

Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Upinella* Mulsant (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini) with description of a new species and a *Thornella* subgen. nov. and *Tibinella* subgen. nov.

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Taxonomy, new subgenera, new species, descriptions, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Upinella*, *Thornella*, *Tibinella*, China (Taiwan), Japan, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam

Abstract. Two new subgenera of Alleculini Laporte, 1840 genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856: *Thornella* subgen. nov. and *Tibinella* subgen. nov. are described. *Thornella* subgen. nov. includes the following species: *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. from India (Bengal) and *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. from Laos. *Tibinella* subgen. nov. includes the following species: *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *cryptomeriae* Lewis, 1895 from Japan, *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *lanranxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015), *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *meifengensis* Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee 2018 and *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *taiwana* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015) all from China (Taiwan), *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *pahangica* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) and *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *tamdaoica* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Tam Dao). A new species belonging to subgenus *Upinella* sensu stricto are described as follows: *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *petri* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) and *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *yenbaiica* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Yen Bai). Redescriptions of the species *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. and *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. which were transferred from genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 are added. New distributional data for the species *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. (India - Rajasthan, Nepal and Pakistan); *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. (India - Maharashtra state, Myanmar and Thailand) and *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *lanranxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015) (Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) are presented. A checklist of the species of the genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 is added.

INTRODUCTION

Mulsant (1856) introduced the new genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 with type species *Upinella aterrima* (Rosenhauer, 1847), the new genus was also accepted by Jacquelin du Val (1863). Further authors listed *Upinella* as a subgenus (Seidlitz 1896, Borchmann 1910, Mader 1928, Kaszab 1969 and Novák & Pettersson 2008).

Novák (2015) redescribed and raised *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 from the level of subgenus to level of genera based on origin characters: large, robust body, elytra widest near two thirds or in middle of its length, matte dorsal surface of pronotum, elytral intervals glabrous and without punctuation or with sparse setation and very sparse and very small punctures, lateral margins of pronotum arcuate, almost broadest near middle, posterior angles of pronotum rounded, long tibia and long femora, structure of filiform antenna is almost as follows: antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 or 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 9-11 shorter than antennomeres 3-8. Novák (2015) also transferred the species *Upinella cryptomeriae* (Lewis, 1895), *Upinella frankenbergeri* (Mařan, 1940), *Upinella fuliginosa* (Mäklin, 1875), *Upinella lanrenxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015), *Upinella taiwana* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015) to the newly established genus and described new species *Upinella jiangxiica* from Jiangxi, *Upinella kubani* and *Upinella ruzickai* from Yunnan and *Upinella turnai* from Henan. Two new species were described later from Taiwan by Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee (2018 and 2019): *Upinella meifengensis* and *Upinella jingfui*.

Two new subgenera of Alleculini Laporte, 1840 genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 - *Thornella* subgen. nov. and *Tibinella* subgen. nov. are described. *Thornella* subgen. nov. includes

the following species: *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. from India (Bengalen) and *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. from Laos. *Tibinella* subgen. nov. includes the following species: *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *cryptomeriae* Lewis, 1895 from Japan, *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *lanranxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015), *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *meifengensis* (Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee 2018) and *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *taiwana* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015) all from Taiwan, *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *pahangica* sp. nov. from Malaysia and *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *tamdaoica* sp. nov. from Vietnam.

Redescriptions of the species *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. and *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov., which were transferred from the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801, are added.

New species belonging to the subgenus *Upinella* sensu stricto are described as follows: *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *petri* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Pahang) and *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *yenbaica* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Yen Bai).

New distributional data for the species *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. (India - Rajasthan, Nepal and Pakistan), *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. (India - Maharashtra state, Myanmar and Thailand) and *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *lanranxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015) (Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) are presented.

All new species are described, illustrated and compared with similar species. Keys to the subgenera and to the species of subgenus *Tibinella* are added.

Checklist of the species of the genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 is added.

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.

The following collection codens are used:

- HNHM collection of Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
- KMTJ private collection of Kimio Masumoto, Tokio, Japan;
- MNHN collection of Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
- NMED collection of Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;
- NMPC collection of National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
- VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic;
- SMNS collection of Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.

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).

Other abbreviations used in text:

bf= black frame; hb= handwritten black; pb= printed black; yl= yellow label; wl= white label.

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous

magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. Snapshots were taken by using camera Canon EOS 550 D, and Canon Macro Photo Lens MP-E and software Helicon Focus 5.2.

TAXONOMY

Genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856

genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856: 17; Novák 2015: 91.

subgenus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856: Borchmann, 1910: 9; Mader, 1928: 901; Novák & Petterson, 2008: 320.

KEY TO THE SUBGENERA OF *UPINELLA* MULSANT, 1856

- 1 (2) Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Male protibiae with distinct thorn in one third of inner side from base to apex, male protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3. Antennomeres 5-11 longer than antennomere 3. *Thornella* subgen. nov.
- 2 (1) Ultimate palpomere longly triangular - shoe shaped. Male protibiae without thorn, straight or only gouged in inner side. Male protarsomere 1-4 as wide as or only very slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3. Antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3. 3
- 3 (4) Body more oval and wider (BL/EW lesser than 3.2), male protibiae normally shaped. subgenus *Upinella* s. str.
- 4 (3) Body more elongate and narrower (BL/EW higher than 3.3), male protibiae gouged. *Tibinella* subgen. nov.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBGENUS *THORNELLA* SUBGEN. NOV.

Thornella subgen. nov.

Type species: *Allecula holomelaena* Fairmaire, 1894: 27.

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 1, 2 and 8, body relatively narrow, elongate, parallel, slightly convex, dorsal surface black, with very fine microgranulation, matte, BL from 9.9 to 12.8 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW more than 3. Head (Figs. 3 and 9) black, anterior part and clypeus slightly paler than posterior part, slightly longer than wide, slightly shiny, with dense punctuation and fine microgranulation between punctures. Posterior part with short and sparse pale setae, setation of apical half and clypeus distinctly longer and denser than those in posterior part. Clypeus with fine microgranulation and small shallow punctures, apex slightly rounded. Mandibles shiny, glabrous dorsally, with setation near dark sides. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as diameter of one eye; OI from 31 to 40. Antenna (Figs. 4 and 10) relatively long (distinctly exceeding half body length), dark with fine microgranulation, small, shallow punctures and short, recumbent, pale setation. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte. Apex of antennomere 11 pale brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, each of antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 4-10 rather strong, distinctly widest in apex. Maxillary palpus with fine microgranulation and pale setation. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly. Pronotum (Figs. 3 and 9) black, slightly transverse, slightly convex. Dorsal surface matte, glabrous, with very fine microgranulation, relatively dense punctuation (in comparison with other *Upinella* species), punctures small, interspaces between punctures very broad. Border lines very narrow, lateral

margins straight in basal part, in apical half arcuate, posterior margin bisinuate, anterior margin distinctly narrower than posterior margin, slightly excised near angles, anterior angles distinct, obtuse, posterior angles indistinct, roundly obtuse. PI from 73 to 82. Ventral side of body black with punctuation. Abdomen black with microgranulation, dense, recumbent, pale setation, and dense punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite with triangular impression near apex. Elytra black, elongate, parallel, matte. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small sized, coarse punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum, elytral interspaces slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation, almost glabrous. Scutellum black, roundly triangular, with very fine microgranulation. Elytral epipleura well-developed, black, with one row of small punctures, almost glabrous, relatively wide leads parallel. Legs long and relatively narrow, with very fine microgranulation, dense, recumbent, pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly, protibiae with distinct thorn in one third of inner side from base to apex (as in Figs. 5 and 11), protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3, penultimate tarsomeres distinctly widened and lobed, protarsomere 3 slightly widened and lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws with 5-7 visible teeth. Aedeagus as in Figs. 6, 7 and 12, 13.

Female has the space between eyes wider than those in males and protibiae without thorns. Protarsomeres 1-4 not widened, anterior tarsal claws have 6 or 7 visible teeth.

Differential diagnosis. Species of new subgenus *Thornella* subgen. nov. are similar to those of the subgenera *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 s. str. and *Tibinella* subgen. nov.

Species of *Thornella* distinctly differ from species of the subgenera *Upinella* and *Tibinella* mainly by ultimate palpomere widely triangular, by antennomeres 5-11 longer than antennomere 3, by male protibiae with distinct thorn in one third of inner side from base to apex, by male protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3 while species of *Upinella* and *Tibinella* have ultimate palpomere longly triangular - shoe-shaped, antennomeres 5-11 are shorter than antennomere 3 and male protibiae are without thorns (only gouged in *Tibinella*) and male protarsomeres 1-4 are not or only slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3.

Remark. *Thornella* subgen. nov. includes the following species: *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. from India (Bengalen) and *Upinella* (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. from Laos, both transferred from the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801.

Etymology. The compound name formed by "*Thorn*" marking character in protibiae of males and ending "*ella*" - marking similarity to the genus *Upinella*. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand.

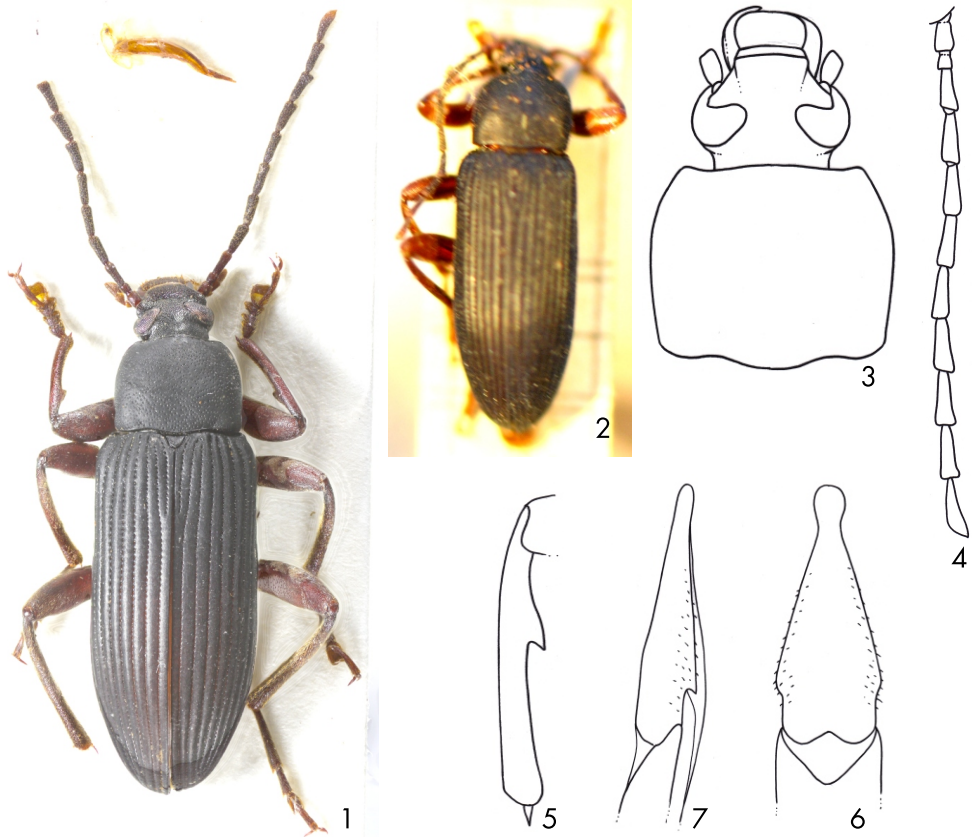
***Upinella* (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov.**
(Figs. 1-7)

Allecula holomelaena Fairmaire, 1894: 27.

Type locality. India, Bengalen, Barway.

Type material. HT (Fig. 2) by monotypy (♂): wl with bf: Barway / P. Cardon [pb] // wl: Allecula / holomelaena / Frm nsp T [hb], (MNHN).

Material examined. (1 ♂, 1 ♀): NEP: Mahakali/Kanchanpur / vic. Mahendranagar, Bedkol lake / (Swalik Mts.), 620m, N29°1'22" / E80°19'4", 02.VII.2017 / leg. A. Weigel, KL, 17-20, (NMED, VNPC); (1 ♀): NEPAL, Prov. Narayani / Sauraha, Rapti River / 180 m NN, 27°34'80"N / 84°29'49"E, riverside / 15.VII.2000 / leg. A. Weigel, (NMED); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 546 NEPAL: Sankhua Sabha / Distr., Tumlingtar / 300 m, 28.V.1997 / leg. M. HAUSER, (SMNS, VNPC); (1 ♀): 418 Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Val- / ley, betw. Khandbari und Tumlingtar / 1100-800 m tree-rich cultural land / 21 June 88 J. MARTENS and W. Schawaller // NEPAL - Expeditionen / Jochen Martens, (SMNS); (3 ♂♂): Pakistan: Rawal- / pindi Ayub-Park / (Licht) 2.VIII.1997 / Heinz lgt. [hb], (SMNS, VNPC); (1 ♀): INDIA: Rajasthan / Bharatpur / 11.-12.8.1989 / leg. A. RIEDEL, (VNPC).



Figs. 1-7. *Upinella (Thornella) holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov.; Figs. 1-7: male; 1-Habitus; 2-habitus of holotype; 3-head and pronotum; 4-antenna; 5-anterior tibia; 6-aedeagus, dorsal view; 7-aedeagus, lateral view.

Redescription. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body relatively narrow, elongate, parallel, slightly convex, dorsal surface from reddish brown to black, with punctuation, very fine microgranulation, almost glabrous, matte, BL 12.79 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.34. Head (Fig. 3) black, relatively small, approximately as long as wide, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation, dense punctuation, punctures medium-sized. Posterior part with short and sparse pale setae, setation of apical half distinctly longer and denser than those in posterior part. Clypeus reddish brown with

fine microgranulation, small shallow punctures and golden yellow setation, apex pale reddish brown, straight. Mandibles shiny, reddish brown, with setation near dark sides. HW 1.88 mm; HW/PW 0.63. HL (visible part) 1.87 mm. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as length of one eye or as long as length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 31.20. Antenna (Fig. 4) long (AL 7.56 mm, distinctly exceeding half body length, AL/BL 0.59), black with small, shallow punctures, fine microgranulation and short, recumbent, pale setation. Antennomeres 1-3 dark reddish brown, slightly shiny and slightly paler than blackish brown, rather matte antennomeres 4-11. Apex of antennomere 11 pale brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, each of antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 4-10 rather strong, distinctly widest in apex. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.67 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.21 : 1.25 : 1.31 : 1.31 : 1.32 : 1.32 : 1.27 : 1.46. RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.46 : 1.14 : 2.63 : 3.10 : 2.84 : 3.12 : 3.36 : 2.75 : 2.75 : 2.89 : 3.74. Maxillary palpus reddish brown, with fine microgranulation and pale setation. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly with sparse dark setae and long setae on apex. Pronotum (Fig. 3). Black, slightly transverse, slightly convex. Dorsal surface matte, glabrous, with very fine microgranulation, relatively dense punctuation, punctures small, interspaces between punctures very broad. Border lines very narrow and complete. Lateral margins straight in basal part, in apical half arcuate, posterior margin bisinuate, anterior margin slightly excised near angles, anterior angles distinct, obtuse, posterior angles indistinct, roundly obtuse. PL 1.90 mm; PW 2.45 mm; PI equal to 77.55. Ventral side of body black with sparse punctuation. Abdomen black with dense, recumbent, pale setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite blackish brown, slightly paler than other ventrites, with triangular impression near apex. Elytron black, elongate, parallel, matte. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small sized, coarse punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum, elytral interspaces slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation, almost glabrous. EL 8.40 mm; widest near middle, EW 3.83 mm. EL/EW 2.25. Scutellum black, roundly triangular, with very fine microgranulation. Elytral epipleura well developed, black, with one row of small punctures, almost glabrous, relatively wide leads parallel. Legs long and relatively narrow, reddish brown, with very fine microgranulation, dense, recumbent, golden yellow setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly, protibiae with distinct thorn in one third of inner side from base to apex (as in Fig. 5), protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3, penultimate tarsomeres distinctly widened and lobed, protarsomere 3 slightly widened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.67 : 0.87 : 1.28 : 1.72 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.39 : 0.66 : 1.17 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.34 : 0.57 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 5-7 visible teeth. Aedeagus (Figs. 6 and 7). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece distinctly arcuate laterally and in apical part distinctly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded top dorsally and beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 3.50.

Female has the space between eyes distinctly wider than the male (OI approximately 40), antenna slightly shorter (AL/BL 0.52), protibiae have no thorn and protarsomeres 1-4 not distinctly widened.

Measurements of female body. BL 12.83 mm; HL 1.93 mm; HW 2.01 mm; OI 39.71; PL 2.41 mm; PW 2.95 mm; PI 81.69; EL 8.40 mm; EW 3.97 mm; AL 6.42 mm; AL/BL 0.50; HW/PW 0.68; BL/EW 3.23; EL/EW 2.12.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.81 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 1.29 : 1.25 : 1.34 : 1.39 : 1.37 : 1.46 : 1.23 : 1.55.
 RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.52 : 1.00 : 2.31 : 3.06 : 2.74 : 3.00 : 2.61 : 2.78 : 2.58 : 2.49 : 3.31.
 RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.86 : 0.75 : 1.08 : 1.84 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.55 : 0.61 : 1.04 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.34 : 0.51 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=5). BL 11.47 mm (10.64-12.79 mm); HL 1.64 mm (1.55-1.87 mm); HW 1.70 mm (1.61-1.88 mm); OI 36.84 (31.20-40.21); PL 2.05 mm (1.82-2.29 mm); PW 2.58 mm (2.36-2.97 mm); PI 79.25 (75.21-82.20); EL 7.78 mm (7.26-8.63 mm); EW 3.37 mm (3.17-3.83 mm). Females (n=5). BL 12.80 mm (12.41-13.00 mm); HL 1.88 mm (1.81-1.93 mm); HW 1.96 mm (1.88-2.01 mm); OI 45.68 (39.71-51.08); PL 2.29 mm (2.19-2.41 mm); PW 2.95 mm (2.90-2.99 mm); PI 77.50 (73.49-81.69); EL 8.63 mm (8.34-8.90 mm); EW 3.89 mm (3.57-4.09 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Upinella (Thornella) humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov.

Upinella (Thornella) holomelaena (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *U. (T.) humeralis* mainly by reddish brown legs, male antennomeres 4-10 1.21-1.32 times longer than antennomere 3, and by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 6 and 7); while *U. (T.) humeralis* has legs blackish brown, male antennomeres 4-10 1.29-1.47 times longer than antennomere 3, and shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 12 and 13.

Distribution. India (Bengalen). New for India (Rajasthan), Nepal and Pakistan.

Upinella (Thornella) humeralis (Blair, 1922) comb. nov.

(Figs. 8-13)

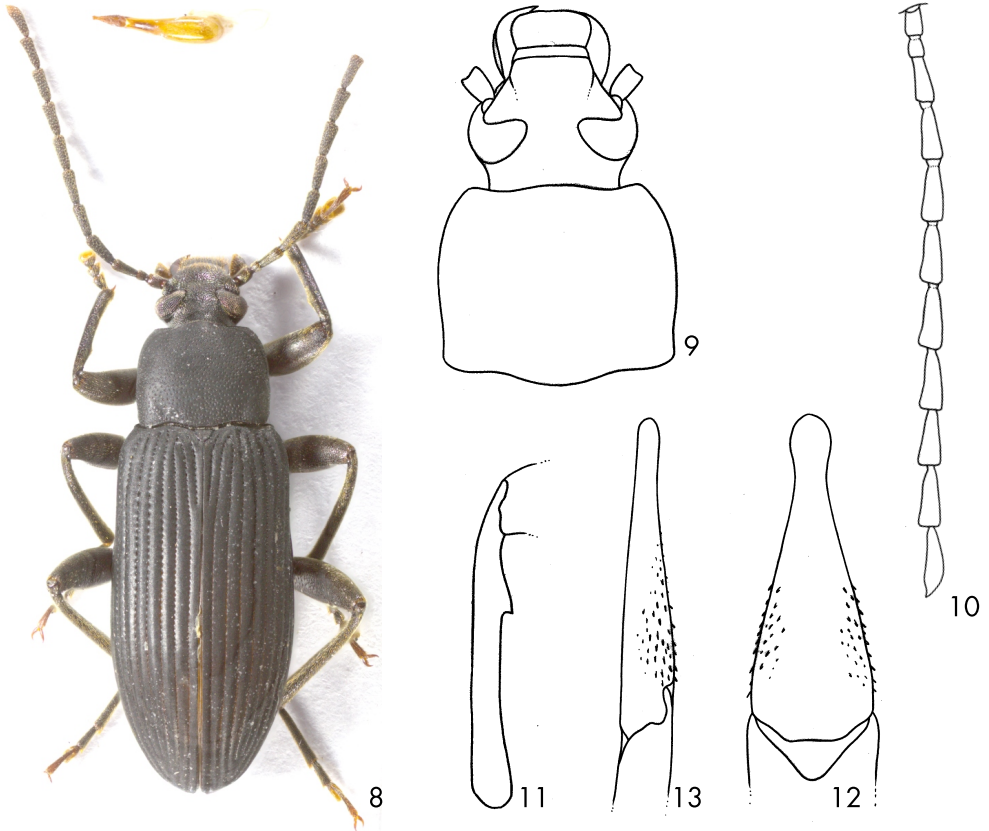
Allecula humeralis Blair, 1922: 295.

Type locality. Laos (Siam), Xieng Khong.

Material examined. (1 ♂, 1 ♀): 29-31.V.2003 / BURMA - PEGU State / TOUNGOO / KLÍCHA M. lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): BURMA (Myanmar) / SW Shan state / INLE lake - NYAUNGSHWE / J. REJSEK 7.-16.6. 1997, (VNPC); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai / Samoeng, Ban Ang Khai / 18. V. 2015, K. Masumoto / & T.-C. Wang leg., (VNPC); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai / Doi Saket, 22-25. V. 2015, K. Takahashi leg., (VNPC); (2 ♂♂): Pai, Thailand / 20. V. 2011 / K. Masumoto & / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Fang (LFIT) / 23.-24.V.2016 / K. Masumoto leg., (VNPC); (1 ♀): Thailand, Chiang Mai / Chiang Dao Hill Resort, / 30.V.-2.VI.2017, / K. Takahashi leg., (VNPC); (1 ♂): N Thailand / Mae Hong Son Prov. / SE of SOPPONG, 1500 / m, 19°27'N-98°20'E / 23.-27.V.1999 / M. Riha leg., (SMNS); (1 ♂): INDIA-Maharashtra state / Western Ghats Mts. / Mulshi env. 40km W Pune / 13.-16.VI.2006, O. Šafránek leg., (SMNS).

Redescription. Habitus as in Fig. 8, body relatively narrow, elongate, slightly oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface from dark reddish brown to black, with punctuation, fine microgranulation and long setation, BL 11.95 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.18. Head (Fig. 9) black, relatively small, approximately as wide as long, with dense punctuation, punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures narrow, with fine microgranulation. Posterior part with short, pale setation, anterior part and clypeus with long, golden yellow setation. Clypeus black, with punctures distinctly smaller than those in head, apex pale reddish brown. Mandibles shiny, reddish brown, sides black with golden yellow setation. HW 1.84 mm; HW/PW 0.71. HL (visible part) 1.81 mm. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow,

approximately as wide as diameter of one eye, or as wide as length of antennomere 4; OI equal to 35.48. Antenna (Fig. 10) long (AL 7.02 mm, distinctly exceeding half body length, AL/BL 0.59), black with fine microgranulation, small, shallow punctures and short, recumbent, pale setation. Antennomeres 1 and 2 dark reddish brown, slightly shiny and slightly paler than blackish brown, rather matte antennomeres 3-11. Apex of antennomere 11 pale brown.



Figs. 8-13. *Upinella (Thornella) humeralis* (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. (male): 8- Habitus; 9- head and pronotum; 10- antenna; 11- anterior tibia; 12- aedeagus, dorsal view; 13- aedeagus, lateral view.

Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, each of antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 4-10 rather strong, distinctly widest at apex. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.65 : 0.43 : 1.00 : 1.29 : 1.30 : 1.40 : 1.39 : 1.46 : 1.47 : 1.42 : 1.61. RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.43 : 1.27 : 2.51 : 2.67 : 2.78 : 2.46 : 2.71 : 2.72 : 2.80 : 2.91 : 3.94. Maxillary palpus slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation and long golden yellow setation. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular, black with pale reddish brown apex, palpomeres 2 and 3 reddish brown, distinctly dilated anteriorly with a few long, pale setae in apex. Pronotum (Fig. 9) black, slightly transverse, very slightly convex, with sparse, very short, pale setae, relatively dense punctuation, punctures small. Dorsal surface with very fine microgranulation, matte. Border lines very narrow, not clearly distinct in the middle of anterior and posterior margins. Lateral margins

arcuate with excision before posterior angles, posterior margin bisinuate, anterior margin slightly excised near anterior angles, anterior and indistinct posterior angles roundly obtuse. PL 2.11 mm; PW 2.60 mm; PI equal to 81.15. Ventral side of body black with dense punctuation, punctures with pale setae relatively large. Abdomen black with microgranulation, dense pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite with shallow, roundly triangular impression in middle of apex. Elytra black, elongate, very slightly oval, matte. Elytral striae with distinct rows of coarse, small punctures distinctly larger than those on pronotum, elytral interspaces slightly convex, impunctate, glabrous, with very fine microgranulation. EL 8.03 mm; widest near middle, EW 3.76 mm. EL/EW 2.14. Scutellum black, roundly triangular, with very fine microgranulation. Elytral epipleura well developed, black, with one row of small punctures, almost glabrous, relatively wide leads parallel. Legs long and relatively narrow, blackish brown, with very fine microgranulation, dense and long golden yellow setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly, protibiae with distinct thorn in one fourth of inner side (Fig. 11), protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3, penultimate tarsomeres distinctly widened and lobed, protarsomere 3 slightly widened and lobed, ultimate tarsomeres reddish brown. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.86 : 1.08 : 1.48 : 2.28 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.38 : 0.51 : 0.88 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.33 : 0.60 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth. Aedeagus (Figs. 12 and 13) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece distinctly arcuate laterally and in apical part distinctly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded top dorsally, narrow laterally and beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.38.

Female has the space between eyes distinctly wider than male (OI approximately 44), protibiae have no thorn and protarsomeres 1-4 are not distinctly widened.

Measurements of female body. BL 11.54 mm; HL 1.72 mm; HW 1.77 mm; OI 42.66; PL 2.10 mm; PW 2.72 mm; PI 77.21; EL 7.79 mm; EW 3.82 mm; AL 6.45 mm; AL/BL 0.56; HW/PW 0.65; BL/EW 3.02; EL/EW 2.04.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.72 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 1.15 : 1.19 : 1.18 : 1.09 : 1.14 : 1.13 : 1.09 : 1.21.

RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.74 : 1.06 : 2.61 : 2.51 : 2.73 : 2.31 : 2.22 : 2.23 : 2.26 : 2.32 : 2.43.

RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.84 : 1.16 : 2.03 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.82 : 0.64 : 0.74 : 1.32 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.32 : 0.61 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=8). BL 11.82 mm (9.87-12.73 mm); HL 1.72 mm (1.51-1.89 mm); HW 1.77 mm (1.56-1.98 mm); OI 37.34 (35.48-39.84); PL 2.07 mm (1.75-2.19 mm); PW 2.60 mm (2.09-2.81 mm); PI 79.29 (74.09-83.73); EL 8.01 mm (6.61-8.65 mm); EW 3.62 mm (3.03-3.89 mm). Females (n=3). BL 11.87 mm (11.54-12.33 mm); HL 1.77 mm (1.72-1.84 mm); HW 1.83 mm (1.77-1.89 mm); OI 44.30 (42.66-45.80); PL 2.06 mm (1.96-2.12 mm); PW 2.79 mm (2.72-2.89 mm); PI 73.95 (71.27-77.21); EL 8.06 mm (7.79-8.38 mm); EW 3.96 mm (3.82-4.19 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Upinella (Thornella) holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894) comb. nov.

Upinella (Thornella) humeralis (Blair, 1922) comb. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *U. (T.) holomelaena* mainly by blackish brown legs, male antennomeres 4-10 1.29-1.47 times longer than antennomere 3, and by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 12 and 13); while *U. (T.) humeralis*

has legs reddish brown, male antennomeres 4-10 1.21-1.32 times longer than antennomere 3, and shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 6 and 7.

Distribution. India (Assam), Laos (Siam - Xieng Khong). New to India (Maharashtra state), Myanmar and Thailand.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBGENUS *TIBINELLA* SUBGEN. NOV.

Tibinella subgen. nov.

Type species: *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *pahangica* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 14 and 20, body narrow, elongate, matte, dorsal surface from dark brown to black, with punctuation, microgranulation and setation, almost matte. Body relatively large. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW higher than 3.3. Head (Figs. 15 and 21) relatively small, distinctly longer than wide, with microgranulation, pale setation and punctuation, dorsal surface shiny. Clypeus paler than head. Mandibles shiny, glabrous dorsally, sides dark with pale setation. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; OI in range 3-24. Antenna (Figs. 16 and 22) long, distinctly exceeding half body length, antennomeres narrow, with fine microgranulation, small punctures and recumbent, pale setation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, each of antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere half-drop-shaped, widest near middle. Maxillary palpus pale, matte, with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere longly triangular, shoe-shaped, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly. Pronotum (Figs. 15 and 21) black, relatively narrow, slightly transverse, slightly convex, glabrous or with pale setation, punctuation, punctures very small, interspaces between punctures very wide with distinct microgranulation, matte. Border lines narrow, distinct. Lateral margins slightly excised in basal part near posterior angles, apical half of lateral margins slightly arcuate. Anterior margin straight or slightly excised. Posterior margin bisinuate, anterior angles roundly obtuse, posterior angles rounded. Ventral side of body dark with punctuation and pale setae. Abdomen blackish brown, ventrites with pale setation, dense punctuation and very fine microgranulation. Elytron dark, blackish brown or black, elongate, slightly convex, matte, widest near middle or in base. Dorsal surface glabrous or with setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures distinctly larger and coarser than those on pronotum, elytral interspaces slightly convex, with fine microgranulation and very small, sparse and shallow punctures. Scutellum dark, matte, pentagonal, with microgranulation. Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark, with punctures, glabrous or with pale setae. Legs long and relatively narrow, with very fine microgranulation, small punctures and pale setation. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly, protibiae gouged on inner side (as in Figs. 17 and 23). Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 lobed and widened. Both anterior tarsal claws with 3-6 visible teeth. Aedeagus (Figs. 18, 19 and 24, 25).

Females have the space between eyes wider than males, protibiae not gouged and antenna is slightly shorter than in males.

Differential diagnosis. Species of new subgenus *Tibinella* subgen. nov. are similar to those of the subgenera *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 s. str. and *Thornella* subgen. nov.

Species of *Tibinella* distinctly differ from species of subgenus *Thornella* mainly by ultimate palpomere longly triangular - shoe-shaped, antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3, male protibiae without thorns only gouged and male protarsomeres 1-4 not or only slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3; while species of *Thornella* have ultimate palpomere widely triangular, antennomeres 5-11 are longer than antennomere 3, male protibiae have distinct thorn in one third of inner side from base to apex and male protarsomeres 1-4 are distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 or metatarsomeres 1-3.

Species of *Tibinella* are clearly different from species of the subgenus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 mainly by body more elongate and narrower (BL/EW higher than 3.3) and by male protibiae gouged; while species of subgenus *Upinella* have body more oval and wider (BL/EW lesser than 3.2) and male protibiae are normally shaped.

Remark. *Tibinella* subgen. nov. includes the following species: *Upinella (Tibinella) cryptomeriae* (Lewis, 1895) from Japan, *Upinella (Tibinella) lanranxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015), *Upinella (Tibinella) meifengensis* (Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee 2018) and *Upinella (Tibinella) taiwana* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015), all from Taiwan transferred from subgenus *Upinella* s. str., and presently described species *Upinella (Tibinella) pahangica* sp. nov. from Malaysia and *Upinella (Tibinella) tamdaoica* sp. nov. from Vietnam.

Etymology. The compound name formed by “*Tibi*” marking character in gouged protibiae of males and ending “*nella*” - marking similarity to the genus *Upinella*. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. China (Taiwan), Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF SUBGENUS *TIBINELLA* SUBGEN. NOV.

- | | | | |
|----|------|--|---|
| 1 | (2) | Space between eyes very narrow, narrower than length of antennomere 2. Habitus as in Fig. 20, head and pronotum (Fig. 21), antenna (Fig. 22), aedeagus as in Figs. 23 and 24. Vietnam (Tam Dao). | <i>Upinella (Tibinella) tamdaoica</i> sp. nov. |
| 2 | (1) | Space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 2. | 3 |
| 3 | (4) | Legs and antennae dark blackish brown. Habitus as in Fig. 14, head and pronotum (Fig. 15), antenna (Fig. 16), anterior tibia (Fig. 17), aedeagus as in Figs. 18 and 19. Malaysia (Pahang). | <i>Upinella (Tibinella) pahangica</i> sp. nov. |
| 4 | (3) | Legs and antennae reddish brown or pale reddish brown. | 5 |
| 5 | (6) | Body smaller, BL less than 10 mm. | 7 |
| 6 | (5) | Body larger, BL more than 15 mm. | 9 |
| 7 | (8) | Antennomere 4 of male distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Figures in Masumoto, Akita & Lee (2015: 307; figures: 309: 4, 11, 12). China (Taiwan). | <i>Upinella (Tibinella) lanranxiensis</i> (Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015) |
| 8 | (7) | Antennomere 4 of male approximately as long as antennomere 3. Figures in Masumoto, Akita & Lee (2015: 306; figures: 309: 3, 9, 10). China (Taiwan). | <i>Upinella (Tibinella) taiwana</i> (Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015) |
| 9 | (10) | Species from Japan, space between eyes wider, approximately 0.6 of length of one eye. Figures in Novák (2015: 95; figures: 6-10). Japan. | <i>Upinella (Tibinella) cryptomeriae</i> (Lewis, 1895) |
| 10 | (9) | Species from Taiwan, space between eyes narrower, approximately 0.33 of length of one eye. Figures in Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee (2018: 101; figures: plate 1: 11 and plate 2: 33-35). China (Taiwan). | <i>Upinella (Tibinella) meifengensis</i> Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee, 2018 |

***Upinella (Tibinella) lanranxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015)**

Allecula lanranxiensis Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015: 307; figs. 4, 11, 12 in page 309.
Upinella lanranxiensis (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015) comb. nov. (Novák, 2015: 103).

Type locality. Taiwan, Pingtung, Kenting National Park, Lanrenxi.

Material examined. (1 ♂): VIETNAM N, 15.5.-16.6. / 75 KM NW FROM HANOI / TAM DAO 1991 / E. JENDEK LEG., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): N-VIETNAM Vinh Phuc prov. / vic. Tam Dao Town, Tam / Dao NP, 02.-05.V.2013, 21°27'N / 105°38'E, 700-1000m, A. Skale, (NMED); (1 ♀): VIETNAM, Bac Kan / Prov., Ba Be N.P., / near headquarters, // from bark and litter, / 1.V.2007 / leg. G. Csorba, (HNHM); (1 ♀): LAOS, Khammouan / prov., BanKhoung Ngeun / 17.V.-6.VI.2007, / 300 m, M. ŠTRBA leg., (VNPC); (1 ♂): NE LAOS, Huaphanne, / Mt. Phu Pane, / 1-20.V.2014, / St. Jakl & natives lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): NE LAOS, Hua Phan prov., / Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env., / 20°13'N 103°59'E, 1300-2000 m, / 6.-18.v.2004, J. Bezděk leg., (NMPC); (1 ♀): BURMA (Myanmar) / SW Shan state / TAUNGGYI / J. Rejssek 1.-18.6.1997, (VNPC).

Remark. The species *Upinella lanranxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee 2015) was described as *Allecula* by Masumoto, Akita & Lee (2015) from Taiwan (habitus as in fig. 4, aedeagus as in figs. 11 and 12). It was transferred to the genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 by Novák (2015).

Distribution. China (Taiwan). New for Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

***Upinella (Tibinella) pahangica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 14-19)

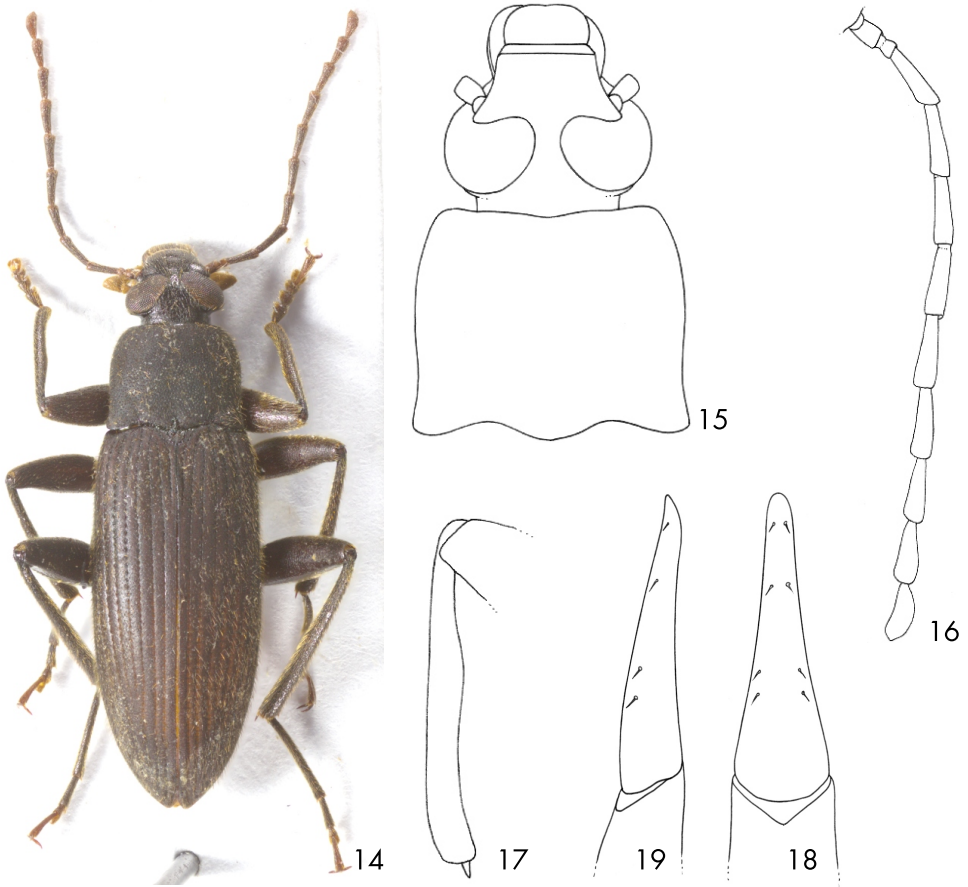
Type locality. Western Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Jasar, Tanah Rata, 04°28'42''N, 101°21'40''E, 1500-1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang / Cameron Highlands, (WGS84) / GUN. JASAR, Tanah Rata / 04°28'42''N, 101°21'40''E / 2.7.2001, alt. 1500-1700m / lgt. R. Fouqué & H. Barlová, (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but 4.7.2001, (VNPC); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but GUN. BEREMBAN, 04°28'20''N, 101°24'00''E, 30.6.2001, alt. 1500-1800m, (VNPC); (1 ♀): WEST MALAYSIA, Perak / BUKIT LARUT (Maxwell Hill) / Taiping-Bintang Mts., (WGS84) / 04°51'37''N, 100°47'56''E / 9.-13.7.2001, alt. 1100-1440m / lgt. R. Fouqué and H. Barlová, (VNPC); (1 ♂): MALAYSIA, PAHANG / Cameron Highlands / TANAH RATA vill. env. / Gunung Jasar [Mt.]: 1470-1705 m / 04°28.47'N, 101°21.622.1'E / Jiří Hájek leg. 18.iv.-10.v.2009, (NMPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upinella (Tibinella) / pahangica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 14, body relatively narrow, elongate, dorsal surface from brown to black, with punctuation, microgranulation and setation, almost matte. BL 11.91 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.30.

Head (Fig. 15) relatively small, slightly wider than long, with microgranulation, pale setation and punctuation, punctures small, dorsal surface shiny. Posterior part black, behind eyes with a few long, dark setae. Anterior part with denser setation and denser punctuation than in posterior part. Clypeus reddish brown, apex straight and paler than basal part. Mandibles reddish brown with fine, sparse microgranulation, shiny, sides dark with dense, ochre yellow setation. HW 2.01 mm; HW/PW 0.71. HL (visible part) 1.97 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow, very slightly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 1.6.54.

Antenna (Fig. 16). Long (AL 6.65 mm, slightly exceeding half body length AL/BL 0.56), narrow, with fine microgranulation, small punctures and recumbent, pale setation. Antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly shiny, reddish brown, antennomeres 3-11 brown, rather matte, antennomeres 3-10 distinctly widest in apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, each of antennomeres 4-10 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest near middle.



Figs. 14-19. *Upinella (Tibinella) pahangica* sp. nov.: Figs. 14-17: male holotype: 14- Habitus; 15- head and pronotum; 16- antenna; 17- anterior tibia; 18- aedeagus, dorsal view; 19- aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.56 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 1.17 : 0.95 : 0.96 : 0.88 : 0.84 : 0.78 : 0.71 : 0.66.

RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.88 : 0.91 : 3.33 : 3.85 : 3.50 : 3.92 : 3.50 : 3.92 : 3.39 : 3.04 : 2.60.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, matte, with ochre yellow setation, fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular, shoe-shaped, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly.

Pronotum (Fig. 15). Black, relatively narrow, slightly transverse, slightly convex, with relatively long and dense, erected, ochre yellow setation, relatively dense punctuation, punctures very small, interspaces between punctures very wide with distinct microgranulation, matte. Border lines narrow, distinct and complete, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins distinctly excised in basal part near posterior angles, apical half of lateral margins slightly arcuate. Anterior margin slightly excised. Posterior margin bisinuate, anterior angles roundly obtuse, posterior angles roundly sharp. PL 2.13 mm; PW 2.83 mm; PI equal to 75.27.

Ventral side of body black with punctuation. Prothorax with dense ochre yellow setation, mesothorax with a few dark setae and metathorax with sparse ochre yellow setation. Abdomen

blackish brown, ventrites with dense and long, recumbent ochre yellow setation, dense punctuation and very fine microgranulation.

Elytron dark brown, elongate, slightly oval, slightly convex. Dorsal surface with ochre yellow, long and relatively dense, semierect setation near sides, setation near suture partly dark in basal half. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small sized punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum, elytral interspaces slightly convex, with fine microgranulation and very small, sparse and shallow punctures. EL 7.81 mm; widest near middle, EW 3.49 mm. EL/EW 2.24.

Scutellum black, matte, pentagonal, with a few long, ochre yellow setae, microgranulation and a few very small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well developed, dark brown, with pale setae and punctures, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1 in basal half, then narrow leads parallel.

Legs dark brown, long and relatively narrow, with very fine microgranulation, small punctures and dense ochre yellow setation. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly, protibiae gouged on inner side (as in Fig. 17). Protarsomeres 3-5 reddish brown, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.57 : 0.70 : 1.72 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.33 : 0.38 : 0.66 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.39 : 0.69 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 18 and 19). Pale brown, rather matte. Basal piece slightly arcuate laterally and in apical part distinctly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded top dorsally and beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 3.74.

Female protibiae not gouged, space between eyes wider and protarsomeres 1-4 narrower than in male. Antenna shorter than in male (reaching half body length, AL/BL 0.50).

Measurements of female body. BL 13.11 mm; HL 2.06 mm; HW 2.10 mm; OI 20.69; PL 2.41 mm; PW 3.08 mm; PI 78.25; EL 8.66 mm; EW 3.68 mm; AL 6.43 mm; AL/BL 0.49; HW/PW 0.68; BL/EW 3.56; EL/EW 2.35.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.52 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 1.16 : 1.01 : 1.09 : 1.01 : 1.09 : 0.98 : 0.91 : 0.87.

RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.88 : 0.91 : 3.33 : 3.85 : 3.50 : 3.92 : 3.50 : 3.92 : 3.39 : 3.04 : 2.60.

RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.45 : 0.49 : 1.45 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.26 : 0.24 : 0.61 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.27 : 0.42 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=3). BL 12.33 mm (11.91-12.56 mm); HL 1.95 mm (1.90-1.99 mm); HW 1.99 mm (1.94-2.03 mm); OI 15.95 (14.18-17.14); PL 2.21 mm (2.13-2.32 mm); PW 2.85 mm (2.83-2.87 mm); PI 77.35 (75.27-81.17); EL 8.17 mm (7.81-8.49 mm); EW 3.57 mm (3.49-3.62 mm). Females (n=3). BL 11.79 mm (11.20-13.11 mm); HL 1.87 mm (1.76-2.06 mm); HW 1.91 mm (1.80-2.10 mm); OI 19.86 (18.90-20.69); PL 2.10 mm (1.91-2.41 mm); PW 2.78 mm (2.63-3.08 mm); PI 75.29 (72.62-78.25); EL 7.92 mm (7.53-8.64 mm); EW 3.43 mm (3.23-3.68 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *petri* sp. nov. from Malaysia.

The new species *Upinella* (*Tibinella*) *pahangica* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *U.* (*U.*) *petri* mainly by protibiae gouged and by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 18 and 19); while

U. (U.) petri has protibiae straight and aedeagus as in Figs. 28 and 29.

New species *U. (T.) pahangica* is clearly different from all known *Tibinella* species mainly by dark blackish brown legs and antennae; while other *Tibinella* species have legs and antennae reddish brown or pale reddish brown.

Etymology. Named after the type locality - Pahang in Malaysia.

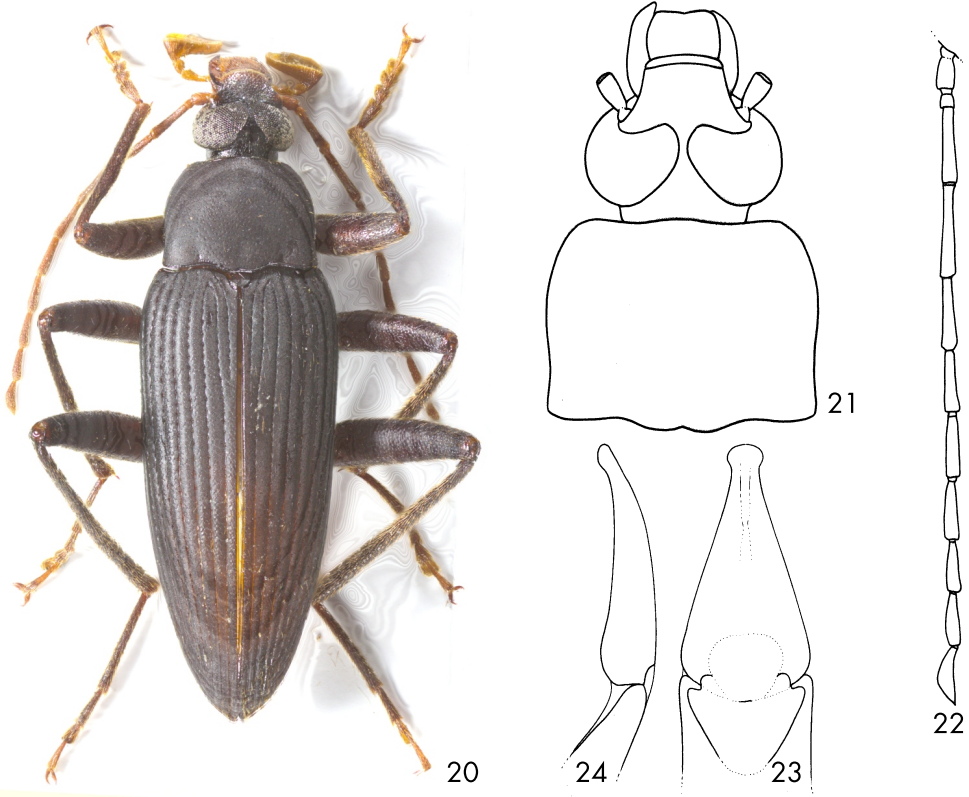
Distribution. Malaysia (Pahang).

***Upinella (Tibinella) tamdaoica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 20-24)

Type locality. Vietnam, Vinh Phu province, Tam Dao.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Vietnam Tam dao / Vinh phu pr. / 3.-11.6.1985 / J. Picka lgt., (VNPC). The type are provided with a printed red label: 'Upinella (Tibinella) / tamdaoica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / V. Novák det. 2019'.



Figs. 20-24. *Upinella (Tibinella) tamdaoica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 20- Habitus; 21- head and pronotum; 22- antenna; 23- aedeagus, dorsal view; 24- aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 20, body narrow, elongate, dorsal surface matte, from pale brown to blackish brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and pale setation, BL

13.19 mm. Widest near base of elytra; BL/EW 3.53.

Head (Fig. 21) relatively small, slightly longer than wide, with relatively dense punctuation, punctures medium-sized, with fine microgranulation and fine microrugosities. Posterior part black, with short pale setae and a few long dark setae behind eyes. Anterior part distinctly paler than posterior part, dark reddish brown (apical part reddish brown), with longer and denser golden yellow setation than those in posterior half of head. Clypeus pale reddish brown with fine microgranulation and golden yellow setation distinctly denser than in anterior part of head, apex straight. Mandibles shiny, pale reddish brown, sides dark with golden yellow setation. HW 2.04 mm; HW/PW 0.70. HL (visible part) 2.19 mm. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes very narrow, narrower than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 3.51.

Antenna (Fig. 22). Long (AL 8.12 mm, slightly exceeding half body length, AL/BL 0.62), filiform, narrow, unicolored reddish brown, with fine microgranulation, small, shallow punctures and recumbent, ochre yellow setation. Antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly shiny, antennomeres 3-11 rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, each of antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest near middle.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.45 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 1.25 : 0.97 : 0.92 : 0.90 : 0.85 : 0.79 : 0.73 : 0.76.

RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.66 : 1.38 : 4.74 : 6.40 : 4.77 : 4.21 : 4.26 : 4.36 : 4.59 : 4.23 : 2.77.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, slightly shiny, with ochre yellow setation and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere wide, shoe-shaped, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly with small and shallow punctures.

Pronotum (Fig. 21). Black, slightly transverse, slightly convex, with sparse and long semierect, pale setae, fine microgranulation and relatively dense punctuation, punctures small and shallow, matte. Border lines narrow, distinct and complete. Lateral margins arcuate, with excision near posterior angles. Anterior margin almost straight, slightly excised near anterior angles from both sides. Posterior margin bisinuate, anterior and posterior angles roundly obtuse. PL 2.04 mm; PW 2.91 mm; PI equal to 70.10.

Ventral side of body dark brown with punctures, prosternum and mesosternum with sparse, pale setae, metasternum with long, pale setation. Abdomen dark brown, ventrites with dense, ochre yellow setation, very dense, medium sized and shallow punctures, fine microgranulation, rather matte. Ventrite 1 reddish brown, distinctly paler than other ventrites.

Elytra blackish brown, elongate, matte. Dorsal surface with long, golden yellow, long and relatively sparse (near sides denser than in middle), semierect setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of coarse, small sized punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum, elytral interspaces distinctly convex, with very small punctures and fine microgranulation. EL 8.96 mm; widest near middle, EW 3.74 mm. EL/EW 2.40.

Scutellum blackish brown, pentagonal, with microgranulation and a few very small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well developed, dark brown, with one row of large punctures regularly narrowing to metasternum in basal half, then reddish brown, relatively wide leads parallel.

Legs long and narrow, dark brown, with very fine microgranulation, dense golden yellow setation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Femora slightly shiny, tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly, protibiae slightly gouged before middle of inner side. Penultimate tarsomeres, pro- and mesotarsomere 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.45 : 0.65 : 1.22 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.26 : 0.20 : 0.59 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.22 : 0.40 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 23 and 24). Relatively large, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece arcuate

laterally and distinctly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece short, triangular with rounded top dorsally and beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 6.39.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Upinella (Tibinella) tamdaoica* sp. nov. distinctly differs from all known similar species of *Tibinella* mainly by the space between eyes very narrow (OI 3.51) and distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2; while all other known *Tibinella* species have the space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2.

Etymology. Named after the type locality - Tam Dao in Vinh Phu province (Vietnam).

Distribution. Vietnam (Tam Dao in Vinh Phu province).

subgenus *Upinella* s. str.

Upinella (Upinella) petri sp. nov.

(Figs. 25-29)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Pahang, Endau Rompin National Preserve, 70 km of Kuala Rompin, G. Beremban (Kg. Tebu Hitam), 600 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA WEST, PAHANG, 70 km SW / of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin N. P. / 600m G. Beremban (Kg. Tebu Hitam) / 13.iv.-3.v.2009, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): MALAYSIA W, Kelantan, / 40 km N of Gua Musang, / 1100m, Gunung Barangkat / Kampong Riek, 15.v.-8.vii. / 2017, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upinella (Upinella) / petri sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2019'.

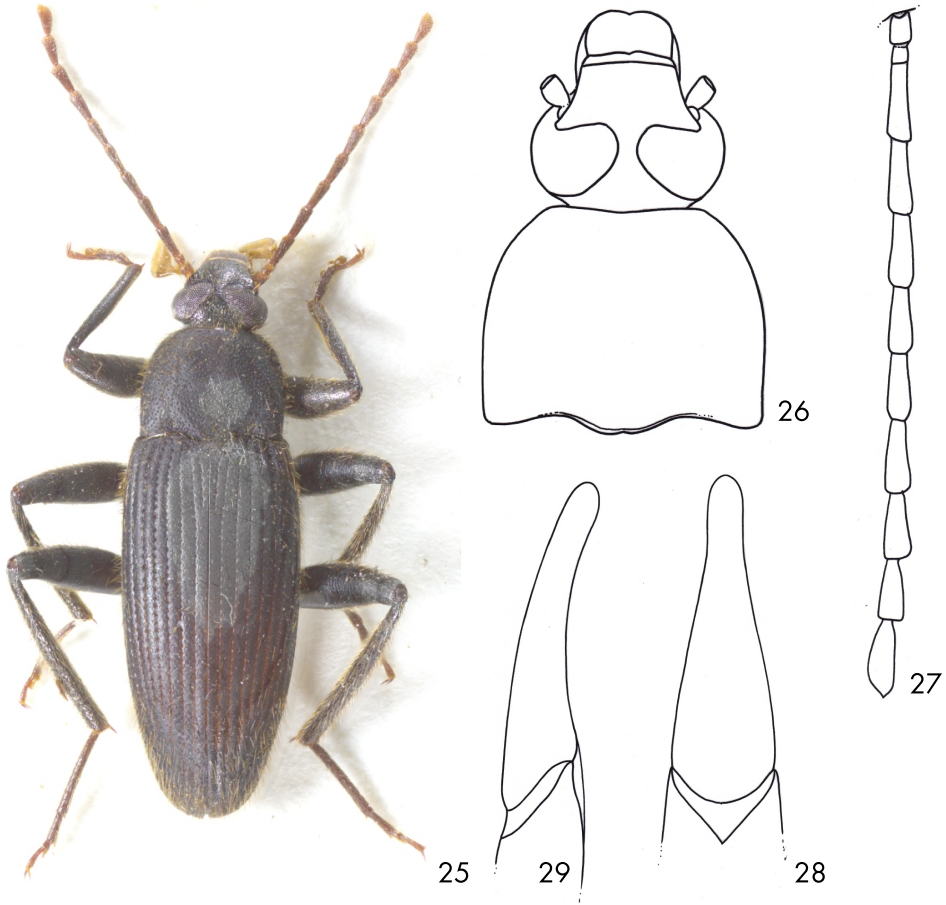
Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 25, body relatively narrow, elongate, dorsal surface from pale brown to blackish brown, with punctuation, fine microgranulation and long setation, BL 10.34 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.23.

Head (Fig. 26) blackish brown, relatively small, approximately as wide as long, with microgranulation, long golden yellow setation and relatively dense punctuation, punctures small sized. Posterior part slightly shiny with larger and coarser punctures and sparser setation than those in anterior part. Behind eyes with a few long and dark setae. Clypeus reddish brown with fine microgranulation, small shallow punctures and golden yellow setation, apex pale reddish brown, straight. Mandibles shiny, reddish brown, with setation near sides. HW 1.69 mm; HW/PW 0.69. HL (visible part) 1.66 mm. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes very narrow, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 11.64.

Antenna (Fig. 27). Long (AL 5.48 mm, slightly exceeding half body length AL/BL 0.53), filiform, narrow, with fine microgranulation, small, shallow punctures and recumbent, ochre yellow setation. Antennomeres 1 and 2 reddish brown and slightly shiny, antennomeres 3-11 rather matte, antennomeres 3-8 brown, distinctly darker than antennomeres 1, 2 and 9-11. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest, each of antennomeres 4-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere half-drop-shaped, widest near middle. RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.48 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 0.84 : 0.86 : 0.89 : 0.93 : 0.90 : 0.79 : 0.92.

RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.50 : 1.15 : 3.24 : 3.23 : 2.81 : 3.21 : 3.00 : 2.89 : 3.04 : 3.08 : 3.13.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere wide, shoe-shaped with relatively dense, recumbent, pale setation, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly with sparse dark setae and long setae on apex.



Figs. 25-29. *Upinella (Upinella) petri* sp. nov. (male holotype): 25- Habitus; 26- head and pronotum; 27- antenna; 28- aedeagus, dorsal view; 29- aedeagus, lateral view.

Pronotum (Fig. 26). Dark blackish brown, slightly transverse, arcuate, very slightly convex, with long, erect, golden yellow setation, relatively dense punctuation, punctures small, interspaces between punctures with very fine microgranulation, matte. Border lines very narrow, not clearly distinct in anterior margin. Lateral margins straight in basal part, in apical half arcuate, posterior margin bisinuate, anterior and posterior angles roundly obtuse. PL 1.90 mm; PW 2.45 mm; PI equal to 77.55.

Ventral side of body dark reddish brown with punctuation. Prothorax and metathorax with dense, pale setation, mesothorax with sparse pale setation.

Elytra dark blackish brown, elongate, very slightly oval, matte. Dorsal surface with long and

relatively dense, golden yellow, semierect setation, a few setae near base and near suture in basal half dark. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small sized punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum, elytral interspaces flat, with very fine microgranulation and very small, sparse punctures, distinctly smaller than those on pronotum. EL 6.78 mm; widest near middle, EW 3.20 mm. EL/EW 2.12.

Scutellum dark blackish brown, pentagonal, with a few long setae, very fine microgranulation and a few very small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well developed, dark reddish brown, with dense and long, pale setation, regularly narrowing to metasternum in basal half, then relatively wide leads parallel.

Legs long and relatively narrow, blackish brown, with very fine microgranulation, dense and long golden yellow setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly, protarsi reddish brown, penultimate tarsomeres distinctly widened and lobed, pro- and mesotarsomere 3 slightly widened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.67 : 0.64 : 0.73 : 1.31 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.33 : 0.25 : 0.56 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.20 : 0.34 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 3 or 4 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 28 and 29). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece distinctly arcuate laterally and in apical part distinctly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded top dorsally and beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.94.

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=2). BL 10.75 mm (10.34-11.16 mm); HL 1.69 mm (1.66-1.72 mm); HW 1.75 mm (1.69-1.80 mm); OI 10.91 (10.17-11.64); PL 1.98 mm (1.90-2.05 mm); PW 2.55 mm (2.45-2.65 mm); PI 77.46 (77.36-77.55); EL 7.09 mm (6.78-7.39 mm); EW 3.20 mm (3.19-3.20 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The most similar species is *Upinella (Tibinella) pahangica* sp. nov. from Malaysia.

New species *Upinella (Upinella) petri* sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *U. (T.) pahangica* mainly by protibiae of male straight and by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 28 and 29); while *U. (T.) pahangica* has protibiae of male gouged and shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 18 and 19.

U. (U.) petri clearly differs from all known species of *Upinella* s. str. mainly by narrow, parallel body with black, matte dorsal surface including legs and antennae and by very narrow space between eyes (OI 11.64); while species of *Upinella* s. str. have almost wider body with more arcuate lateral margins, legs and antennae often redish brown or pale reddish brown and mainly space between eyes is almost wider.

Etymology. Dedicated to the collector of type material Petr Čechovský, after his first name.

Distribution. Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang).

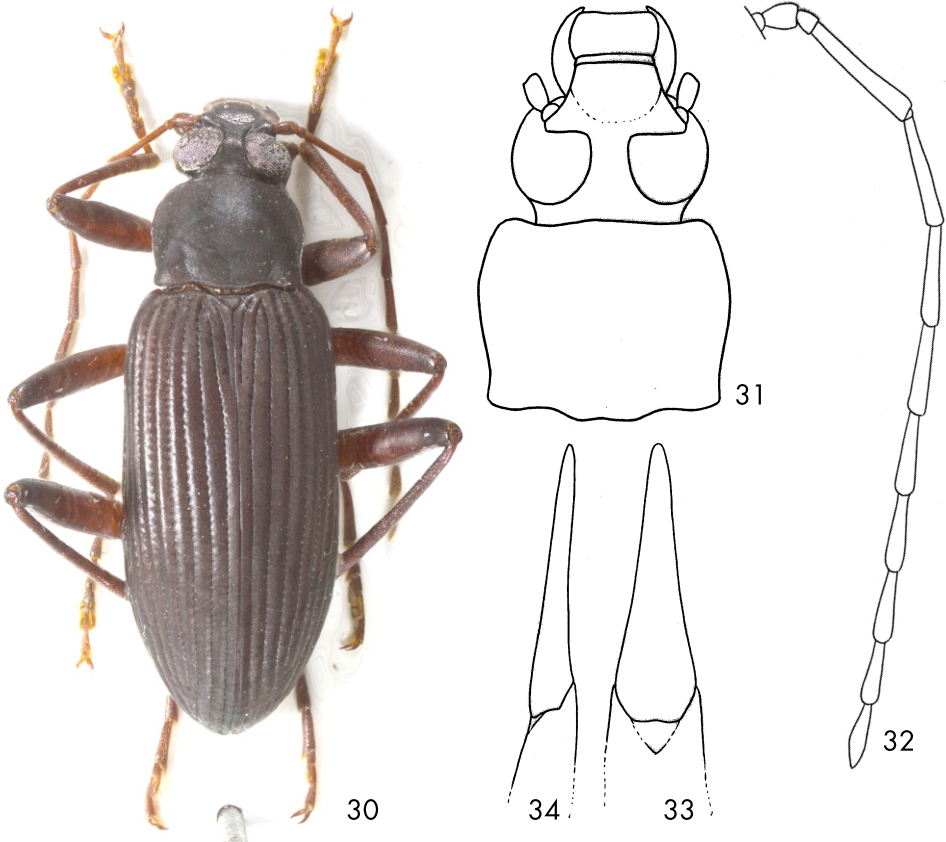
***Upinella (Upinella) yenbaica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 30-34)

Novák V.: Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Upinella* Mulsant (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: 100 Alleculini) with description of a new species and a *Thornella* subgen. nov. and *Tibinella* subgen. nov.

Type locality. Vietnam, Yen Bai Province, Mu Cang Chai District, Che Tao commune, Mu Cang Chai Species and Habitats Cons. Area, 21.76413°N, 104.0430° E, around Cong Troi Pass, 2040 m, upper montane evergreen forest.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Vietnam, Yen Bai Prov., Mu / Cang Chai Distr., Che Tao / commune, Mu Cang Chai / Species and Habitats Cons. Area, / 21.76413°N, 104.0430° E, // around Cong Troi (Gate to / Heaven) Pass, 2040 m, upper / montane evergreen forest, at / light, 24-29.IX.2016 (# 14). / Ottó Merkl & Phu Pham Van, (HNHM). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): Vietnam, Yen Bai Prov., Mu / Cang Chai Distr., Che Tao / commune, Mu Cang Chai / Species and Habitats Cons.Area, / 21.7686°N, 104.0442° E, // around Cong Troi (Gate to / Heaven) Pass, 1940 m, upper / montane evergreen forest, at / hand collected from dead trees / at night, 24-29.IX.2016 (# 13). / Ottó Merkl & Phu Pham Van, (HNHM, VNPC); (2 ♀♀): same data as penultimate, but 21.7695°N, 104.0435° E and (# 12), (HNHM, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upinella (Upinella) / yenbaici sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák def. 2019'.



Figs. 30-34. *Upinella (Upinella) yenbaici* sp. nov.: Figs. 30-32: male holotype: 30- Habitus; 31- head and pronotum; 32- antenna; 33- aedeagus, dorsal view; 34- aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 30, body elongate oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface from dark reddish brown to black, with microgranulation, matte, glabrous, punctuation almost indistinct, BL 11.92 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.15.

Head (Fig. 31) black, relatively small, approximately as wide as long, with microgranulation, almost glabrous, with relatively dense and shallow punctuation, punctures small. Apical part of anterior part of head with a few pale setae. Dorsal surface with large, shallow impression and

very narrow but distinct rounded furrow from left to right side between insertion of antennae. Clypeus dark reddish brown with long golden yellow setae and fine microgranulation. Mandibles shiny, reddish brown, sides dark with golden yellow setation. HW 2.10 mm; HW/PW 0.82. HL (visible part) 2.06 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes very narrow, slightly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 19.11.

Antenna (Fig. 32). Long (AL 8.19 mm, slightly exceeding two thirds body length, AL/BL 0.69), filiform, narrow, with fine microgranulation, small, shallow punctures and short, recumbent, pale setation. Antennomeres 1-5 reddish brown, slightly shiny, antennomeres 6-11 rather matte and slightly darker than antennomeres 1-5. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest, each of antennomeres 4-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest near middle.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.42 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 0.79 : 0.79 : 0.74 : 0.71 : 0.64 : 0.60 : 0.56.

RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 2.15 : 1.09 : 5.11 : 4.74 : 4.19 : 4.19 : 4.25 : 4.26 : 3.83 : 3.61 : 3.39.

Maxillary palpus dark reddish brown, matte, with recumbent pale setation and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere very wide, shoe-shaped, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly.

Pronotum (Fig. 31). Black, very slightly transverse, slightly convex, with very sparse and very short semierect, pale setae, fine microgranulation and very sparse punctuation, punctures very small, matte. Border lines narrow, distinct and complete. Lateral margins straight in basal part up two thirds, with excision near posterior angles, arcuate in apical third. Anterior margin distinctly excised near anterior angles from both sides. Posterior margin bisinuate, anterior and posterior angles roundly obtuse. PL 1.87 mm; PW 2.57 mm; PI equal to 72.76.

Ventral side of body dark reddish brown with fine microgranulation and sparse, short, pale setation. Abdomen dark reddish brown, ventrites with a few dark setae, very small and shallow punctures, fine microgranulation and longitudinal rugosities, matte. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow, roundly triangular depression in middle.

Elytra blackish brown, elongate, slightly oval, slightly convex, matte. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small sized punctures, elytral interspaces distinctly convex, with microgranulation. EL 7.99 mm; widest near half elytra length, EW 3.79 mm. EL/EW 2.11.

Scutellum blackish brown as elytron itself, triangular with fine microgranulation, matte.

Elytral epipleura well developed, dark reddish brown, with one row of punctures, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1 in basal half, then relatively wide leads parallel.

Legs long and narrow, dark reddish brown, with very fine microgranulation, recumbent, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Setation of tarsi denser and longer than those on tibiae and femora, penultimate tarsomeres distinctly widened and lobed, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 slightly lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.53 : 0.65 : 1.20 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.41 : 0.42 : 0.71 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.33 : 0.46 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 5-7 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 33 and 34). Relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly arcuate laterally and distinctly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece narrow, elongate triangular, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.34.

Female. Body slightly wider than in male, widest near two thirds elytra length. Space between eyes wider and antenna slightly shorter than in male.

Measurements of female body. BL 13.46 mm; HL 2.21 mm; HW 2.30 mm; OI 27.33; PL 2.33 mm; PW 3.03 mm; PI 76.90; EL 8.92 mm; EW 4.48 mm; AL 8.01 mm; AL/BL 0.60; HW/PW 0.76; BL/EW 3.01; EL/EW 1.99.

RLA (1-11) equal to: 0.42 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 0.79 : 0.79 : 0.74 : 0.71 : 0.64 : 0.60 : 0.56.

RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 2.15 : 1.09 : 5.11 : 4.74 : 4.19 : 4.19 : 4.25 : 4.26 : 3.83 : 3.61 : 3.39.

RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.68 : 0.83 : 1.46 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.35 : 0.41 : 0.80 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.33 : 0.55 (metatarsus).

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 12.76 mm (11.88-13.71 mm); HL 2.08 mm (2.02-2.16 mm); HW 2.16 mm (2.10-2.25 mm); OI 18.52 (17.53-19.73); PL 2.00 mm (1.87-2.19 mm); PW 2.69 mm (2.57-2.88 mm); PI 73.06 (70.68-76.04); EL 8.67 mm (7.94-9.36 mm); EW 4.00 mm (3.79-4.25 mm). Females (n=7). BL 12.92 mm (11.28-13.99 mm); HL 2.07 mm (1.74-2.27 mm); HW 2.17 mm (1.81-2.36 mm); OI 29.47 (26.83-33.82); PL 2.07 mm (1.80-2.33 mm); PW 2.87 mm (2.63-3.10 mm); PI 72.12 (67.25-76.90); EL 8.87 mm (7.71-9.54 mm); EW 4.17 mm (3.32-4.86 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Most similar and closest species of *Upinella* s. str. are *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *frankenbergeri* (Mařan, 1940), *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *fuliginosa* (Mäklin, 1875), *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *jiangxiica* Novák, 2015, *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *kubani* Novák, 2015, *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *ruzickai* Novák, 2015 and *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *turnai* Novák, 2015 from China mainland. No species of subgenus *Upinella* has been yet known from the territory of Vietnam.

The new species *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *yenbaiica* sp. nov. from Vietnam distinctly differs from the similar species *U.* (*U.*) *frankenbergeri*, *U.* (*U.*) *fuliginosa*, *U.* (*U.*) *jiangxiica* and *U.* (*U.*) *turnai* mainly by shape of pronotum, which is widest near two thirds from base to apex; while *U.* (*U.*) *frankenbergeri*, *U.* (*U.*) *fuliginosa*, *U.* (*U.*) *jiangxiica* and *U.* (*U.*) *turnai* have pronotum widest near middle of lateral margins.

U. (*U.*) *yenbaiica* is clearly different from the similar species *U.* (*U.*) *ruzickai* mainly by elytral interspaces without transverse rugosities or wrinkles; while *U.* (*U.*) *ruzickai* have elytral interspaces with transverse rugosities or wrinkles.

U. (*U.*) *yenbaiica* distinctly differs from the similar species *U.* (*U.*) *kubani* mainly by shape of pronotum, which is more transverse and more arcuate and by space between eyes of female narrower (OI 27-34); while *U.* (*U.*) *kubani* has pronotum narrower and only slightly arcuate and space between eyes of female is wider, which is as wide as diameter of one eye.

Etymology. Named after the type locality - Yen Bai province (Vietnam).

Distribution. Vietnam (Yen Bai province).

CHECK-LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *UPINELLA* MULSANT, 1856

genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856: 17 type species *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847

subgenus *Thornella* subgen. nov. type species *Allecula holomelaena* Fairmaire, 1894

Upinella (*Thornella*) *holomelaena* (Fairmaire, 1894)

India (Bengalen), Nepal, Pakistan

Upinella (*Thornella*) *humeralis* (Blair, 1922)

India (Assam, Maharashtra state),

Laos, Myanmar, Thailand

subgenus *Tibinella* subgen. nov. type species *Upinella (Tibinella) pahangica* sp. nov.

- Upinella (Tibinella) cryptomeriae* (Lewis, 1895) Japan
Upinella (Tibinella) lanrenxiensis (Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015) China (Taiwan), Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam
Upinella (Tibinella) meifengensis Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee, 2018 China (Taiwan)
Upinella (Tibinella) pahangica sp. nov. Malaysia (Pahang)
Upinella (Tibinella) taiwana (Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015) China (Taiwan)
Upinella (Tibinella) tamdaoica sp. nov. Vietnam (Vinh Phu: Tam Dao)

subgenus *Upinella* s. str. type species *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847

- Upinella (Upinella) akiyamai* (Akita & Masumoto, 2012) Japan
Upinella (Upinella) amamiensis (Maeda & Nakane, 1988) Japan
Upinella (Upinella) aterrima (Rosenhauer, 1847) Armenia, Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Russia, Southern European Territory of Russia, Ukraine, Serbia and Montenegro
Upinella (Upinella) frankenbergeri (Mařan, 1940) China (Fujian, Taiwan)
Upinella (Upinella) fuliginosa (Mäklin, 1875) China (Gansu, Taiwan), Japan, South Korea
Upinella (Upinella) hirokii (Akita & Masumoto, 2012) Japan
Upinella (Upinella) jiangxiica Novák, 2015 China (Jiangxi)
Upinella (Upinella) jingfui Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee, 2019 China (Taiwan)
Upinella (Upinella) kubani Novák, 2015 China (Yunnan)
Upinella (Upinella) nipponica (Miyatake, 1985) Japan
Upinella (Upinella) okinawaensis (Maeda & Nakane, 1988) Japan
Upinella (Upinella) petri sp. nov. Malaysia (Pahang)
Upinella (Upinella) ruzickai Novák, 2015 China (Yunnan)
Upinella (Upinella) takaii Akita & Masumoto, 2016 Japan
Upinella (Upinella) turnai Novák, 2015 China (Henan)
Upinella (Upinella) ukenensis (Akita & Masumoto, 2012) Japan
Upinella (Upinella) yaeyamaensis (Akita & Masumoto, 2012) Japan
Upinella (Upinella) yenbaica sp. nov. Vietnam (Yen Bai)

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Novák V.: Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Upinella* Mulsant (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: 104 Alleculini) with description of a new species and a *Thornella* subgen. nov. and *Tibinella* subgen. nov.

- synoptiques destinés à faciliter l'étude, le Catalogue de toutes les espèces, de nombreux dessins au trait de caractères et plus de treize cents types représentant un ou plusieurs insectes de chaque genre dessinés et peints d'après nature avec le plus grand soin par M. Jules Migneaux. Tome troisième. Paris: A. Deyrolle, Naturaliste, 464 pp. + 100 pls.
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