

## New species of Alleculini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini) from the Palaearctic Region IV - genus *Oracula* Novák, 2019

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**Taxonomy, new species, descriptions, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Oracula*, China, Palaearctic Region**

**Abstract.** Three new species of the genus *Oracula* Novák, 2019 from China are described as follows: *Oracula (Oracula) guangdongica* sp. nov. from Guangdong Province, *Oracula (Oracula) guangxiica* sp. nov. from Guangxi Province and *Oracula (Oracula) mohanica* sp. nov. from Yunnan Province. Species *Oracula (Duocula) vaga* Novák, 2022 (from Laos - Houaphanh Province) is firstly recorded from China (Yunnan Province) and from the Palaearctic Region. All new species are described, illustrated (including male genitalia) and compared with one another.

### INTRODUCTION

The genus *Oracula* was introduced by Novák (2019) for *Oracula bicolor* Novák, 2019 as a type species. Novák (2019) listed two subgenera in this article (*Oracula* s. str. and *Duocula* Novák, 2019). Only one species is known from the territory of China (Yunnan Province) in present (Novák 2019, 2020) - *Oracula (Duocula) tenebrosa* Novák, 2019. This species has teeth from both sides of hollow claw. All newly described species: *Oracula (Oracula) guangdongica* sp. nov. from Guangdong Province, *Oracula (Oracula) guangxiica* sp. nov. from Guangxi Province and *Oracula (Oracula) mohanica* sp. nov. from Yunnan Province belong to subgenus *Oracula* s. str. with teeth only from one side of hollow claw. Species *Oracula (Duocula) vaga* Novák, 2022 (from Laos - Houaphanh Province) is firstly recorded from China (Yunnan Province) and from the Palaearctic Region. The new species are illustrated including male genitalia and compared with one another.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

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

The following collection codes are used:

HNHM collection of Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;

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

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows:

AL - total antennal 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 an Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with the 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 *Oracula* Novák, 2019

**Type species:** *Oracula bicolor* Novák, 2019.

### Subgenus *Oracula* Novák, 2019

**Type species:** *Oracula bicolor* Novák, 2019.

### *Oracula (Oracula) guangdongica* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-4)

**Type locality.** China, Northwest of Guangdong Province, Dachou Ding, 24°16-17'N, 112°24'E, 680-850 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): China, NW Guangdong prov. / DACHOU DING, 680-850m / 24°16-17'N 112°24'E / Jatua leg., 30.VI.-1.7.2015, (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Oracula (Oracula) / guangdongica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2022'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 1, body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, shiny, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and very fine microgranulation, BL 12.07 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.83.

Head (Fig. 2) approximately as long as wide, across the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin, slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with long, pale setae, fine microgranulation and dense punctures. Posterior part blackish brown with larger and coarser punctures than those in reddish brown anterior half. Clypeus wide, transverse, half heart-shaped, reddish brown with apex excised in middle. Dorsal surface with small punctures, long and dense, pale setae and microgranulation, shiny. Mandibles pale reddish brown with darker sides and apex, glabrous, shiny, with pale setae on sides. HW 1.78 mm; HW/PW 0.87; HL (visible part) 1.73 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; wider than length of antennomere 2; narrower than length of antennomere 1, OI equal to 21.22.

Antenna. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, rather matte (AL(1-9) 7.97 mm, reaching two thirds body length - AL(1-9)/BL 0.66). Surface with pale setation (antennomeres 1-7 with long setae, antennomeres 8 and 9 with shorter setae), microgranulation and sparse, small, shallow punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-9 very long and narrow (more than 10 times longer than wide), longer than antennomere 3.

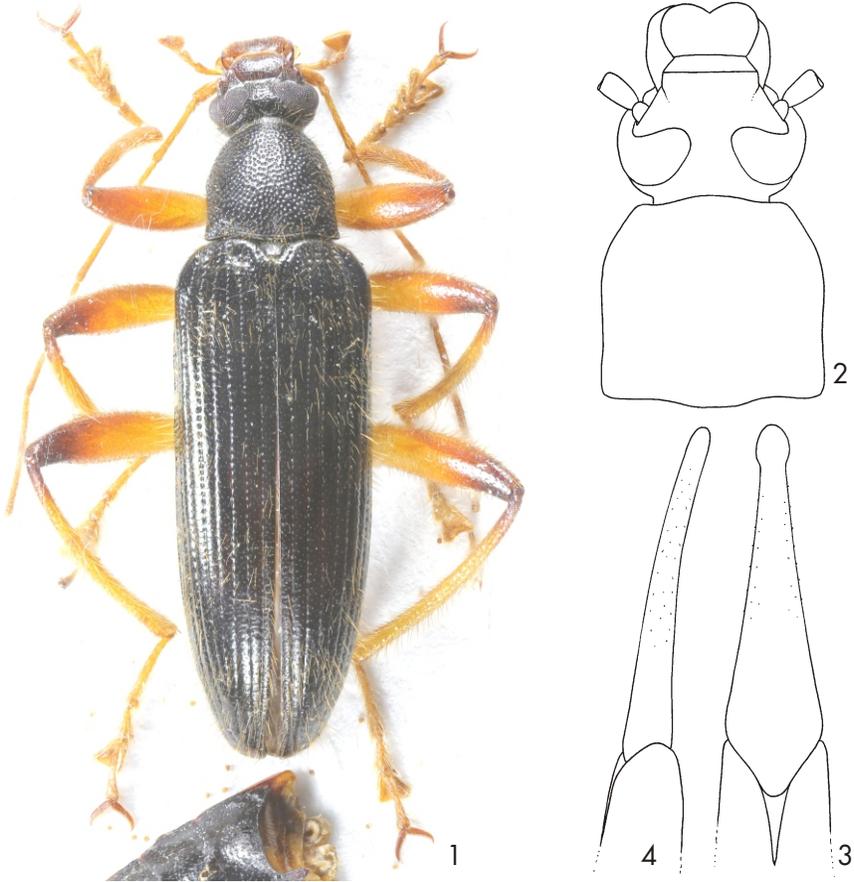
RLA(1-9): 0.45 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 1.29 : 1.12 : 1.09 : 1.06 : 1.03 : 1.02.

RL/WA(1-9): 2.13 : 1.63 : 7.05 : 10.71 : 11.29 : 11.00 : 10.00 : 10.36 : 9.60.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 2) blackish brown, shiny, slightly convex, widest in basal part, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Base with small, shallow almost indistinct oblique impressions between middle and posterior angles from both sides. Dorsal surface with long, semi-erect, pale

setae, very fine microgranulation and dense medium sized punctures. PL 2.04 mm; PW 2.15 mm; PI equal to 94.88. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin arcuate in middle, anterior angles distinct, obtuse, posterior angles roundly rectangular. Lateral margins almost parallel in basal two thirds, very slightly excised before posterior angles and narrowing in apical third.



Figs. 1-4. *Oracula (Oracula) guangdongica* sp. nov.: Figs. 1, 2: male holotype: 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 4- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytra. Blackish brown, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, shiny, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long and dense, almost erect, pale setae. EL 8.50 mm; EW 3.15 mm; EL/EW 2.69. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, intervals between punctures in rows narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation and small punctures.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, roundly triangular, rather semi-matte, with small, shallow punctures and microrugosities.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, with punctures and pale setae distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively narrow and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, dorsal surface with long and dense pale setation, small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Base of tibiae pale reddish brown or reddish brown. Apical half of femora pale reddish brown, apex of meso- and metafemora blackish brown, distinctly darker than apex of profemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.60 : 0.74 : 1.37 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.34 : 0.50 : 0.93 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.37 : 0.73 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws large, both protarsal claws with more than 50 visible teeth on one side of hollow claw.

Ventral side of body blackish brown with pale setae and small punctures distinctly smaller than those in dorsal surface. Abdomen blackish brown with fine microgranulation, small and shallow punctures and long, pale setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 3, 4) pale brown, semi-matte. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded tip from dorsal view, narrow, beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.86.

**Female.** Body slightly wider, antenna shorter (AL/BL 0.53 - exceeding half body length) than in male. Antennomeres 4-11 shorter than antennomere 3. Both protarsal claws with only 16 teeth.

Measurements of female body. BL 12.29 mm; HL 1.54 mm; HW 1.59 mm; OI 20.69; PL 1.68 mm; PW 1.96 mm; PI 85.71; EL 9.07 mm; EW 3.11 mm; AL 6.55 mm; AL/BL 0.53; HW/PW 0.81; BL/EW 3.95; EL/EW 2.92.

RLA(1-11): 0.43 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 0.89 : 0.92 : 0.87 : 0.85 : 0.80 : 0.81 : 0.97.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.04 : 1.42 : 4.96 : 4.61 : 4.85 : 5.00 : 5.00 : 4.36 : 4.83 : 4.40 : 5.05.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.52 : 0.62 : 1.16 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.42 : 0.93 : 1.00 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.41 : 0.88 (metatarsus).

**Variability.** The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 2). BL 11.74 mm (11.40-12.07 mm); HL 1.64 mm (1.55-1.73 mm); HW 1.69 mm (1.60-1.78 mm); OI 21.72 (21.22-22.22); PL 1.99 mm (1.93-2.04 mm); PW 2.11 mm (2.07-2.15 mm); PI 94.05 (93.21-94.88); EL 8.21 mm (7.92-8.50 mm); EW 3.05 mm (2.94-3.15 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** Similar species from China are *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *tenebrosa* Novák, 2019 and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *mohanica* sp. nov. from Yunnan Province, *Oracula* (*Duocula*) *vaga* Novák, 2022 from Laos and Yunnan Province and *Oracula* (*Oracula*) *guangxiica* sp. nov. from Guangxi Province.

*Oracula* (*Oracula*) *guangdongica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *O.* (*D.*) *tenebrosa* and *O.* (*D.*) *vaga* mainly by the teeth only on one side of protarsal hollow claw in males; while the males of *O.* (*D.*) *tenebrosa* and *O.* (*D.*) *vaga* have the teeth from both sides of protarsal hollow claw (Novák 2019, 2022).

*O.* (*O.*) *guangdongica* is distinctly different from the similar species *O.* (*O.*) *guangxiica* mainly by distinctly darker apex of meso- and metafemora, by slightly excised lateral margins of pronotum before posterior angles and narrowing in apical third, by male antennomeres 7-9 slightly longer than antennomere 3, by male antennomeres 4-8 very long and narrow (more than 10 times longer than wide) and by the shape of apical piece of aedeagus (as in Figs. 3 and 4); while *O.* (*O.*) *guangxiica* has not apex of meso- and metafemora darker, lateral margins of pronotum are

narrowing from base to apex and are not excised before posterior angles, male antennomeres 7-9 are approximately as long as antennomere 3, male antennomeres 4-8 are only 7.6-9.2 times longer than wide and apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 7 and 8.

*O. (O.) guangdongica* clearly differs from the similar species *O. (O.) mohanica* mainly by the larger body (BL approximately 11.7 mm), by shiny dorsal surface, by darker apex of meso- and metafemora, by male antennomeres 4-8 very long and narrow (more than 10 times longer than wide) and by the shape of apical piece of aedeagus (as in Figs. 3 and 4); while *O. (O.) mohanica* has smaller body (BL approximately 8.8 mm), dorsal surface is semi-matte, apex of meso- and metafemora is not darker, male antennomeres 4-8 are shorter and wider (only 4.8-5.8 times longer than wide) and the shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 11 and 12.

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the Guangdong Province (China).

**Distribution.** China (Guangdong Province).

***Oracula (Oracula) guangxiica* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 5-8)

**Type locality.** China, Northeast of Guangxi Province, MaoErShan, 500 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): S China, NE Guangxi / MaoErShan, 500m / lg. Sehnal, (VNPC). The type is provided with a printed red label: '*Oracula (Oracula) / guangxiica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2022'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 5, body larger, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, shiny, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and very fine microgranulation, BL 10.72 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.60.

Head (Fig. 6) dark brown, approximately as long as wide, across the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with sparse, long, pale setae, dense and coarse punctures. Anterior part with fine microgranulation. Clypeus wide, transverse, half heart-shaped, pale reddish brown with apex excised in middle. Dorsal surface with shallow punctures, long and dense, pale setae and microrugosities, semi-matte. Mandibles pale reddish brown with darker apex, glabrous, shiny. HW 1.64 mm; HW/PW 0.85; HL (visible part) 1.67 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; wider than length of antennomere 2; narrower than length of antennomere 1, OI equal to 18.31.

Antenna. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, rather matte (AL 9.66 mm, exceeding three quarters body length - AL/BL 0.90). Surface with pale setation (antennomeres 1-7 with long, erect setae, antennomeres 8-11 with shorter, recumbent setae), fine microgranulation and small, shallow punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4 longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 6-11 approximately as long as antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.36 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 1.15 : 1.04 : 1.01 : 0.99 : 0.99 : 0.95 : 0.95 : 0.98.

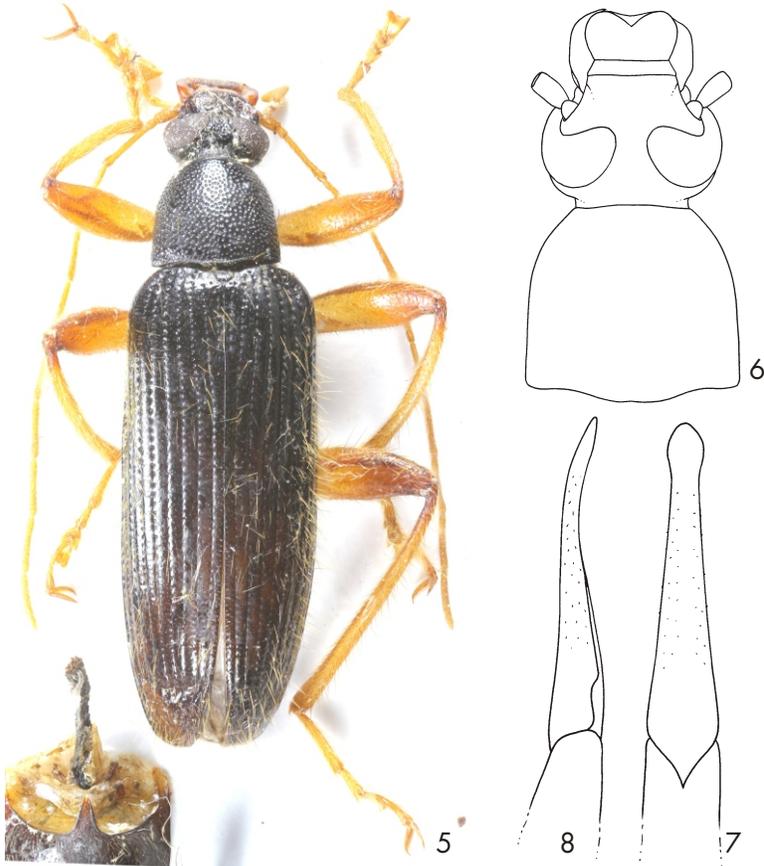
RL/WA(1-11): 1.88 : 1.53 : 7.25 : 8.74 : 8.39 : 9.19 : 7.94 : 7.58 : 7.67 : 8.06 : 9.47.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 6) blackish brown, shiny, convex, widest in base, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Base with small, shallow almost indistinct oblique impressions between middle and

posterior angles from both sides. Dorsal surface with a few long, pale setae and dense, larger punctures. PL 1.76 mm; PW 1.94 mm; PI equal to 90.72. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly distinct. Lateral margins slightly narrowing in basal part, arcuate in apical half. Base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight, anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse, posterior angles rounded.

Elytra. Blackish brown, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, shiny, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long and dense, almost erect, pale setation. EL 7.29 mm; EW 2.98 mm; EL/EW 2.45. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures approximately as large as those in pronotum. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation and sparse, small and shallow punctures.



Figs. 5-8. *Oracula (Oracula) guangxiica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 5- habitus; 6- head and pronotum; 7- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 8- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, semi-elliptical, semi-matte, with a few shallow punctures and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown with pale setae, basal part with large punctures distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively narrow and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, dorsal surface with long and dense pale setation, small

and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Apex of metafemora pale reddish brown, slightly darker than apex of pro- or mesofemora. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.55 : 0.81 : 1.64 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.43 : 0.56 : 1.18 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.41 : 0.85 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws large, both protarsal claws with more than 40 visible teeth on one side of hollow claw.

Ventral side of body dark brown with pale setae and punctures distinctly smaller than those in dorsal surface. Abdomen blackish brown with small punctures and sparse, pale setae, shiny.

Aedeagus (Figs. 7, 8) ochre yellow, semi-matte. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece narrowly elongate triangular with rounded tip from dorsal view, narrow and flat from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 2.52.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** Similar species from China are *Oracula (Duocula) tenebrosa* Novák, 2019 and *Oracula (Oracula) mohanica* sp. nov. from Yunnan Province, *Oracula (Duocula) vaga* Novák, 2022 from Laos and Yunnan Province and *Oracula (Oracula) guangdongica* sp. nov. from Guangdong Province.

*Oracula (Oracula) guangxiica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *O. (D.) tenebrosa* and *O. (D.) vaga* mainly by teeth only on one side of protarsal hollow claw in males; while males of *O. (D.) tenebrosa* and *O. (D.) vaga* have teeth from both sides of protarsal hollow claw (Novák 2019, 2022).

*O. (O.) guangxiica* is distinctly different from the similar species *O. (O.) guangdongica* mainly by lateral margins of pronotum narrowing from base to apex and not excised before posterior angles, by male antennomeres 7-9 approximately as long as antennomere 3, by male antennomeres 4-8 only 7.6-9.2 times longer than wide and by apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 7 and 8; while *O. (O.) guangdongica* has darker apex of meso- and metafemora, lateral margins of pronotum are slightly excised before posterior angles and are narrowing in apical third, male antennomeres 7-9 are slightly longer than antennomere 3, male antennomeres 4-8 are very long and narrow (more than 10 times longer than wide) and shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 3 and 4.

*O. (O.) guangxiica* clearly differs from the similar species *O. (O.) mohanica* mainly by the larger body (BL approximately 10.7 mm), by the dorsal surface shiny, by apex of metafemora distinctly darker, by male antennomeres 4-8 very long and narrow (7.6-9.2 times longer than wide) and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 7 and 8; while *O. (O.) mohanica* has smaller body (BL approximately 8.8 mm), dorsal surface is semi-matte, apex of metafemora is not darker, male antennomeres 4-8 are shorter and wider (only 4.8-5.8 times longer than wide) and shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 11 and 12.

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the Guangxi Province (China).

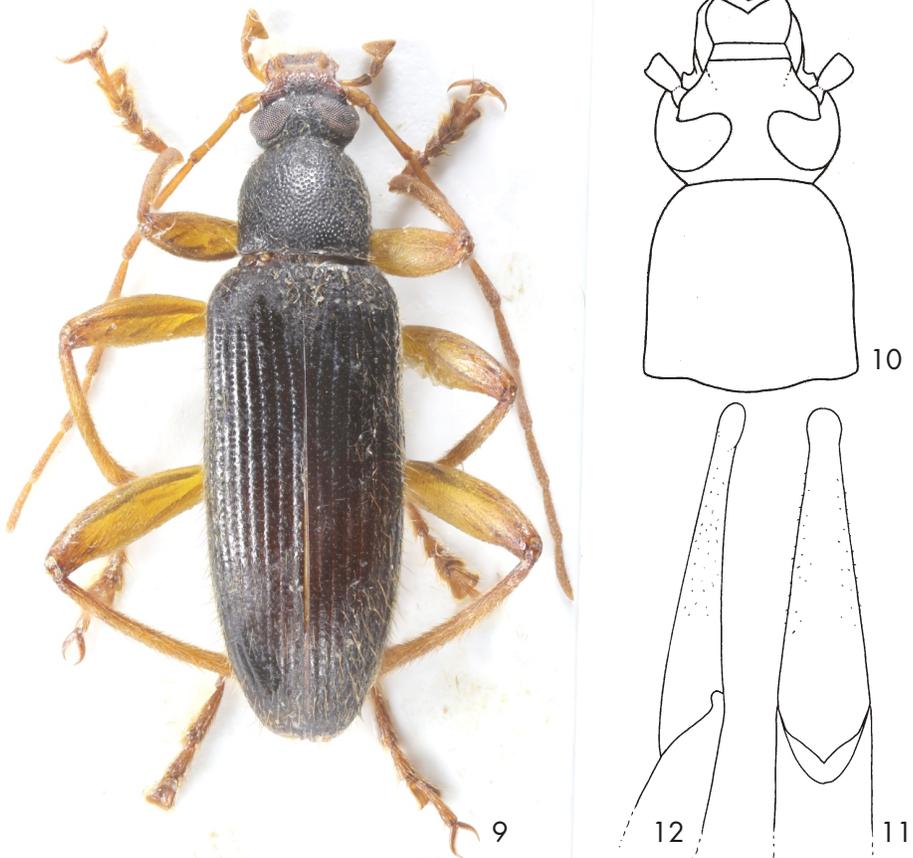
**Distribution.** China (Guangxi Province).

***Oracula (Oracula) mohanica* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 9-12)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan Province, Southeast of Mohan, environ of Miaozhai, 21°08'57.2''N, 101°15'30.7''E, 1236 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): CHINA, Yunnan, 15 km / SE of Mohan / env. of Miaozhai, / 30.-31.VII. 2017, 1236 m, // 21°08'57.2''N, / 101°45'30.7''E, / leg. D. Rédei and J.F. Tsai, (HNHM). Paratype: (♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Oracula (Oracula) / mohanica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE or PARATYPE / V. Novák det. 2022'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 9, body smaller, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, semi-matte, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 8.83 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.62.



Figs. 9-12. *Oracula (Oracula) mohanica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 9- habitus; 10- head and pronotum; 11- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Head (Fig. 10) approximately as long as wide, across the eyes distinctly wider than anterior margin and slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface rather matte with sparse, long, pale setae and shallow punctures. Anterior part reddish brown, distinctly paler than blackish brown posterior half. Clypeus wide, transverse, half heart-shaped, partly reddish brown,

partly ochre yellow, with apex excised in middle. Dorsal surface with shallow punctures, long, pale setae and microgranulation, matte. Mandibles pale reddish brown with darker sides and apex, glabrous, semi-matte, with pale setae on sides. HW 1.34 mm; HW/PW 0.78; HL (visible part) 1.29 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; wider than length of antennomere 2; narrower than length of antennomere 1, OI equal to 18.31.

Antenna. Long and narrow, rather matte (AL 7.17 mm, exceeding three quarters body length - AL/BL 0.81). Surface with pale setation, microgranulation and very small, shallow punctures. Antennomeres 1-5 ochre yellow, antennomeres 6-11 pale brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 6-11 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.53 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 1.16 : 0.95 : 1.04 : 1.13 : 1.08 : 1.11 : 1.01 : 1.04.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.29 : 1.12 : 5.05 : 5.67 : 4.81 : 4.75 : 5.50 : 5.64 : 6.04 : 6.17 : 6.08.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 10) long and narrow, almost as long as wide, blackish brown, semi-matte, convex, widest in base, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Base with small, shallow almost indistinct oblique impressions between middle and posterior angles from both sides. Dorsal surface with sparse and long, semi-erect, pale setae, very fine microgranulation and dense punctures. PL 1.68 mm; PW 1.71 mm; PI equal to 98.25. Lateral margins almost straight, very slightly narrowing, rounded in apical third. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly distinct. Base slightly bisinuate, anterior margin very slightly arcuate, anterior and posterior angles distinct.

Elytra. Blackish brown, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, semi-matte, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long and dense, semi-erect, pale setation. EL 5.86 mm; EW 2.44 mm; EL/EW 2.40. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures approximately as large as those in pronotum. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with very fine microgranulation and sparse, very small punctures.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, semi-elliptical, matte, with a few shallow punctures, few dark setae and microgranulation.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, dorsal surface with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.67 : 0.74 : 1.04 : 1.79 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.52 : 0.62 : 1.02 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.39 : 0.84 (metatarsus).

Tarsal claws large, both protarsal claws with about 40 visible teeth in one side of hollow claw.

Ventral side of body dark brown with sparse, short, pale setae and punctures distinctly smaller than those in dorsal surface. Abdomen dark brown or blackish brown with fine microgranulation, sparse pale setae and small, shallow punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12) pale brown, matte. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece narrowly elongate triangular with rounded tip from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1 : 3.31.

**Female.** Body and space between eyes wider than in male (OI approximately 34), pronotum shorter and wider (PI approximately 83) than in male. Protarsal claws with only 12 or 13 teeth. BL 10.46 mm; HL 1.40 mm; HW 1.45 mm; OI 33.55; PL 1.74 mm; PW 2.11 mm; PI 82.47; EL

7.32 mm; EW 2.96 mm; AL 8.05 mm; AL(1-10)/BL 0.77; HW/PW 0.69; BL/EW 3.53; EL/EW 2.47.

RLA(1-10): 0.44 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 1.24 : 1.16 : 1.18 : 1.26 : 1.26 : 1.35 : 1.32.

RL/WA(1-10): 0.82 : 1.50 : 7.40 : 9.33 : 8.19 : 8.37 : 9.33 : 8.68 : 7.90 : 8.68.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.68 : 0.78 : 1.54 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.42 : 0.96 (metatarsus).

**Differential diagnosis.** Similar species from China are *Oracula (Duocula) tenebrosa* Novák, 2019 and *Oracula (Duocula) vaga* Novák, 2022 from Laos and Yunnan Province, *Oracula (Oracula) guangdongica* sp. nov. from Guangdong Province and *Oracula (Oracula) guangxiica* sp. nov. from Guangxi Province.

*Oracula (Oracula) mohanica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *O. (D.) tenebrosa* and *O. (D.) vaga* mainly by teeth only on one side of protarsal hollow claw in males; while males of *O. (D.) tenebrosa* and *O. (D.) vaga* have teeth from both sides of protarsal hollow claw (Novák 2019, 2022).

*O. (O.) mohanica* is distinctly different from the similar species *O. (O.) guangdongica* mainly by the smaller body (BL approximately 8.8 mm), by dorsal surface semi-matte, by apex of meso- and metafemora not darker, by male antennomeres 4-8 shorter and wider (only 4.8-5.8 times longer than wide) and by the shape of apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 11 and 12; while *O. (O.) guangdongica* has the larger body (BL approximately 11.7 mm), dorsal surface is shiny, apex of meso- and metafemora is distinctly darker, male antennomeres 4-8 are very long and narrow (more than 10 times longer than wide) and the shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 3 and 4.

*O. (O.) mohanica* clearly differs from the similar species *O. (O.) guangxiica* mainly by the smaller body (BL approximately 8.8 mm), by the dorsal surface semi-matte, by apex of metafemora not darker, by male antennomeres 4-8 shorter and wider (only 4.8-5.8 times longer than wide) and by the shape of apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 11 and 12; while *O. (O.) guangxiica* has the larger body (BL approximately 10.7 mm), dorsal surface is shiny, apex of metafemora is distinctly darker, male antennomeres 4-8 are very long and narrow (7.6-9.2 times longer than wide) and the shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 7 and 8.

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality Mohan in Yunnan Province (China).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan Province).

### ***Oracula (Duocula) vaga* Novák, 2022**

**Type locality.** Northeastern Laos, Houaphanh Province, environ of Ban Saluei, Mount Phu Pane, 1200-1600 m.

**Material examined.** (1 ♂): YUNNAN 1500-2500m / 25.22N 98.49E 17-24/5 / GAOLIGONG mts. / Vít Kubáň leg. 1995, (VNPC).

**Remarks.** Male species examined from Yunnan Province has all important characters (including male genitalia) same with the specimens from Laos Houaphanh Province - see Novák 2022: 399: figs. 9-12 (fig. 9: habitus; fig. 10: head and pronotum; figs. 11 and 12: aedeagus).

**Distribution.** Laos (Houaphanh Province), **new for the Palaearctic Region and China (Yunnan Province).**

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