

A contribution to knowledge of the genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini) with description of three new species

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Abstract. New species of the Alleculinae genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896 are described as follows: *Bolbostetha huahinica* sp. nov. and *Bolbostetha thailandica* sp. nov., both from Thailand (Hua Hin district) and *Bolbostetha petri* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Kelantan and Cameron Highlands).

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896 with the type species *Bolbostetha soleata* Fairmaire, 1896 was established by Fairmaire (1896). Borchmann (1910) knew only 2 species from Singapore, Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed only 5 species from the Palaearctic Region. Further species from the Palaearctic Region were described by Akita (2011) and Masumoto et al. (2017). The genus comprises 33 species today (Novák 2008) living mainly in the Oriental Region.

New species *Bolbostetha huahinica* sp. nov. and *Bolbostetha thailandica* sp. nov. both from Thailand (Hua Hin district) and *Bolbostetha petri* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Kelantan and Cameron Highlands) are described, illustrated and compared with similar species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

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

The following collection codens are used:

- KMTJ private collection of Kimio Masumoto, Tokyo, Japan;
- NMTJ National Museum, Tokyo, Japan;
- SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
- VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

Other abbreviations used in text:

wl= white label; yl= yellow label.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows: AL - total antennae length, BL - maximum body length, EL - maximum elytral length, EW - maximum elytral width, HL - maximum length of head (visible part), HW - maximum width of head, OI - ocular index dorsally, PI - pronotal index dorsally, PL - maximum pronotal length,

PW - pronotal width at base, RLA - ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex ($3=1.00$), RL/WA - ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex, RLT - ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex ($1=1.00$).

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. 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 *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896

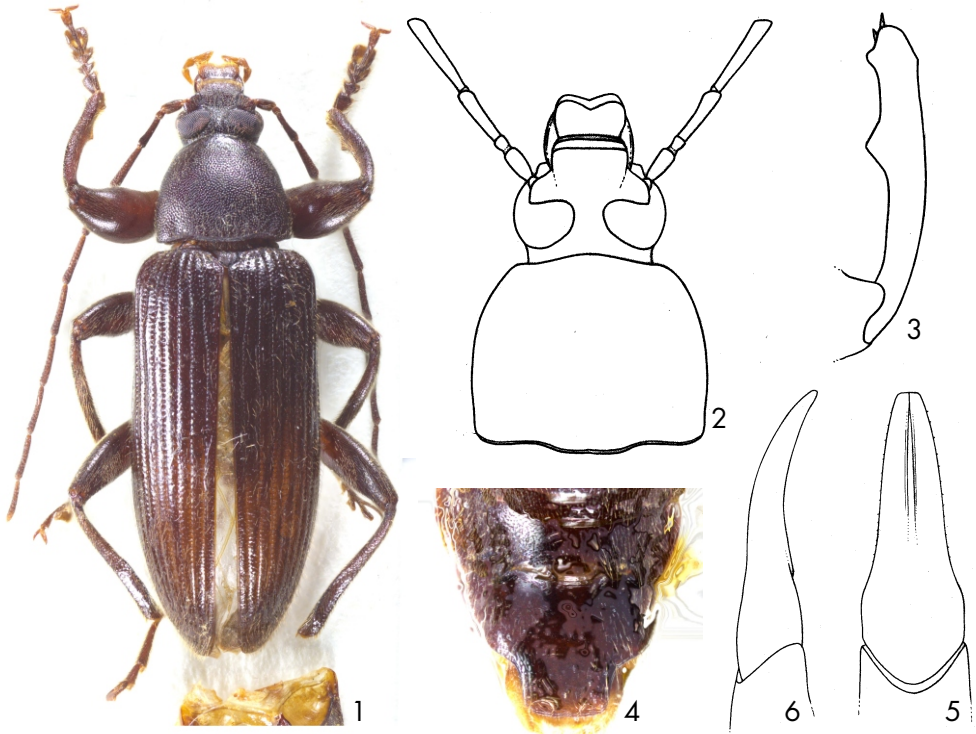
Type species. *Bolbostetha soleata* Fairmaire, 1896.

Bolbostetha huahinica sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

Type locality. Thailand, Hua Hin province, Mount Hin Lek Phai.

Type material. Holotype (♂): wl: Mt. Hin Lek Phai, / Hua Hin, PKK, Thai / 12.V.2007 / S. Ohmomo leg., (NMTJ). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Bolbostetha / huahinica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2020'.



Figs. 1-6. *Bolbostetha huahinica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 1- habitus; 2- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4; 3- protibia; 4- abdomen; 5- aedeagus, dorsal view; 6- aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body relatively wide, elongate, parallel, from pale brown to blackish brown, shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 12.62 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.49.

Head (Fig. 2) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, with long, pale setation, matte. Posterior part blackish brown, with dense and coarse punctuation, punctures medium-sized, distinctly coarser and larger than those in apical part of anterior half. Anterior part brown, slightly paler than posterior part and darker than reddish brown clypeus. Clypeus with sparse, small and very shallow almost indistinct punctures, with very fine microgranulation, rounded apically with very dense, short, pale setation in anterior margin and excision in middle of apex. Mandibles glabrous dorsally, reddish brown, with a few punctures, shiny, side margins with long, pale setae. HW 1.83 mm; HW/PW 0.65; HL (visible part) 1.80 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2 and narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 21.12.

Antenna. Long, distinctly exceeding three quarters body length, AL 9.95 mm; AL/BL 0.79, dark brown, rather matte, antennomeres narrow, with short, recumbent, pale setation, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 5-7 longest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 5-11 more than 6 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.64 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 1.55 : 1.66 : 1.65 : 1.64 : 1.58 : 1.48 : 1.48 : 1.38.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.26 : 1.19 : 3.96 : 5.65 : 6.32 : 8.26 : 7.80 : 8.33 : 8.81 : 8.29 : 8.19.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown with pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures small. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) dark blackish brown, convex, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra in humeri. Dorsal surface with relatively sparse, short, recumbent, pale setation, dense punctuation, punctures approximately as large as those in posterior part of head and with very fine microgranulation inside punctures. Intervals between punctures very narrow, shiny. PL 2.29 mm; PW 2.63 mm; PI equal to 87.07. Border lines very narrow, not clearly conspicuous in middle of anterior margin. Lateral and anterior margins slightly arcuate. Base finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, anterior sharply, posterior roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Dark blackish brown in posterior part, dark brown in apical half, relatively wide, elongate, parallel in posterior part, with semierect, pale setation, convex, shiny. EL 8.53 mm; EW 3.62 mm; EL/EW 2.36. Elytral striae with rows of punctures slightly larger than those in pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals distinctly convex, with very fine microgranulation and sparse, small punctures.

Scutellum. Dark blackish brown, rather matte, pentagonal, with microgranulation, pale setae and small, shallow punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown as elytron itself, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with a few pale setae and punctures distinctly smaller than those in rows of elytral striae in basal half, then with denser setation leads parallel in apical part.

Legs. Strong, dark brown, shiny, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and very small punctures. Setation denser in tarsi and tibiae than in femora. Protibiae short, strong, slightly bent, with one larger and one small tooth in inner side of apical half as in Fig. 3. Meso- and metatibiae narrow and long. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLt: 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.42 : 1.16 : 1.95 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.66 : 0.88 : 1.32 (mesotarsus),

1.00 : 0.33 : 0.40 : — (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 30 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark blackish brown with pale setation and punctuation, punctures very small. Ventrites 1-3 brown with dense, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Penultimate and ultimate ventrites slightly darker than ventrites 1-3, with pale setation only near sides. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apex and sides excised in apical half (Fig. 4), apex straight.

Aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6) large, strong, shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing in dorsal view and rounded in lateral view, distinctly paler than apical piece. Apical piece bent in lateral view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 1.84.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Similar species are *Bolbostetha thailandica* sp. nov. from Thailand, *Bolbostetha neptis* (Borchmann, 1925) from Myanmar and *Bolbostetha pahangensis* Novák, 2008 from Malaysia (Novák 2008: 160-161: species with shiny dorsal surface and unicolorous antenna).

Bolbostetha huahinica sp. nov. is clearly different from the similar species *B. thailandica* mainly by tibiae and femora unicolor, by ultimate ventrite excised near lateral margins, by dorsal surface with shorter, pale setation than very long pale setation in dorsal surface of *B. thailandica* with tibiae and femora unicolored dark brown, ultimate ventrite is not excised near lateral margins.

B. huahinica clearly differs from the similar species *B. neptis* mainly by dorsal surface almost unicolored; while *B. neptis* has elytra distinctly paler than pronotum (Borchmann 1925).

B. huahinica is clearly different from the similar species *B. pahangensis* mainly by ultimate ventrite distinctly excised near lateral margins (as in Fig. 4) and by shape of aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6); while *B. pahangensis* has no excision of ultimate ventrite and shape of aedeagus is illustrated in Novák 2008: figs. 80, 81.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Hua Hin district in Thailand.

Distribution. Thailand (Hua Hin district) - the first record of *Bolbostetha* in Thailand.

***Bolbostetha petri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 7-12)

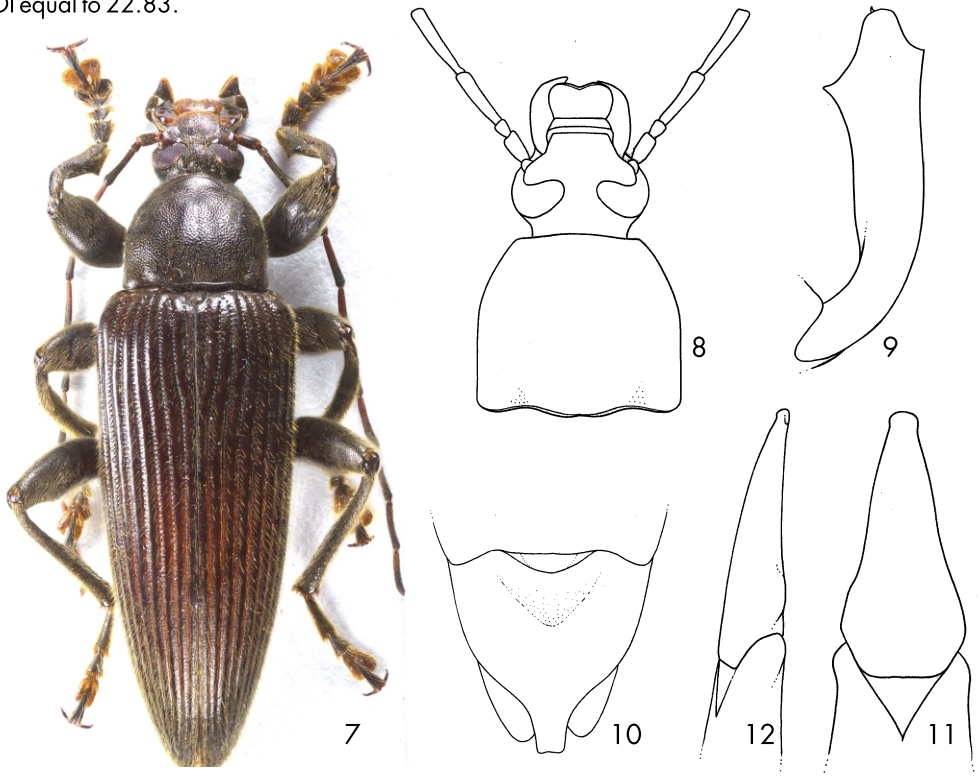
Type locality. Western Malaysia, Kelantan province, 90 km N of Gua Musang, Gunung Basor near Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): wl: MALAYSIA W., KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang. / Gunung Basor, 1700 m. / Kampong Kubur Datu / 10.iv.-5.v. 2016 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♀): wl: Malaysia W, Kelantan 70 / km NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, 17.iv.- / 9.v.2014, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): yl: MALAYSIA: Cameron Highland / Power Station(km 29) / 21.4.1990; leg. A. RIEDEL, (SMNS). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Bolbostetha / petri sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 7, body narrow, elongate, *leptura*-shaped, from reddish brown to dark blackish brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 20.38 mm. Widest at humeri; BL/EW 3.62.

Head (Fig. 8) relatively small, distinctly longer than wide, through the eyes approximately as

wide as anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with pale setation and dense punctuation, intervals between punctures distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Posterior part with slightly larger punctures and sparser setation than in anterior part. Anterior part with pale brown apex, clypeus pale reddish brown, half heard-shaped, with small punctures, fine microgranulation and long, pale setae, anterior margin distinctly excised in middle, with dense, short golden setation. Mandibles reddish brown, with dark margins and apex, shiny, glabrous dorsally. HW 2.66 mm; HW/PW 0.71; HL (visible part) 2.90 mm. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2 and narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 22.83.



Figs. 7-12. *Bolbostetha petri* sp. nov. (male holotype): 7- habitus; 8- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4; 9- protibia; 10- abdomen; 11- aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- aedeagus, lateral view.

Antenna. Long, distinctly exceeding two thirds body length, AL 14.78 mm; AL/BL 0.73, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with recumbent, short, pale setation, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomere 1 and 2 slightly shiny, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 3-11 rather matte, antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened in apex, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3, basal half of antennomeres 4-11, insertion and apex of antennomere 1 reddish brown, rest of antennomeres dark blackish brown. Antennomeres 4-11 more than 6 times longer than wide.

RLA (1-11): 0.59 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 1.48 : 1.30 : 1.34 : 1.36 : 1.32 : 1.27 : 1.20 : 1.13.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.18 : 1.03 : 4.29 : 6.53 : 5.94 : 6.11 : 7.68 : 7.48 : 6.67 : 6.54 : 6.96.

Maxillary palpus dark blackish brown with long, recumbent, pale setation and fine microgranulation, rather matte. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly paler in apex. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 8) dark blackish brown, relatively narrow, convex, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 3.10 mm; PW 3.75 mm; PI equal to 82.67. Border lines narrow, not clearly conspicuous in middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins almost straight in posterior half, narrowing in anterior part. Base bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, anterior sharply, posterior roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Dark brown in basal part, reddish brown in apical part, narrow, elongate, widest at humeri. EL 14.38 mm; EW 5.63 mm; EL/EW 2.55. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals convex, with erect, pale setation, very fine microgranulation and very sparse, very small and shallow punctures.

Scutellum. Dark blackish brown as elytron itself, triangular, with setae, microgranulation and very small, shallow punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown as elytron itself in basal part, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with pale setation and relatively large punctures, then narrow, with dense setation leading parallel in apical part.

Legs. Strong, blackish brown, surface with fine microgranulation, long and dense, pale setation and dense, shallow punctation, punctures very small. Profemora strong and thick, distinctly thicker than meso- or metafemora. Protibiae (as in Fig. 9) strong and short, bent and excised in basal part of inner side, widened apically with distinct thorn in inner side near apex. Mesotibiae distinctly longer than protibiae, only slightly bent. Protarsomeres 1-4 strongly widened, 3 and 4 almost transverse, protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.70 : 1.03 : 1.30 : 1.70 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.66 : 0.64 : 0.84 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.69 : 0.86 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 35 and 42 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown with dense, recumbent, pale setation and dense punctation, punctures small. Abdomen blackish brown, rather matte with long and dense, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctation. Punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite excised as in Fig. 10 with middle part shiny, almost without punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12) shiny. Basal piece pale brown, slightly narrowing in dorsal view, arcuate in lateral view. Apical piece reddish brown, triangular with rounded top in dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 3.11.

Female has protibiae without thorns and not bent, profemora are not distinctly thicker than meso- and metafemora, space between eyes is wider (OI 29), antennomere 4 is only slightly longer than antennomere 3 (1.17 times), protarsomeres 1-3 are narrower and pronotum is wider and shorter (PI 72) than in male. Anterior tarsal claws have only 16 and 17 teeth.

Measurements of female body. BL 18.70 mm; HL 2.57 mm; HW 2.58 mm; OI 29.10; PL 2.99 mm; PW 4.17 mm; PI 71.70; EL 13.57 mm; EW 5.57 mm; AL 13.89 mm; AL/BL 0.74; HW/PW 0.62; BL/EW 3.36; EL/EW 2.44.

RLA (1-11): 0.40 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 1.17 : 1.16 : 1.19 : 1.24 : 1.25 : 1.19 : 1.15 : 1.06.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.19 : 1.33 : 4.87 : 5.70 : 6.04 : 5.80 : 6.24 : 7.00 : 7.52 : 7.64 : 6.74.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.73 : 1.14 : 1.64 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.56 : 0.79 : 1.19 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.33 : 0.85 (metatarsus).

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 20.13 mm (19.88-20.38 mm); HL 2.85 mm (2.79-2.90 mm); HW 2.61 mm (2.56-2.66 mm); OI 23.19 (22.83-23.55); PL 3.31 mm (3.10-3.52 mm); PW 3.90 mm (3.75-4.05 mm); PI 84.79 (82.67-86.91); EL 13.98 mm (13.57-14.38 mm); EW 5.59 mm (5.55-5.63 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Similar large species with shiny dorsal surface and excised ultimate ventrite are *Bolbostetha analis* (Borchmann, 1925) from Indonesia and Singapore, *Bolbostetha jakli* Novák, 2008 from Indonesia and *Bolbostetha varus* (Borchmann, 1925) from Indonesia and Malaysia.

Bolbostetha petri sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *B. analis*, *B. jakli* and *B. varus* mainly by strange and original shape of short and strong protibiae and by shape of excision of ultimate ventrite.

Etymology. The name of the species is dedicated to the collector of holotype Petr Čechovský (Brno, Czech Republic), after his first name.

Distribution. Malaysia.

***Bolbostetha thailandica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13-17)

Type locality. Central Thailand, Hua Hin province, Khao Hin Lek Phai.

Material examined. Holotype (♂): wl: Khao Hin Lek Phai / nr. Hua Hin / C. THAILAND / 4 V 2006 / S. TSUYUKI leg., (NMTJ). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): wl: Hin Lek Phai Hua Hin / Nakhon Ratchasima -Prov. / Peninsula THAILAND / 14 V 2011 / Shigeo TSUYUKI leg., (KMTJ); (1 ♀): wl: Thailand, Prachuap / Khiri Khan, Hua Hin, / 23. V. 2012 / K. Takahashi leg., (VNPC); (1 ♀): wl: Khao Hin Lek Phai, / Hua Hin, PKK / Peninsular Thai, 7-15. / V. 2008. S. Ohmomo leg., (KMTJ). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Bolbostetha / thailandica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 13, body narrow, elongate, parallel, slightly convex, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and very fine microgranulation, BL 12.48 mm. Widest at humeri; BL/EW 3.74.

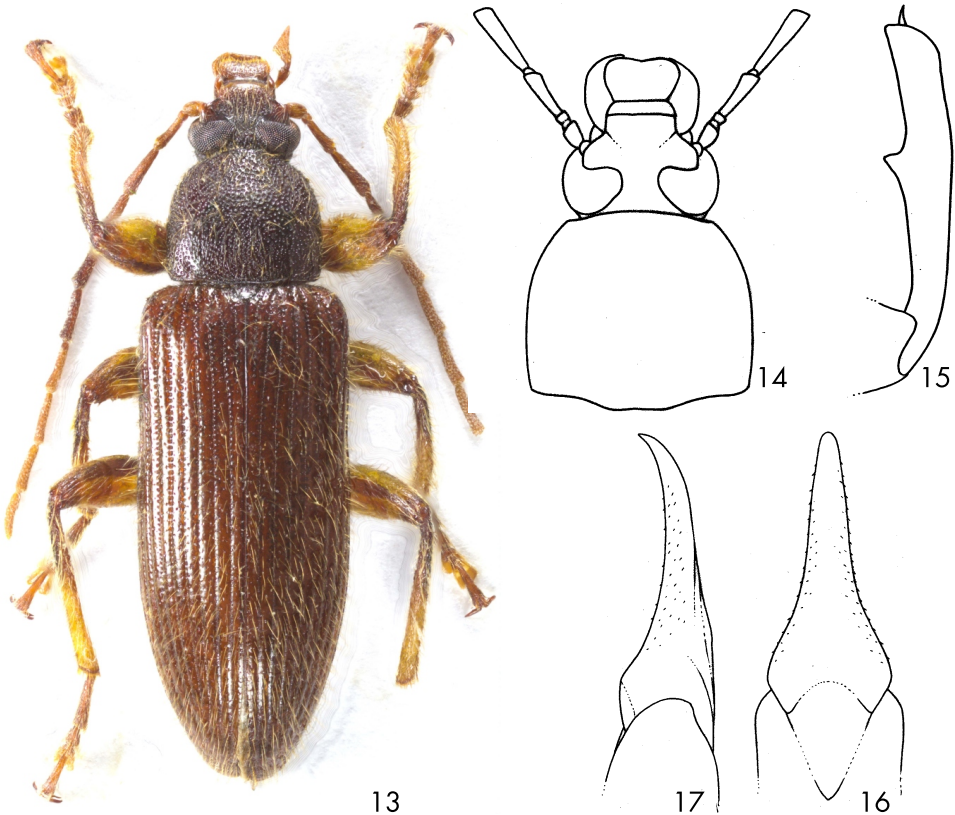
Head (Fig. 14) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, with long, pale setation and dense and coarse punctuation, punctures relatively large. Posterior part blackish brown, distinctly paler than reddish brown or dark brown anterior part. Clypeus reddish brown, with sparse, small and shallow, almost indistinct punctures and dense golden setation in apex, half heard-shaped, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles reddish brown, glabrous dorsally, with long, pale setae in sides, shiny. HW 1.78 mm; HW/PW 0.75; HL (visible part) 1.73 mm. Eyes large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 17.01.

Antenna long, distinctly exceeding two thirds body length, AL 7.92 mm; AL/BL 0.74;

antennomeres narrow, with small punctures and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny with long pale setae, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte with short, recumbent, pale setation, antennomeres 1-4 and 8-11 pale brown, antennomeres 5-7 dark reddish brown or dark brown, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 4-11 more than 4 times longer than wide.

RLA (1-11): 0.60 : 0.27 : 1.00 : 1.63 : 1.44 : 1.61 : 1.52 : 1.51 : 1.58 : 1.50 : 1.41.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.56 : 0.96 : 3.58 : 4.61 : 4.06 : 3.95 : 4.03 : 4.52 : 5.65 : 4.79 : 4.85.



Figs. 13-17. *Bolbostetha thailandica* sp. nov.: 13- habitus of male holotype; 14- head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 15- proboscis of male holotype; 16- aedeagus, dorsal view; 17- aedeagus, lateral view.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) dark blackish brown, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse and long, pale setation and dense punctation, punctures relatively large. Intervals between punctures very narrow and shiny, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 2.12 mm; PW 2.36 mm; PI equal to 89.74. Border lines very narrow, not clearly conspicuous in middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins not clearly conspicuous from dorsal view, sides arcuate. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin very slightly arcuate. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, anterior sharply, posterior roundly obtuse.

Elytra narrow, elongate, parallel, shiny, slightly convex. EL 8.63 mm; EW 3.34 mm; EL/EW 2.58. Elytral striae with rows of relatively large punctures approximately as large as those in pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with sparse punctures, distinctly smaller than those in elytral striae and with very long, erect, pale setae.

Scutellum brown, slightly pentagonal, with microgranulation and small, shallow punctures and long, pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown as elytron itself, with pale setation, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with punctures in basal half, relatively wide leads parallel in apical part.

Legs strong, ochre yellow, with fine microgranulation, very long, erect or semierect, pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Setation denser in tarsi and tibiae than in femora. Apex of femora and basal part of tibiae dark brown. Protibiae (Fig. 15) with short teeth in middle of inner side. Femora strong, profemora stronger than meso- and metafemora. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.74 : 0.89 : 1.71 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.54 : 0.75 : 1.21 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.46 : 0.92 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 21 and 24 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown with shorter, pale setation and smaller punctures than in dorsal surface. Abdomen brown with long, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctuation. Punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of slightly excised apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 16, 17) pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece narrowing in dorsal view and rounded in lateral view. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and beak or hook-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 4.13.

Female has the body and space between eyes wider than male (OI 29). Protibiae are without teeth in middle of inner side, anterior tarsal claws have only 13 teeth.

Measurements of female body. BL 10.74 mm; HL 1.60 mm; HW 1.71 mm; OI 29.96; PL 1.83 mm; PW 2.20 mm; PI 83.18; EL 7.31 mm; EW 3.24 mm; AL 7.83 mm; AL/BL 0.73; HW/PW 0.63; BL/EW 3.32; EL/EW 2.26.

RLA (1-11): 0.55 : 0.19 : 1.00 : 1.35 : 1.16 : 1.37 : 1.47 : 1.42 : 1.41 : 1.32 : 1.23.

RL/WA (1-11): 2.24 : 0.86 : 4.08 : 4.60 : 5.62 : 7.37 : 6.00 : 5.58 : 6.86 : 6.43 : 6.94.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.85 : 1.31 : 2.21 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.42 : 0.49 : 0.75 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.53 : 0.80 (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 12.73 mm (12.15-13.56 mm); HL 1.83 mm (1.73-1.99 mm); HW 1.89 mm (1.78-2.07 mm); OI 19.04 (17.01-21.60); PL 2.32 mm (2.12-2.51 mm); PW 2.62 mm (2.36-2.92 mm); PI 88.92 (85.96-91.05); EL 8.58 mm (8.04-9.06 mm); EW 3.62 mm (3.34-4.00 mm). Females (n=2). BL 12.26 mm (10.74-13.77 mm); HL 1.76 mm (1.60-1.91 mm); HW 1.89 mm (1.71-2.06 mm); OI 29.46 (28.96-29.96); PL 2.23 mm (1.83-2.63 mm); PW 2.53 mm (2.20-2.86 mm); PI 87.57 (83.18-91.96); EL 8.27 mm (7.31-9.23 mm); EW 3.91 mm (3.24-4.57 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Most similar species is *Bolbostetha huahinica* sp. nov. from Thailand (Hua Hin province).

Bolbostetha thailandica sp. nov. is clearly different from the similar species *B. huahinica* mainly by dorsal surface with very long, pale setation, tibiae and femora bicolor and ultimate ventrite without excision near lateral margins; while *B. huahinica* has tibiae and femora unicolored dark brown, pale setation of dorsal surface is shorter and ultimate ventrite of male is excised near lateral margins.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality, country of origin - Thailand.

Distribution. Thailand (Hua Hin province) - the second species known from territory of Thailand.

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