

**New genera of Alleculinae
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini)
from the Oriental Region XX - *Bobinoides* gen. nov.**

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Abstract. A new genus of Alleculini Laporte, 1840 - *Bobinoides* gen. nov. is described and illustrated to include the following new species: *Bobinoides sapaensis* sp. nov. as a type species from Vietnam. *Bobinoides sapaensis* gen. and sp. nov. is compared with habitually similar species of the genus *Bobina* Novák, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

New Alleculine genus *Bobinoides* gen. nov. is described with a type species *Bobinoides sapaensis* sp. nov. from Vietnam (Lao Cai Province). New species of the new genus distinctly differs from habitually similar species of the genus *Bobina* Novák, 2015, described by Novák (2015) mainly by the following characters: short antenna not exceeding half body length, antennomeres 4-11 only 2.17-2.60 times longer than wide, ultimate antennomere drop shaped and widest near middle, apex of elytra rounded without thorn in apex, pronotum widest near middle of lateral margins, anterior margin of pronotum not excised, very narrow space between eyes - OI approximately 4 and protibia straight with angle on inner side.

Bobinoides sapaensis gen. and sp. nov. is described, illustrated (including male genitalia) and compared with species of habitually similar genus *Bobina* Novák, 2015.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

'Type material' information is taken from recent locality labels.

In the list of type material, a slash (/) separates data in separate rows.

The following collection code is used:

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 ($1=1.00$).

Other abbreviations used in the text: hb= handwritten black; 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 7.7.5.

TAXONOMY

genus *Bobinoides* gen. nov.

(Figs. 1-7)

Type species: *Bobinoides sapaensis* sp. nov.

Description (male). Habitus as in Fig. 1, body outline (Fig. 2), body elongate, shiny, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctuation and fine microgranulation, widest near elytral humeri. Head (Fig. 3) distinctly wider than long, through the eyes wider than anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Clypeus short, transverse. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2. Antenna (Fig. 4) short, not reaching half body length. Surface with long, pale setation, microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomeres 4-10 short and wide, widened apically, antennomeres 1-3 narrower, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere drop shaped, widest near middle. Maxillary palpomeres with pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped. Pronotum (Fig. 3) slightly convex, widest near middle, approximately as wide as elytra in humeri. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate in middle, anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse. Elytra narrow, elongate, slightly convex, widest near humeri, with rounded apex. Dorsal surface with sparse, long, pale setae. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures. Elytral intervals finely convex, with very fine microgranulation and punctures. Scutellum widely triangular with sides arcuate. Elytral epipleura well-developed, with one row of large punctures in basal part distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel in apical part. Legs long and narrow, tibiae straight, protibia (Fig. 5) with angle near base in inner part. Protarsomeres 1-4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Both protarsal claws with a few visible teeth, not longer than meso- or metatarsal claws. Ventral side with very small punctures. Abdomen with sparse and long setae, few shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Aedeagus as in Figs. 6, 7.

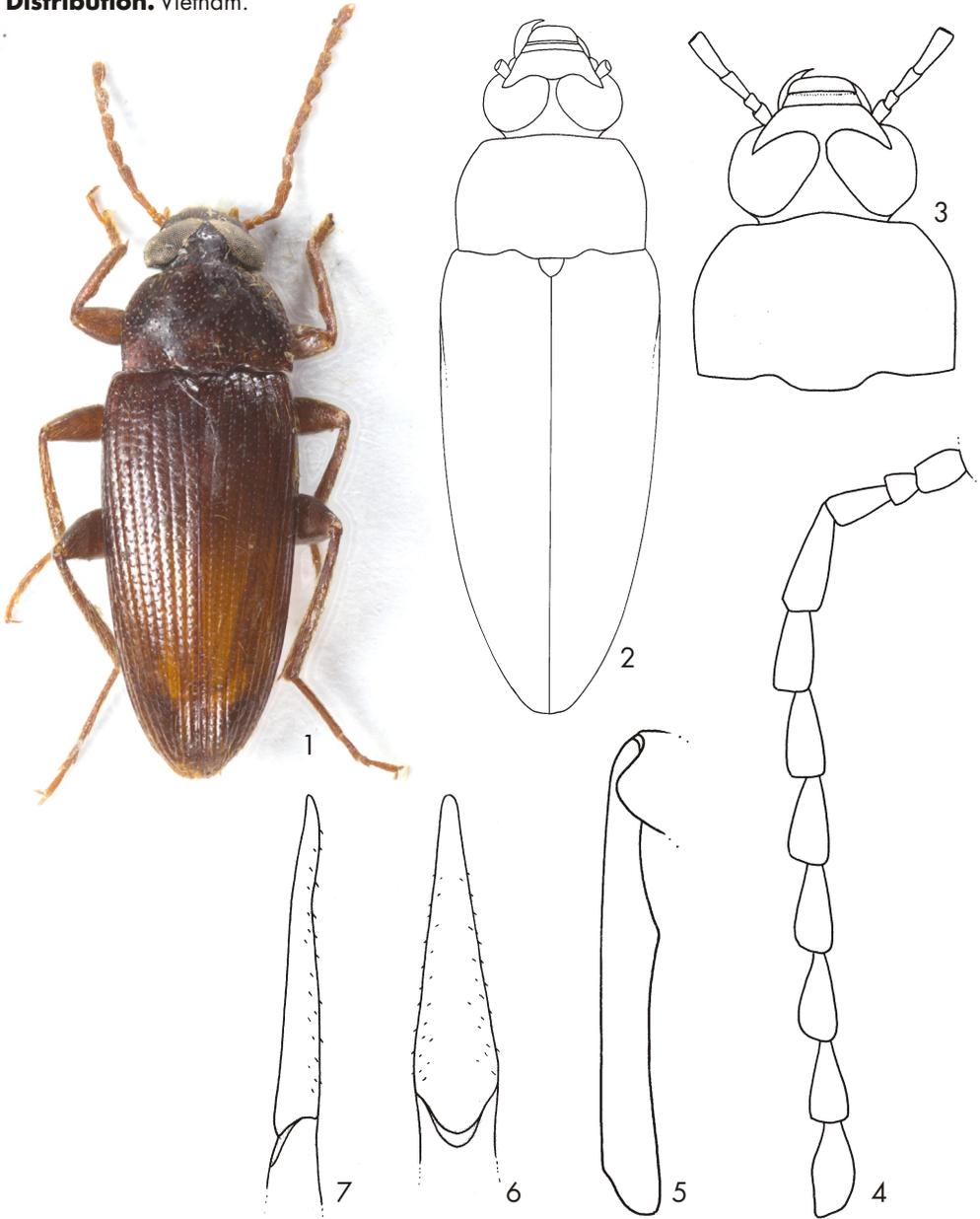
Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The closest and habitually similar genus from this area is *Bobina* Novák, 2015.

Male species of the new genus *Bobinoides* gen. nov. clearly differs from similar males of *Bobina* mainly by short antenna (not exceeding half body length AL/BL 0.43), by wider antennomeres RL/WA(4-11) 2.17-2.60, by ultimate antennomere drop shaped, widest near middle, by apex of elytra rounded, by pronotum widest near middle of lateral margins, by anterior margin of pronotum not excising, by very narrow space between eyes (OI approximately 4) and protibia straight with angle in inner side; while males of *Bobina* have narrow and longer antenna (distinctly longer than half body length AL/BL 0.59-0.66), antennomeres 4-11 are narrower RL/WA(4-11) 4.6-7.5, ultimate antennomere is narrow, widest before apex, elytron is stretched to small thorn, pronotum is widest in base with anterior margin distinctly excised, space between eyes is wider (OI 16-19), protibia are distinctly bent.

Etymology. The compound name formed by *Bobin-* after the name of a habitually similar genus *Bobina* Novák, 2015 and the masculine ending *-oides*. Gender: masculine.

Distribution. Vietnam.



Figs. 1-7. *Bobinoides sapaensis* sp. nov. (holotype): 1- habitus; 2- body outline; 3- head and pronotum; 4- antenna; 5- protibia; 6- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 7- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

***Bobinoides sapaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-7)

Type locality. North Vietnam, Lao Cai province, Sapa.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): wl: Vietnam N / Sapa v.91 / lg. Strnad [hb], (VNPC). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Bobinoides / sapaensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / V. Novák det. 2023'.**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 1, body outline (Fig. 2), body elongate, shiny, from pale reddish brown to dark brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctuation and very fine microgranulation, BL 8.03 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.10.

Head (Fig. 3) distinctly wider than long, through the eyes wider than anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface semi-matte with long, pale setae denser in apical half than in basal part, fine microgranulation and large, shallow punctures. Posterior part dark brown, anterior part dark reddish brown. Clypeus transverse, pale reddish brown with long, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Mandibles pale reddish brown, glabrous, shiny. HW 1.60 mm; HW/PW 0.71; HL (visible part) 1.12 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 4.24.

Antenna (Fig. 4). Pale reddish brown, relatively short, rather matte (AL 3.44 mm, not reaching half body length - AL/BL 0.43). Dorsal surface with long, pale setation, microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomeres 4-10 rather matte, short and wide, widened apically, antennomeres 1-3 narrower, slightly shiny. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere drop shaped, widest near middle.

RLA(1-11): 0.75 : 0.47 : 1.00 : 1.68 : 1.32 : 1.44 : 1.42 : 1.46 : 1.40 : 1.35 : 1.55.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.50 : 1.00 : 2.17 : 2.60 : 2.42 : 2.46 : 2.30 : 2.34 : 2.18 : 2.18 : 2.32.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow or pale reddish brown, slightly shiny, with pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex with a few long pale setae, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) brown, shiny, slightly convex, widest near middle, approximately as wide as elytra in humeri. Disk with two small and shallow oblique impressions in antescutellar area. Dorsal surface with sparse and long, pale setae, very fine microgranulation and sparse medium sized punctures. PL 1.53 mm; PW 2.24 mm; PI equal to 68.30. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous in dorsal view only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate in middle, anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Brown, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, shiny, widest near humeri, with rounded apex. Dorsal surface with sparse, long, pale setae. EL 5.38 mm; EW 2.59 mm; EL/EW 2.07. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, almost smaller than those in pronotum, intervals between punctures in rows slightly wider than or as wide as diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals finely convex, with very fine microgranulation and punctures a little smaller than those in striae.

Scutellum. Brown, widely triangular with sides arcuate, shiny, with fine microgranulation and a few shallow punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown, with one row of large punctures in basal part distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, brown or reddish brown, dorsal surface with long, pale setation, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Tibiae straight, protibia (Fig. 5) with angle near

base in inner part. Protarsomeres 1-4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomere widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.57 : 1.51 : 2.91 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.27 : 0.41 : 0.42 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.15 : 0.55 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 5 visible teeth, not larger than meso- or metatarsal claws.

Ventral side of body dark brown, with very small punctures. Abdomen brown with sparse and long, pale setae and a few shallow punctures and fine microgranulation, ultimate ventrite distinctly paler than penultimate.

Aedeagus (Figs. 6, 7) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece finely rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally and beak shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1 : 2.91.

Female. Unknown.

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

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality SaPa in Lao Cai Province (Vietnam).

Distribution. Vietnam (Lao Cai Province).

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