New genera of Alleculinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) from Palaearctic and Oriental Regions XI - *Oracula* gen. nov.

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Abstract. A new genus of Alleculini Laporte, 1840 - *Oracula* gen. nov. and two new subgenera *Duocula* subgen. nov. and *Oracula* subgen. nov. are described to include the following new species: *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov. from Nepal, *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov. (as a type species of the subgenus *Duocula*) and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov. from Laos and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov. (as a type species of the genus *Oracula* and subgenus *Oracula* s. str.) from China (Yunnan) and Thailand, *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov. from Thailand and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov. from Laos. The species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Allecula* was introduced by Fabricius (1801) for *Allecula morio* (Fabricius 1787), originally described in the suppressed *Cistela* Geoffroy, 1762. Species of this genus have a worldwide distribution. More than 500 species occur in all the zoogeographical regions except for the Australian Region (Novák 2014), Novák & Pettersson (2008) listed 65 species from the Palaearctic Region and large diversity is encountered in the Oriental Region. New species of *Allecula* were recently described by Novák et al. (2011, 2012), Novák (2016a, 2017a, b), Akita & Masumoto (2012, 2015) and Masumoto et al. (2017).

Genera similar to *Allecula* were described from the Oriental or Oriental and Palaearctic Regions as *Apalmia* Fairmaire (1896a), *Asticostena* Fairmaire (1897), *Bearnicistela* Pic (1909), *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire (1896b), *Dioxycula* Fairmaire (1896b), *Dorota* Novák (2018a), *Evaostetha* Novák, 2008, *Fifina* Novák (2018b), *Gerdacula* Novák (2015a), *Indricula* Novák (2016b), *Jaklia* Novák (2010), *Kombacula* Novák (2012), *Ksukolcula* Novák (2017c), *Loricula* Novák (2016c), *Makicula* Novák (2012), *Mycetocula* Novák (2015b), *Netopha* Fairmaire (1893), *Palpichara* Borchmann (1932), *Palpicula* Novák (2018), *Petrostetha* Novák (2008), *Potocula* Novák (2012) and *Spinecula* Novák (2019), *Upinella* Mulsant (1856) was raised up to level of genera by Novák (2015c).

Allecula and *Spinecula* are closest to *Oracula* gen. nov. Species of the genus *Oracula* gen. nov. clearly differ from the species of the genus *Allecula* mainly by long and hollow tarsal claws with teeth from both sides of the hollow claw (subgenus *Duocula*) or teeth only on one side of the hollow claw (subgenus *Oracula* s. str.) and anterior tarsal claws in males with more than 30 teeth, by narrow pronotum (PI in range 70-93), and by space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye (OI in range 14-27), by ultimate palpomere triangular, by protibiae and mesotibiae of males slightly bent. Species of *Allecula* have wider pronotum, space between eyes is usually wider than diameter of on eye, anterior tarsal claws are simple and have only a few teeth, ultimate palpomere is shoe-shaped and males have no bent pro- and mesotibiae (as can be seen in type species of the genus *Allecula* - *Allecula morio* (Fabricius, 1787)). Species of the genus *Oracula* gen. nov. distinctly differ from the species of the genus *Spinecula* mainly by wider and

shorter body (BL/EW 3.3-3.7), by longer tarsal claws and by lacking spines of male protibiae. Species of *Spinecula* have longer and narrower body (BL/EW 3.6-4.1), short tarsal claws and protibiae of males have distinct spines.

New genus, new subgenera and new species are presently described, illustrated and keyed.

The new genus *Oracula* gen. nov. is described together with two subgenera *Duocula* subgen. nov. and *Oracula* subgen. nov. to include the following new species *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov. from Nepal, *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov. (as a type species of the subgenus *Duocula*), *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov. from Laos and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan), *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov. (as a type species of the genus *Oracula* and subgenus *Oracula* s. str.) from China (Yunnan) and Thailand, *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov. from Thailand and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov. from Laos. The species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801.

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 × minimum dorsal distance between eyes) / (maximum width of head across eyes). The pronotal index is calculated as (100 × length of pronotum along midline) / (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 is used:

ERMI private collection of Enrico Ruzier, Mirano, Italy;
KMTJ private collection of Kimio Masumoto, Tokio, Japan;
NMEG collection of Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;
NMPC collection of National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
NMTJ collection of National Museum, Tokio, Japan;
SMNS collection of Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic;
ZMUH collection of Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum der Universität Hamburg, 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 are used as follows: hb= handwritten black; pb= printed black; rl= red 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

DESCRIPTION OF THE GENUS *ORACULA* GEN. NOV.

Genus *Oracula* gen. nov.

(Figs. 1-37)

Type species. *Oracula bicolor* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33 and 34, body narrow, elongate, parallel, dorsal surface with setation, microgranulation and punctuation, BL in range 8-15 mm. Widest at elytra midlength or at humeri; BL/EW in range 3.3-3.7. Head (Figs. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30 and 35) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior part of pronotum, almost with punctuation, microgranulation and setation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and covered by raised edge. Clypeus with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale with dark margins and apex, glabrous dorsally, strongly shiny, slightly excised in middle, with a few long, pale setae on sides. HW/PW in range 0.75-0.86. Eyes very 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 or slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI in range 14-27. Antenna long, distinctly exceeding half body length (AL/BL in range 0.69-0.86), antennomeres narrow, filiform, with setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest; RL/WA (4-11) in range 4.6-9.2. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular. Pronotum (Figs. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30 and 35) narrow, distinctly narrower than base of elytra. Dorsal surface with setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Border lines very narrow, lateral margins in posterior half almost straight, parallel, in anterior part narrowing or slightly arcuate. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse or roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct or obtuse. PI in range 70-93. Elytra long, narrow, elongate, parallel, with setation, EL/EW in range 2.2-2.6. Elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, microgranulation almost indistinct. Elytral epipleura well-developed, with setae and punctures in basal part distinctly narrowing to metaventrite, then narrow and parallel. Legs with very small punctures, setation, almost with fine microgranulation. Tibiae narrow and long, slightly dilated anteriorly, pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth only on one side or on both sides of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 30 visible teeth. Ventral side of body almost with setation and small punctures. Abdomen with pale setation, sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle. Aedeagus almost beak-shaped dorsally and laterally as in Figs. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32 and 36, 37.

Females have slightly wider body and pronotum (PI in range 65-88) and slightly wider space between eyes than in males (OI in range 22-36). Pro- and mesotibiae almost straight not bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 not wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2. Anterior tarsal claws shorter and with less teeth than those in males.

Differential diagnosis. Species of new genus *Oracula* gen. nov. are similar to those of the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 and *Spinecula* Novák, 2019.

Species of the genus *Oracula* gen. nov. clearly differ from the species of the genus *Allecula* mainly by long and hollow tarsal claws with teeth from both sides of hollow claw (subgenus *Duocula*) or teeth only on one side of hollow claw (subgenus *Oracula* s. str.) and anterior tarsal claws in males with more than 30 teeth, by narrow pronotum (PI in range 70-93), by space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye (OI of males in range 14-27), by ultimate palpomere triangular and by protibiae and mesotibiae of males slightly bent. Species of *Allecula* have wider pronotum, space between eyes is usually wider than diameter of one eye, anterior tarsal claws are simple and have only a few teeth, ultimate palpomere is shoe-shaped and males have no bent pro- and mesotibiae (as you can see in type species of genus *Allecula* - *Allecula morio* (Fabricius, 1787)). Species of the genus *Oracula* gen. nov. distinctly differs from the species of the genus *Spinecula* mainly by wider and shorter body (BL/EW 3.3-3.7), by long and hollow tarsal claws and by lacking of spines in male protibiae. Species of *Spinecula* have longer and narrower body (BL/EW 3.6-4.1), short and simple tarsal claws and males protibiae have distinct spines.

Etymology. The name *Oracula* is taken from Latin (Oracles) and ending "cula" also marking its similarity to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. China (Yunnan province), Indonesia (Sumatra Isl.), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal and Thailand.

KEY TO THE SUBGENERA AND TO THE SPECIES OF *ORACULA* GEN. NOV.

A (B) Ultimate palpomere longly triangular - shoe-shaped, tarsal claws with a few teeth, space between eyes almost wider than diameter of one eye. ..... *Allecula* (Fabricius, 1787)

B (A) Ultimate palpomere triangular, tarsal claws with more than 30 teeth, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye..... C

C (D) Body narrower and longer (BL/EW 3.6-4.1), protibiae of males with distinct spines, tarsal claws short and simple. ..... *Spinecula* Novák, 2019

D (C) Body wider and shorter (BL/EW 3.3-3.7), protibiae of males without spines, tarsal claws long and hollow. ..... *Oracula* gen. nov. 1

1 (2) Teeth present on both sides of hollow tarsal claw. ..... *Duocula* subgen. nov. 3

2 (1) Teeth present only on one side of hollow tarsal claw. ..... *Oracula* subgen. nov. 11

3 (4) Dorsal surface of elytra with goldenish green metallic lustre. Habitus as in Fig. 13, head and pronotum (Fig. 14), aedeagus (as in Figs. 15 and 16). Laos (Houa Phan province). .... *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov.

4 (3) Dorsal surface of elytra without goldenish green metallic lustre. 5

5 (6) Dorsal surface pale brown or ochre yellow. Habitus as in Fig. 5, head and pronotum (Fig. 6), aedeagus (as in Figs. 7 and 8). Laos (Houa Phan province). ..... *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov.

6 (5) Dorsal surface partly dark. 7

7 (8) Space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1. Antennomere 4 slightly longer than antennomere 3. Habitus as in Fig. 9, head and pronotum (Fig. 10), aedeagus (as in Figs. 11 and 12). Nepal. ..... *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov.

8 (7) Space between eyes slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1. Antennomeres 4 shorter than antennomere 3. 9

9 (10) Dorsal surface of elytra shiny, punctures in rows of elytral striae distinctly larger than punctures on pronotum. Habitus as in Fig. 17, head and pronotum (Fig. 18), aedeagus (as in Figs. 19 and 20).

China (Yunnan province). ..... *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov.

10 (9) Dorsal surface of elytra rather matte, punctures in rows of elytral striae approximately as large as those in pronotum. Habitus as in Fig. 1, head and pronotum (Fig. 2), aedeagus (as in Figs. 3 and 4). Nepal. ..... *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov.

11 (12) Femora at least in part reddish. 13

12 (11) Femora ochre yellow, pale brown, reddish brown or black. 15

13 (14) Large species, femora almost completely reddish, space between eyes very narrow (OI 14). Habitus as in Fig. 33. Indonesia. ..... *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov.

14 (13) Small species, femora reddish only in apical half, space between eyes wide (OI 19-23). Habitus as in Fig. 25, head and pronotum (Fig. 26), aedeagus (as in Figs. 27 and 28). Thailand (Chiang Rai province). ..... *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov.

15 (16) Dorsal surface blackish brown or black. Habitus as in Fig. 29, head and pronotum (Fig. 30), aedeagus (as in Figs. 31 and 32). Thailand (Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces). ..... *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov.

16 (15) Dorsal surface of elytra with green or goldenish green metallic lustre. 17

17 (18) Head, pronotum, legs and scutellum reddish brown. Habitus as in Fig. 21, head and pronotum (Fig. 22), aedeagus (as in Figs. 23 and 24). China (Yunnan province), Thailand (Chiang Mai province). .. .. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov.

18 (17) Head partly, pronotum and scutellum blackish brown, legs ochre yellow. Habitus as in Fig. 37, head and pronotum (Fig. 38), aedeagus (as in Figs. 39 and 40). Laos (Houa Phan province). .... *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov.

***Duocula* subgen. nov.**

(Figs. 1-20)

Type species. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 1, 5, 9, 13 and 17, body narrow, elongate, parallel, dorsal surface with setation, microgranulation and punctuation, BL in range 10-14 mm. Widest at elytra midlength or at humeri; BL/EW in range 3.3-3.7. Head (Figs. 2, 6, 10, 14 and 18) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior part of pronotum, almost with punctuation, microgranulation and setation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and covered by raised edge. Clypeus with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale with dark margins and apex, glabrous dorsally, strongly shiny, slightly excised in middle, with a few long, pale setae in sides. HW/PW in range 0.75-0.82. Eyes very 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 or slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI in range 16-27. Antenna long, distinctly exceeding half body length (AL/BL in range 0.75-0.85), antennomeres narrow, filiform, with setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest; RL/WA (4-11) in range 4.6-9.2. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular. Pronotum (Figs. 2, 6, 10, 14 and 18) narrow, distinctly narrower than base of elytra. Dorsal surface with setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Border lines very narrow, lateral margins in posterior half almost straight, parallel, in anterior part narrowing or slightly arcuate. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse or roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct or obtuse. PI in range 70-86. Elytra long, narrow, elongate, parallel, with setation, EL/EW in range 2.2-2.6. Elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, microgranulation almost indistinct. Elytral epipleura

well-developed, with setae and punctures in basal part distinctly narrowing to metaventrite, then narrow and parallel. Legs with very small punctures, setation, almost with fine microgranulation. Tibiae narrow and long, slightly dilated anteriorly, pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth only on one side or on both sides of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 40 visible teeth. Ventral side of body almost with setation and small punctures. Abdomen with pale setation, sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle. Aedeagus almost beak-shaped dorsally and laterally as in Figs. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19 and 20.

Females have slightly wider body and pronotum (PI in range 65-82) and slightly wider space between eyes than males (OI in range 22-36). Pro- and mesotibiae almost straight not bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 not wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2. Anterior tarsal claws shorter and with less teeth than those in males.

Differential diagnosis. Species of new subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov. are similar to those of the subgenus *Oracula* subgen. nov.

Species of subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov. clearly differ from species of the closest subgenus *Oracula* subgen. nov. mainly by teeth on both sides of hollow tarsal claws; while species of the subgenus *Oracula* have teeth only on one side of hollow claw.

Etymology. The name *Duocula* marking mean character - teeth on two (both) sides of hollow tarsal claws. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. China (Yunnan province), Laos, Malaysia and Nepal.

Oracula (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-4)

Type locality. Western Nepal, Anklu Khola, Solientar-Kali Sundhara, 1000-1380 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): W-NEPAL, Anklu Khola, / Solientar-Kali Sundhara, / 1000-1380-1300m, 8.6.1990 / leg. PROBST, (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): NEP: Narayani/Maakwanpur / N of Hetauda, small river / valley S of Chuniya, 1040m / N27°32´31´´, E85°2´2´´, 07.VII. / 2017. leg. A. Weigel #17-23, (NMEG, VNPC); (2 ♂♂): NEP: Narayani/Maakwanpur / vic. Naubise, small river vall. / beside street to KTM, 1100m / N27°43´16´´, E85°6´56´´, 7.VII. / 2017. leg. A. Weigel #17-25, (NMEG, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Duocula) / amica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from yellow to brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 13.87 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.33.

Head (Fig. 2) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with long, pale setation, matte. Posterior part dark brown, with dense punctuation, punctures medium-sized, distinctly larger and coarser than those in anterior part. Anterior part reddish brown, distinctly paler than posterior part and darker than pale brown clypeus. Clypeus with sparse, small and very shallow almost indistinct punctures, with very fine

microgranulation, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale brown, with dark margins, shiny. HW 2.06 mm; HW/PW 0.75; HL (visible part) 2.02 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, slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 21.90.

Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with recumbent, pale setation, small punctures and fine microgranulation, rather matte. AL 10.88 mm; AL/BL 0.78. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 6 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.37 : 0.16 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 0.89 : 0.86 : 0.85 : 0.82 : 0.80 : 0.82 : 0.82.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.28 : 1.40 : 7.74 : 8.57 : 7.38 : 6.72 : 6.60 : 6.88 : 6.83 : 7.14 : 8.37.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with pale setation and fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures small. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular and slightly darker than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) dark reddish brown, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra in humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse, short, recumbent, pale setation, very fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 2.36 mm; PW 2.76 mm; PI equal to 85.51. Border lines very narrow. Lateral margins not clearly conspicuous from dorsal view, sides straight and parallel in posterior half in anterior part slightly arcuate. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin very slightly arcuate. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, anterior sharply, posterior roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Pale reddish brown, narrow, elongate, parallel, with pale setation, longer and denser near sides and in apex than in middle. EL 9.49 mm; EW 4.17 mm; EL/EW 2.28. Elytral striae with rows of small 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 fine microgranulation and relatively dense, very small and shallow punctures.

Scutellum. Pale reddish brown as elytron itself, with sides slightly and narrowly dark brown, triangular, with microgranulation and small, shallow punctures.

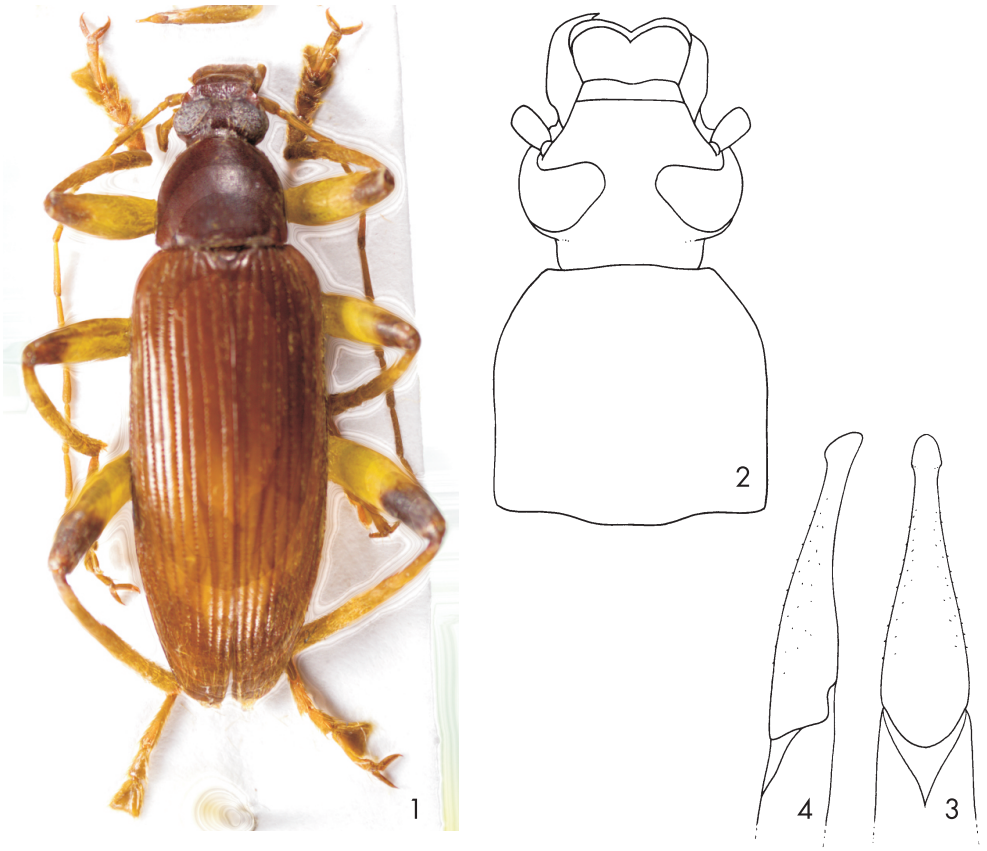
Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale reddish brown as elytron itself, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with pale setation and punctures approximately as large as those in rows of elytra in basal half, then relatively wide, with sparse setae and impuctate, parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, with fine microgranulation, long, pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Setation denser in tarsi and tibiae than in femora. Apex of femora dark brown, tarsi and tibiae ochre yellow distinctly darker than yellow basal part of femora. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Protarsomeres 1-3 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1-3, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.63 : 0.92 : 1.49 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.60 : 0.69 : 0.99 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.89 : 0.90 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth from both sides of claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 40 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown with sparse, pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen reddish brown with long, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctuation. Punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 3, 4) ochre yellow, matte. Basal piece slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical



Figs. 1-4. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov.: 1- Habitus of male holotype; 2- head and pronotum of male holotype; 3- aedeagus, dorsal view; 4- aedeagus, lateral view.

piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.83.

Female has the body and space between eyes slightly wider than male. Pro- and mesotibiae are not distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 are not distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 a 2, tarsal claws are shorter than in male, and anterior tarsal claws have only 14 teeth.

Variability. Dorsal surface of elytra and pronotum from pale reddish brown to dark brown. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 7). BL 12.44 mm (10.94-13.87 mm); HL 1.75 mm (1.57-2.02 mm); HW 1.79 mm (1.61-2.06 mm); OI 22.44 (19.59-25.54); PL 2.04 mm (1.72-2.36 mm); PW 2.42 mm (2.09-2.76 mm); PI 84.30 (79.92-85.51); EL 8.65 mm (7.58-9.64 mm); EW 3.54 mm (3.11-4.17 mm). Females (n= 2). BL 12.57 mm (10.94-14.19 mm); HL 1.82 mm (1.60-2.03 mm); HW 1.86 mm (1.62-2.09 mm); OI 32.30 (28.61-35.98); PL 1.88 mm (1.64-2.12 mm); PW 2.42 mm (2.09-2.74 mm); PI 77.92 (77.37-78.37); EL 8.87 mm (7.70-10.04 mm); EW 3.93 mm (3.61-4.24 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth on both sides; while species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. have teeth only on one side of hollow claw.
O. (*D.*) *amica* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface at least partly dark; while *O.* (*D.*) *clara* has dorsal surface pale brown or ochre yellow and *O.* (*D.*) *pulchra* has elytra with goldenish green lustre.
O. (*D.*) *amica* clearly differs from the species *O.* (*D.*) *magnifica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1 and antennomere 4 is shorter than antennomere 3; while *O.* (*D.*) *magnifica* has space between eyes slightly wider than length of antennomere 3 and antennomere 4 is slightly longer than antennomere 3.
O. (*D.*) *amica* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra rather matte and punctures in rows of elytral striae are approximately as large as those in pronotum; while *O.* (*D.*) *tenebrosa* has dorsal surface of elytra shiny and punctures in rows of elytral striae are distinctly larger than those in pronotum.

Etymology. The name *amica* is taken from Latin (friend).

Distribution. Nepal.

Oracula (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov.

(Figs. 5-8)

Type locality. Laos northeast, Houa Phan province, Ban Saleuy→Phou Pane Mt., 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, 1340-1870 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, / Ban Saleuy→Phou Pane Mt., / 1340-1870 m, 2.-22.vi.2011, Vít. Kubáň & Lao coll. leg. // Primary mountain forest, / *at light+ individual collecting*. / **Laos 2011** Expedition / National Museum Prague, / Czech Republic., (NMPC). Paratypes: (21 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMPC, VNPC); (9 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀): LAOS, Houaphanh / province , Bam Saleui / 15-17.vii. 2013 / X. Gouverneur leg., (ERMI, VNPC); (6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): LAOS, SALEMI / HUA PHAN / 15.7. 2013 / X. Gouverneur lg., (ERMI, VNPC); (1 ♀): Laos, Phou pan, / 16-18. X.2005 / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Duocula) / clara sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 5, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to pale reddish brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 10.68 mm. Widest at elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.58.

Head (Fig. 6) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with long, pale setation, fine microgranulation and relatively sparser punctuation, shiny. Posterior part slightly darker than anterior part. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and covered by raised edge. Clypeus with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown, with dark margins, strongly shiny, slightly excised in middle. HW 1.59 mm; HW/PW 0.77; HL (visible part) 1.52 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, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 18.11.

Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation, rather matte. Antennomeres 1-6 with long pale setation, antennomers 7-11

slightly darker and with short pale setation. AL 9.03 mm; AL/BL 0.85. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 7 longest, antennomeres 7-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 4 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.33 : 0.16 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 0.95 : 0.97 : 1.38: 1.29 : 1.32 : 1.28 : 1.22.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.46 : 2.13 : 4.74 : 7.41 : 7.32 : 5.63 : 6.00 : 5.85 : 6.26 : 7.00 : 9.00.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with pale setation and fine microgranulation and very small and shallow punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular and slightly darker than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 6) dark ochre yellow, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse, long, recumbent, pale setation denser near sides than on disc, very fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 1.54 mm; PW 2.07 mm; PI equal to 74.40. Border lines very narrow. Lateral margins clearly conspicuous from dorsal view, sides more or less straight and parallel in posterior half, in anterior part slightly arcuate. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior and anterior angles distinct, anterior sharply, posterior roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Dark ochre yellow, narrow, elongate, parallel, with long and relatively dense, semierect, pale setation. EL 7.62 mm; EW 2.98 mm; EL/EW 2.56. 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 slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation and relatively dense, very small and shallow punctures.

Scutellum. Dark ochre yellow as elytron itself with dark brown sides, triangular. Sides and longitudinal keel distinctly raised, surface with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark ochre yellow as elytron itself, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with pale setation and punctures approximately as large as those in rows of elytra in basal half, then relatively narrow, with dense, long, pale setation and impuctate, parallel in apical part.

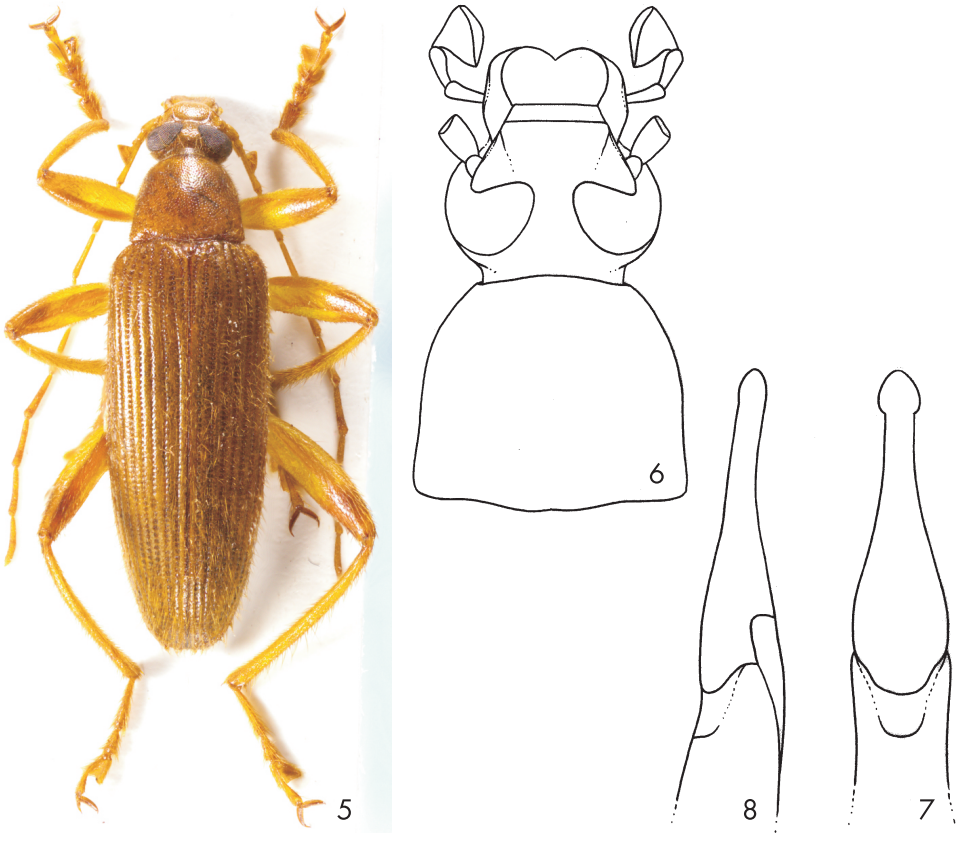
Legs. Long, with fine microgranulation, long, pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Setation denser on tarsi and tibiae than on femora, setation of tibiae erect. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.81 : 0.95 : 1.83 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.48 : 0.64 : 1.00 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.54 : 0.91 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth from both sides of claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 40 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark ochre yellow with punctuation, punctures small. Prothorax and mesoventrite with dark setation, metaventrite with pale setation. Abdomen ochre yellow with sparse, pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 7, 8) ochre yellow, matte. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally, very slightly rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, apex slightly drop-shaped in dorsal view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 3.63.

Female has body and space between eyes slightly wider than in male. Pro- and mesotibiae not distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 not distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 a 2, tarsal claws are shorter than in male, anterior tarsal claws have only 15 teeth.



Figs. 5-8. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov.: 5- Habitus of male holotype; 6- head and pronotum of male holotype; 7- aedeagus, dorsal view; 8- aedeagus, lateral view.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 37). BL 11.52 mm (10.68-13.28 mm); HL 1.60 mm (1.50-1.81 mm); HW 1.67 mm (1.56-1.89 mm); OI 20.65 (18.06-23.53); PL 1.72 mm (1.60-2.05 mm); PW 2.28 mm (2.07-2.81 mm); PI 75.44 (72.95-77.78); EL 8.20 mm (7.62-8.49 mm); EW 3.24 mm (2.98-3.80 mm). Females (n= 20). BL 12.13 mm (10.86-14.19 mm); HL 1.76 mm (1.60-2.02 mm); HW 1.83 mm (1.66-2.10 mm); OI 26.86 (25.00-29.08); PL 1.79 mm (1.60-2.06 mm); PW 2.63 mm (2.40-2.96 mm); PI 68.06 (66.30-70.83); EL 8.58 mm (7.64-10.11 mm); EW 3.79 mm (3.03-4.40 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth from both sides; while species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. have teeth only on one side of hollow claw.
O. (*D.*) *clara* is clearly different from all similar species of the subgenus *Duocula* (*Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov.) mainly by dorsal surface of elytra dark ochre

yellow or pale brown; while *O.* (*D.*) *pulchra* has elytra with goldenish green metallic lustre, *O.* (*D.*) *amica*, *O.* (*D.*) *magnifica* and *O.* (*D.*) *tenebrosa* have dorsal surface of elytra almost dark.

Etymology. The name *clara* is taken from Latin (bright).

Distribution. Laos (Houa Phan province).

Oracula (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 9-12)

Type locality. Western Nepal, Anklu Khola, Solientar-Kali Sundhara, 1000-1380 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): W-NEPAL, Anklu Khola, / Solientar-Kali Sundhara, / 1000-1380-1300m, 8.6.1990 / leg. PROBST, (VNPC). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂): NEPÁL, 19.9.80. / Tanje, Dordi Kh. / J. Seifert, (VNPC); (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): W-NEPAL, Buri Gandaki / Sudi-Labubesi / 1300-1650m, 27 5. / leg. Probst 1990, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data as penultimate, but 27.Mai, (VNPC); (1 ♀): W-NEPAL, Buri Gandaki , / Labudesi-Arket, 1650- / 1400m, 6. Juni 1990, / leg. PROBST, (VNPC); (1 ♂): W-NEPAL, Buri Gandaki, / Machha Khola-Kholabenesi, / 1650m, 29.Mai-4.Juni 1990, / leg. PROBST, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Duocula) / magnifica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 9, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 11.27 mm. Widest in half elytra length; BL/EW 3.36.

Head (Fig. 10) relatively small, blackish brown approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with long, pale setation, very fine microgranulation and punctuation, rather matte. Posterior part with coarser punctures than those in anterior part. Clypeus pale brown, with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown, glabrous, slightly shiny with dark margins, parallel in middle. HW 1.71 mm; HW/PW 0.77; HL (visible part) 1.68 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, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 25.97.

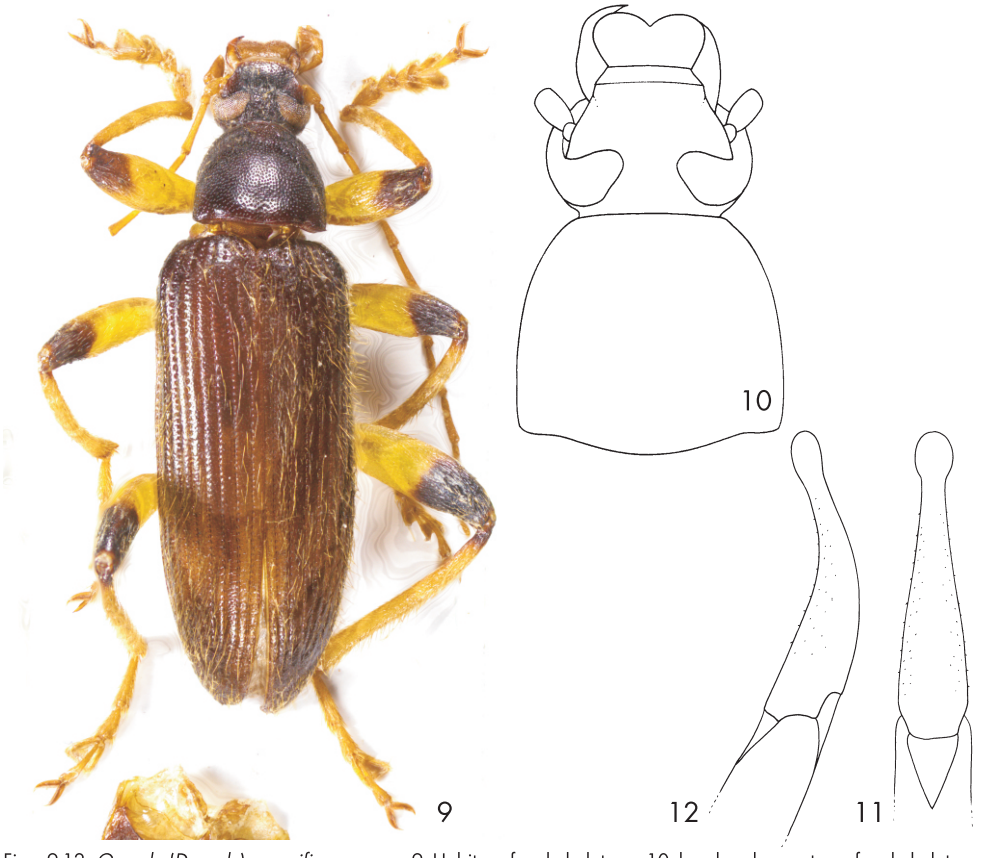
Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and small punctures, rather matte. AL 8.77 mm; AL/BL 0.78. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 and 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 4 slightly Langer than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-10 more than 5 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.30 : 0.16 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 0.96 : 0.94 : 0.96 : 0.90 : 0.88 : 0.80 : 0.80

RL/WA(1-11): 2.29 : 1.52 : 5.30 : 5.33 : 5.33 : 5.35 : 6.00 : 5.08 : 5.36 : 5.12 : 4.96.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular and slightly darker than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) blackish brown, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse, long, pale setation denser near sides than on disc, very fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures. Disc with one shallow impression in middle on ante scutellar area, and two small impressions near posterior angles. PL 1.81 mm; PW 2.21 mm; PI equal to 81.90.



Figs. 9-12. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov.: 9- Habitus of male holotype; 10- head and pronotum of male holotype; 11- aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- aedeagus, lateral view.

Border lines very narrow, distinct. Lateral margins clearly conspicuous from dorsal view, sides more or less straight and parallel in posterior half in anterior part slightly arcuate. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin straight. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles not clearly distinct.

Elytra. Brown, narrow, elongate, parallel, with long and relatively dense, semierect, pale setation. EL 7.78 mm; EW 3.35 mm; widest in middle EL/EW 2.32. 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 slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation and very small and shallow punctures.

Scutellum. Brown as elytron itself, triangular. Sides very narrowly dark brown, surface with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with sparse, pale setae and small punctures in basal half, then relatively narrow, impuctate and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Setation denser in tarsi and tibiae than in femora, setation of meso- and metatibiae erect

and distinctly longer than setation of protibiae. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.87 : 0.93 : 1.53 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.44 : 0.64 : 0.90 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.42 : 0.92 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth from both sides of claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with about 40 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body with pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Prothorax and metaventrite blackish brown, mesoventrite reddish brown. Abdomen blackish brown with pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small, surface of ventrites shiny.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12) large, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally, very slightly rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped with rounded top dorsally and laterally, apex slightly drop-shaped in dorsal view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 3.59.

Female has body distinctly wider than in male. Pro- and mesotibiae not distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 not distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 a 2, tarsal claws are shorter than in male, anterior tarsal claws have only 14 teeth.

Variability. One male and one female with dorsal surface pale brown. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 9). BL 11.99 mm (11.19-14.39 mm); HL 1.71 mm (1.57-1.95 mm); HW 1.74 mm (1.61-1.99 mm); OI 23.62 (20.28-27.49); PL 1.90 mm (1.63-2.40 mm); PW 2.39 mm (2.16-3.08 mm); PI 79.50 (77.16-81.02); EL 8.38 mm (7.78-10.04 mm); EW 3.48 mm (3.04-4.11 mm). Females (n= 2). BL 13.13 mm (11.76-14.49 mm); HL 1.87 mm (1.76-1.98 mm); HW 1.92 mm (1.81-2.02 mm); OI 29.24 (27.08-31.40); PL 1.82 mm (1.54-2.10 mm); PW 2.72 mm (2.38-3.05 mm); PI 66.78 (64.71-68.85); EL 9.44 mm (8.46-10.41 mm); EW 4.48 mm (3.76-5.20 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth from both sides; while species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. have teeth only on one side of hollow claw.
O. (*D.*) *magnifica* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface dark; while *O.* (*D.*) *clara* has dorsal surface pale brown or ochre yellow and *O.* (*D.*) *pulchra* has elytra with goldenish green lustre.
O. (*D.*) *magnifica* clearly differs from the species *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes slightly wider than length of antennomere 3 and antennomere 4 is slightly longer than antennomere 3; while *O.* (*D.*) *amica* and *O.* (*D.*) *tenebrosa* have space between eyes slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1 and antennomere 4 is shorter than antennomere 3.

Etymology. The name *magnifica* is taken from Latin (majestic).

Distribution. Nepal.

Oracula (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov.

(Figs. 13-16)

Type locality. Northeastern Laos, Houa Phan province, Ban Saluei, Phou Pane Mt., 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, 1300-1870 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, / Ban Saluei Phou Pane Mt. / 1300-1870m, 15.iv.-15.v. / 2008, Lao collectors leg., (NMPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (NMPC); (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, / Ban Saluei Phou Pane Mt. / 1300-1870m, 2.-22.vi.2011 / Vít Kubáň & Lao coll. leg., // Primary mountain forest, / *at light+ individual collecting*. / **Laos 2011** Expedition / National Museum Prague, / Czech Republic, (NMPC, VNPC); (3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀): LAOS, NE, P: Hua Phan / Ban Saleui, Phou Pan / (Mt.)., 1300-1900m. 03.- / 30.IV.2014, 20°12´N / 104°01´E, lg. Holzschuh, (NMEG, VNPC); (2 ♀♀): NE LAOS: Hua Phan prov. / Ban Saluei env. / MT. PHU PANE / 1200-1600m, 6.-20.5.2014 / P. Viktora et local coll. lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): NE Laos, Huaphanne, / Mt. Phu Pane, / 1-20. V. 2014, / St. Jakl & natives lgt., (VNPC); (2 ♀♀): 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., (SMNS). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Duocula) / pulchra sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 13, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to black, with goldenish green metallic lustre, shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 12.32 mm. Widest at elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.70.

Head (Fig. 14) relatively small, slightly longer than wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with sparse, long setae and punctuation. Posterior part black, shiny, with coarse punctures and long, dark setae behind eyes, anterior part blackish brown, more matte, with shallow punctures and distinct microgranulation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression insertion of antennae covered by raised edge. Clypeus reddish brown with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex, dorsal surface with long and relatively dense pale setation. Mandibles reddish brown, with dark margins, strongly shiny, glabrous, slightly excised in middle. HW 1.71 mm; HW/PW 0.78; HL (visible part) 1.85 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, slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 20.93.

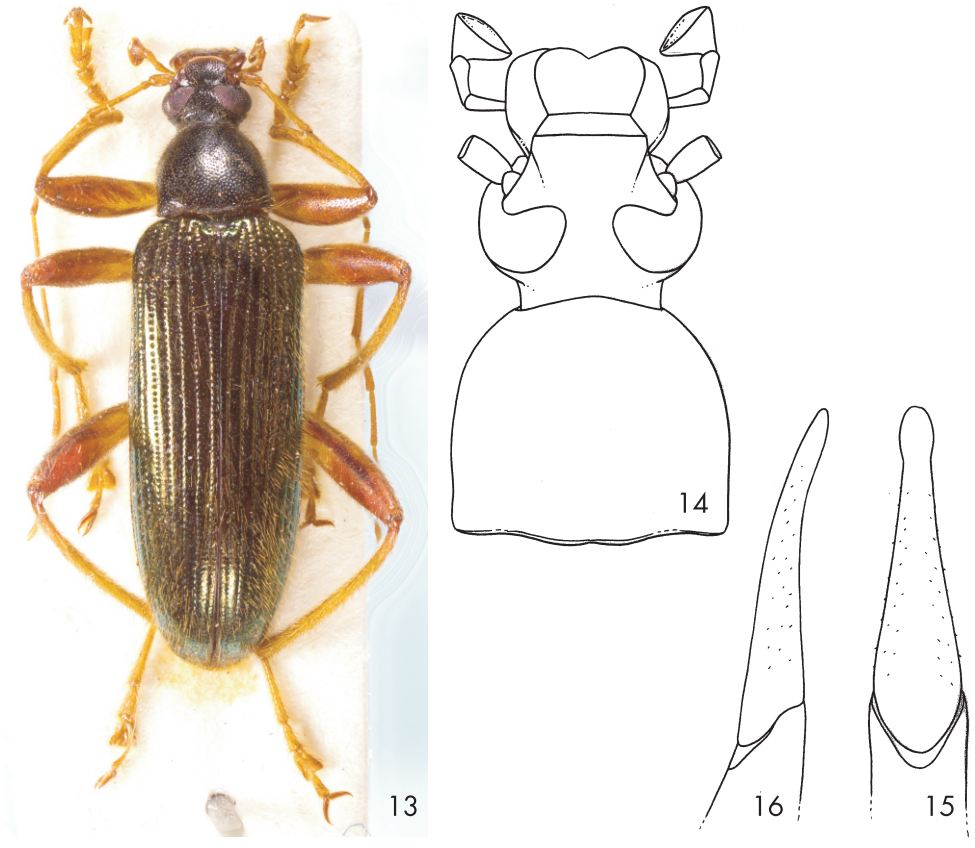
Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation, rather matte. Antennomeres 1-6 with long pale setation, antennomers 7-11 slightly darker and with short pale setation. AL 9.22 mm; AL/BL 0.75. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 4 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.33 : 0.15 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 0.80 : 0.81 : 0.84 : 0.80 : 0.84 : 0.82 : 0.80.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.41 : 1.09 : 4.63 : 4.61 : 8.83 : 7.57 : 6.54 : 7.09 : 8.63 : 8.44 : 6.52.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale setation, microgranulation and very small and shallow punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular and slightly darker than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) black, shiny, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense, long, semierect, pale setation, very fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 1.83 mm; PW 2.19 mm; PI equal to 83.56. Border lines very narrow. Lateral margins clearly conspicuous from dorsal view, sides more or less straight and parallel in posterior half in anterior part slightly arcuate. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles distinct, roundly rectangular, anterior angles not clearly distinct.



Figs. 13-16. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov.: 13- Habitus of male holotype; 14- head and pronotum of male holotype; 15- aedeagus, dorsal view; 16- aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytra. Blackish brown with goldenish green metallic lustre, narrow, elongate, parallel, with long and dense, semierect, pale setation. EL 8.64 mm; EW 3.33 mm; widest in middle, EL/EW 2.60. Elytral striae with rows of punctures distinctly larger than those on pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with sparse and very small, shallow punctures, microgranulation indistinct.

Scutellum. Black, triangular, slightly raised up to level of elytra. Surface with small punctures, dark and pale long setae and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark with goldenish green metallic lustre as elytron itself, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with pale setae and punctures in basal half, then relatively narrow, dark brown, parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, ochre yellow with fine microgranulation, long, pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Setation of tibiae erect and longer than in pale reddish brown femora. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.66 : 0.89 : 1.48 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.55 : 0.59 : 1.20

(mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.42 : 0.70 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth from both sides of claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 40 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark reddish brown with recumbent, pale setation, punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen with sparse, pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Ventrites 1-3 pale reddish brown, ventrites 4 and 5 blackish brown. Ultimate ventrite rather matte with dense microgranulation, with large, shallow impression in middle of apical half and V-shaped excision in middle of apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 15, 16) ochre yellow. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally, very slightly rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, apex rounded, slightly drop-shaped in dorsal view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.35.

Female has body and space between eyes slightly wider than in male. Pro- and mesotibiae not distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 not distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 a 2, tarsal claws are shorter than in male, anterior tarsal claws have only 16 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 7). BL 12.59 mm (12.32-12.94 mm); HL 1.86 mm (1.70-1.98 mm); HW 1.75 mm (1.59-1.85 mm); OI 20.20 (17.30-22.03); PL 1.84 mm (1.62-2.06 mm); PW 2.27 mm (2.17-2.45 mm); PI 81.06 (77.06-84.33); EL 9.06 mm (8.64-9.32 mm); EW 3.30 mm (3.17-3.47 mm). Females (n= 15). BL 13.20 mm (13.02-13.40 mm); HL 2.01 mm (1.99-2.04 mm); HW 1.92 mm (1.90-1.94 mm); OI 24.59 (22.05-27.61); PL 1.88 mm (1.76-1.99 mm); PW 2.44 mm (2.35-2.57 mm); PI 77.04 (74.89-81.89); EL 9.32 mm (9.01-9.54 mm); EW 3.86 mm (3.64-4.05 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth from both sides; while species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. have teeth only on one side of hollow claw.
O. (*D.*) *pulchra* is clearly different from all similar species of the subgenus *Duocula* (*Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *magnifica* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov.) mainly by dorsal surface of elytra with goldenish green metallic lustre; while *O.* (*D.*) *clara* has elytra ochre yellow or pale brown, *O.* (*D.*) *amica*, *O.* (*D.*) *magnifica* and *O.* (*D.*) *tenebrosa* have dorsal surface of elytra pale brown or dark.

Etymology. The name *pulchra* is taken from Latin (beautiful).

Distribution. Laos, Houa Phan province.

Oracula (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov.

(Figs. 17-20)

Type locality. China, south Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 23 km NW Jinghong, Na Ban, N22°09.49 E100°39.92, 730 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / 23 km NW Jinghong / vic. Na Ban (NNNR) // N22°09.49 E100°39.92 / 730m, 20.V.2008 730m / leg. A. Weigel KL/KF / rubber plan./sec. forest, (NMEG). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 4 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMEG, VNPC); (3 ♂♂): same data as holotype, but 15.VI.2008, 730m, EKL, / forest, leg. A. Weigel, (NMEG, VNPC); (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, but 06.VI.2008, (NMEG); (1 ♂): same data as

holotype, but 23.V.2008, / second forest EKL, (NMEG); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but 12.V.2008 traps / site, (NMEG); (1 ♂): CHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / 23 km NW Jinghong / vic. Na Ban (NNNR) // N22°09.49 E100°39.92 / 16.V.2009 leg. L. Meng / 730m second. for. EKL, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Duocula) / tenebrosa sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 17, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 10.80 mm. Widest in middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.41.

Head (Fig. 18) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with long, pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Posterior part black, more matte, punctures distinctly coarser than those in dark brown, shiny anterior part. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and insertion of antennae covered by raised edge. Clypeus pale brown, shiny, with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown, with dark margins, strongly shiny, glabrous. HW 1.67 mm; HW/PW 0.82; HL (visible part) 1.60 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, slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 19.05.

Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation, rather matte. AL 9.10 mm; AL/BL 0.84. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 6 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.30 : 0.16 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 0.79 : 0.97 : 0.93 : 0.93 : 0.84 : 0.79 : 0.94.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.88 : 1.35 : 9.06 : 9.12 : 9.00 : 8.77 : 8.41 : 7.94 : 7.58 : 6.33 : 6.45.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with pale setation and fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular and slightly darker than penultimate.

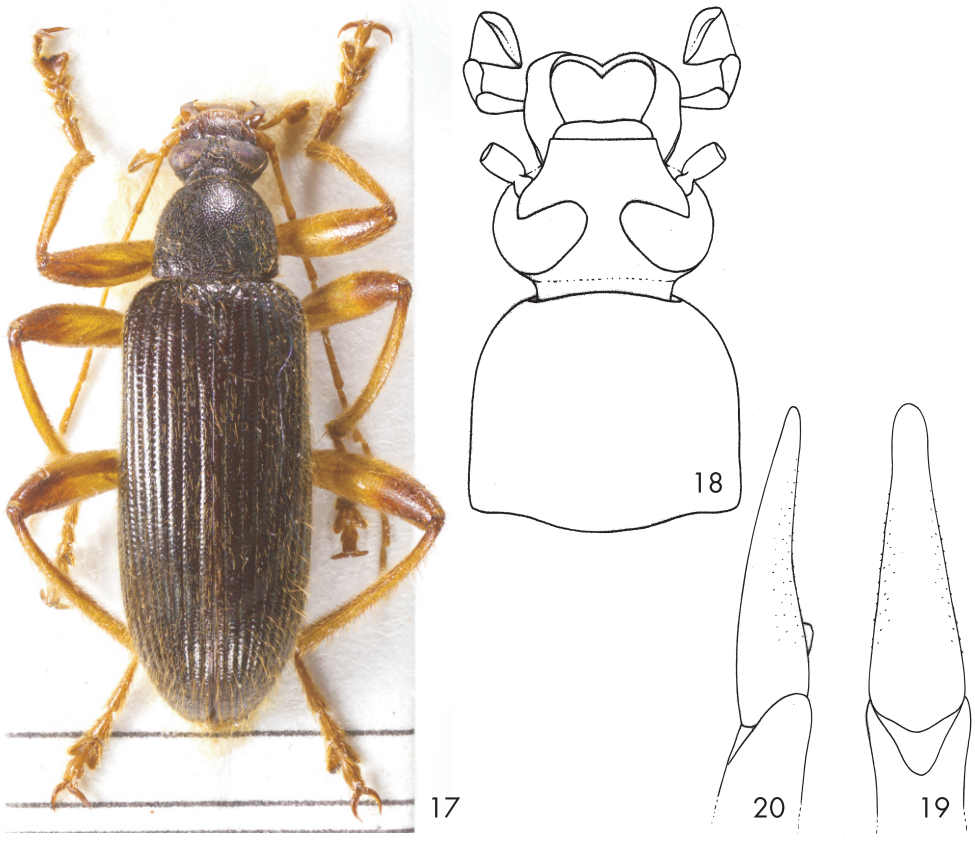
Pronotum (Fig. 18) black, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures with microgranulation. PL 1.72 mm; PW 2.04 mm; PI equal to 84.31. Border lines very narrow, not clearly conspicuous in the middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins not clearly conspicuous from dorsal view, sides more or less straight and parallel in posterior half in anterior part slightly arcuate. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Black, shiny, narrow, elongate, parallel, with dense and relatively long, semierect, pale setation. EL 7.48 mm; EW 3.17 mm; widest in the middle 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 slightly convex, with very fine, almost indistinct microgranulation and very small punctures.

Scutellum. Black as elytron itself, slightly pentagonal. Dorsal surface with microgranulation, few pale setae and small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black as elytron itself, with long, pale setation, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, punctures approximately as large as those in rows of elytra in basal half, then relatively narrow, with dense, long, pale setation and impuctate, parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, pale brown, with fine microgranulation, long, pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Setation denser in tarsi and tibiae than in femora, setation of



Figs. 17-20. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov.: 17- Habitus of male holotype; 18- head and pronotum of male holotype; 19- aedeagus, dorsal view; 20- aedeagus, lateral view.

tibiae erect. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.59 : 0.63 : 1.14 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.47 : 0.64 : 1.16 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.43 : 0.83 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth from both sides of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 40 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark reddish brown with pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen black, shiny, with dense, pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apical part.

Aedeagus (Figs. 19, 20) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally, very slightly rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate 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: 2.75.

Female has body and space between eyes slightly wider than in male. Pro- and mesotibiae not distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 not distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 a 2, tarsal claws

are shorter than in male, anterior tarsal claws have only 16 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 7). BL 10.59 mm (10.39-10.80 mm); HL 1.55 mm (1.40-1.60 mm); HW 1.61 mm (1.46-1.67 mm); OI 19.15 (16.31-22.09); PL 1.62 mm (1.46-1.72 mm); PW 2.08 mm (2.04-2.17 mm); PI 77.89 (70.53-84.32); EL 7.42 mm (7.20-7.59 mm); EW 3.21 mm (3.02-3.34 mm). Females (n= 7). BL 11.40 mm (10.91-11.59 mm); HL 1.73 mm (1.58-1.81 mm); HW 1.80 mm (1.66-1.88 mm); OI 26.80 (23.90-29.08); PL 1.64 mm (1.60-1.69 mm); PW 2.33 mm (1.22-2.45 mm); PI 70.39 (68.16-73.87); EL 8.03 mm (7.73-8.24 mm); EW 3.74 mm (3.61-4.00 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth on both sides; while species of the subgenus *Oracula* s. str. have teeth only on one side of hollow claw.
O. (*D.*) *tenebrosa* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *clara* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *pulchra* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface dark; while *O.* (*D.*) *clara* has dorsal surface pale brown or ochre yellow and *O.* (*D.*) *pulchra* has elytra with goldenish green metallic lustre.
O. (*D.*) *tenebrosa* clearly differs from the species *O.* (*D.*) *magnifica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1 and antennomere 4 is shorter than antennomere 3; while *O.* (*D.*) *magnifica* has space between eyes slightly wider than length of antennomere 1 and antennomere 4 is slightly longer than antennomere 3.
O. (*D.*) *tenebrosa* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *amica* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra shiny and punctures in rows of elytral striae distinctly larger than those in pronotum; while *O.* (*D.*) *tenebrosa* has dorsal surface of elytra rather matte and punctures in rows of elytral striae are approximately as large as those in pronotum.

Etymology. The name *tenebrosa* is taken from Latin (dark).

Distribution. China (Yunnan province).

***Oracula* subgen. nov.**

(Figs. 21-37)

Type species. *Oracula bicolor* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 21, 25, 29, 33 and 34, body narrow, elongate, parallel, dorsal surface with setation, microgranulation and punctuation, BL in range 8-13 mm. Widest at elytra midlength or at humeri; BL/EW in range 3.3-3.6. Head (Figs. 22, 26, 30 and 35) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly wider than anterior part of pronotum, almost with punctuation, microgranulation and setation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and covered by raised edge. Clypeus with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale with dark margins and apex, glabrous dorsally, strongly shiny, slightly excised in middle, with a few long, pale setae in sides. HW/PW in range 0.75-0.86. Eyes very 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 or

slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI in range 14-28. Antenna long, distinctly exceeding half body length (AL/BL in range 0.69-0.86), antennomeres narrow, filiform, with setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest; RL/WA (4-11) in range 4.6-9.0. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere triangular. Pronotum (Figs. 22, 26, 30 and 35) narrow, distinctly narrower than base of elytra. Dorsal surface with setation, microgranulation and punctuation. Border lines very narrow, lateral margins in posterior half almost straight, parallel, in anterior part narrowing or slightly arcuate. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse or roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct or obtuse. PI in range 74-93. Elytra long, narrow, elongate, parallel, with setation, EL/EW in range 2.3-2.6. Elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, microgranulation almost indistinct. Elytral epipleura well developed, with setae and punctures in basal part distinctly narrowing to metaventrite, then narrow and parallel. Legs with very small punctures, setation, almost with fine microgranulation. Tibiae narrow and long, slightly dilated anteriorly, pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth only on one side of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 30 visible teeth. Ventral side of body almost with setation and small punctures. Abdomen with pale setation, sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle. Aedeagus almost beak-shaped dorsally and laterally as in Figs. 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32 and 36, 37.

Females have slightly wider body and slightly wider space between eyes than in males. Pro- and mesotibiae almost straight, not bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 not wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2. Anterior tarsal claws shorter and with less teeth than those in males.

Differential diagnosis. Species of new subgenus *Oracula* subgen. nov. are similar to those of the subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov.

Species of subgenus *Oracula* subgen. nov. clearly differ from species of the closest subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov. mainly by teeth only on one side of hollow tarsal claws; while species of the subgenus *Duocula* have teeth on both sides of hollow claw.

Etymology. The name *Oracula* is taken from Latin (Oracles) and ending "cula" also marking its similarity to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. Gender: feminine.

Distribution. China (Yunnan province), Indonesia (Sumatra Isl.), Laos, Malaysia and Thailand.

***Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 21-24)

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai province, Ang Khang region, 19°55´45´´N 99°02´45´´E, 1600-1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): THAILAND, Chiang Mai / prov. Ang Khang region; / 1600±100m; 2.-7.v.2009 / 19°55´45´´N 99°02´45´´E / L. Dembický leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): THAILAND Chiang Mai prov. / DOI SUTHEP – Chiang Mai / 21.-22.6.2002,alt. 1300±50m / WGS 84: 12°05´N, 102°21´E / lgt. Fouquè R.+H., (VNPC); (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): Ang Khang, Thailand / 22-24.V.2011 / K.Masumoto & / K.Takahashi leg., (KMTJ, NMTJ, VNPC); (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀): N. THAILAND; / Chiang Mai Prov. / Doi Suthep / 13-16. V. 2012 / K.Masumoto leg., (KMTJ, NMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Doi Suthep, 10. V 2012 / K.Masumoto leg.,

(KMTJ); (1 ♂): Thailand, Chiang Mai, / Chiang Dao Hill / Resort, 4-6.VI. 2014 / K. Takahashi leg., (KMTJ); (1 ♂): CCHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / ca 30 km NW Jinghong / vic. Bameng, 17-2000m // Hua Zhuliangzi Mts. / N22°08.01/E100°31.54 / 1700-2000m 30.V.2008 / leg. A. Weigel sec. forest, (VNPC); (1 ♂): CHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / 27 km NW Jinghong / vic. Beng Gang Ha Ni // N22 08.74; E100 35.50 / 1800-2000m 29.V.2008 / leg. A. Weigel KL/HF, (NMEG); (1 ♂): CHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / 26 km W Jinghong, / vic. Meng Song (NNNR) // N22 04.65; E100 33.98 / 14-1600m, 30.V.2008 / leg. A. Weigel at flowers / of Castanopsis trees, (NMEG); (1 ♀): CHINA: S-YUNNAN / (Xishuangbanna) / 26 km W Jinghong, / vic. Meng Song (NNNR) // N22 04.65; E100 33.98 / 14-1600m, 30.V.2008 / leg. A. Weigel KF blossom / Castanopsis at tee plant., (NMEG); (1 ♂): CHINA: S-YUNNAN / Xishuangbanna) / 45 km SW Jinghong, / vic. Bangzhang vill. // N21°44´37´´; E100°27´02´´ / 16-1700m, 03.-05.V.2009 / leg. A. Weigel, bluh. Cas., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Oracula) / bicolor sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 21, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with goldenish green metallic lustre, pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 12.04 mm. Widest at elytra midlength; BL/EW 3.56.

Head (Fig. 22) reddish brown, relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with sparse, pale setae and punctuation. Posterior part shiny with sparse punctuation, punctures distinctly larger and coarser than those anterior part with fine microgranulation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and insertion of antennae covered by raised edge. Clypeus pale brown with small and shallow punctures, long, pale setation, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown, with dark margins, strongly shiny, glabrous. HW 1.82 mm; HW/PW 0.80; HL (visible part) 1.72 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, slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 21.77.

Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with very small punctures, pale setation and very fine microgranulation, rather matte. Antennomeres 1-6 with longer setation than antennomeres 7-11. AL 10.40 mm; AL/BL 0.86. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 6 times longer than wide.

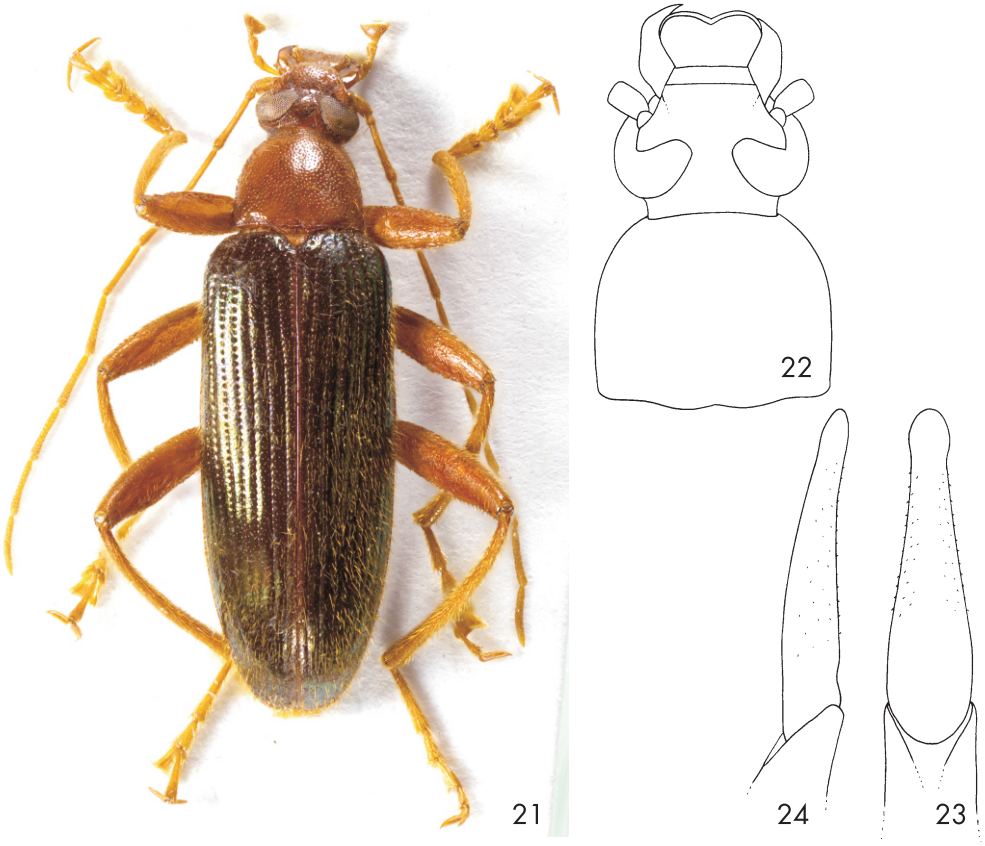
RLA(1-11): 0.38 : 0.15 : 1.00 : 1.04 : 0.92 : 0.92 : 0.90 : 0.90 : 0.88 : 0.88 : 0.90.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.37 : 1.29 : 6.36 : 7.09 : 7.22 : 7.86 : 7.09 : 6.96 : 7.48 : 8.32 : 9.00.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with long, pale setation and fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular and slightly darker than penultimate one.

Pronotum (Fig. 22) reddish brown, shiny, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setation distinctly denser near lateral margins, with dense punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures wide, distinctly wider than diameter of punctures, microgranulation not clearly distinct. PL 1.75 mm; PW 2.28 mm; PI equal to 76.75. Border lines very narrow, not clearly conspicuous in the middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins more or less straight and parallel in posterior half, slightly arcuate in anterior part. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin very slightly arcuate. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Blackish brown with goldenish green metallic lustre, shiny, narrow, elongate, parallel, with dense and relatively long, semierect, pale setation. Suture and lateral margins narrowly reddish brown. EL 8.57 mm; EW 3.38 mm; widest in the middle EL/EW 2.54. Elytral striae with rows of punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows



Figs. 21-24. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov.: 21- Habitus of male holotype; 22- head and pronotum of male holotype; 23- aedeagus, dorsal view; 24- aedeagus, lateral view.

very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with very small punctures, microgranulation almost indistinct.

Scutellum. Reddish brown as pronotum itself, roundly widely triangular with black margins. Dorsal surface with microgranulation, few pale setae, matte.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale reddish brown, with long, pale setation, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, punctures approximately as large as those in rows of elytra in basal half, then relatively narrow, with dense, long, pale setation and impuctate, parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long with fine microgranulation, long, pale setation, and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Tarsi ochre yellow, tibiae and femora reddish brown, slightly paler than surface of pronotum. Setation of tibiae more erect than those in femora. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Protarsomeres 1 and 2 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.67 : 0.77 : 1.36 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.51 : 0.61 : 0.98 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.46 : 0.72 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth only on one side of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 40 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown with pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Punctuation of mesoventrite denser than those in prothorax and metaventrite. Abdomen pale reddish brown, shiny, with sparse, pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apical part and very finely excised in apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 23, 24) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece narrowing dorsally and laterally and rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally with rounded top in dorsal view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.34.

Female has body and space between eyes slightly wider than in male. Pro- and mesotibiae not distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 not distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 a 2, tarsal claws are shorter than in male, anterior tarsal claws have only 16 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 17). BL 12.00 mm (10.79-12.84 mm); HL 1.72 mm (1.58-1.90 mm); HW 1.80 mm (1.66-1.96 mm); OI 19.52 (16.03-22.34); PL 1.77 mm (1.53-2.06 mm); PW 2.22 mm (1.97-2.41 mm); PI 79.73 (76.75-85.48); EL 8.52 mm (7.68-8.88 mm); EW 3.28 mm (2.97-3.42 mm). Females (n= 7). BL 12.33 mm (11.95-12.91 mm); HL 1.77 mm (1.60-1.87 mm); HW 1.85 mm (1.71-1.95 mm); OI 27.02 (24.84-29.45); PL 1.69 mm (1.60-1.74 mm); PW 2.40 mm (2.29-2.50 mm); PI 70.42 (68.38-73.80); EL 8.88 mm (8.49-9.30 mm); EW 3.81 mm (3.68-4.00 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth only on one side of hollow claw; while species of the subgenus *Duocula* have teeth on both sides of hollow claw.
O. (*O.*) *bicolor* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra with green or goldenish green metallic lustre and reddish brown pronotum; while *O.* (*O.*) *domina*, *O.* (*O.*) *opulenta* and *O.* (*O.*) *rutilipes* have dorsal surface of elytra and pronotum dark.
O. (*O.*) *bicolor* clearly differs from similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of pronotum and partly of head reddish brown; while *O.* (*O.*) *venusta* has dorsal surface of pronotum and head blackish brown or black.

Etymology. The name *bicolor* is taken from Latin (bicolor), resembling its dorsal surface.

Distribution. China (Yunnan province), Thailand.

***Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 25-28)

Type locality. Northern Thailand, Chiang Rai province, environment of Wiang Pa Pao.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N THAILAND – Chiang / Rai prov.; Wiang Pa / Pao env. 21.5.-10.6. / 2011; P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (4 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Oracula) / domina sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 25, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 9.90 mm. Widest in middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.49.

Head (Fig. 26) relatively small, slightly longer than wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with very long and sparse, pale setae. Posterior part blackish brown with a few dark and long setae behind eyes, shiny, with larger and coarser punctures than those in pale reddish brown anterior part, dorsal surface of anterior part more matte, covered by distinct microgranulation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and insertion of antennae covered by raised edge. Clypeus pale reddish brown, with dense and long, pale setation, relatively dense small punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown, with dark margins, strongly shiny, glabrous, straight in middle from dorsal view. HW 1.57 mm; HW/PW 0.86; HL (visible part) 1.65 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, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 22.88.

Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation, rather matte. AL 7.84 mm; AL/BL 0.79. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 3 longest, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 4 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.40 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 0.99 : 0.89 : 0.90 : 0.90 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.86 : 0.88.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.55 : 1.14 : 4.64 : 5.17 : 5.18 : 5.76 : 6.74 : 6.68 : 6.20 : 7.00 : 7.35.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with pale setation and fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular and slightly darker than penultimate.

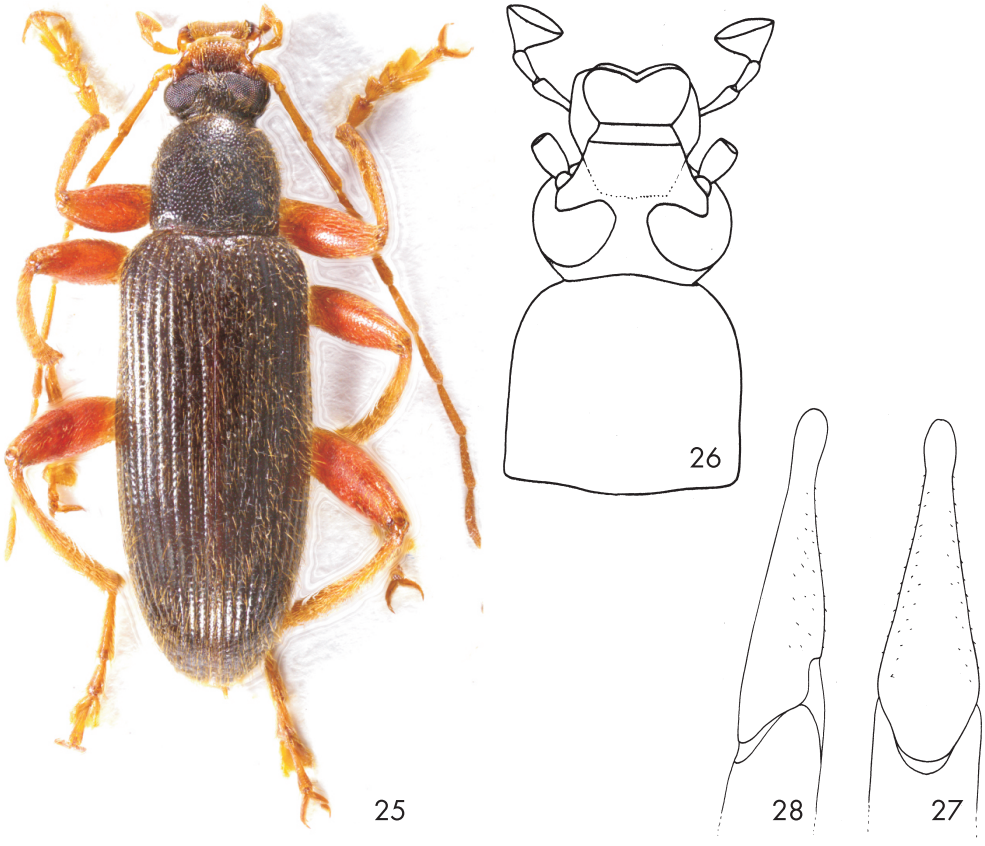
Pronotum (Fig. 26) blackish brown, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with double pale setation (long setae erect and shorter setae semierect) and dense punctuation, punctures small and relatively coarse. Intervals between punctures with fine microgranulation, narrower or as wide as diameter of punctures. PL 1.72 mm; PW 1.99 mm; PI equal to 86.43. Border lines very narrow, not clearly conspicuous in the middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins distinct from dorsal view, sides more or less straight and parallel in posterior half, in anterior part slightly arcuate. Base finely bisinuate, from both sides near posterior angles with short, oblique impression, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles rounded and slightly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytra. Blackish brown, shiny, narrow, elongate, parallel, with dense, double pale setation (long setae erect and shorter setae semierect). EL 6.53 mm; EW 2.84 mm; widest in the middle EL/EW 2.30. Elytral striae with rows of punctures distinctly larger than those on pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation and very small and shallow punctures.

Scutellum. Blackish brown as elytron itself, roundly, widely triangular, slightly raised up level of elytra. Dorsal surface with microgranulation, few pale setae and small punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown, with longer, pale setation, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, punctures approximately as large as those in rows of elytra in basal half, distinctly larger than those in relatively narrow, parallel apical part.

Legs. Long, pale brown, femora reddish in apical half, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Setation denser on tarsi and tibiae than on femora, setation of meso- and metatibiae partly erect. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent.



Figs. 25-28. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov.: 25- Habitus of male holotype; 26- head and pronotum of male holotype; 27- aedeagus, dorsal view; 28- aedeagus, lateral view.

Protarsomeres 1 and 2 distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wide and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.74 : 1.05 : 1.81 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.48 : 0.71 : 1.19 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.48 : 0.78 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with long teeth only from one side of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with about 40 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown with pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen brown, shiny, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures small. Penultimate ventrite slightly darker than ventrites 1-3. Ultimate ventrite blackish brown, matte, with large, shallow impression in middle of apical part.

Aedeagus (Figs. 27, 28) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece narrowing dorsally and laterally, slightly rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate 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: 3.59.

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= 5). BL 9.45 mm (8.56-9.93 mm); HL 1.51 mm (1.33-1.65 mm); HW 1.45 mm (1.29-1.57 mm); OI 20.84 (19.50-22.88); PL 1.61 mm (1.46-1.72 mm); PW 1.76 mm (1.57-1.99 mm); PI 91.48 (86.43-92.99); EL 6.33 mm (5.77-6.70 mm); EW 2.64 mm (2.40-2.84 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth only on one side of hollow claw; while species of the subgenus *Duocula* have teeth on both sides.
O. (*O.*) *domina* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra and pronotum dark; while *O.* (*O.*) *bicolor* has dorsal surface of elytra with green or goldenish green metallic lustre and pronotum is reddish brown.
O. (*O.*) *domina* clearly differs from the similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov. mainly by femora partly reddish; while *O.* (*O.*) *opulenta* and *O.* (*O.*) *venusta* have femora black respectively ochre yellow.
O. (*O.*) *domina* is distinctly different from similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov. mainly by femora partly reddish and by smaller body and wider space between eyes (OI 19-23) than in *O.* (*O.*) *rutilipes* - it has femora completely reddish, space between eyes narrow (OI 14) and large body.

Etymology. The name *domina* is taken from Latin (lady).

Distribution. Thailand.

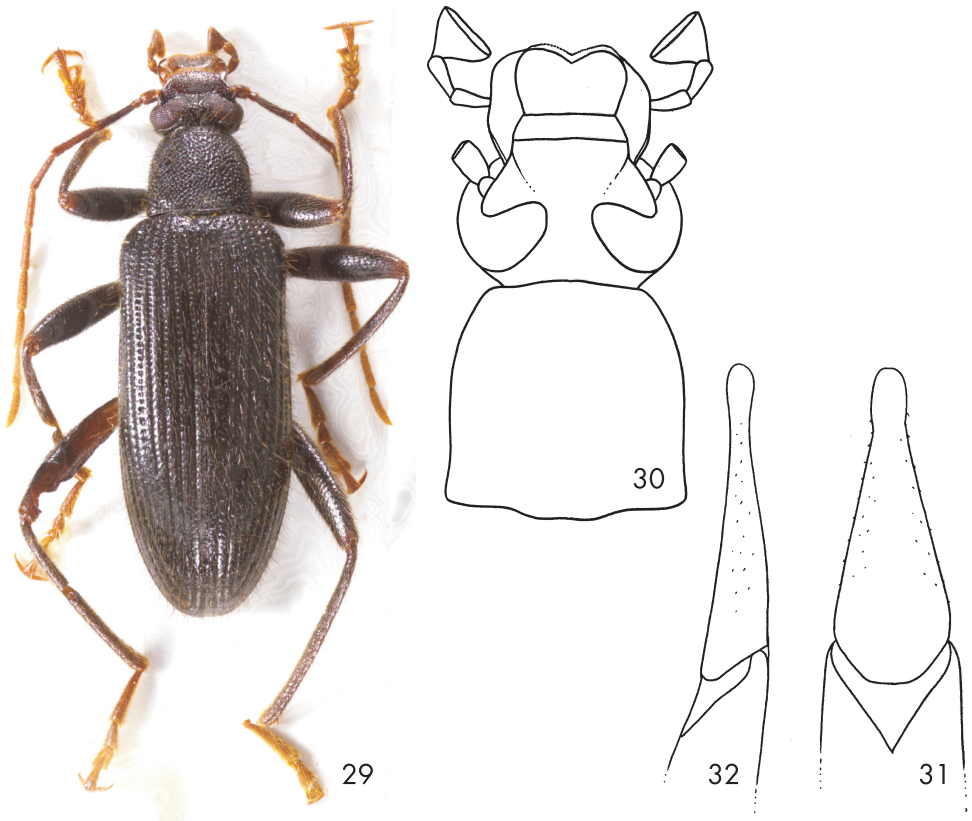
Oracula (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov.
(Figs. 29-32)

Type locality. Thailand, Ang Khang.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Ang Khang, Thailand / 22-24. V. 2011 / K.Masumoto & / K.Takahashi leg., (NMTJ). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, but 17. V. 2011, (VNPC); (2 ♀♀): sane data as holotype, but 13-16. V. 2012 / K. Masumoto leg., (KMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♀): Doi Suthep / Thailand, 17. V. 2011 / K.Masumoto & / K.Takahashi leg., (VNPC); (1 ♀): Doi Suthep / Thailand, 21. V. 2011 / K.Masumoto & / K.Takahashi leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Oracula) / opulenta sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 29, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from pale brown to black, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 10.61 mm. Widest in middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.39.

Head (Fig. 30) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Posterior part black, shiny, with a few long, dark setae behind eyes, microgranulation almost indistinct, punctures larger and distinctly coarser than those in dark brown, matte anterior part with denser and long, pale setae and distinct microgranulation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and insertion of antennae covered by raised edge. Clypeus reddish brown, matte, with shallow punctures, microgranulation and pale setation, base narrowly shiny, apex narrowly ochre yellow. Clypeus in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown, with dark margins, strongly shiny, glabrous dorsally. HW 1.71 mm; HW/PW 0.86; HL (visible part) 1.75 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than



Figs. 29-32. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov.: 29- Habitus of male holotype; 30- head and pronotum of male holotype; 31- aedeagus, dorsal view; 32- aedeagus, lateral view.

diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 24.41.

Antenna. Long, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation, rather matte. AL 7.34 mm; AL/BL 0.69. Antennomeres 1-6 with longer and darker setation than short, pale setation of antennomeres 7-11. Antennomeres 1, 2, 4-6 brown, antennomere 3 dark brown, antennomeres 7-11 pale brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3 and 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 4 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.38 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 0.90 : 0.90 : 0.88 : 0.86 : 0.78 : 0.78.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.11 : 1.17 : 4.33 : 6.10 : 5.50 : 5.35 : 5.33 : 4.63 : 5.35 : 5.10 : 5.38.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 30) black, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse, long, dark, erect setae and denser, shorter, semierect, pale setation and dense, large tubercles. Intervals between tubercles with microgranulation, narrower than diameter of tubercles. PL 1.57 mm; PW 1.78 mm; PI equal to 88.20. Border lines very narrow, not

clearly conspicuous in the middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins not clearly conspicuous from dorsal view, sides more or less straight and parallel in posterior half, slightly excised before posterior angles, slightly arcuate in anterior part. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles finely obtuse, anterior angles almost indistinct.

Elytra. Black, shiny, narrow, elongate, parallel, with dense double setation (long, dark and pale, erect setae and shorter, pale, semierect setae). EL 7.29 mm; EW 3.13 mm; widest in the middle EL/EW 2.33. Elytral striae with rows of punctures approximately as large as tubercles in pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with very small and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Black as elytron itself, widely triangular. Dorsal surface shiny with microgranulation, few pale setae and punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black as elytron itself, with punctures approximately as large as those in rows of elytra in basal half, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with long, pale setae and relatively narrow, parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, blackish brown, apex of tibiae and tarsi brown, with fine microgranulation, long, pale and dark setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wider and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.55 : 0.85 : 1.67 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.32 : 0.48 : 0.86 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.39 : 0.69 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth only from one side of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with 35 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black with sparse, pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Metaventrite partly impunctate. Abdomen black, shiny, with sparse, pale setation, fine microgranulation and shallow punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apical part.

Aedeagus (Figs. 31, 32) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally, slightly rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate 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: 2.51.

Female has body and space between eyes slightly wider than in male. Pro- and mesotibiae not distinctly bent, tarsal claws are shorter than in male, anterior tarsal claws have only 14 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 2). BL 9.89 mm (9.16-10.61 mm); HL 1.58 mm (1.40-1.77 mm); HW 1.54 mm (1.36-1.71 mm); OI 22.87 (21.33-24.41); PL 1.52 mm (1.46-1.57 mm); PW 1.71 mm (1.64-1.78 mm); PI 88.61 (88.20-89.02); EL 6.80 mm (6.30-7.29 mm); EW 3.03 mm (2.92-3.13 mm). Females (n= 4). BL 10.78 mm (9.95-11.33 mm); HL 1.67 mm (1.56-1.73 mm); HW 1.63 mm (1.52-1.69 mm); OI 31.16 (28.16-32.58); PL 1.68 mm (1.51-1.84 mm); PW 1.94 mm (1.71-2.11 mm); PI 86.60 (84.06-88.30); EL 7.43 mm (6.88-7.81 mm); EW 3.45 mm (3.12-3.64 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth only on one side of hollow claw; while species of the subgenus *Duocula* have teeth from both sides.

O. (*O.*) *opulenta* is clearly different from all similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov. and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of body, legs and antennae completely black or blackish brown; while *O.* (*O.*) *bicolor* and *O.* (*O.*) *venusta* have elytra with green or goldenish green metallic lustre, *O.* (*O.*) *bicolor* has legs reddish brown and *O.* (*O.*) *venusta* has antennae and legs ochre yellow or pale brown. *O.* (*O.*) *domina* and *O.* (*O.*) *rutilipes* have at least half of femora reddish.

Etymology. The name *opulenta* is taken from Latin (wealthy).

Distribution. Thailand.

Oracula (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov.
(Fig. 33)

Allecula rutilipes Borchmann, 1925: 332.

Type locality. Indonesia: Sumatra, Wai Lima, Lampongs.

Type material. Holotype (♂): rl: Type [hb] // wl: Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [pb] // wl: Wai Lima Z. Sum. / Lampongs / Karny & Siebers / XI.XII.1921. No. [pb] 261 [hb] // wl: rutilipes / Bm [hb], (ZMUH).

Fig. 33. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov. (male): habitus of holotype.

Remark. Habitus as in Fig. 33, space between eyes of male very narrow (OI 14), ultimate palpomere triangular, tarsal claws large and hollow with teeth only from one side. Pro- and mesotibiae distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 slightly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 and 2. The species distinctly belongs to new genus *Oracula* gen. nov. and subgen. nov.

Measurements of body. BL 11.86 mm; HL 1.83 mm; HW 1.87 mm; OI 14.01; PL 2.02 mm; PW 2.51 mm; PI 80.48; EL 8.01 mm; EW 3.42 mm; HW/PW 0.75; BL/EW 3.47; EL/EW 2.34.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra Isl.).

Oracula (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov.
(Figs. 34-37)

Type locality. Northeastern Laos, Houa Phan province, San Saluei, Phou Pan mountain, 1300-1900 m, 20°12´-13.5´N, 103°59.5´-104°01´E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS, NE, P: Hua Phan / Ban Saleui, Phou Pan / (Mt.)., 1300-1900m. 03.- / 30.IV.2014, 20°12´N / 104°01´E, lg. Holzschuh, (NMEG); Paratypes: (8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMEG, VNPC); (2 ♂♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, / Ban Saluei Phou Pane Mt. / 1300-1870m, 15.iv.-15.v. / 2008, Lao collectors leg., (NMPC, VNPC); (4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5´-104°01´E, / Ban Saluei Phou Pane Mt. / 1300-1870m, 2.-22.vi.2011 / Vít Kubáň & Lao coll. leg., // Primary mountain forest, / at light+ individual collecting. / Laos 2011 Expedition / National Museum Prague, / Czech Republic, (NMPC, VNPC); (3 ♀♀): LAOS, Houaphanh / province , Bam Saleui / 15-17.vii.2013 / X. Gouverneur leg., (ERMI, VNPC); (2 ♂♂, 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., (VNPC, SMNS). The types are provided with a printed red label: ´Oracula (Oracula) / venusta sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2019´.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 34, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from ochre yellow to black, shiny, dorsal surface with goldenish green metallic lustre, sparse pale setae, fine microgranulation and punctuation, BL 11.15 mm. Widest in middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.68.

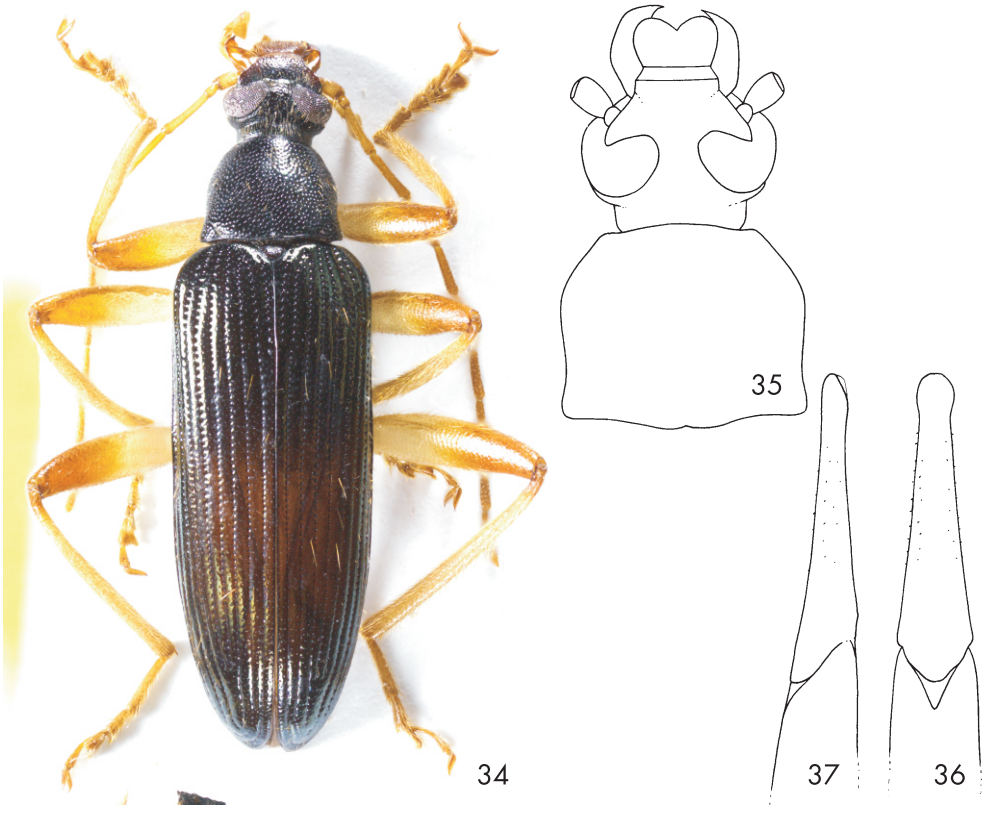
Head (Fig. 35) blackish brown, relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, with pale setation, punctuation, shiny, somewhere with very fine microgranulation. Before eyes with U-shaped impression and insertion of antennae covered by raised edge. Clypeus reddish brown, more matte, with small and shallow punctures, microgranulation and dense, pale setation, in the shape of half heart, rounded apically with distinct excision in middle of apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown, with dark margins, strongly shiny, glabrous dorsally, straight in middle. HW 1.66 mm; HW/PW 0.79; HL (visible part) 1.68 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, slightly narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 22.38.

Antenna. Long, ochre yellow, antennomeres narrow, filiform, with small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation, rather matte. Antennomeres 1-7 with longer pale setation than those pale setation in antennomeres 8-11. AL 8.51 mm; AL/BL 0.76. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 approximately as long as antennomere 3, antennomere 11 with distinct top. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 6 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-11): 0.44 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 1.22 : 1.03 : 1.02 : 0.98 : 0.97 : 0.98 : 0.99 : 1.01.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.17 : 1.56 : 6.45 : 6.86 : 6.48 : 5.95 : 6.95 : 6.79 : 7.11 : 6.32 : 6.62.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with pale setation, fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.



Figs. 34-37. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov.: 34- Habitus of male holotype; 35- head and pronotum of male holotype; 36- aedeagus, dorsal view; 37- aedeagus, lateral view.

Pronotum (Fig. 35) blackish brown, relatively narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse, long, pale setae and dense punctuation, punctures small. Intervals between punctures with microgranulation, distinctly wider than diameter of punctures, shiny. PL 1.60 mm; PW 2.11 mm; PI equal to 75.83. Border lines very narrow, lateral margins not clearly conspicuous in basal half from dorsal view, sides distinctly excised in posterior half, with angle in anterior part. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Black, shiny, with goldenish green metallic lustre, narrow, elongate, parallel, with sparse, pale setae. EL 7.87 mm; EW 3.03 mm; widest in the middle EL/EW 2.60. 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 slightly convex, with very small and shallow punctures, microgranulation indistinct.

Scutellum. Black as elytron itself, widely, roundly triangular. Dorsal surface slightly shiny, with small, shallow punctures, microgranulation and a few setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black as elytron itself, with a few pale setae and punctures distinctly smaller than those in rows of elytra in basal half, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively narrow and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, ochre yellow, with fine microgranulation, long, pale, semierect setation and shallow punctuation, punctures very small, apex of femora slightly darker. Pro- and mesotibiae slightly bent. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 distinctly wide and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.68 : 0.82 : 1.29 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.50 : 0.56 : 1.03 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.39 : 0.73 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws long and hollow with teeth only from one side of hollow claw. Both anterior tarsal claws with more than 30 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark reddish brown with pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen black, rather matte, with sparse, pale setation, fine microgranulation and very small and shallow punctures. Ultimate ventrite with very shallow impression in middle of apical part and fine excision in middle of apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 36, 37) pale brown, rather matte. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally, slightly rounded in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate 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: 3.49.

Female has body and space between eyes slightly wider than in male. Pro- and mesotibiae not distinctly bent, protarsomeres 1 and 2 not distinctly wider than mesotarsomeres 1 a 2, tarsal claws are shorter than in male, anterior tarsal claws have only 14 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 17). BL 10.87 mm (10.06-11.69 mm); HL 1.58 mm (1.50-1.68 mm); HW 1.57 mm (1.47-1.66 mm); OI 20.43 (19.23-22.38); PL 1.54 mm (1.44-1.60 mm); PW 2.02 mm (1.91-2.11 mm); PI 76.24 (75.39-77.56); EL 7.74 mm (7.12-8.17 mm); EW 2.95 mm (2.69-3.15 mm). Females (n= 11). BL 11.54 mm (11.14-11.77 mm); HL 1.66 mm (1.54-1.74 mm); HW 1.66 mm (1.56-1.74 mm); OI 28.66 (23.40-31.94); PL 1.64 mm (1.53-1.71 mm); PW 2.24 mm (2.13-2.33 mm); PI 73.21 (71.83-74.07); EL 8.24 mm (8.07-8.47 mm); EW 3.51 mm (3.25-3.72 mm).

Differential diagnosis. *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *venusta* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species of the subgenus *Duocula* subgen. nov. mainly by hollow tarsal claws with teeth only on one side of hollow claw; while species of the subgenus *Duocula* have teeth on both sides.
O. (*O.*) *venusta* is clearly different from the similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *domina* sp. nov., *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *opulenta* sp. nov. and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *rutilipes* (Borchmann, 1925) comb. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of elytra with green or goldenish green metallic lustre; while *O.* (*O.*) *domina*, *O.* (*O.*) *opulenta* and *O.* (*O.*) *rutilipes* have dorsal surface of elytra dark.
O. (*O.*) *venusta* clearly differs from similar species *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *bicolor* sp. nov. mainly by dorsal surface of pronotum and head blackish brown or black, while *O.* (*O.*) *bicolor* has dorsal surface of pronotum and partly of head reddish brown.

Etymology. The name *venusta* is taken from Latin (pretty).

Distribution. Laos (Houa Phan province).

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