

New species of the genus *Cteniopinus* Seidlitz, 1896 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Cteniopodini)

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Abstract. New *Cteniopinus* Seidlitz, 1896 species are described as follows: *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. from Nepal, *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. from China - Sichuan province, *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. from China - Yunnan province, *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. from China - Shaanxi province and *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. from Vietnam. The new species are illustrated (including male genitalia) and compared with similar species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cteniopinus* was introduced by Seidlitz (1896) with a type species *Cistela altaica* Gebler, 1830. Species of this genus live in eastern parts of the Palaearctic Region: Borchmann (1910) listed only 5 species, Mader (1924) 10 and Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 44 species in two subgenera. Further species were described by Bai & Ren (2004), Ren & Bai (2005), Yang & Ren (2010 and 2011) and Novák (2018) from China and Novák (2009) from Bhutan.

New species are described as follows: *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. from Nepal, *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. from China - Sichuan province, *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. from China - Yunnan province, *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. from China - Shaanxi province and *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. from Vietnam. The new species are illustrated (including male genitalia) and compared together and with similar species *Cteniopinus brevitrochus* Bai & Ren, 2003, *Cteniopinus nigrocapitis* Bai & Ren, 2003, *Cteniopinus nigromaculatus* Bai & Ren, 2004, *Cteniopinus nigroventrus* Bai & Ren, 2003 and *Cteniopinus fangchenghensis* Yang & Ren, 2011.

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 material, a slash (/) separates data in separate rows, a double slash (//) separates different labels.

The following collection codes are used:

AMPC private collection of Adolf Mikyška, Poděbrady, Czech Republic;

HNHM Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;

VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

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. Snapshots were taken by using camera Canon EOS 550 D and Canon Macro Photo Lens MP-E and software Helicon Focus 5.2.

TAXONOMY

tribe Cteniopodini Solier, 1835

genus *Cteniopinus* Seidlitz, 1896

Type species. *Cistela altaica* Gebler, 1830.

subgenus *Cteniopinus* Seidlitz, 1896

Type species. *Cistela altaica* Gebler, 1830.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

- 1 (2) Antennomeres 4-11 black or head black. *Cteniopinus brevithoracus* Bai & Ren, 2003, *Cteniopinus fangchenghensis* Yang & Ren, 2011, *Cteniopinus nigrocapitis* Bai & Ren, 2003, *Cteniopinus nigromaculatus* Bai & Ren, 2004, *Cteniopinus nigroventrus* Bai & Ren, 2003. 3
- 2 (1) Antennomeres 4-6 yellow or partly yellow. 3
- 3 (4) Antenna ochre yellow or pale brown, metatibiae distinctly bent. Habitus as in Fig. 7, head and pronotum (Fig. 8), maxillary palpus (Fig. 9), abdomen (Fig. 10), aedeagus (Figs. 11 and 12). China (Sichuan). *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. 5
- 4 (3) Antenna bicolor, partly pale, partly reddish brown or dark blackish brown, metatibiae not bent. 5
- 5 (6) Antennomere 4 longer than antennomere 3. 7
- 6 (5) Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. 9
- 7 (8) Lateral margins of pronotum arcuate, pronotum widest at middle, anterior margin of pronotum slightly excised, protarsomeres 1-4 of male not wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4, apical piece of aedeagus long and narrow. Habitus as in Fig. 31, head and pronotum (Fig. 32), maxillary palpus (Fig. 33), abdomen (Fig. 34), aedeagus (Figs. 35 and 36). China (Sichuan). *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. 9
- 8 (7) Lateral margins of pronotum slightly narrowing, pronotum angled in middle, widest at base, anterior margin more or less straight, protarsomeres 1-4 of male distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4, apical piece of aedeagus short and wide. Habitus as in Fig. 19, head and pronotum (Fig. 20), maxillary palpus (Fig. 21), abdomen (Fig. 22), aedeagus (Figs. 23 and 24). China (Sichuan). *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. 11
- 9 (10) Protarsomeres 1-4 of male distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4. 11
- 10 (9) Protarsomeres 1-4 of male not wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4. 13
- 11 (12) Anterior margin of pronotum excised, ultimate palpomere 1.7 times longer than penultimate palpomere, excision of ultimate ventrite of male angled in middle. Habitus as in Fig. 1, head and pronotum (Fig. 2), maxillary palpus (Fig. 3), abdomen (Fig. 4), aedeagus (Figs. 5 and 6). Nepal. *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. 11
- 12 (11) Anterior margin of pronotum almost straight, ultimate palpomere only 1.4 times longer than penultimate palpomere, excision of ultimate ventrite of male rounded in middle. Habitus as in Fig. 37, head and pronotum (Fig. 38), maxillary palpus (Fig. 39), abdomen (Fig. 40), aedeagus (Figs. 41 and 42). China (Sichuan). *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. 11

- 42). Vietnam (Yen Bai province). *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov.
- 13 (14) Anterior margin of pronotum almost straight, antennomeres 8-11 partly blackish, apical piece of aedeagus long and narrow. Habitus as in Fig. 43, head and pronotum (Fig. 44), maxillary palpus (Fig. 45), abdomen (Fig. 46), aedeagus (Figs. 47 and 48). China (Yunnan).
..... *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov.
- 14 (13) Anterior margin of pronotum excised, only antennomere 11 partly blackish, apical piece of aedeagus short and wide. 15
- 15 (16) Protibiae distinctly bent, anterior angles of pronotum distinct, antennomere 8-11 shorter than antennomere 3, excision of ultimate ventrite rounded in middle. Habitus as in Fig. 25, head and pronotum (Fig. 26), maxillary palpus (Fig. 27), abdomen (Fig. 28), aedeagus (Figs. 29 and 30). China (Yunnan). *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov.
- 16 (15) Protibiae not bent, anterior angles of pronotum arcuate, antennomeres 8-11 longer than antennomere 3, excision of ultimate ventrite straight in middle. Habitus as in Fig. 13, head and pronotum (Fig. 14), maxillary palpus (Fig. 15), abdomen (Fig. 16), aedeagus (Figs. 17 and 18). China (Yunnan).
..... *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov.

***Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-6)

Type locality. Nepal, Bagmati Zone, Godawari to Phulchowki, 27°35'N85°22'E-27°34'N85°24'E, 1550 - 2750 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): NEPAL, Bagmati Zone / Godawari to Phulchowki / 27°35'N85°22'E-27°34'N85°24'E / alt. 1550 - 2750 m / lgt. Fouquè René, 8.X.2015, (VNPC). Paratypes: (17 ♂♂, 43 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with printed red labels: 'Cteniopinus / fouquei sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body elongate oval, yellow with darker spots, rather matte, dorsal surface with short, recumbent, pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 1.20 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.77.

Head (Fig. 2) yellow, long, slightly shiny, distinctly longer than wide, approximately as long as pronotum, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface with very short, pale setation, dense punctuation, punctures small. Clypeus pale brown as apex of anterior part of head, with long, pale setae, apex excised. Mandibles from ochre yellow to pale brown, glabrous, shiny, with blackish brown apex and a few pale setae on sides. HW 1.49 mm; HW/PW 0.56; HL (visible part) 1.65 mm. Eyes small, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere. OI equal to 65.87.

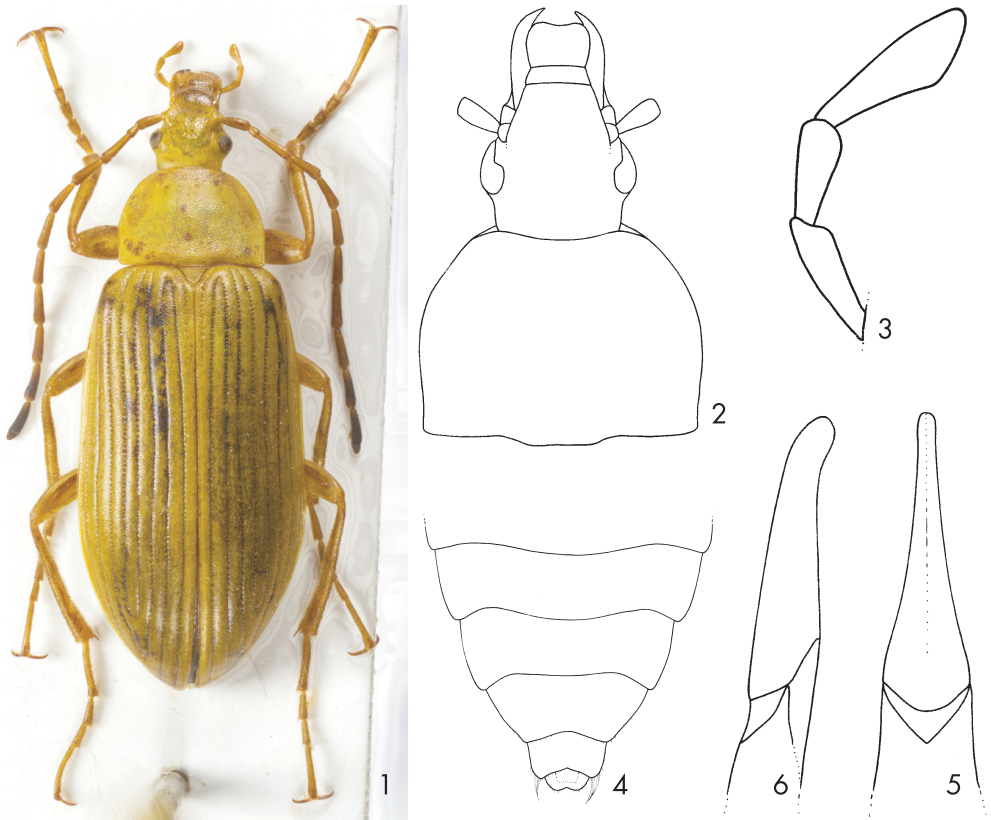
Antennae narrow, slightly exceeding half body length (AL 6.99 mm; AL/BL 0.62) with short setation, very small punctures and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-9 and base of antennomeres 10 and 11 pale brown, rest of antennomeres 10 and 11 blackish. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, widest before apex. Antennomeres 4 slightly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 6-11 slightly longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.72 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 0.98 : 1.09 : 1.01 : 1.08 : 1.09 : 1.05 : 1.19.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.58 : 1.82 : 4.23 : 3.54 : 3.64 : 3.96 : 3.36 : 3.62 : 3.89 : 3.77 : 3.96.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 3) ochre yellow, slightly shiny, microgranulation indistinct, with darker setae and small, sparse punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere longer than penultimate, widened apically, longly axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) yellow with small brownish irregular spots, transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins, slightly narrower than base of elytra, dorsal surface shiny, with very short, pale, recumbent setation, relatively dense punctuation, punctures small. PL 1.70 mm; PW 2.66 mm; PI



Figs. 1-6. *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov.: Figs. 1-3 (male holotype): 1- Habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- maxillary palpus; 4- abdomen; 5- aedeagus, dorsal view; 6- aedeagus, lateral view.

equal to 63.91. Border lines narrow and complete, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins arcuate, near base slightly excised, base very finely bisinuate, anterior margin distinctly excised. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Yellow with small, irregular blackish spots, widely elongate, rather matte, with short, recumbent, pale setation. EL 7.85 mm; EW 4.05 mm; EL/EW 1.94. Rows of punctures in elytral striae clearly distinct, punctures in rows small, coarser and as large as those in pronotum. Elytral intervals slightly convex with very small punctures and transverse rugosities in basal part.

Scutellum. Yellow, triangular, slightly shiny with longer pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, slightly impressed in middle.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, with short pale setation, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow, parallel.

Legs. Ochre yellow, thin and long, with small punctures, fine microgranulation and darker setation. Protibiae distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1-4 wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4. Penultimate tarsomeres not widened and without lobes. RLT: 1.00 : 0.72 : 0.80 : 0.75 : 2.63 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.55 : 0.52 : 1.36 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.44 : 1.02 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with more than 30 visible teeth, in middle stacked together.

Ventral side of body yellow, with short, pale setation. Abdomen (Fig. 4) ochre yellow, ultimate and penultimate ventrites brownish, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small and shallow. Ultimate ventrite excised in apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6) ochre yellow, rather matte. Basal piece strong, rounded laterally, narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece narrowly triangular dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 5.11.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male and anterior tarsal claws with 11 and 8 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens ($n=61$). BL 11.09 mm (9.87-12.30 mm); HL 1.68 mm (1.59-1.79 mm); HW 1.53 mm (1.43-1.62 mm); OI 66.27 (63.32-68.95); PL 1.70 mm (1.52-1.83 mm); PW 2.63 mm (2.55-2.77 mm); PI 64.27 (61.32-66.63); EL 7.89 mm (7.69-7.99 mm); EW 4.15 mm (3.89-4.52 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detailed information see the key above). *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 11 blackish and metatibiae not bent; while *C. jindrai* has antennomere 11 ochre yellow or pale brown and metatibiae are bent.

C. fouquei is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3; while *C. moxiensis* and *C. siniaevi* have antennomere 4 distinctly longer than antennomere 3.

C. fouquei distinctly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. mainly by male protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4; while *C. mikyskai*, *C. schneideri* and *C. yunlongensis* have male protarsomere 1-4 as wide as mesotarsomeres 1-4.

C. fouquei is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. mainly by ultimate palpomere 1.7 times longer than penultimate palpomere and by excision of ultimate ventrite of male angled in middle; while *C. yenbaiensis* has ultimate palpomere only 1.4 times longer than penultimate one and excision of ultimate ventrite of male is rounded.

Etymology. Patronymic, named after the second name of collector of type series - René Fouquè.

Distribution. Nepal.

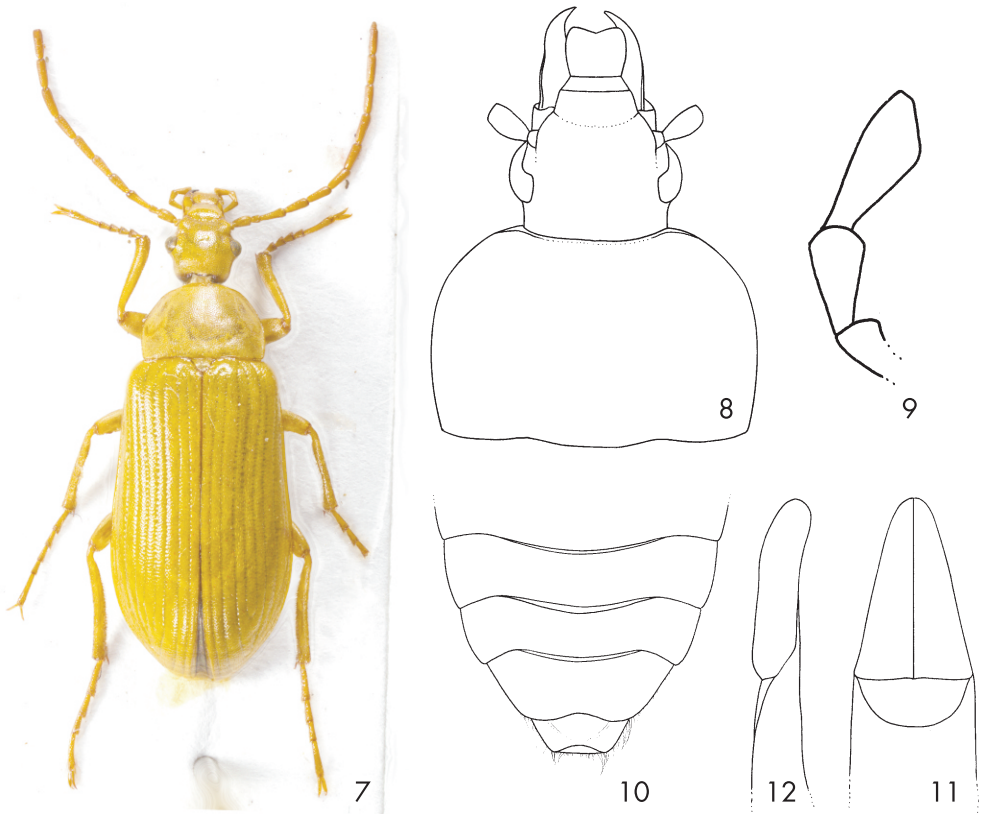
***Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7-12)

Type locality. China, south of Sichuan province, Daliang Shan Mts., Pass Xichang-Meigu, environ of Zhaojue village.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA - Sichuan mer., 1998 / Daliang Shan Mts. 12.-14.vi. / Pass Xichang-Meigu vill. / Zhaojue vill. env. / Zd. Jindra & M. Trýzna lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, but only M. Trýzna lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Cteniopinus / jindrai sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 7, body widely elongate, from yellow to ochre yellow, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with dense punctuation and short recumbent setation. BL



Figs. 7-12. *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov.: Figs. 7-9 (male holotype): 7- Habitus; 8- head and pronotum; 9- maxillary palpus; 10- abdomen; 11- aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- aedeagus, lateral view.

10.19 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.81.

Head (Fig. 8) long, shiny, distinctly longer than wide, slightly longer than pronotal length, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with short dark and pale setation, dense punctation, punctures small. Clypeus with denser pale setation than those in anterior part, lateral margins narrowly darker. Mandibles ochre yellow, glabrous, shiny, with blackish brown apex. HW 1.59 mm; HW/PW 0.64; HL (visible part) 1.95 mm. Eyes small, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, OL equal to 79.23, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere.

Antennae ochre yellow, narrow, slightly exceeding half body length (AL 5.77 mm; AL/BL 0.57) with short setation, very small punctures, microgranulation not clearly distinct. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, with top, widest before apex. Antennomeres 4-6 slightly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 7, 8 and 10, 11 slightly longer than antennomeres 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.66 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.88 : 0.91 : 0.93 : 1.08 : 1.08 : 0.98 : 1.10 : 1.15.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.77 : 1.05 : 3.33 : 2.69 : 2.81 : 2.85 : 2.97 : 3.31 : 3.25 : 3.67 : 4.60.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 9) ochre yellow, shiny, with relatively sparse and short setae, small, sparse punctures and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere longer than penultimate, widened apically, slightly axe-

shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 8) yellow, transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins, slightly narrower than base of elytra, dorsal surface shiny, with short, dark, recumbent setation, relatively dense punctuation, punctures small. PL 1.50 mm; PW 2.50 mm; PI equal to 60.00. Border lines complete, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins arcuate, base very finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly excised. Posterior angles obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Yellow, widely elongate, shiny with short, recumbent, pale and dark setation. EL 6.74 mm; EW 3.63 mm; EL/EW 1.86. Rows of punctures in elytral striae clearly distinct, punctures in rows small, but slightly wider than those in pronotum. Elytral intervals slightly convex with dense, small punctures.

Scutellum. Yellow, triangular with sides darker, shiny with a few small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, yellow, shiny, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to metaventricle, then narrow, parallel.

Legs. Thin and long, with small punctures, fine microgranulation and short setation. Tibiae and femora yellow, tarsi slightly darker, ochre yellow. Pro- and metatibiae distinctly bent, tarsi narrow. Penultimate tarsomeres not widened and without lobes. RLt: 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.70 : 0.78 : 0.93 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.53 : 0.53 : 1.28 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.50 : 1.06 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with more than 30 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body yellow, with short, pale setation. Abdomen (Fig. 10) ochre yellow with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small and shallow. Ultimate ventrite roundly excised in apex and slightly impressed.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece strong, rounded laterally, slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece short, roundly triangular dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 6.00.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male, metatibiae not bent and anterior tarsal claws with 11 and 9 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 20). BL 9.69 mm (8.87-10.30 mm); HL 1.53 mm (1.49-1.59 mm); HW 1.57 mm (1.47-1.67 mm); OI 69.27 (67.32-70.95); PL 1.53 mm (1.42-1.63 mm); PW 2.63 mm (2.45-2.77 mm); PI 61.27 (58.32-65.63); EL 6.89 mm (6.69-7.99 mm); EW 3.55 mm (3.39-3.72 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detail information see the key above). *Cteniopinus jindra* sp. nov. clearly differs from all the new species mainly by pale brown or ochre yellow antenna and male metatibiae distinctly bent; while the species *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. have antennomeres partly dark blackish or reddish brown and metatibiae are straight.

Etymology. Patronymic, named after the second name one of the collectors of type series - Zdeněk Jindra.

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

***Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 13-18)

Type locality. China, Yunnan province, Haba, N27°22', E100°06', 3200-3600 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA, Yunnan, 14.7.2006 / Haba, N:27°22', E:100°06' / 3200-3600 m, A. Mikyška, (VNPC). Paratypes: (AMPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (AMPC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Cteniopinus* / *mikyskai* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 13, body widely elongate, from ochre yellow to pale brown, rather matte, dorsal surface with short, recumbent, pale setation and punctuation, BL 10.92 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.61.

Head (Fig. 14) pale brown, long, distinctly longer than wide, slightly longer than pronotal length, through the eyes as wide as anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface with shallow punctuation, shiny. Anterior part and clypeus with long, pale setae. Clypeus with small, shallow punctures, excised in apex. Mandibles ochre yellow, apical half pale reddish brown with blackish apex, shiny, almost glabrous, with a few pale setae near sides. HW 1.88 mm; HW/PW 0.63; HL (visible part) 1.51 mm. Eyes small, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, OI equal to 62.50, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye, slightly wider than anterior part of head; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere.

Antennae. Relatively long, distinctly exceeding half body length (AL 6.95 mm; AL/BL 0.65) with very small punctures, short, pale setation and fine microgranulation. Antennomeres narrow, ochre yellow or pale brown, antennomeres 10 and 11 partly blackish. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, widest before apex. Antennomeres 8-11 slightly longer than antennomeres 3. Antennomeres 4-7 shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.71 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 0.91 : 0.92 : 0.96 : 1.11 : 1.04 : 1.12 : 1.22.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.28 : 1.41 : 3.08 : 3.56 : 3.32 : 4.48 : 4.26 : 4.12 : 4.00 : 4.16 : 4.35.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 15) shiny, ochre yellow with apex of ultimate palpomere pale reddish brown. Palpomeres with pale setation and very small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere long, longer than penultimate, widest before apex, longly axe-shaped.

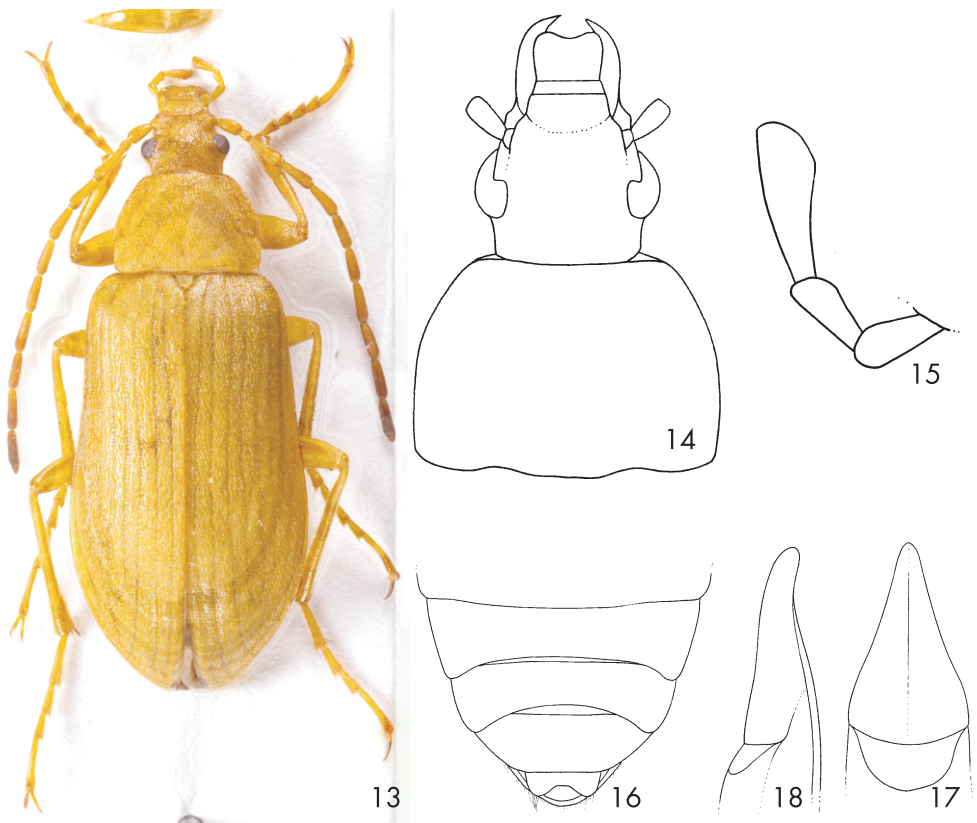
Pronotum (Fig. 14) ochre yellow, rather matte, transverse, widest in middle, distinctly narrower than base of elytra, with recumbent, pale setation, relatively dense punctuation, punctures small and shallow. PL 1.80 mm; PW 2.51 mm; PI equal to 71.71. Border lines narrow and complete. Lateral margins slightly arcuate, base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin very finely excised. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, widely elongate, rather matte, with recumbent, pale setation. EL 7.31 mm; EW 4.19 mm; widest near two thirds elytra length, EL/EW 1.75. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures. Elytral intervals with irregular punctuation, punctures small.

Scutellum. Ochre yellow with sides narrowly darker, longly triangular, slightly shiny with pale setation and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, relatively narrow, ochre yellow, with short pale setation, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow leading parallel.

Legs. Thin and long, ochre yellow, with small punctures and longer pale setation. Protibiae not bent, with short, strong setae, protarsomeres 1-4 not wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4. RLT: 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.68 : 0.68 : 1.49 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.60 : 0.52 : 1.34 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.53 : 1.04 (metatarsus).



Figs. 13-18. *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov.: Figs. 13-15 (male holotype): 13- Habitus; 14- head and pronotum; 15- maxillary palpus; 16- abdomen; 17- aedeagus, dorsal view; 18- aedeagus, lateral view.

Anterior tarsal claws with more than 20 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow with short, pale setation. Abdomen (Fig. 16) from ochre yellow to pale brown, with pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite with excision straight in middle.

Aedeagus (Figs. 17, 18) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece strong, rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece short and wide, triangular dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 4.54.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male and anterior tarsal claws with 12 and 14 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 4). BL 11.59 mm (10.22-12.30 mm); HL 1.73 mm (1.51-1.89 mm); HW 1.73 mm (1.58-1.86 mm); OI 63.27 (62.50-64.95); PL 1.87 mm (1.80-1.93 mm); PW 2.63 mm (2.51-2.87 mm); PI 72.77 (71.71-75.23); EL 7.89 mm (7.31-8.59 mm); EW 4.45 mm (4.19-4.52 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detail information see the key above). *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. mainly by ultimate antennomere dark, blackish brown and male metatibiae not bent; while *C. jindrai* has ultimate antennomere pale brown or ochre yellow and metatibiae are bent.

C. mikyskai is distinctly different from similar species *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3; while *C. moxiensis* and *C. siniaevi* have antennomere 4 longer than antennomere 3.

C. mikyskai clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. mainly by male protarsomeres 1-4 approximately as wide as mesotarsomeres 1-4; while males of *C. fouquei* and *C. yenbaiensis* have protarsomeres 1-4 wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4.

C. mikyskai clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. mainly by only antennomere 11 blackish and by apical piece of aedeagus short and wide; while *C. yunlongensis* has partly blackish antennomeres 8-11 and apical piece of aedeagus is long and narrow.

C. mikyskai is distinctly different from similar species *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov. mainly by anterior angles of pronotum arcuate, by antennomeres 8-11 longer than antennomere 3 and by excision of ultimate ventrite straight in middle; while *C. schneideri* has anterior angles of pronotum distinct, antennomeres 8-11 are shorter than antennomere 3 and excision of ultimate ventrite in middle is arcuate.

Etymology. Patronymic, named after the second name of collector of type series - Adolf Mikyška.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov.**

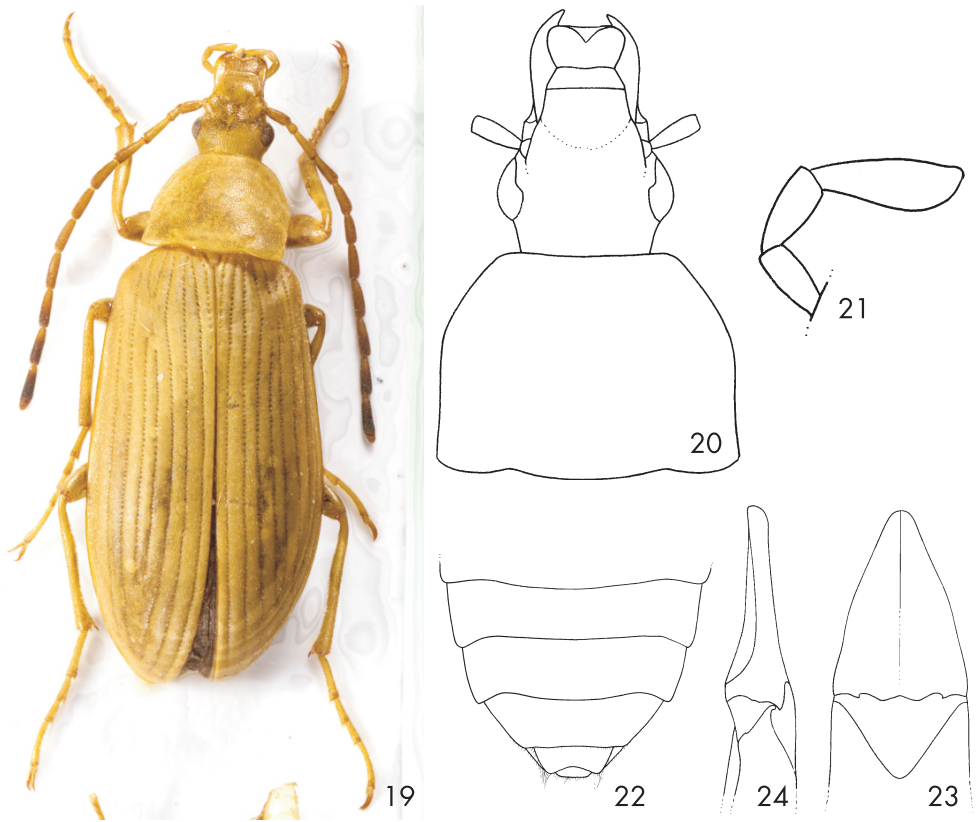
(Figs. 19-24)

Type locality. China, Sichuan province, 40 km south of Luding, environ of Moxi village, Hailougou Glacier Park, Gongga Mt., 2000-3000 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA-Sichuan prov. / Moxi vill. env., 40 km S of Luding / Hailougou Glacier Park, 2000-3000m / Gongga Mt., 14.-20.8.1995 / J. Schneider lgt. Paratypes: (1 ♂, 6 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Cteniopinus / moxiensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 19, body widely elongate, from ochre yellow to dark brown, more matte, dorsal surface with very short, recumbent, pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 9.71 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.78.

Head (Fig. 20) ochre yellow, long, distinctly longer than wide, slightly longer than pronotum, through the eyes as wide as anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface with fine microgranulation, dense, shallow punctuation, punctures very small and short, and with sparse, pale setae. Anterior part with large transverse furrow between insertions of antennae. Clypeus distinctly excised in middle of apex. Mandibles ochre yellow, shiny, almost glabrous, with a few pale setae near sides. HW 1.22 mm; HW/PW 0.60; HL (visible part) 1.78 mm. Eyes small, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, OI equal to 70.98, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye, slightly wider than anterior part of head; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere.



Figs. 19-24. *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov., male holotype: 19- Habitus; 20- head and pronotum; 21- maxillary palpus; 22- abdomen; 23- aedeagus, dorsal view; 24- aedeagus, lateral view.

Antennae. Relatively long, ochre yellow, slightly exceeding half body length (AL 5.63 mm; AL/BL 0.58) with very small, punctures and microgranulation. Antennomeres narrow, antennomeres 1-7 with dark, antennomeres 8-11 with pale, dense and short setation, antennomeres 9 and 10 with apical half dark brown, antennomere 11 completely dark brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, with top, widest before apex. Antennomeres 4-11 slightly longer than antennomeres 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.70 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 1.10 : 1.12 : 1.18 : 1.22 : 1.21 : 1.22 : 1.46.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.54 : 1.36 : 3.05 : 3.32 : 3.73 : 3.96 : 4.00 : 3.86 : 3.45 : 4.00 : 3.79.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 21) ochre yellow with short pale setae and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere longer than penultimate, widest before apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 20) ochre yellow, rather matte, slightly transverse, widest in base, distinctly narrower than base of elytra, with short, recumbent, pale setation, microgranulation, relatively dense punctation, punctures very small. PL 1.44 mm; PW 2.04 mm; PI equal to 70.59; Border lines narrow and complete. Lateral margins slightly excised from base to middle, then narrowing, base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, widely elongate, matte, with microgranulation and short, recumbent, pale setation. EL 6.49 mm; EW 3.49 mm; EL/EW 1.86. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures, distinctly coarser than those in pronotum. Elytral intervals slightly convex.

Scutellum. Ochre yellow, longly triangular, matte with microgranulation, short pale setae and a few small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, with short pale setation, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to metaventrite, then relatively wide leads parallel.

Legs. Thin and long, ochre yellow, with small punctures, very fine microgranulation and short setation. Protibiae slightly bent, protarsomeres 1-4 slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4. RLT: 1.00 : 0.67 : 0.66 : 0.78 : 2.84 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.49 : 0.50 : 1.56 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.46 : 1.10 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with more than 20 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow with short, pale setation. Metaventrite with blackish spots. Abdomen ochre yellow (Fig. 22) with pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Penultimate ventrite with rounded impression in apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 23, 24) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece strong, rounded laterally, very slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece short and wide, triangular dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 5.58.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male and anterior tarsal claws with 11 and 8 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=8). BL 9.80 mm (8.87-10.30 mm); HL 1.78 mm (1.59-1.99 mm); HW 1.33 mm (1.17-1.42 mm); OI 69.27 (67.32-71.95); PL 1.47 mm (1.32-1.53 mm); PW 2.02 mm (1.85-2.14 mm); PI 70.27 (68.32-73.63); EL 6.69 mm (6.49-6.99 mm); EW 3.45 mm (2.35-2.52 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detailed information see the key above). *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. mainly by antennomeres 9-11 partly or completely dark brown and male metatibiae not bent; while *C. jindrai* sp. nov. has antennomeres pale brown or ochre yellow and male metatibiae are distinctly bent.

C. moxiensis is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 longer than antennomere 3; while *C. fouquei*, *C. mikyskai*, *C. schneideri*, *C. yenbaiensis* and *C. yunlongensis* have antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3.

C. moxiensis clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. mainly by pronotum widest at base, by male protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 and by apical piece of aedeagus short and wide; while *C. siniaevi* has pronotum widest in middle, protarsomeres 1-4 are approximately as wide as mesotarsomeres 1-4 and apical piece of aedeagus is long and narrow.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Moxi in Sichuan province.

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

***Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 25-30)

Type locality. China, Yunnan province, environ of Zhongdien.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): CHINA - Yunnan prov. / Zhongdien env. / 6.-8.8.1995 J. Schneider lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (9 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Cteniopinus / schneideri* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019'.**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 25, body widely elongate, from ochre yellow to pale brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with punctuation and setation, BL 10.76 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.65.

Head (Fig. 26) long, shiny, slightly longer than wide, approximately as long as pronotal length, through the eyes as wide as anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface with setae and dense, shallow punctuation. Clypeus with long, pale setae and small punctures. Mandibles ochre yellow, glabrous, shiny, with pale brown sides and dark reddish brown apex. HW 1.46 mm; HW/PW 0.61; HL (visible part) 1.75 mm. Eyes small, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, OI equal to 63.59, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as anterior part of head; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere.

Antennae. Relatively long, distinctly exceeding half body length (AL 6.34 mm; AL/BL 0.59) with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 ochre yellow, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-10 pale brown, antennomere 11 with rounded top, longest, blackish brown, distinctly darker than penultimate. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.78 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 0.95 : 0.95 : 0.99 : 0.97 : 0.93 : 0.96 : 0.99.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.94 : 1.42 : 3.20 : 2.61 : 3.24 : 2.79 : 3.13 : 3.11 : 2.70 : 3.00 : 3.32.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 27) ochre yellow with pale setation and small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere longer than penultimate, widest before apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 26) ochre yellow, transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins, slightly narrower than base of elytra, with pale brown setation, very dense punctuation, punctures small, intervals between punctures very narrow. PL 1.74 mm; PW 2.40 mm; PI equal to 72.50. Border lines complete, lateral margins arcuate, base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin very slightly excised. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, slightly darker than pronotum, widely elongate, with recumbent setation, shiny with dense irregular punctuation. EL 7.27 mm; EW 4.06 mm; EL/EW 1.79. Rows of punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct, punctures small, elytral intervals not convex.

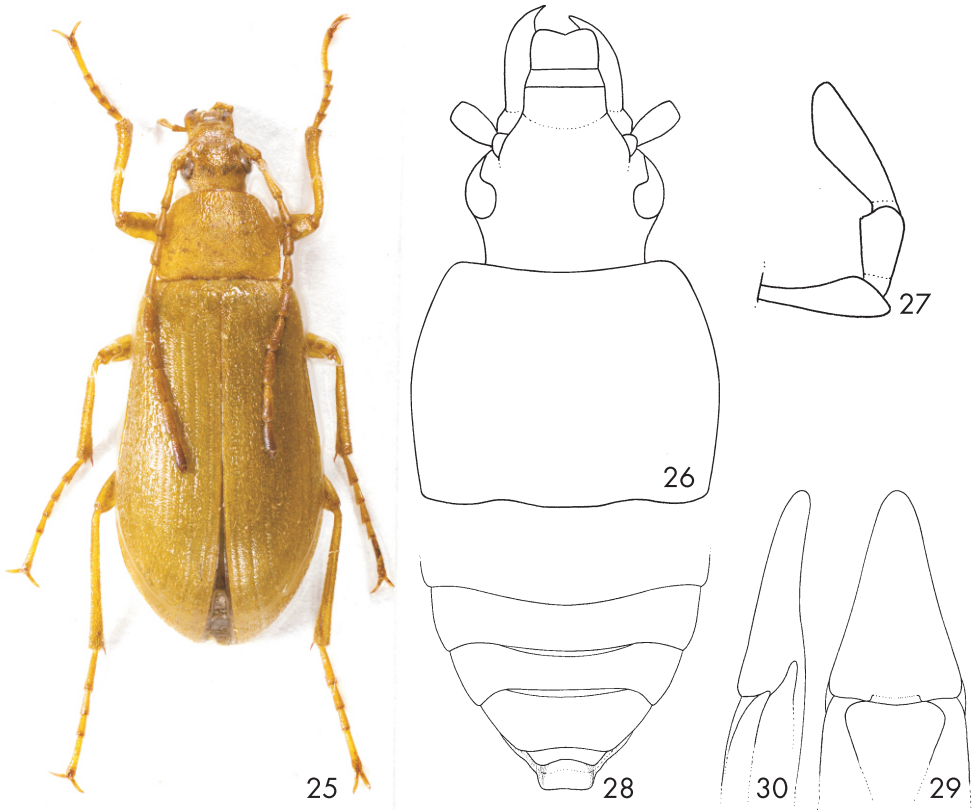
Scutellum. Ochre yellow, triangular, shiny with small punctures and a few setae, dorsal surface with distinct impression in middle.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow, with pale setation and a few punctures, widest near base, regularly narrowing to ventrite 2, then narrow leads parallel.

Legs. Thin and long, ochre yellow, with very small punctures and pale setation. Pro- and mesotibiae with strong, short setae, protibiae slightly bent before apex. RLT: 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.75 : 0.77 : 2.31 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.57 : 0.50 : 1.29 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.53 : 1.00 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with more than 20 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body ochre yellow, with short, pale setation. Abdomen (Fig. 28) pale brown with pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense, small and shallow punctuation. Ultimate ventrite with rounded excision.



Figs. 25-30. *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov.: Figs. 25-27 (male holotype): 25- Habitus; 26- head and pronotum; 27- maxillary palpus; 28- abdomen; 29- aedeagus, dorsal view; 30- aedeagus, lateral view.

Aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece strong, rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece narrowly elongate triangular dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 5.98.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male and anterior tarsal claws with 12 and 10 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 11). BL 11.09 mm (9.87-12.30 mm); HL 1.73 mm (1.39-1.89 mm); HW 1.59 mm (1.44-1.66 mm); OI 64.27 (62.32-65.05); PL 1.70 mm (1.62-1.80 mm); PW 2.58 mm (2.38-2.67 mm); PI 70.27 (68.32-73.55); EL 7.89 mm (6.69-8.29 mm); EW 4.35 mm (4.02-4.55 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detail information see the key above). *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus jindraei* sp. nov. mainly by ultimate antennomere dark, blackish brown and male metatibiae not bent; while *C. jindraei* has ultimate

antennomere pale brown or ochre yellow and metatibiae are bent.

C. schneideri is distinctly different from similar species *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3; while *C. moxiensis* and *C. siniaevi* have antennomere 4 longer than antennomere 3.

C. schneideri clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. mainly by male protarsomeres 1-4 approximately as wide as mesotarsomeres 1-4; while males of *C. fouquei*, *C. yenbaiensis* have protarsomeres 1-4 wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4.

C. schneideri clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. mainly by only antennomere 11 partly blackish brown and by apical piece of aedeagus short and wide; while *C. yunlongensis* has antennomeres 8-11 partly blackish and apical piece of aedeagus is long and narrow.

C. schneideri distinctly different from similar species *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov. mainly by anterior angles of pronotum distinct, antennomeres 8-11 shorter than antennomere 3 and excision of ultimate ventrite in middle arcuate; while *C. mikyskai* has anterior angles of pronotum arcuate, antennomeres 8-11 are longer than antennomere 3 and excision of ultimate ventrite is straight in middle.

Etymology. Patronymic, named after the second name of collector of type series - Jan Schneider.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 31-36)

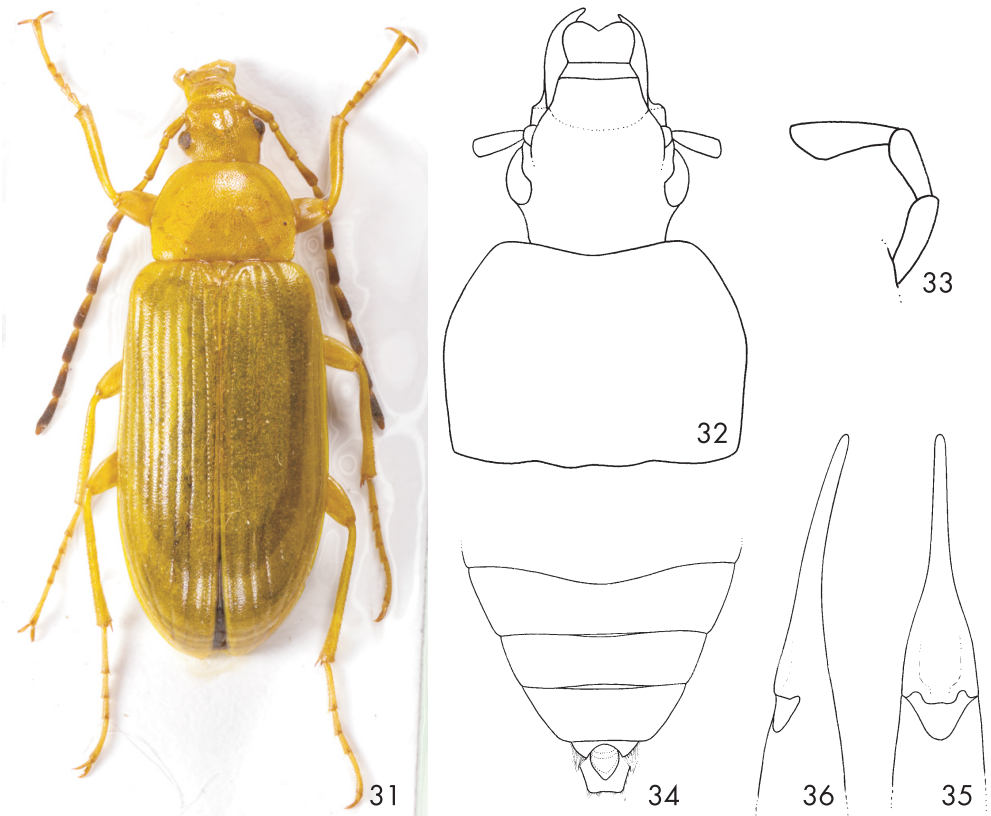
Type locality. China, Shaanxi province, Taibashan Range, environ of Houzhenzi village, 33°53'N, 107°49'E, 1900 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): China - Shaanxi 1900m / TAIBASHAN Range, / HOUZHENZI vill. env. 33°53'N / 107°49'E, 1-12.08. 1999 / leg. Siniaev & A. Plutenko, (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 5 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Cteniopinus / siniaevi* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 31, body elongate oval, from yellow to blackish brown, shiny, dorsal surface with dense punctuation, BL 9.94 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 2.91.

Head (Fig. 32) yellow or ochre yellow, long, shiny, distinctly longer than wide, distinctly longer than pronotal length, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface with dense punctuation. Clypeus yellow, shiny, with long, pale setae and sparse, small, shallow punctures, excised in apex. Mandibles yellow, with dark apex, glabrous and shiny dorsally. HW 1.40 mm; HW/PW 0.63; HL (visible part) 1.89 mm. Eyes small, transverse, very slightly excised, space between eyes wide, OI equal to 72.41, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as anterior part of head; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere.

Antennae. Relatively long, distinctly exceeding half body length (AL 5.76 mm; AL/BL 0.58) with short, pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. Antennomeres 1-4 yellow and shiny, antennomeres 5-11 matte, antennomeres 5-8 with ochre yellow basal half and brown (5, 6) and dark brown (7, 8) apical half. Antennomeres 9-11 with ochre yellow base and rest dark brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, with top, antennomeres 4-11



Figs. 31-36. *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov.: Figs. 31-33 (male holotype): 31-Habitus; 32- head and pronotum; 33- maxillary palpus; 34- abdomen; 35- aedeagus, dorsal view; 36- aedeagus, lateral view.

slightly longer than antennomeres 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.72 : 0.36 : 1.00 : 1.04 : 1.02 : 1.03 : 1.03 : 1.09 : 1.12 : 1.11 : 1.32.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.29 : 1.50 : 4.13 : 3.22 : 3.13 : 3.52 : 3.19 : 3.38 : 3.96 : 4.07 : 4.85.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 33) yellow with pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures. Palpomeres narrow, 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere longer than penultimate, widest before apex, longly axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 32) yellow, transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins, slightly narrower than base of elytra, almost glabrous, with dense punctuation, punctures small, approximately as large as those on head. PL 1.52 mm; PW 2.23 mm; PI equal to 68.16. Border lines complete, lateral margins arcuate in middle, base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin excised. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Yellow, slightly darker than pronotum, elongate oval, slightly shiny with short, recumbent, pale setation. EL 6.59 mm; EW 3.42 mm; EL/EW 1.93. Rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small, distinctly smaller than those in pronotum. Elytral intervals slightly convex with dense punctuation, punctures approximately as large as punctures in striae.

Scutellum. Yellow, triangular, shiny with punctures as large as those in elytral striae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, yellow, with short, pale setation and a few punctures, widest

in base, from metaventrite leading parallel.

Legs. Thin and long, yellow with small punctures and short, yellow setation. Tibiae and tarsi narrow, tibiae slightly dilated anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomeres not widened and without lobes, protarsomeres 1-4 not wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4. RLT: 1.00 : 0.83 : 0.77 : 0.76 : 2.70 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.54 : 0.45 : 1.38 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.45 : 1.00 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 5 free visible teeth and 18 teeth stacked together.

Ventral side of body yellow. Abdomen (Fig. 34) partly yellow, partly pale brown, with long, pale, recumbent setation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite roundly excised in apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 35, 36) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece strong, rounded laterally, narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece long and narrow, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.53.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male and anterior tarsal claws with 10 and 8 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 7). BL 9.89 mm (8.87-10.30 mm); HL 1.83 mm (1.79-1.89 mm); HW 1.48 mm (1.40-1.52 mm); OI 71.27 (67.32-72.95); PL 1.47 mm (1.42-1.63 mm); PW 2.23 mm (2.05-2.42 mm); PI 68.27 (66.32-70.63); EL 6.69 mm (6.50-6.99 mm); EW 3.45 mm (3.39-3.52 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detailed information see the key above). *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. mainly by antennomeres 7-11 partly or completely dark brown and male metatibiae not bent; while *C. jindrai* sp. nov. has antennomeres pale brown or ochre yellow and male metatibiae are distinctly bent.

C. siniaevi is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 longer than antennomere 3; while *C. fouquei*, *C. mikyskai*, *C. schneideri*, *C. yenbaiensis* and *C. yunlongensis* have antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3.

C. siniaevi clearly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. mainly by pronotum widest at middle, by protarsomeres 1-4 approximately as wide as mesotarsomeres 1-4 and by apical piece of aedeagus long and narrow; while *C. moxiensis* has pronotum widest in base, male protarsomeres 1-4 are distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4 and apical piece of aedeagus is short and wide.

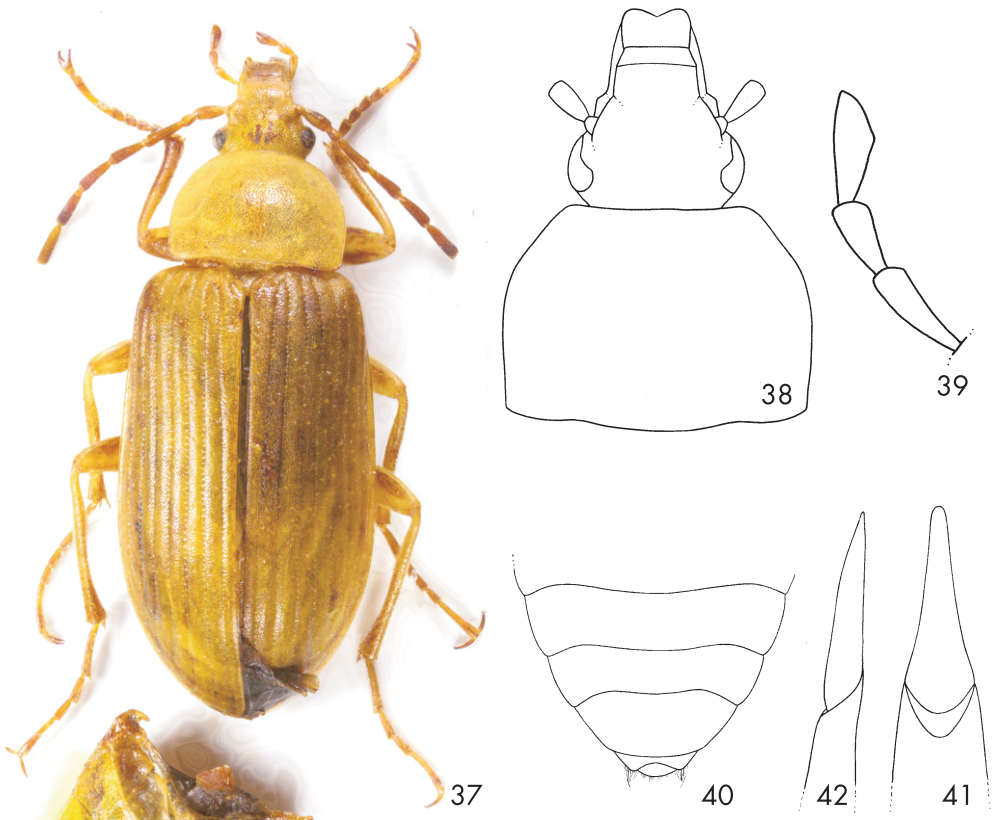
Etymology. Patronymic, named after the second name of one of the collectors of type series - Siniaev.

Distribution. China (Shaanxi).

***Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 37-42)

Type locality. Vietnam, Yen Bai province, Mu Cang Chai district, Che Tao commune, 21.7641°N, 104.0430°E, around Cong Troi (Gate to Heaven) Pass, 2040 m.



Figs. 37-42. *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov., male holotype: 37- Habitus; 38- head and pronotum; 39- maxillary palpus; 40- abdomen; 41- aedeagus, dorsal view; 42- aedeagus, lateral view.

Type material. Holotype (♂): VIETNAM, Yen Bai Prov., Mu / Cang Chai Distr., Che Tao / commune, Mu Cang Chai / Species & Habitats Cons. Area, / 21.7641°N, 104.0430°E, // around Cong Troi (Gate to / Heaven) Pass. 2040 m, upper / montane forest, / swept & hand collected, 24-29.IX.2016 (# 11), / Ottó Merkl & Phu Pham Van, (HNHM). Paratypes: (12 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (HNHM, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Cteniopinus* / *yenbaiensis* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 37, body widely elongate, from yellow to brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with dense punctation and short, recumbent, pale setation. BL 9.52 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.69.

Head (Fig. 38) long, ochre yellow, slightly shiny, distinctly longer than wide, approximately as long as pronotum, through the eyes as wide as anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface with dense punctation, anterior part in apex and clypeus with a few long, pale setae. Clypeus pale brown, distinctly darker than head, with shallow punctures and microgranulation, distinctly excised in apex. Mandibles yellow, shiny, glabrous dorsally, with a few pale setae in sides. HW 1.43 mm; HW/PW 0.60; HL (visible part) 1.63 mm. Eyes small, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, OI equal to 71.81, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye, slightly wider than anterior part of head; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere.

Antennae. Relatively long, antennomeres narrow, with dark and pale setation, punctation and

microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 pale brown, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-7 distinctly darker, reddish brown (base distinctly paler than apex), rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest, slightly longer than antennomeres 4-7.

RLA(1-7): 0.72 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 0.98 : 0.93 : 0.93.

RL/WA(1-7): 2.52 : 1.37 : 3.89 : 3.59 : 4.24 : 4.70 : 4.44.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 39) with short, pale setation, small, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Penultimate palpomeres pale reddish brown, darker and shorter than ochre yellow palpomere 3, both distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere reddish brown, darker and slightly shorter than penultimate, widest before apex, longly axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 38) yellow, transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins, slightly narrower than base of elytra, dorsal surface with recumbent, short, pale setation, dense punctuation, punctures approximately as large as those in head. PL 1.62 mm; PW 2.37 mm; PI equal to 68.35. Border lines complete, lateral margins very slightly widened to middle, narrowing in apical half. Base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Ochre yellow with darker places, widely elongate, slightly shiny with short, recumbent, pale setation. EL 6.37 mm; EW 3.54 mm; EL/EW 1.80. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures, smaller than those in pronotum. Elytral interspaces convex with irregular punctuation and rugosities.

Scutellum. Ochre yellow, triangular, slightly shiny with a few pale setae, few small punctures and fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, yellow, with short, pale setation narrowing to metaventrite, then relatively wide, leading parallel.

Legs. Thin and long, ochre yellow, with very small, shallow punctures, fine microgranulation and pale setation. Tibiae with short, strong setae, apex of protibiae slightly darker, pale brown or pale reddish brown pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. RLT: 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.54 : 0.56 : 2.19 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.52 : 0.31 : 1.27 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.73 : 0.44 : 1.01 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with more than 20 teeth stacked together.

Ventral side of body yellow, with short, recumbent, pale setation. Prosternum and mesosternum reddish brown, metasternum black. Abdomen (Fig. 40) yellow with black places, covered by long, recumbent, pale setation, with fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite roundly excised.

Aedeagus (Figs. 41, 42) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece strong, slightly rounded laterally, narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece short, narrowly triangular dorsally, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 5.28.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male and anterior tarsal claws with 8 or 9 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 13). BL 9.99 mm (9.52-10.30 mm); HL 1.93 mm (1.63-2.09 mm); HW 1.63 mm (1.43-1.72 mm); OI 73.27 (71.81-75.66); PL 1.72 mm (1.52-1.83 mm); PW 2.63 mm (2.37-2.87 mm); PI 63.27 (61.32-65.63); EL 6.89 mm (6.37-7.59 mm); EW 4.05 mm (3.59-4.22 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detail informations see the key above). *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus jindrai* sp. nov. mainly by antennomeres 4-7 reddish brown and metatibiae not bent; while *C. jindrai* has antennomeres ochre yellow or pale brown and metatibiae are bent.

C. yenbaiensis is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3; while *C. moxiensis* and *C. siniaevi* have antennomere 4 distinctly longer than antennomere 3.

C. yenbaiensis distinctly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov., *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. mainly by male protarsomeres 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4; while *C. mikyskai*, *C. schneideri* and *C. yunlongensis* have male protarsomere 1-4 as wide as mesotarsomeres 1-4.

C. yenbaiensis is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. mainly by ultimate palpomere only 1.4 times longer than penultimate palpomere and by rounded excision of ultimate ventrite of male; while *C. fouquei* has ultimate palpomere 1.7 times longer than penultimate one and excision of ultimate ventrite of male angled in middle.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - province Yen Bai in Vietnam.

Distribution. Vietnam (Yen Bai province).

***Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 43-48)

Type locality. China, Yunnan province, 10 km E of Yunlong village.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA - Yunnan prov. 1998 / 10 km E of Yun long vill. / 17.-18.viii.1998 / O. Šafránek & M. Trýzna lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (12 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Cteniopinus / yunlongensis* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 43, body widely elongate, from yellow to blackish brown, shiny, dorsal surface with dense punctuation, BL 9.85 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.61.

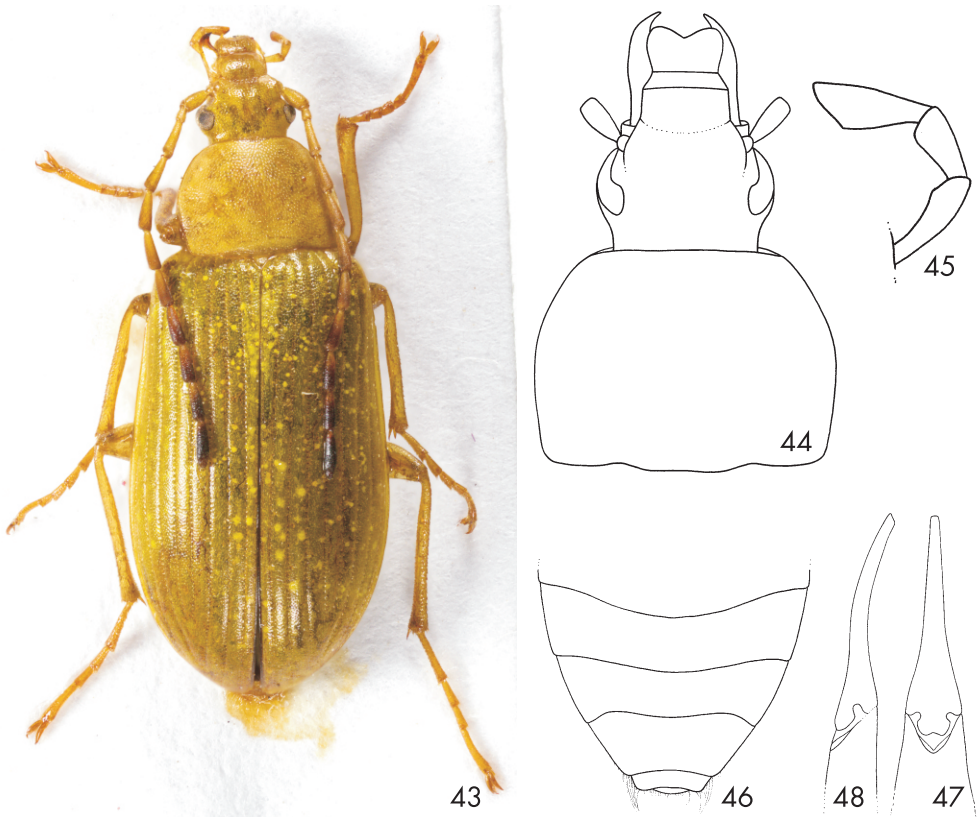
Head (Fig. 44) long, shiny, distinctly longer than wide, slightly longer than pronotal length, through the eyes very slightly narrower than anterior part of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with dense punctuation, punctuation of anterior part sparser and punctures smaller than in posterior half. Anterior part and clypeus with a few long, pale setae. Punctuation of clypeus shallow, apex excised in middle. Mandibles yellow with blackish brown apex, dorsal surface glabrous and shiny. HW 1.44 mm; HW/PW 0.65; HL (visible part) 1.74 mm. Eyes small, transverse, slightly excised, space between eyes wide, OI equal to 67.16, distinctly wider than diameter of one eye, slightly wider than anterior part of head; distinctly wider than length of each antennomere.

Antennae. Relatively long, slightly exceeding half body length (AL 5.12 mm; AL/BL 0.52), antennomeres narrow with short, pale setation, very small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-6 ochre yellow, antennomeres 7-11 pale brown with dark brown apex. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 11 longest, with top.

RLA(1-11): 0.71 : 0.33 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 1.11 : 1.09 : 1.03 : 1.11 : 1.04 : 0.97 : 1.20.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.16 : 1.32 : 3.04 : 3.17 : 3.50 : 3.19 : 2.36 : 2.47 : 2.39 : 2.39 : 3.14.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 45) ochre yellow with short, pale setation, microgranulation and small, shallow punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate



Figs. 43-48. *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov.: Figs. 43-45 (male holotype): 43- Habitus; 44- head and pronotum; 45- maxillary palpus; 46- abdomen; 47- aedeagus, dorsal view; 48- aedeagus, lateral view.

palpomere longer than penultimate, widest before apex, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 44) yellow, transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins, slightly narrower than base of elytra, almost glabrous, with only a few very short pale setae, shiny, with dense punctuation, punctures larger and coarser than those on head. PL 1.60 mm; PW 2.21 mm; PI equal to 72.40. Border lines complete, lateral margins arcuate, base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin straight. Posterior angles obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, widely elongate, with short, recumbent, pale setation, elytral intervals very slightly convex, shiny with dense irregular punctuation. Elytral striae with rows of punctures approximately as wide as those in pronotum. EL 6.51 mm; EW 3.78 mm; EL/EW 1.72.

Scutellum. Yellow, triangular, shiny with punctures and setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, yellow, short, narrowing to ventrite 2, then leads parallel.

Legs. Thin and long, with sparse, very small punctures and short, pale setation. Tibiae with strong, short setae, protibiae slightly bent. RLT: 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.54 : 0.52 : 1.89 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.52 : 0.38 : 1.03 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.41 : 0.99 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 20 visible teeth stacked together in middle.

Ventral side of body yellow, with short pale setation. Abdomen (Fig. 46) yellow, with long, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense, very small punctuation. Ultimate ventrite very finely

roundly excised with triangular impression in middle of apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 47, 48) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece strong, rounded laterally, narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece long and narrow, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 3.09.

Female without distinct differences, body slightly wider than in male and anterior tarsal claws with 7 and 8 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 31). BL 9.69 mm (8.97-10.30 mm); HL 1.53 mm (1.42-1.69 mm); HW 1.56 mm (1.40-1.62 mm); OI 69.27 (66.32-69.95); PL 1.57 mm (1.48-1.63 mm); PW 2.13 mm (1.95-2.37 mm); PI 74.27 (71.62-75.63); EL 6.89 mm (6.39-6.97 mm); EW 3.96 mm (3.69-4.02 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For detail informations see the key above). *Cteniopinus yunlongensis* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus jindra* sp. nov. mainly by antennomeres 8-11 partly blackish and metatibiae not bent; while *C. jindra* has antennomeres ochre yellow or pale brown and metatibiae are bent.

C. yunlongensis is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus moxiensis* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus siniaevi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 4 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3; while *C. moxiensis* and *C. siniaevi* have antennomere 4 distinctly longer than antennomere 3.

C. yunlongensis distinctly differs from similar species *Cteniopinus fouquei* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus yenbaiensis* sp. nov. mainly by male protarsomeres 1-4 not wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4; while *C. fouquei* and *C. yenbaiensis* have male protarsomere 1-4 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-4.

C. yunlongensis is clearly different from similar species *Cteniopinus mikyskai* sp. nov. and *Cteniopinus schneideri* sp. nov. mainly by anterior margin of pronotum almost straight, by antennomeres 8-11 partly blackish and by apical piece of aedeagus long and narrow; while *C. mikyskai* and *C. schneideri* have anterior margin of pronotum excised, partly blackish is only ultimate antennomere and apical piece of aedeagus is wide and short.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Yunlong in Yunnan province.

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

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