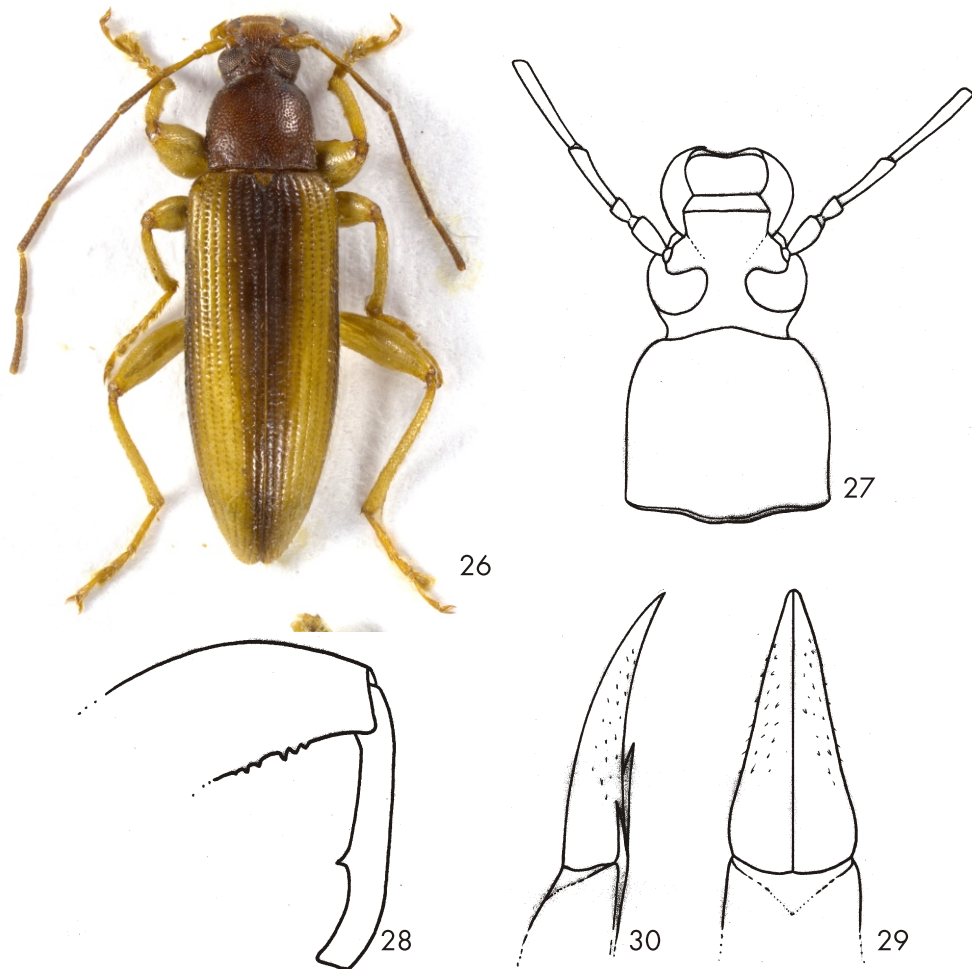
Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomer 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 27). Brown, narrow, slightly convex, widest at base, here slightly wider than long in middle, with sparse, pale setation, dense punctuation and fine microgranulation. Punctures more shallow and small-sized. PL 1.33 mm; PW 1.47 mm; PI 90.60. Border lines narrow, lateral margin in basal half straight, in apical half and anterior margin slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with sparse pale setation and punctures. Abdomen pale

brown, with short, pale setation, fine microgranulation, matte. Ultimate ventrite slightly shiny.

Elytron. Bicolour, brown near sides and near suture, ochre yellow from third or fourth to seventh elytral interval (as in Fig. 36), elongate, narrow, parallel widest in base. Dorsal surface with relatively sparse, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures, shiny. EL 5.38 mm; EW 2.14 mm. EL/EW 2.51.



Figs. 26-30: *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov.: 26- habitus of holotype; 27- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 28- protibia of male; 29- aedeagus, dorsal view; 30- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum wide, roundly triangular, ochre yellow, with microgranulation, matte.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, ochre yellow, slightly shiny, widest in base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads parallel.

Legs ochre yellow, with ochre yellow setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Protibia (Fig. 28) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and

metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLt: 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.65 : 1.08 : 1.79 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.28 : 0.69 : 1.06 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.47 : 0.86 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 21 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 2.86.

Female. Unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=4). BL 8.24 mm (7.55-9.56 mm); HL 0.94 mm (0.84-1.07 mm); HW 1.20 mm (1.11-1.32 mm); OI 28.28 (25.00-30.07); PL 1.46 mm (1.29-1.70 mm); PW 1.55 mm (1.47-1.71 mm); PI 94.10 (87.65-99.50); EL 5.84 mm (5.30-6.79 mm); EW 2.32 mm (2.12-2.68 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. distinctly differs from all species by dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. limenitis* clearly differs from the second bicolor species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. mainly by protibia slightly bent in male, legs ochre yellow, dorsal surface of elytra ochre yellow and brown and space between eyes wider; while *I. apatura* has straight protibia in male, blackish brown legs, dorsal surface of elytra pale brown and brown and space between eyes narrower.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Poplar Admiral *Limenitis populi* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Laos.

Indricula maculinea sp. nov.

(Figs. 31-35)

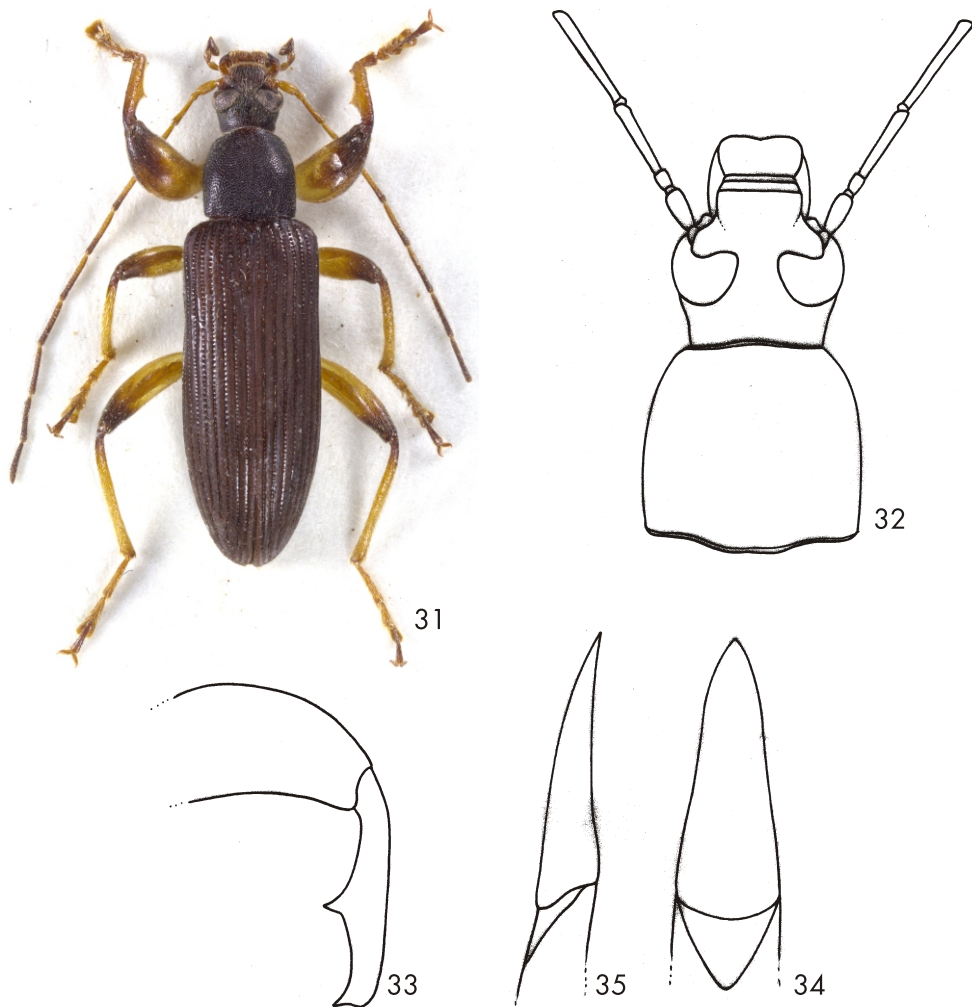
Type locality. Laos, Louangnamtha prov., env. of Louang Namtha, N 21°09', E 101°18-19', 800-1200 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS north, 24-30.V.1997, / 20 km NW Louang Namtha, / N 21°09.2', E 101°18.7' / alt. 900+-100 m, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (DHBC, VNPC); (4 ♂♂ 6 ♀♀): LAOS, Louang Namtha pr., / 21°09'N 101°19'E, / Namtha→Muang Sing / 5-31. v. 1997, 900-1200 m, / Vit Kubáň leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (2 ♂♂): LAOS, Louangnamtha pr. / 21°00'N 101°25'E, / LOUANG NAMTHA, / 4. v. 1997, 600 m, / Vit Kubáň leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula maculinea* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 31, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, rather matte. BL 8.43 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; BL/EW 3.28.

Head (Fig. 32) relatively small and narrow, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with dense and long, pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part dark blackish brown, anterior part slightly paler - brown, clypeus pale brown with fine microgranulation, distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 0.99 mm; HW 1.22 mm; HW/PW 0.79. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, OI equal to 26.74.

Antennae (Fig. 32). Long, narrow, filiform, with short, pale setation, fine microgranulation and very small punctures, AL 7.75 mm; AL/BL 0.92. Antennomeres 1-4 ochre yellow and slightly shiny, antennomeres 5-7 more matte, bicolour with ochre yellow basal part and brown apical part, antennomeres 8-11 matte, brown. Antennomeres 9-11 each distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 4-8. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 7 longest.



Figs. 31-35: *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov.: 31-habitus of holotype; 32-head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 33-protibia of male; 34-aedeagus, dorsal view; 35-aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA (1-11): 0.61 : 0.24 : 1.00 : 1.46 : 1.53 : 1.49 : 1.58 : 1.50 : 1.40 : 1.32 : 1.26.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.00 : 1.50 : 5.50 : 8.00 : 8.44 : 8.19 : 7.72 : 8.25 : 8.79 : 7.25 : 7.40.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere brown, distinctly darker than penultimate, triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 32). Blackish brown, narrow, convex, widest near middle of side margins, slightly longer than wide in base, with sparse, pale setation, dense punctuation and fine microgranulation. PL 1.34 mm; PW 1.45 mm; PI 92.41. Border lines narrow, lateral margins very slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, with relatively sparse, pale setation and punctures. Abdomen dark brown, with denser and longer pale setation, fine microgranulation, and small punctures, shiny. Ultimate ventrite with large shallow impression.

Elytron. Dark brown, elongate, narrow, parallel widest at base, dorsal surface with sparse and short, pale setae. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with very sparse and very small punctures and fine microgranulation, matte. EL 6.16 mm; EW 2.57 mm. EL/EW 2.39.

Scutellum wide, dark brown, shiny, with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, dark brown, shiny, widest in base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs from ochre yellow to brown, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Protarsi, base of tibia and apex of femora brown. Protibia (Fig. 33) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora broad, stronger than meso- and metafemora. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.82 : 0.91 : 1.70 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.73 : 1.09 : 1.73 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.51 : 0.66 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 26 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 34, 35). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 2.59.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, profemora slightly wider than meso- and metafemora, anterior tarsal claws with 12 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=9). BL 8.79 mm (7.88-9.72 mm); HL 0.98 mm (0.83-1.14 mm); HW 1.27 mm (1.18-1.36 mm); OI 27.04 (24.45-28.47); PL 1.50 mm (1.30-1.76 mm); PW 1.56 mm (1.43-1.79 mm); PI 96.12 (90.66-99.41); EL 6.32 mm (5.75-6.87 mm); EW 2.41 mm (2.22-2.65 mm). Females (n=11). BL 9.04 mm (8.24-9.66 mm); HL 1.14 mm (0.91-1.37 mm); HW 1.31 mm (1.20-1.37 mm); OI 33.90 (30.96-36.98); PL 1.45 mm (1.24-1.70 mm); PW 1.63 mm (1.51-1.70 mm); PI 90.38 (84.33-96.56); EL 6.46 mm (5.99-6.87 mm); EW 2.76 mm (2.56-2.87 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. and *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra unicolor; while *I. apatura* and *I. limenitis* have dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. maculinea* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., because it has both protibia with one thorn; while *I. papilio* has left protibia with two thorns. Males of *I. maculinea* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula aglais* sp. nov., *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov., *Indricula cupido* sp. nov., *Indricula inachis* sp. nov., *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov., *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. mainly by strongly

broadened profemora of male; while *I. aglais*, *I. argynnis*, *I. cupido*, *I. inachis*, *I. oblinerata*, *I. parnassius* and *I. vanessa* have profemora of males slightly broadened. *I. maculinea* is clearly different from similar species *Indricula maniola* sp. nov. mainly by elytral intervals near suture without long setae; while *I. maniola* has long setae in elytral intervals near suture. *I. maculinea* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. mainly by pronotum with larger punctures (interspaces between punctures smaller than diameter of punctures); while *I. vientianensis* has pronotum with smaller punctures (interspaces between punctures as wide or wider than diameter of punctures). *I. maculinea* is clearly different from similar species *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. mainly by shape of pronotum, distinct margin in middle of base and anterior tarsal claws with 26 teeth; while *I. pararge* has margin near middle of base indistinct and anterior tarsal claws with 21 teeth.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Alcon Blue *Maculinea alcon* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775).

Distribution. Laos.

***Indricula maniola* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 36-40)

Type locality. Thailand, Loei prov., Phu Kradung N. P., 16°53'N, 101°47'E, 1300 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): THAI, NE, Loei prov., Phu / Kradung N.P., 1300m, / 16°53'N, 101°47'E, 11- / 15.v.1999, D. Hauck leg. (VNPC). Paratypes: (5 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (DHBC, VNPC); (1 ♂): THAI, NE, Loei prov., Phu / Kradung N.P., 1000m, / 16°52'N, 101°49'E, 16- / 17.v.1999, D. Hauck leg. (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula maniola* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 36, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, matte. BL 10.30 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 2.59.

Head (Fig. 37) relatively small and narrow, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part dark brown, anterior part and clypeus distinctly paler - reddish brown, clypeus reddish brown with fine microgranulation, distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 1.21 mm; HW 1.46 mm; HW/PW 0.79. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; very slightly narrower than diameter of one eye, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 24.27.

Antennae (Fig. 37). Long, narrow, filiform, dark brown, with short, dense setation, fine microgranulation and punctures, matte, AL 7.82 mm; AL/BL 0.76. Antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widest at apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest, antennomere 4 less than 1.5 longer than antennomere 3.

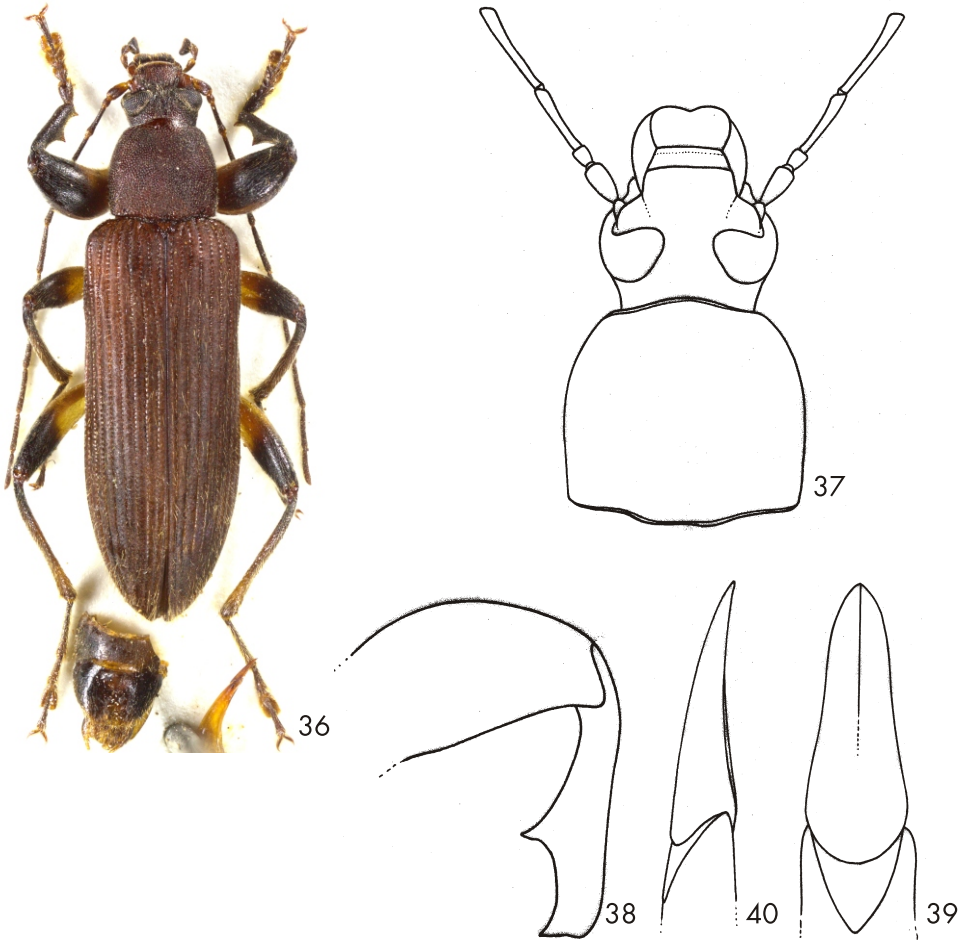
RLA (1-11): 0.69 : 0.32 : 1.00 : 1.36 : 1.65 : 1.60 : 1.57 : 1.38 : 1.43 : 1.33 : 1.08.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.10 : 1.40 : 4.40 : 8.00 : 9.06 : 9.40 : 8.63 : 8.07 : 8.40 : 7.80 : 6.33.

Maxillary palpus dark brown, with long, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 37). Dark reddish brown, narrow, convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with short, pale setation, dense punctuation and fine

microgranulation. PL 1.75 mm; PW 1.86 mm; PI 94.29. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.



Figs. 36-40: *Indricula maniola* sp. nov.: 36- habitus of holotype; 37- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 38- profibia of male; 39- aedeagus, dorsal view; 40- aedeagus, lateral view.

Ventral side of body black, with short, pale setation and punctures. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctures. Ultimate ventrite with large and coarse impression.

Elytron. Brown, elongate, narrow, parallel widest near elytra half, dorsal surface with long, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, very small punctures and fine microgranulation, matte. EL 7.34 mm; EW 2.83 mm. EL/EW 2.59.

Scutellum pale reddish brown with sides dark brown, pentagonal, shiny, with microrugosities and punctures.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, brown, shiny, very wide at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs blackish brown, narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small and shallow. Basal half of femora ochre yellow. Protibia (Fig. 38) shorter and wider with one longer thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora strong, stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.70 : 0.99 : 1.33 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.54 : 0.75 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 27 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 39, 40). Pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.16.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 10 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=7). BL 9.48 mm (8.18-10.42 mm); HL 1.14 mm (1.04-1.29 mm); HW 1.38 mm (1.25-1.51 mm); OI 24.68 (22.03-26.94); PL 1.58 mm (1.31-1.80 mm); PW 1.64 mm (1.41-1.86 mm); PI 96.30 (91.67-104.58); EL 6.76 mm (5.83-7.34 mm); EW 2.68 mm (2.38-3.06 mm). Females (n=4). BL 9.91 mm (8.80-10.61 mm); HL 1.10 mm (0.92-1.23 mm); HW 1.51 mm (1.34-1.62 mm); OI 34.57 (29.19-38.75); PL 1.55 mm (1.35-1.66 mm); PW 1.86 mm (1.57-2.00 mm); PI 83.40 (79.73-85.79); EL 7.26 mm (6.53-7.73 mm); EW 2.93 mm (2.64-3.29 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula maniola* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. and *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra unicolor; while *I. apatura* and *I. limenitis* have dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. maniola* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., because it has both protibia with one thorn; while *I. papilio* has left protibia with two thorns. Males of *I. maniola* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula aglais* sp. nov., *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov., *Indricula cupido* sp. nov., *Indricula inachis* sp. nov., *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov., *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. mainly by strongly broadened profemora of male; while *I. aglais*, *I. argynnis*, *I. cupido*, *I. inachis*, *I. oblinerata*, *I. parnassius* and *I. vanessa* have profemora of males slightly broadened. *I. maniola* is clearly different from similar species *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov., *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. and *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. mainly by long setae in elytral intervals near suture; while *I. maculinea*, *I. pararge* and *I. vientianensis* have elytral intervals near suture without long setae.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Laos.

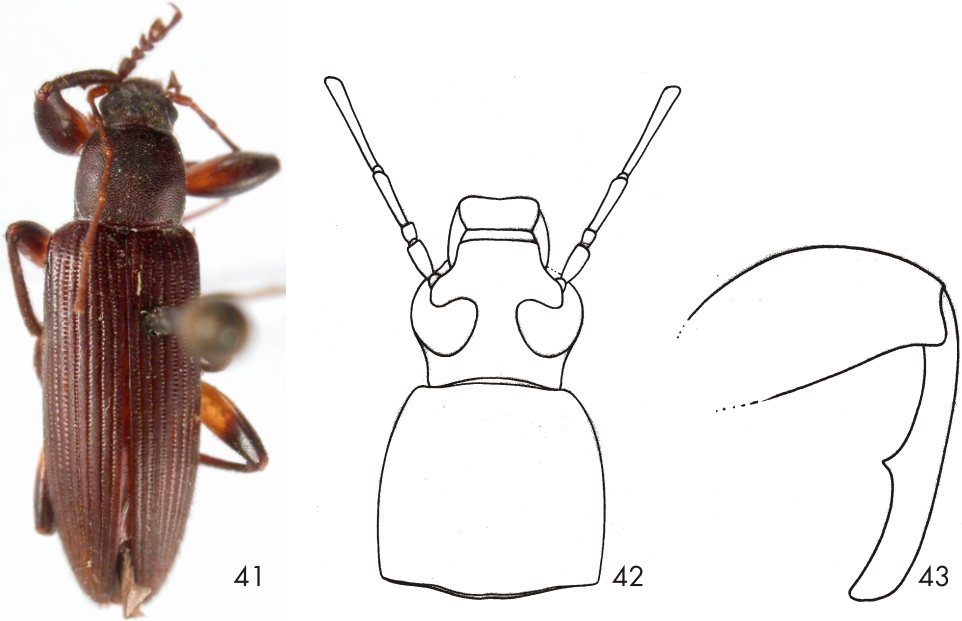
***Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov.**
(Figs. 41-43)

Allecula oblinerata Borchmann, 1939: 121.

Type locality. Thailand. Chiangmai.

Type material. Holotype (♂): wyl: Chiangmai / Tongyai leg [hb] // wl: LOT [pb] 316 [hb] / unclear [hb] / 18 [hb] JUN. 19 [pb] 36 [hb] / unclear [hb] / horizontal in side: SIAM [pb] // rl: Type [pb] // wyl: Allecula / oblinerata n. [hb] // Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [pb], (ZMUH).

Type condition. Type specimen on pins, relatively complete, only left antenna with antennomeres 1-7.



Figs. 41-43: *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov.: 41- habitus of holotype; 42- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 43- protibia of male.

Remarks. Habitus as in Fig. 41, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 42) and protibia (Fig. 43).

Measurements of body length: BL 9.85 mm; HL 0.95 mm; HW 1.40 mm; OI 22.13; PL 1.77 mm; PW 1.91 mm; PI 92.77; EL 7.13 mm; EW 2.89 mm; HW/PW 0.73; BL/EW 3.41; EL/EW 2.47.

Distribution. Thailand.

Indricula papilio sp. nov.

(Figs. 44-48)

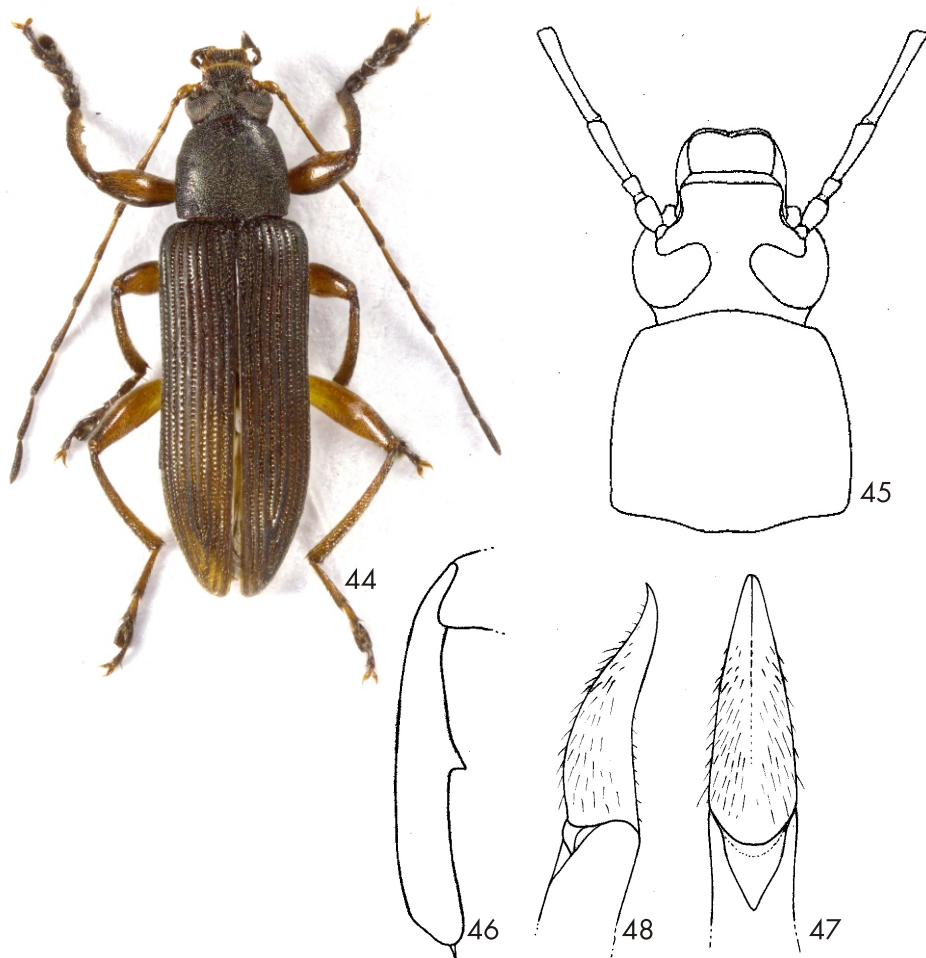
Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Rai prov., Wiang Pa Pao.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N THAILAND / Chiang Rai prov. / Wiang Pa Pao env. / 7. - 22. V.2010 / P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula papilio* sp. nov. HOLOTYPE V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 44, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to black, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, rather matte.

BL 6.99 mm. Widest at base of elytra; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 3.74.

Head (Fig. 45) relatively small and narrow, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part dark blackish brown, anterior part slightly paler - brown with fine microgranulation, clypeus reddish brown with fine microrugosities, slightly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 0.86 mm; HW 1.10 mm; HW/PW 0.81. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye or length of antennomere 1, wider than length of antennomere 2, OI equal to 20.00.



Figs. 44-48: *Indricula papilio* sp. nov.: 44- habitus of holotype; 45- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 46- right protibia of male; 47- aedeagus, dorsal view; 48- aedeagus, lateral view.

Antennae (Fig. 45). Long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense setation and fine microgranulation, AL 5.62 mm; AL/BL 0.80. Antennomeres 1-3 pale brown, slightly shiny, matte antennomeres 4-8 pale brown with darker apex, antennomeres 9-11 brown, matte. Antennomeres 4-10 distinctly

widest at apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 5 longest, antennomere 4-11 each 1.5 times longer than antennomere 3.

RLA (1-11): 0.68 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 1.59 : 1.74 : 1.67 : 1.72 : 1.70 : 1.62 : 1.56 : 1.51.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.72 : 1.35 : 4.05 : 6.14 : 7.42 : 7.11 : 6.62 : 6.57 : 6.90 : 6.30 : 5.81.

Maxillary palpus brown, with long, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere distinctly darker, blackish brown, broadly triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 45). Black, narrow, slightly convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with long, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures as large as on head. PL 1.33 mm; PW 1.36 mm; PI equal to 97.97. Border lines narrow, in middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Ventral side of body with punctuation, covered by long and relatively dense, pale setation, shiny. Prothorax blackish brown, metathorax reddish brown. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures very small.

Elytron. Dark brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, widest at base, dorsal surface with sparse and shorter, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, distinctly larger than on surface of head and pronotum, elytral intervals with fine microgranulation, matte. EL 4.80 mm; EW 1.87 mm. EL/EW 2.57.

Scutellum roundly triangular, blackish brown, shiny, with punctures, pale setae and microrugosities.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, shiny, basal half black, wide at base, with pale setae and distinct punctuation, punctures smaller than in elytral striae, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then pale brown leads parallel.

Legs narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Tarsi and apex of femora darker, blackish brown. Protibia (Fig. 46) shorter and wider, with coarser punctuation. Left protibia with two thorns, right protibia with one thorn on inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.73 : 0.89 : 1.03 : 1.49 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.53 : 0.86 : 1.25 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.57 : 0.74 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws reddish brown with 17 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 47, 48). Pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece large, slightly rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece small, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 5.08.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula papilio* sp. nov. clearly differs from all known species of *Indricula* gen. nov. by left protibia with two thorns near middle of inner side.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Swallowtail *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, 1758.

Distribution. Thailand.

***Indricula pararge* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 49-53)

Type locality. Laos, Vientiane prov., Lao Pako, 18°10'N, 102°52'E, 50 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS, 35 km NE / Vientiane, LAO PAKO / env., alt. 50 m. 31.V.-4.VI. / 2004, 18°10'N, 102°52'E, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (7 ♂♂ 16 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (DHBC, NHMB, VNPC); (2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): LAOS, Vientiane Prov., / Phou Khao Khouay NBCA, / 6.v.2009 / Zdeněk Kraus leg. // NHMB Basel, NMPC / Prague Laos 2009 / Expedition: M. Brancucci, / M. Geiser, Z. Kraus, D. / Hauck, V. Kubáň, (NHMB, VNPC); (1 ♂): same data as penultimate, but Michael Geiser leg., (NHMB); (1 ♂): same data as penultimate, but David Hauck leg., (DHBC); (5 ♂♂ 1 ♀): LAOS, Savannakhet prov. / Phou Xhang He NBCA, ca 5km / SW Ban Pa Phanknau, / 250-400m, 31.v.-6.vi. / 2011; 17°00'N; 105°38'E // NHMB Basel Expedition: / M. Brancucci, M. Geiser, / D. Hauck, Z. Kraus, A. / Phantala & E. Vongphachan, (DHBC, VNPC, NHMB). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Indricula pararge* sp. nov. HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 49, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, matte. BL 8.90 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 3.50.

Head (Fig. 50) relatively small and narrow, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part blackish brown, anterior part reddish brown, clypeus pale brown, distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 1.01 mm; HW 1.22 mm; HW/PW 0.73. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 26.74.

Antennae (Fig. 50). Long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense setation and punctuation, AL 7.42 mm; AL/BL 0.83. Antennomeres 1-4 and basal half of antennomere 5 ochre yellow, with pale setation. Antennomeres 5-11 distinctly darker, brown, matte. Each of antennomeres 5-9 more than twice longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widest at apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 7 longest, antennomere 4 more than 1.5 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA (1-11): 0.84 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 1.72 : 2.13 : 2.23 : 2.49 : 2.10 : 2.21 : 1.92 : 1.74.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with long, pale setae and fine punctuation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, triangular.

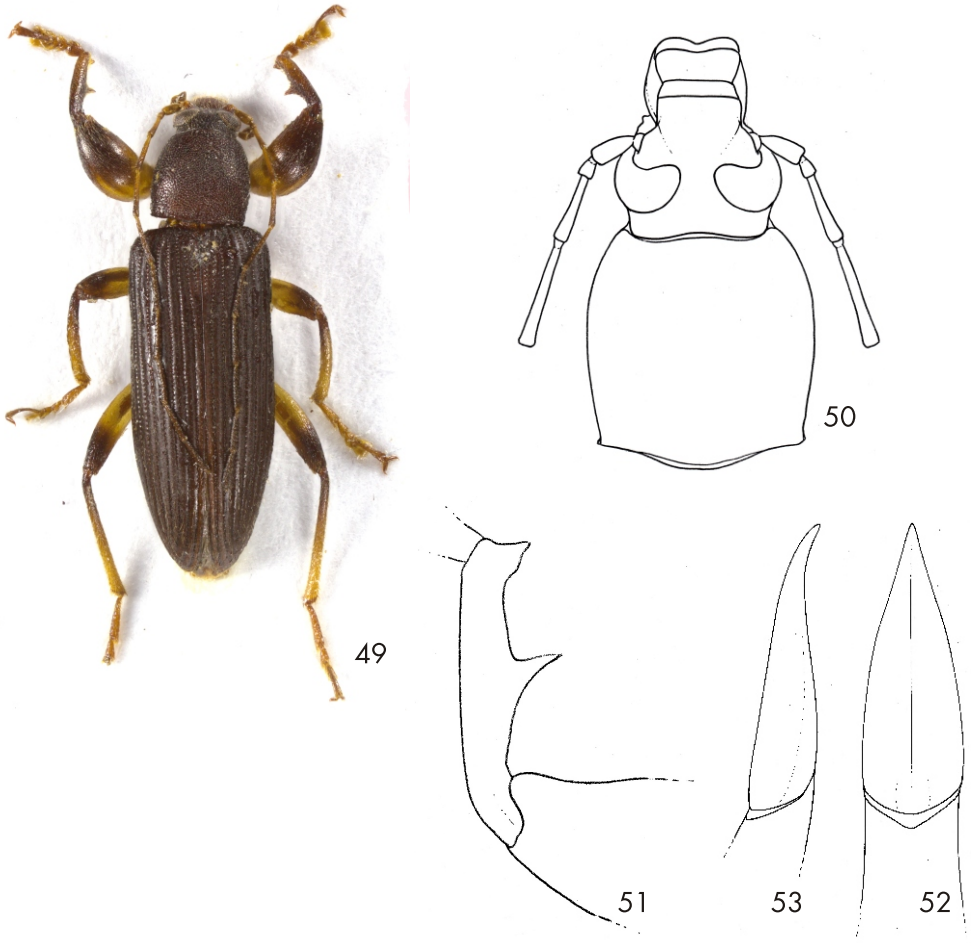
Pronotum (Fig. 50). Dark reddish brown, narrow, convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with pale setation, dense punctuation and fine microgranulation. PL 1.61 mm; PW 1.68 mm; PI equal to 96.12. Border lines narrow, lateral margins slightly arcuate, base and anterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles rectangular.

Ventral side of body dark reddish brown, with pale setation and punctures. Abdomen brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, slightly shiny. Ultimate ventrite pale brown with large shallow impression.

Elytron. Dark brown, elongate, narrow, parallel widest near elytra half, dorsal surface with sparse, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, very small punctures and fine microrugosities, matte. EL 6.28 mm; EW 2.54 mm. EL/EW 2.47.

Scutellum small, roundly triangular, reddish brown with sides darker, shiny, with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, dark brown, slightly shiny, widest at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads parallel.



Figs. 49-53: *Indricula pararge* sp. nov.: 49- habitus of holotype; 50- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 51- protibia of male; 52- aedeagus, dorsal view; 53- aedeagus, lateral view.

Legs ochre yellow, narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Protibia, apical part of femora and basal part of meso- and metatibia darker. Protibia (Fig. 51) shorter and wider with one longer thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora very strong, stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLt: 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.75 : 1.05 : 1.97 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.60 : 0.82 : 1.31 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.44 : 0.81 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 21 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 52, 53). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 2.40.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes

distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, profemora slightly broadened, anterior tarsal claws with 10 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=16). BL 7.74 mm (6.77-9.74 mm); HL 0.93 mm (0.80-1.21 mm); HW 1.15 mm (1.04-1.40 mm); OI 28.58 (24.69-31.17); PL 1.42 mm (1.23-1.82 mm); PW 1.42 mm (1.21-1.74 mm); PI 99.31 (94.68-101.82); EL 5.40 mm (4.74-6.71 mm); EW 2.24 mm (1.95-2.72 mm). Females (n=19). BL 8.21 mm (7.49-9.39 mm); HL 1.01 mm (0.80-1.19 mm); HW 1.20 mm (1.08-1.35 mm); OI 31.98 (29.80-33.33); PL 1.36 mm (1.27-1.46 mm); PW 1.56 mm (1.24-1.86 mm); PI 90.57 (85.68-102.48); EL 6.12 mm (5.23-7.36 mm); EW 2.57 mm (2.25-2.93 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. and *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra unicolor; while *I. apatura* and *I. limenitis* have dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. pararge* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., because it has both protibia with one thorn; while *I. papilio* has left protibia with two thorns. Males of *I. pararge* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula aglais* sp. nov., *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov., *Indricula cupido* sp. nov., *Indricula inachis* sp. nov., *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov., *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. mainly by strongly broadened profemora of male; while *I. aglais*, *I. argynnis*, *I. cupido*, *I. inachis*, *I. oblinerata*, *I. parnassius* and *I. vanessa* have profemora of males slightly broadened. *I. pararge* is clearly different from similar species *Indricula maniola* sp. nov. mainly by elytral intervals near suture without long setae; while *I. maniola* has in elytral intervals near suture long setae. *I. pararge* distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. mainly by pronotum with larger punctures (interspaces between punctures smaller than diameter of punctures); while *I. vientianensis* has pronotum with smaller punctures (interspaces between punctures smaller than diameter of punctures). *I. pararge* is clearly different from similar species *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov. mainly by shape of aedeagus, by indistinct margin in middle of base of pronotum and anterior tarsal claws with 21 teeth; while *I. maculinea* has margin in middle of base of pronotum distinct and anterior tarsal claws have 26 teeth.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Speckled Wood *Pararge aegeria* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Laos.

Indricula parnassius sp. nov.

(Figs. 54-58)

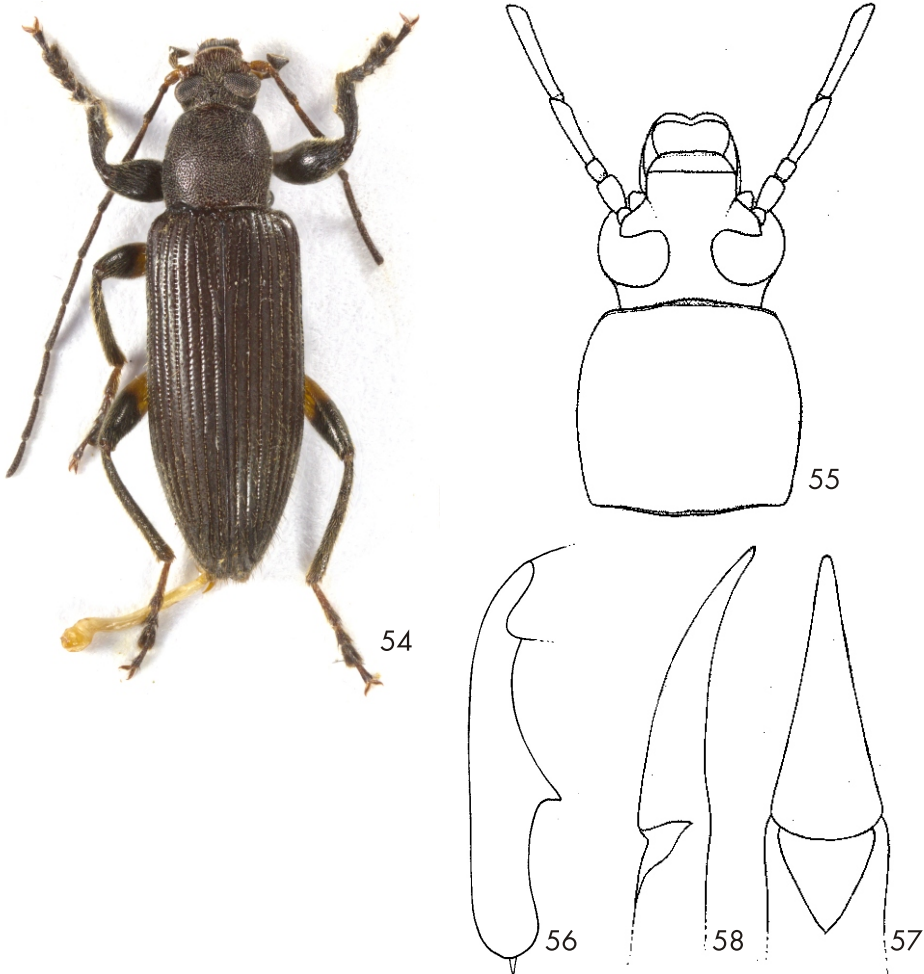
Type locality. Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani prov., Phu Chong-Na Yoi N. P.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Phu Chong-Na Yoi N.P. / Ubon Ratchathani-Prov. / CE THAILAND / 10 V 2008 / Shigeo TSUYUKI leg., (NMTJ). Paratypes: (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (KMTJ, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Indricula parnassius sp. nov. HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 54, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation. BL 8.32 mm.

Widest near half of elytra length; BL/EW 3.65.

Head (Fig. 55) relatively small and narrow, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctation, punctures distinctly larger and coarser than those on clypeus. Posterior part dark blackish brown, anterior part distinctly paler-reddish brown, clypeus with fine microrugosities, darker than anterior part, distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 0.95 mm; HW 1.20 mm; HW/PW 0.76. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 31.18.



Figs. 54-58: *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov.: 54-habitus of holotype; 55-head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 56-protibia of male; 57-aedeagus, dorsal view; 58-aedeagus, lateral view.

Antennae (Fig. 55). Long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense setation, punctures and fine microgranulation, matte. AL 7.45 mm; AL/BL 0.90. Antennomeres 1, base of antennomeres 2 and 4 ochre yellow, rest antennomeres blackish brown. Each of antennomeres 4-11 more than

1.5 times longer than antennomere 3 long, antennomeres 3-10 distinctly widest at apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 6-8 longest.

RLA (1-11): 0.65 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 1.65 : 1.71 : 1.90 : 1.88 : 1.88 : 1.78 : 1.62 : 1.52.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.87 : 1.13 : 3.76 : 6.92 : 9.30 : 9.41 : 9.76 : 10.25 : 10.21 : 9.26 : 8.48.

Maxillary palpus brown, with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, palpomere 2 pale brown, distinctly paler than penultimate and ultimate palpomeres. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 55). Blackish brown, narrow, distinctly convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with pale setation and dense punctation. PL 1.54 mm; PW 1.58 mm; PI 97.69. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins very slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, with pale setation and punctures. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and small-sized punctation. Ultimate ventrite with large shallow impression.

Elytron. Dark brown, elongate, narrow, widest near elytra half, dorsal surface with relatively dense and long, pale setation, matte. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures and microgranulation. EL 5.83 mm; EW 2.28 mm. EL/EW 2.56.

Scutellum widely pentagonal, blackish brown, with microgranulation, punctures and pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well developed, black, slightly shiny, very wide at base, with pale setae and punctation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs blackish brown with pale setation, microgranulation and punctation, punctures small. Basal half of meso- and metafemora ochre yellow. Protibia (Fig. 56) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.84 : 0.92 : 1.97 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.50 : 0.69 : 1.09 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.45 : 0.79 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 9 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 57, 58). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.40.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 9 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=2). BL 8.22 mm (8.11-8.32 mm); HL 0.93 mm (0.91-0.95 mm); HW 1.26 mm (1.20-1.32 mm); OI 30.59 (30.00-31.18); PL 1.52 mm (1.50-1.54 mm); PW 1.56 mm (1.54-1.58 mm); PI 97.56 (97.43-97.69); EL 5.77 mm (5.70-5.83 mm); EW 2.35 mm (2.28-2.43 mm). Females (n=2). BL 10.51 mm (10.05-10.96 mm); HL 1.32 mm (1.26-1.38 mm); HW 1.70 mm (1.65-1.74 mm); OI 38.75 (37.30-40.20); PL 1.92 mm (1.83-2.01 mm); PW 2.13 mm (2.02-2.23 mm); PI 89.88 (89.49-90.26); EL 7.27 mm (6.96-7.57 mm); EW 3.41 mm (3.16-3.66 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Indricula parnassius* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula apatura* sp. nov. and *Indricula limenitis* sp. nov. mainly by

dorsal surface of elytra unicolor; while *I. apatura* and *I. limenitis* have dorsal surface of elytra bicolor. *I. parnassius* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula papilio* sp. nov., because it has both protibia with one thorn; while *I. papilio* has left protibia with two thorns. Males of *I. parnassius* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula maculinea* sp. nov., *Indricula maniola* sp. nov., *Indricula pararge* sp. nov. and *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov. by profemora slightly, but distinctly broadened; while males of *I. maculinea*, *I. maniola*, *I. pararge* and *I. vientianensis* have profemora strongly broadened. Males of *I. parnassius* clearly differs from similar species *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov. and *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. by ultimate ventrite with impression; while males of *I. argynnis* and *I. vanessa* have ultimate ventrite with longitudinal keel. *I. parnassius* is distinctly different from similar species *Indricula aglais* sp. nov., *Indricula cupido* sp. nov. and *Indricula inachis* sp. nov. mainly by elytra matte; while *I. aglais*, *I. cupido* and *I. inachis* have elytra distinctly shiny. *I. parnassius* distinctly differs from similar species *Indricula oblinerata* (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 1; while *I. oblinerata* has space between eyes distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 1.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Apollo *Parnassius apollo* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Thailand.

Indricula vanessa sp. nov.

(Figs. 59-63)

Type locality. Thailand, Khon Kaen prov., Phu Wiang N. P.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Phu Wiang N. P. / Khon Kaen-Prov. / NE-THAILAND / 10 V 2011 / S. TSUYUKI leg., (NMTJ). Paratypes: (4 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (KMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♀): Phu Wiang NP (600- / 700m), Khon Kaen, N. / Thai., 10-12.V.2011 / Takakuwa, M. leg., (KMTJ). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Indricula vanessa sp. nov. HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 59, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, shiny. BL 7.21 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 3.80.

Head (Fig. 60) relatively small and narrow, approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part dark blackish brown, anterior part reddish brown, clypeus pale brown with fine microgranulation and smaller and shallower punctures than in posterior part. Clypeus distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 0.74 mm; HW 1.06 mm; HW/PW 0.76. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 2, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 27.05.

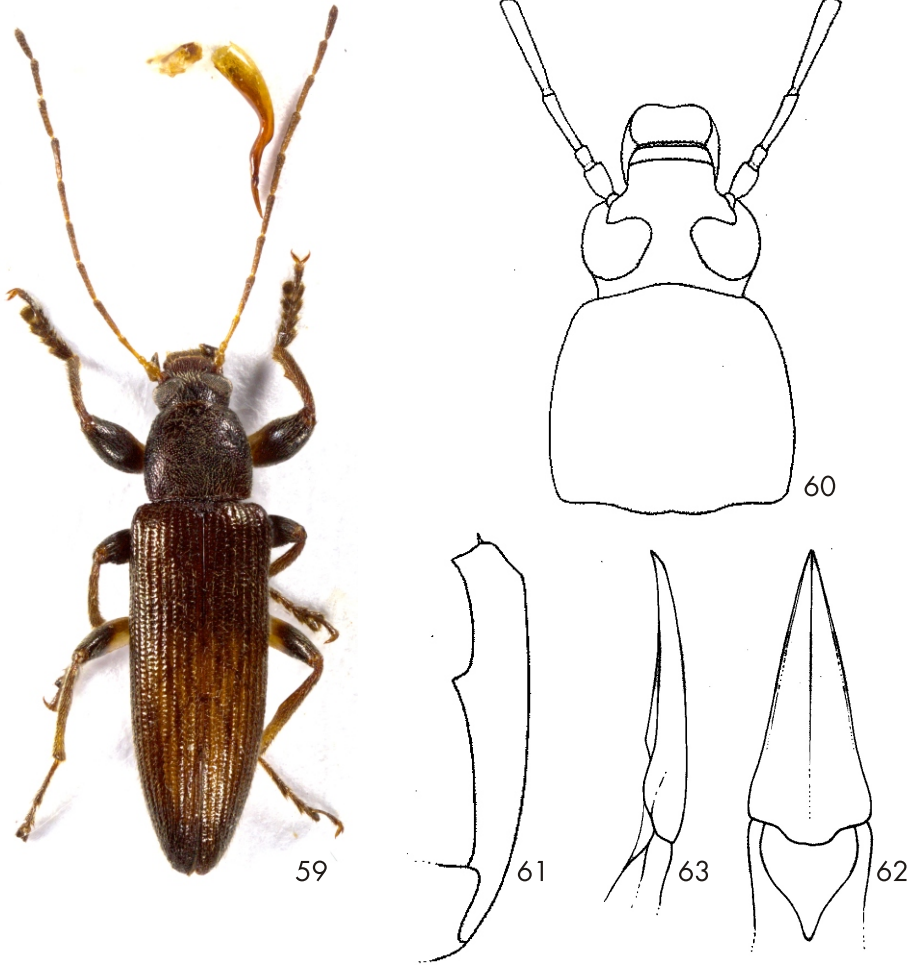
Antennae (Fig. 60). Long, narrow, filiform, with short, dense setation, fine microgranulation and large punctures, AL 5.25 mm; AL/BL 0.73. Antennomeres 1-3 ochre yellow and slightly shiny, distinctly paler than brown and matte antennomeres 4-11. Each of antennomeres 5-7 and 9-11 less than 1.5 times longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widest at apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 8 longest, antennomere 4 more than 1.5 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA (1-11): 0.64 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 1.54 : 1.45 : 1.44 : 1.45 : 1.57 : 1.42 : 1.29 : 1.24.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.09 : 1.55 : 4.42 : 5.37 : 5.46 : 5.42 : 4.68 : 5.07 : 5.35 : 4.57 : 4.17.

Maxillary palpus brown, with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, palpomere 2 ochre yellow. Ultimate palpomere triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 60). Blackish brown, narrow, convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide in base, with pale setation, dense punctuation and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny. PL 1.34 mm; PW 1.39 mm; PI equal to 96.40. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.



Figs. 59-63: *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov.: 59-habitus of holotype; 60-head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 61-protibia of male; 62-aedeagus, dorsal view; 63-aedeagus, lateral view.

Ventral side of body black, with pale setation and punctures. Abdomen blackish brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctuation. Ultimate ventrite with fine longitudinal keel.

Elytron. Brown, elongate, narrow, parallel widest at base, dorsal surface with pale setation.

Elytral striae with distinct rows of relatively large punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation, shiny. EL 5.13 mm; EW 1.90 mm. EL/EW 2.70.

Scutellum roundly triangular, brown, shiny, with microrugosities and setae.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, brown, slightly shiny, widest at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel.

Legs narrow, brown, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Basal half of femora ochre yellow. Setation of pro- and mesotarsi darker. Protibia (Fig. 61) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near two thirds of tibia length. Metatibia angularly widened in middle of inner side. Profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.64 : 0.88 : 1.15 : 1.90 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.54 : 0.75 : 1.27 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.41 : 0.76 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 17 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 62, 63). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece arcuate laterally and narrowing in basal half, then widened in apical half dorsally. Apical piece triangular dorsally and finely beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.30.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near middle, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia with short thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 11 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=5). BL 9.15 mm (8.27-9.83 mm); HL 1.02 mm (0.82-1.15 mm); HW 1.32 mm (1.21-1.43 mm); OI 31.29 (29.54-33.89); PL 1.57 mm (1.35-1.61 mm); PW 1.70 mm (1.60-1.79 mm); PI 87.44 (83.88-94.35); EL 6.64 mm (6.10-7.20 mm); EW 2.53 mm (2.33-2.72 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). Males of *Indricula vanessa* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Indricula argynnis* sp. nov. mainly by pronotum with dense punctuation and antennomere 4 only 1.5 longer than antennomere 3; while males of *I. argynnis* has pronotum with sparse punctuation and antennomere 4 2.8 times longer than antennomere 3. Males of *I. vanessa* are clearly different from males of other similar species by ultimate ventrite with longitudinal keel in middle; while males of all other species (except *I. argynnis*) have no longitudinal keel in middle of ultimate ventrite.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the butterfly Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Thailand.

Indricula vientianensis (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.

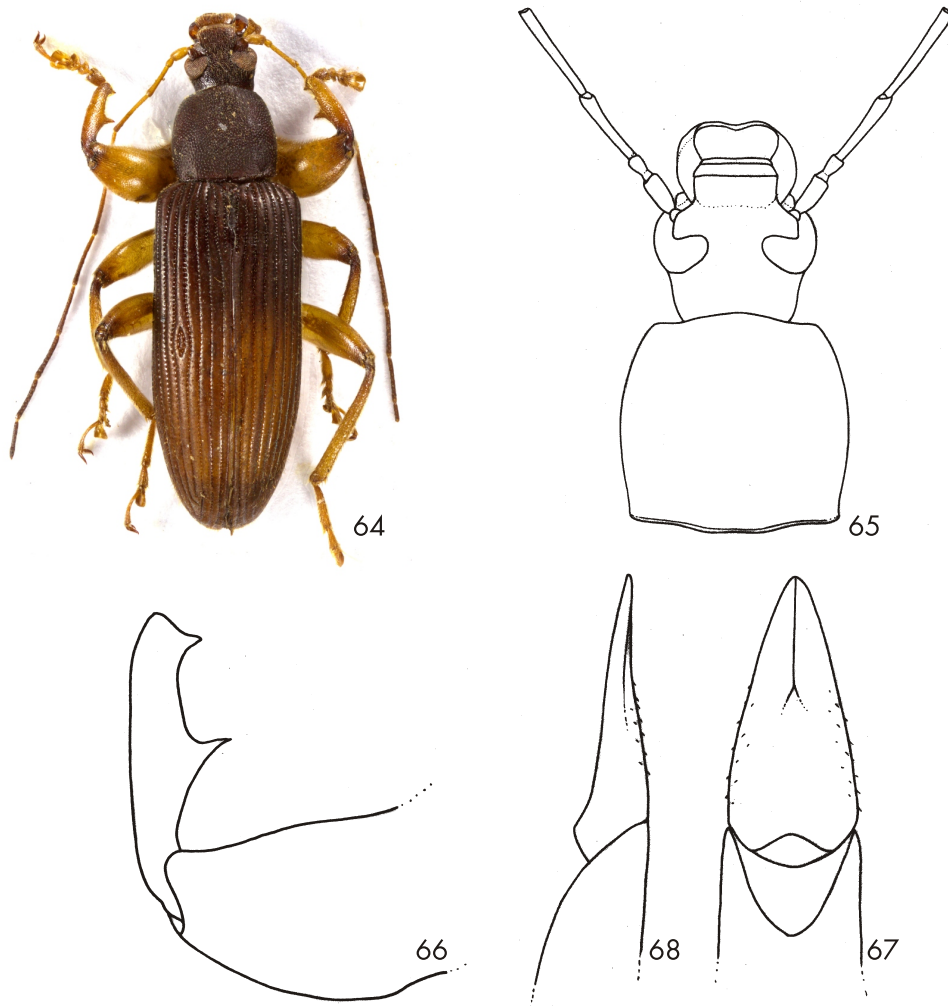
(Figs. 64-68)

Allecula vientianensis Pic, 1922: 17.

Type locality. Laos, Vientiane, Annam.

Type material. Holotype (♀): wl: vientiane / mai [hb] // wl: désiré [hb] // rl: TYPE [pb] // wl: Allecula / vientianensis / n sp [hb], (MNHN).

Material examined. (15 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): LAOS, Attapeu prov., Thong / Kai Ohk, Ban Kachung (Mai) / env., 1200-1450m, 15°01-02'N / 107°26-27'E; 10.-24.vi.2011 // NHMB Basel / Laos 2011 Expedition: / M. Brancucci, M. Geiser, / D. Hauck, Z. Kraus, A. Phantala & E. Vongphachan, (DHBC, NHMB, VNPC); (6 ♂♂): Laos / Umg. Vientiane / III.-VI.1963, (VNPC, ZSMG); (1 ♂ 2 ♀♀): Laos 1963 / Umg. Paklay, (VNPC, ZSMG); (1 ♀): Laos 1964 / Umg. Vanky, (ZSMG).



Figs. 64-68: *Indricula vientianensis* (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.: 64- habitus of male; 65- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4, 66- protibia; 67- aedeagus, dorsal view; 68- aedeagus, lateral view.

Redescription. Habitus as in Fig. 64, body narrow, elongate, from ochre yellow to brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and fine microgranulation, matte. BL 10.05 mm. Widest near half of elytra length; from base to half of elytra length parallel, BL/EW 2.43. Head (Fig. 65) relatively small and narrow, approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with pale setation and dense punctuation. Posterior part darker than anterior part, distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin. HL (visible part) 1.35 mm; HW 1.38 mm;

HW/PW 0.74. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow; narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 27.36. Antennae (Fig. 65) long, narrow, filiform, ochre yellow, with short, pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctures, AL 8.60 mm; AL/BL 0.86. RLA (1-11): 0.57 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 1.41 : 1.40 : 1.59 : 1.56 : 1.51 : 1.36 : 1.27 : 1.13. RL/WA (1-11): 2.50 : 1.56 : 6.18 : 6.33 : 9.80 : 11.13 : 10.93 : 10.53 : 9.53 : 8.87 : 7.44. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 6 longest. Maxillary palpus pale brown, with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, triangular. Pronotum (Fig. 65) brown, narrow, convex, widest near middle of side margins, approximately as long as wide at base, with short, pale setation and dense punctuation. PL 1.81 mm; PW 1.87 mm; PI equal to 96.52. Border lines narrow, lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse. Ventral side of body reddish brown, with short, pale setation and punctures. Abdomen pale brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and small, shallow punctures, rather matte. Elytron reddish brown, elongate, narrow, parallel, widest near half of elytra length, dorsal surface with relatively dense and long, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, elytral intervals with sparse, very small punctures and fine microgranulation, matte. EL 6.89 mm; EW 2.84 mm. EL/EW 2.43. Scutellum widely roundly triangular, reddish brown, shiny, with microgranulation and setae. Elytral epipleura well developed, reddish brown, very wide at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel. Legs ochre yellow, narrow, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Protibia (Fig. 66) shorter and wider with one shorter thorn near middle and second in apex of inner side. Profemora very strong, stronger than meso- and metafemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.57 : 0.96 : 1.80 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.69 : 0.82 : 1.53 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.43 : 0.82 (metatarsus). Anterior tarsal claws long with 16 visible teeth. Aedeagus (Figs. 67, 68). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.54.

Female. More robust, elytra widest near two thirds of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider, protibia without thorns, anterior tarsal claws with 10 teeth.

Distribution. Laos.

LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *INDRICULA* GEN. NOV.

<i>Indricula aglais</i> sp. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula apatura</i> sp. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula argynnis</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indricula cupido</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indricula inachis</i> sp. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula limenitis</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indricula maculinea</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indricula maniola</i> sp. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula oblinerata</i> (Borchmann, 1939) comb. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula papilio</i> sp. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula pararge</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Indricula parnassius</i> sp. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula vanessa</i> sp. nov.	Thailand
<i>Indricula vientianensis</i> (Pic, 1922) comb. nov.	Laos

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