Two new genera of comb clawed beetles (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini) from Indochina

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Taxonomy, new genera, new species, description, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Xandrcula*, *Zizoides*, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Oriental Region

Abstract. Two new genera of Alleculina Laporte, 1840 - *Xandrcula* gen. nov. with type species *Xandrcula johorica* sp. nov. from Malaysia and *Zizoides* gen. nov. with type species *Zizoides latus* sp. nov. from Cambodia and *Zizoides laosensis* sp. nov. from Laos are described and illustrated. *Xandrcula johorica* gen. and sp. nov. has short, convex, wide body and apically widened - club shaped metatibiae. Species of the new genus *Zizoides* gen. nov. have wide body (BL/EW less than 2.5), very narrow space between eyes (OI 9-14), antennomere 1 is approximately as long as antennomere 3 and metatarsomere 1 is longer than metatarsomeres 2-4 together.

INTRODUCTION

Two new genera of the subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840 are described as follows: *Xandrcula* gen. nov. with its type species *Xandrcula johorica* sp. nov. from Malaysia and *Zizoides* gen. nov. with the species *Zizoides latus* sp. nov. as a type species from Cambodia and *Zizoides laosensis* sp. nov. from Laos. *Xandrcula* is a unique genus with its short, convex and wide body (BL/EW 2.8; EL/EW approximately 1.8) and unique shaped metatibiae - widened apically (club shaped). Similar genera derived from genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 have longer and narrower body and metatibiae are not club shaped. Species of the new genus *Zizoides* clearly differ from species of the closest genus *Zizu* Novák, 2019 by wide body (BL/EW less than 2.5), by very narrow space between eyes (OI 9-14), by antennomere 1 approximately as long as antennomere 3 and by metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 2-4 together. New genera and new species are described and illustrated.

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 acronym is used for particular collection:

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

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

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

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. Snapshots were taken by using camera Canon EOS 550 D and Canon Macro Photo Lens MP-E and software Helicon Focus 5.2.

TAXONOMY

Xandrcula gen. nov.

(Figs. 1-8)

Type species. *Xandrcula johorica* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus (Fig. 1), body outline as in Fig. 2, body short and wide, convex, shiny, dorsal surface with punctuation, fine microgranulation and setation, widest near base of elytra. Head (Fig. 3) slightly shiny, as wide as long, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum in base. Dorsal surface with punctuation, long pale and dark setae and fine microgranulation. Clypeus wide and transverse, arcuate laterally, almost straight in apex. Mandibles glabrous and shiny dorsally with setae in lateral margins. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; wider than length of antennomere 2, narrower than length of antennomere 1. Antenna (Fig. 4) exceeding two thirds body length. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest in middle. Maxillary palpus (Fig. 5) matte, ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum (Fig. 3) wide, almost semicircular, convex, shiny, very slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Lateral margins almost straight in basal half, rounded in apical part, anterior margin arcuate, base bisinuate. Posterior angles obtuse, anterior angles indistinct. Elytra convex, shiny, widest near base. Elytral striae with distinct rows of large punctures, distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Elytral interspaces slightly convex with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation. Scutellum pentagonal. Elytral epipleura well-developed, very wide with large punctures in basal half, narrowing to ventrite 1. Legs strong, metatibia unusually widened apically - club shaped (as in Fig. 6). Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. Anterior tarsal claws long, slightly longer than meso- and metatarsal claws, with more than 30 visible teeth. Aedeagus (as in Figs. 7, 8) robust, slightly shiny. Apical piece strong, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The new genus *Xandrcula* gen. nov. with its type species *Xandrcula johorica* sp. nov. is a unique genus of Alleculina Laporte, 1840 mainly by its short, convex and wide body (BL/EW 2.8; EL/EW approximately 1.8) and by unique shaped metatibiae - widened apically (club shaped), similar genera derived from genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 have longer and narrower body and metatibiae are not club shaped.

Etymology. The name *Xandrcula* is compound name from *Xandr-* family name of my friend from basic school and ending *-cula* marking similarity to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. Gender: feminine.

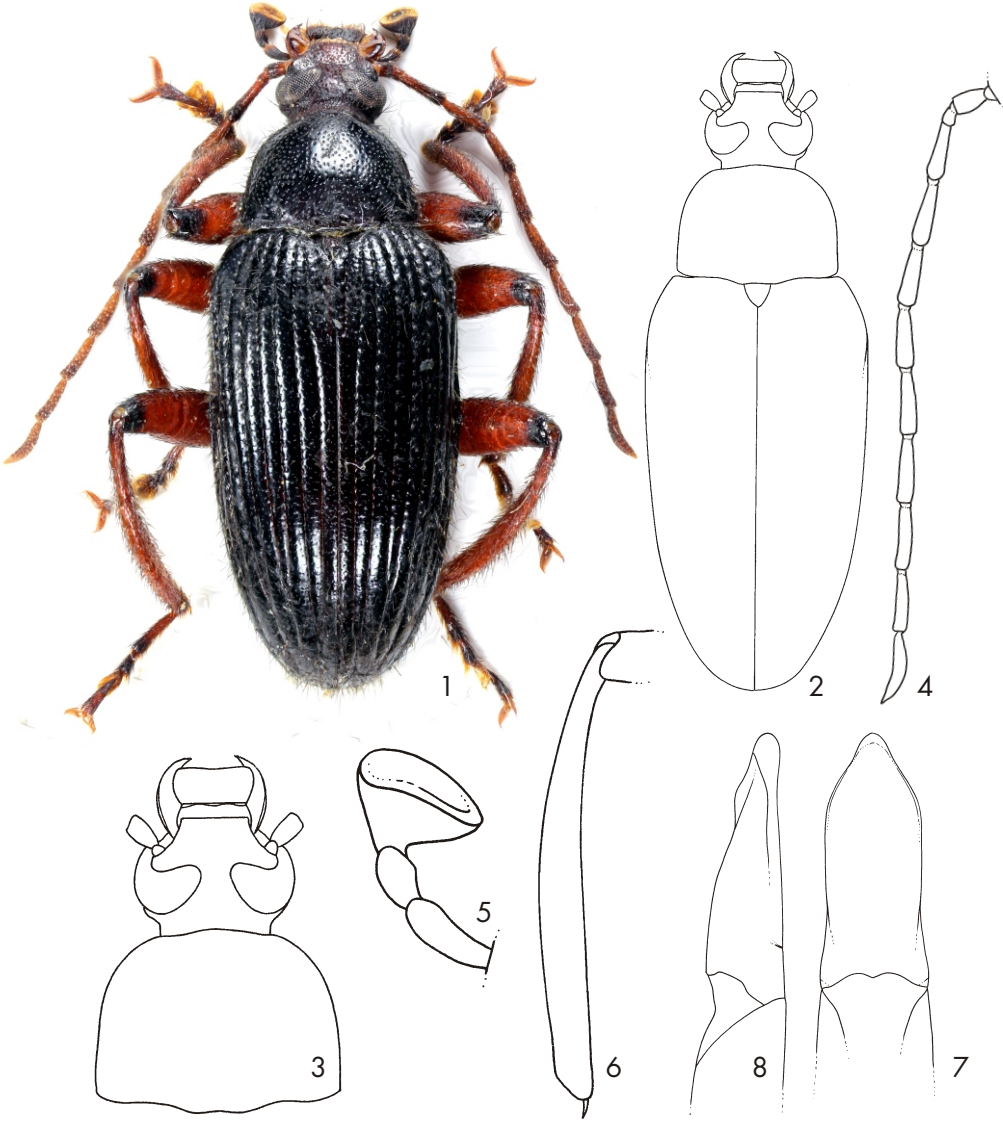
Distribution. Malaysia.

Xandrcula johorica sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-8)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Johor, Muntahak mountain, 15 km northwest of Kota Tinggi.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA-W, Johor, / 15 km NW of Kota Tinggi, / MUNTAHAK mt., 200 m / 14.-16.iv.2001 / P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Xandrcula / johorica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2022'.



Figs. 1-8. *Xandrcula johorica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 1- habitus; 2- body outline; 3- head and pronotum; 4- antenna; 5- maxillary palpus; 6- metatibia; 7- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 8- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus (Fig. 1), body outline as in Fig. 2, body short and wide, convex, shiny, from reddish brown to blackish brown, dorsal surface with punctuation, fine microgranulation and setation, BL 10.63 mm. Widest near base of elytra; BL/EW 2.80.

Head (Fig. 3) brown, slightly shiny, approximately as wide as long, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum in base. Dorsal surface with punctuation, long pale and dark setae and fine microgranulation. Anterior part dark reddish brown, slightly paler than posterior half. Clypeus wide and transverse, arcuate laterally, almost straight in apex. Mandibles pale brown with sides and apex darker, glabrous and shiny dorsally with pale setae in lateral margins. HW 1.67 mm; HW/PW 0.62; HL (visible part) 1.64 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; wider than length of antennomere 2, narrower than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 17.31.

Antenna (Fig. 4). Reddish brown, apex of antennomeres slightly darker, long (distinctly exceeding two thirds body length, AL 7.29 mm; AL/BL 0.69), antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Dorsal surface with shallow punctures and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-7 with longer and darker setation, antennomeres 8-11 almost with short and pale setation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest in middle.

RLA(1-11): 0.57 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 1.12 : 1.02 : 1.07 : 1.07 : 1.10 : 1.07 : 1.04 : 1.18.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.00 : 0.93 : 3.70: 4.28 : 3.65 : 3.64 : 3.64 : 4.06 : 4.37 : 4.89 : 5.33.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 5) matte, blackish brown with narrowly paler apex, dorsal surface with relative dense setae and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) blackish brown, wide, almost semicircular, convex, shiny, very slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse, fine microgranulation, long, dark setae and dense, smaller punctures, intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 2.00 mm; PW 2.69 mm; PI equal to 74.35. Border lines distinct, but very narrow. Lateral margins almost straight in basal half, rounded in apical part, anterior margin arcuate, base bisinuate. Posterior angles obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Blackish brown, convex, shiny, widest near base. EL 6.99 mm; EW 3.80 mm; EL/EW 1.79. Elytral striae with distinct rows of large punctures, distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Elytral interspaces slightly convex with very small punctures and very fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Dark, blackish brown, pentagonal, matte, with a few punctures, long setae and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, very wide with large punctures in basal half, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1. Parallel leads in apical part.

Legs. Strong, reddish brown, apex of femora and tarsi darker. Dorsal surface with long, darker setation, shallow punctures, microgranulation indistinct. Tibiae strong, metatibia unusually widened apically - club shaped (as in Fig. 6). Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.75 : 1.08 : 2.10 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.38 : 0.53 : 1.03 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.46 : 0.79 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long, pale brown, slightly longer than meso- and metatarsal claws, with 34 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, with punctures. Abdomen blackish brown, shiny with long, pale setae near sides, with fine microgranulation and matte in middle.

Aedeagus (Figs. 7, 8) ochre yellow, robust, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in apical part from dorsal view. Apical piece strong, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.34.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. See the differential diagnosis of the genus *Xandrcula* gen. nov.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the type locality Johor in Malaysia.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Zizoides gen. nov.

(Figs. 9-21)

Type species. *Zizoides latus* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus (Figs. 9, 16), body outline as in Fig. 10, body short and wide, oval, convex, rather matte, dorsal surface with punctuation, fine microgranulation and setation, widest near middle elytra length. Head (Figs. 11, 17) widest through the eyes, dorsal surface with microgranulation and small, shallow punctures. Clypeus wide and transverse. Mandibles glabrous and shiny dorsally with pale setae in lateral margins. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; approximately as wide as length of antennomere 2. Antenna (Figs. 12, 18) slightly exceeding half body length, antennomeres 3-10 narrow, slightly widened apically. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 1 approximately as long as antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest before apex, half drop shaped. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum (Figs. 11, 17) wide and transverse, convex, rather matte, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with fine microgranulation and very small punctures, distinctly smaller than those in surface of head. Elytra wide, oval, convex, widest near middle elytra length. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures, larger than those in pronotum. Elytral interspaces slightly convex with fine microgranulation and shallow punctures distinctly smaller than those in striae. Elytral epipleura well-developed, wide with large punctures in basal half, widest near base, narrowing to ventrite 1. Legs long and narrow. Protibiae with row of strong and short setae in inner side. Metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomeres 2-4 together. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. Anterior tarsal claws with visible teeth. Abdomen as in Figs. 13, 19. Aedeagus as in Figs. 14, 15 and 20, 21.

Female has space between eyes wider than in male, antenna is shorter than half body length. Anterior tarsal claws have less teeth.

Differential diagnosis. The closest genus is *Zizu* Novák, 2019.
Species of the new genus *Zizoides* gen. nov. clearly differs from similar species of *Zizu* mainly by wide body (BL/EW less than 2.5), by very narrow space between eyes (OI 9-14), by antennomere 1 approximately as long as antennomere 3, by metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 2-4 together; while species of *Zizu* have body narrower and longer (BL/EW higher than 2.65), space between eyes is almost wider, antennomere 1 is almost shorter than antennomere 3 and metatarsomere 1 is shorter than metatarsomeres 2-4 together.

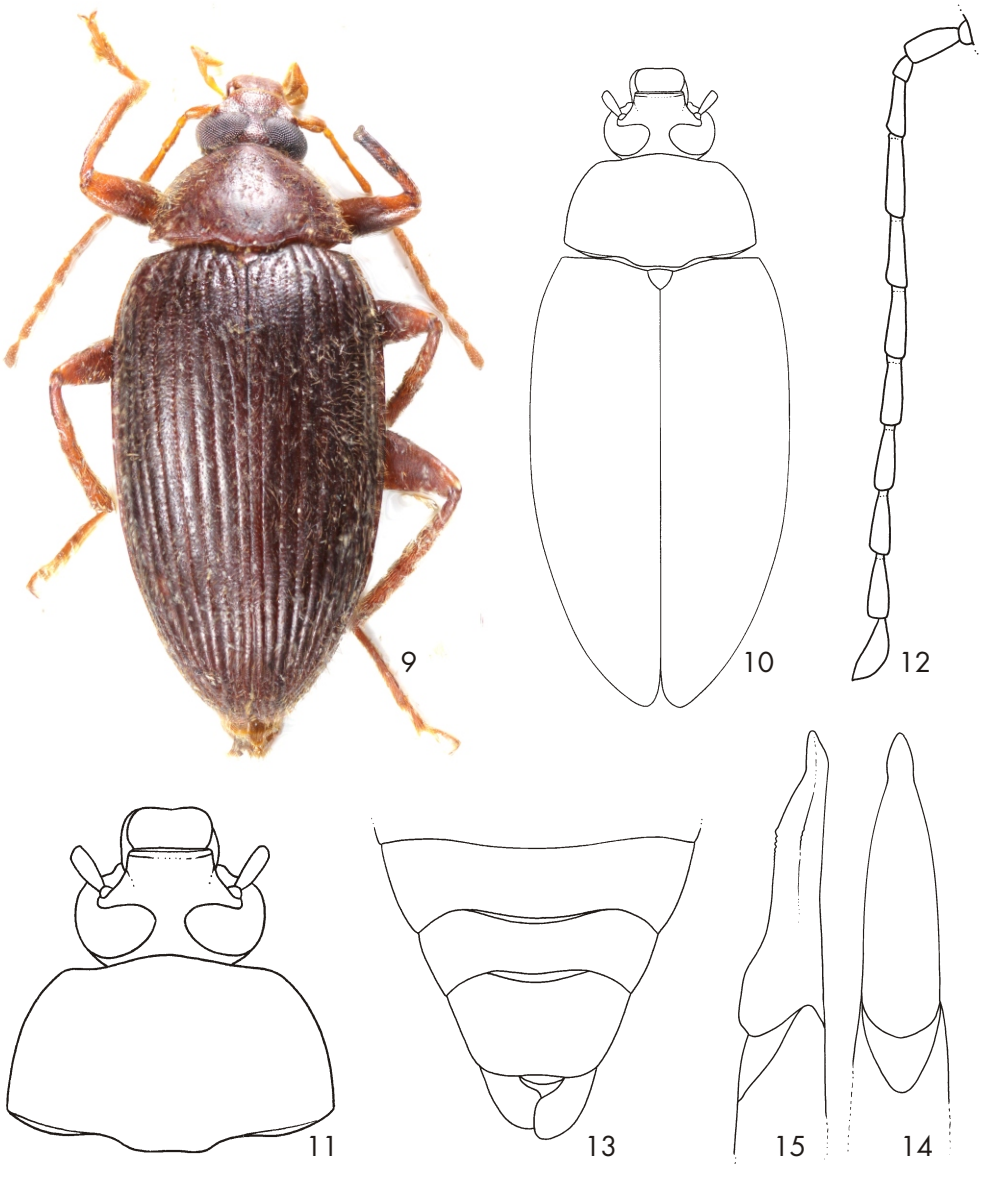
Etymology. The name *Zizoides* is compound name, marking similarity to the genus *Zizu* (*Ziz-*) and masculine ending *-oides*. Gender: masculine.

Distribution. Cambodia, Laos.

Zizoides latus sp. nov.

(Figs. 9-15)

Type locality. Eestern Cambodia, Sen Monorom.



Figs. 9-15. *Zizoides latus* sp. nov. (male holotype): 9- habitus; 10- body outline; 11- head and pronotum; 12- antenna; 13- abdomen; 14- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 15- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Type material. Holotype (♂): E Cambodia 5.-13.V.2019 / Sen Monorom (light trap) / P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC).
The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Zizoides / latus sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2022'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 9, body outline (Fig. 10), body short and wide, oval, convex, rather matte, from pale brown to dark brown, dorsal surface with punctuation, fine microgranulation and setation, BL 9.66 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 2.45.

Head (Fig. 11) brown, slightly shiny, wider than long, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with microgranulation, small and dense, shallow punctures, sparse and long pale setae. Clypeus wide and transverse, arcuate laterally, with denser setation, very finely excised in apex. Mandibles pale brown with sides and apex darker, glabrous and shiny dorsally with pale setae in lateral margins. HW 1.56 mm; HW/PW 0.54; HL (visible part) 1.25 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; approximately as wide as length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 13.97.

Antenna (Fig. 12). Relatively long and narrow (exceeding half body length, AL 4.91 mm; AL/BL 0.51), antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Dorsal surface with small, shallow punctures, fine microgranulation and pale setation. Antennomeres 1-5 pale reddish brown, slightly shiny, antennomeres 6-11 brown, rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 1 and 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest before apex, half drop shaped.

RLA(1-11): 1.08 : 0.46 : 1.00 : 1.37 : 1.24 : 1.25 : 1.25 : 1.25 : 1.19 : 1.10 : 1.12.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.63 : 1.76 : 3.86 : 5.05 : 3.87 : 3.50 : 3.61 : 3.37 : 3.43 : 2.87 : 3.03.

Maxillary palpus rather matte, ochre yellow, dorsal surface with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 11) dark brown, wide and transverse, convex, rather matte, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with fine microgranulation, long, pale setae and very small punctures, distinctly smaller than those in surface of head. PL 1.74 mm; PW 2.88 mm; PI equal to 60.42. Border lines distinct, narrow. Lateral and anterior margins rounded, base bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Dark brown, oval, convex, slightly shiny, widest near middle elytra length. EL 6.67 mm; EW 3.94 mm; EL/EW 1.69. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures, distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Elytral interspaces slightly convex with fine microgranulation, dark setae near suture and pale setae near lateral margins and shallow punctures distinctly smaller than those in striae.

Scutellum. Brown with dark brown sides, roundly triangular, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation and a few setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown with pale setae, wide with large punctures in basal half, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1. Parallel leading in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, reddish brown. Dorsal surface with pale setation, microgranulation and shallow punctures. Protibiae with row of strong and short setae in inner side. Metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomeres 2-4 together. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and distinctly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.59 : 0.68 : 1.26 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.32 : 0.38 : 0.61 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.32 : 0.21 : 0.34 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 11 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with sparse punctures. Abdomen (Fig. 13) reddish brown, shiny with sparse, pale setae, fine microgranulation and small, shallow punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 14, 15) ochre yellow, robust, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in apical part in dorsal view. Apical piece strong, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 3.55.

Female has space between eyes wider (OI 25.6) than in male, antenna is shorter (AL/BL 0.44) than half body length. Anterior tarsal claws have 9 teeth.
Measurements of female body. BL 10.60 mm; HL 1.30 mm; HW 1.66 mm; OI 25.60; PL 2.01 mm; PW 3.31 mm; PI 60.73; EL 7.29 mm; EW 4.35 mm; AL(1-11) 4.62 mm; AL/BL(1-11) 0.44; HW/PW 0.50; BL/EW 2.44; EL/EW 1.68.
RLA(1-11): 0.97 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.37 : 1.19 : 1.08 : 0.95 : 0.99 : 1.04 : 1.02 : 1.05.
RL/WA(1-11): 2.50 : 1.50 : 3.70 : 5.04 : 3.89 : 3.83 : 3.24 : 3.11 : 3.14 : 3.00 : 2.87.
RLT: 1.00 : 0.59 : 1.00 : 1.12 : 1.84 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.41 : 0.44 : 0.98 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.29 : 0.25 : 0.43 (metatarsus).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species is *Zizoides laosensis* sp. nov. from Laos (Louang Phrabang Province).
Zizoides latus sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *Z. laosensis* mainly by dark dorsal surface (brown or dark brown), by shape of pronotum, by distinct anterior angles of pronotum and by elytra covering by pale and dark setae; while *Z. laosensis* has dorsal surface pale (ochre yellow or pale reddish brown), pronotum is almost semicircular, anterior angles are indistinct and elytra are covered by pale setation.

Etymology. The name *latus* is taken from Latin (wide).

Distribution. Cambodia.

Zizoides laosensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 16-21)

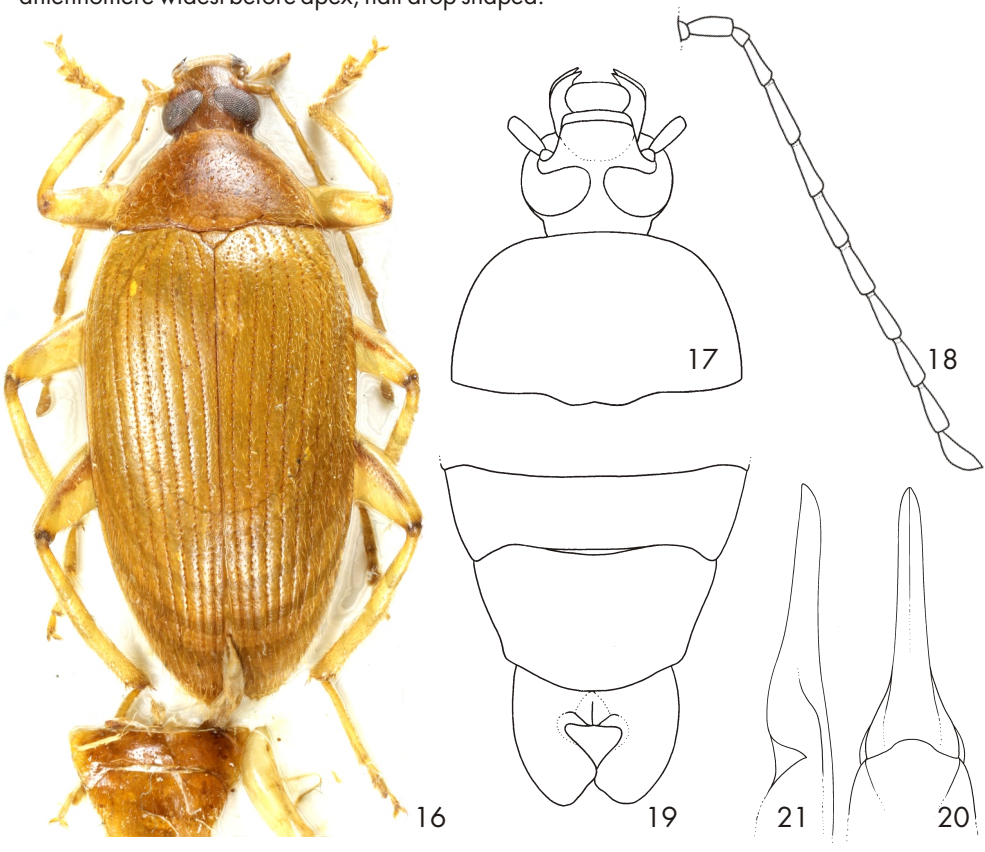
Type locality. Northern Laos, Louang Phrabang Province, 5 km west of Ban Song Cha, 20°33-4´N 102°14´E, +- 1200 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS-N, 24.iv.-16.v.1999, / Louang Phrabang prov., / 20°33-4´N 102°14´E, / Ban Song Cha (5 km W), / +-1200 m, Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC).
The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Zizoides laosensis / sp. nov. / HOLOTYUS / V. Novák det. 2022'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 16, body short and wide, oval, convex, rather matte, from ochre yellow to pale reddish brown, dorsal surface with punctuation, fine microgranulation and pale setation, BL 10.40 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 2.50.

Head (Fig. 17) pale reddish brown, slightly shiny, approximately as wide as long, widest through the eyes, distinctly narrower than pronotum in base. Dorsal surface with small punctures, long, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Clypeus wide and transverse, arcuate laterally, with denser setation than in apical part of head, almost straight in apex. Mandibles pale reddish brown with sides and apex darker, glabrous and shiny dorsally with pale setae in lateral margins. HW 1.46 mm; HW/PW 0.49; HL (visible part) 1.45 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; approximately as wide as length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 9.48.

Antenna (Fig. 18). Ochre yellow, antennomeres long and narrow (exceeding half body length, AL 5.35 mm; AL/BL 0.51), antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Dorsal surface with small, shallow punctures, fine microgranulation and pale setation. Antennomeres slightly shiny, antennomeres 6-11 rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 1 approximately as long as antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest before apex, half drop shaped.



Figs. 16-21. *Zizoides laosensis* sp. nov. (male holotype): 16- habitus; 17- head and pronotum; 18- antenna; 19- abdomen; 20- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 21- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA(1-11): 0.98 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 1.48 : 1.29 : 1.29 : 1.27 : 1.28 : 1.20 : 1.16 : 1.10.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.58 : 1.04 : 3.69 : 6.09 : 4.77 : 4.77 : 4.31 : 3.90 : 3.55 : 3.31 : 2.94.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 17) pale reddish brown, wide, almost semicircular, convex, rather matte, as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with fine microgranulation, long, pale setae and small, shallow punctures. PL 1.75 mm; PW 2.98 mm; PI equal to 58.73. Border lines distinct, but very narrow. Lateral and anterior margins arcuate, base bisinuate. Posterior angles obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, oval, convex, slightly shiny, widest near middle. EL 7.20 mm; EW 4.16 mm; EL/EW 1.73. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures, distinctly larger and coarser than those in pronotum. Elytral interspaces rather flat with fine microgranulation, pale setae and shallow punctures distinctly smaller than those in striae.

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

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow with pale setae, very wide with large punctures in basal half, widest near base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1. Relatively wide leads parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow. Dorsal surface with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Protibiae with row of strong and short setae in inner side. Metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomeres 2-4 together. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and distinctly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.62 : 0.66 : 1.14 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.29 : 0.38 : 0.63 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.23 : 0.26 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 11 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body pale reddish brown, with sparse, pale setae. Metaventrite with denser punctuation than those in prothorax and mesoventrite. Abdomen (Fig. 19) pale reddish brown, shiny with sparse, pale setae near sides, fine microgranulation and small, shallow punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 20, 21) ochre yellow, robust, shiny. Apical piece narrowly elongate triangular, beak shaped in dorsal view, knife shaped from lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.08.

Female unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Similar species is *Zizoides latus* sp. nov. from Cambodia.
Zizoides laosensis sp. nov. distinctly differs from the similar species *Z. latus* mainly by pale dorsal surface (ochre yellow or pale reddish brown), by pronotum almost semicircular with anterior angles indistinct and by elytra covered by pale setation; while *Z. latus* has dorsal surface dark (brown or dark brown), pronotum has distinct anterior angles and elytra are covered by pale and dark setae.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the name of country of its origin (Laos).

Distribution. Laos (Louang Phrabang Province).

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