

**Comb-clawed beetles of Peninsular Malaysia  
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae).  
List with descriptions of several new species and *Fujfiala* gen. nov.**

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**Check-list, key to genera, taxonomy, new species, new genus, descriptions, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, *Fujfiala*, *Jaklia*, *Upineloides*, *Xandrcula*, Peninsular Malaysia, Oriental Region**

**Abstract.** An illustrated catalogue of comb-clawed beetles (Alleculinae) from Peninsular Malaysia is presented. A key to the genera is added and a new genus and new species are described as follows: *Fujfiala pilosa* gen. and sp. nov. as a type species, *Jaklia jualica* sp. nov., *Upineloides uludongensis* sp. nov. and *Xandrcula ululalatica* sp. nov. *Fujfiala* gen. nov. is compared with similar genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021. Female of the species *Fujfiala* gen. nov. clearly differs from female of the similar genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021 mainly by pronotum in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, by legs and dorsal surface covered by very long, erect setae, by antenna longer than half body length, by protarsal claws hollow with teeth on one side of hollow claw, by pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere wider than those in female species of the genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021. All described species are illustrated and compared with the most morphologically similar species. The new combinations are proposed as follows: *Makicula cechovskyi* (Novák, 2019) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Spinecula* Novák, 2019, *Microsthes atrolateralis* (Pic, 1939) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 and *Upinella angustiformis* (Pic, 1944) comb. nov. is transferred from the genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896. *Allecula mauricei* nomen novum is new replacement name for the species *Allecula luteimembris* Pic, 1944 (nec *Allecula luteimembris* Pic, 1934 from India). New distributional data on the species *Bolbostetha genualis* (Borchmann, 1925) - Malaysia (Kelantan) are presented. Currently we know 116 species in 37 genera living here. Diagnosis and body outlines based mostly on type material are presented.

## INTRODUCTION

The first known species of comb-clawed beetles known from territory of Peninsular Malaysia were *Bolbostetha quadricollis* Fairmaire, 1896 and *Bolbostetha soleata* Fairmaire, 1896 described by Fairmaire (1896a).

Further species were described by Borchmann (1925 and 1932), Mařan (1940) and Pic (1914, 1915, 1922, 1930, 1936a, b, 1939 and 1944), in last century.

Recently new species from Peninsular Malaysia were described by Novák (2008a, b, 2009a, b, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014a, b, 2015a-c, 2016, 2017, 2018a-d, 2019a-e, 2020a-d, 2021a-d, 2022a-d, 2023a-c, 2024).

A short diagnosis and body outlines based mostly on their type species of 37 genera living in Peninsular Malaysia together with the description of the new genus *Fujfiala* gen. nov. are presented, as well as a key to the genera.

New species are described as follows: *Fujfiala pilosa* sp. nov., *Jaklia jualica* sp. nov., *Upineloides uludongensis* sp. nov. and *Xandrcula ululalatica* sp. nov.

Currently 116 species in 37 genera are known from the Peninsular Malaysia.

## 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).

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).

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

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.

Tab. 1. Genera and Species of Alleculinae known from Peninsular Malaysia

	Number of species	Body outline	Figures
Tribe Alleculini: subtribe Alleculina			
genus <i>Allecula</i> Fabricius, 1801	9	Fig. 1	Figs. 37-43
genus <i>Bolbostetha</i> Fairmaire, 1896	24	Fig. 2	Figs. 44-46
genus <i>Borbochara</i> Novák, 2009	2	Fig. 3	Figs. 47-49
genus <i>Borboresthes</i> Fairmaire, 1897	3	Fig. 4	Figs. 50, 51
genus <i>Chitwania</i> Novák, 2015	7	Fig. 5	Figs. 52, 53
genus <i>Cistellochara</i> Novák, 2021	1	Fig. 6	Figs. 54-56
genus <i>Cistelopsis</i> Fairmaire, 1896	5	Fig. 7	Figs. 57-60
genus <i>Cteisoides</i> Borchmann, 1932	1	Fig. 8	Figs. 61, 62
genus <i>Dioxycula</i> Fairmaire, 1896	2	Fig. 9	Figs. 63, 64
genus <i>Dorota</i> Novák, 2018	2	Fig. 10	Figs. 65-67
genus <i>Evaostetha</i> Novák, 2008	1	Fig. 11	Figs. 68-70
genus <i>Flavostetha</i> Novák, 2024	1	Fig. 12	Figs. 71-73
genus <i>Fujfiala</i> gen. nov.	1	Fig. 141	Figs. 144-146
genus <i>Hymenorus</i> Mulsant, 1852	1	Fig. 13	Figs. 74-76
genus <i>Jaklia</i> Novák, 2010	2	Fig. 14	Figs. 77-79, 147-151
genus <i>Kombacula</i> Novák, 2012	1	Fig. 15	Figs. 80-83
genus <i>Makicula</i> Novák, 2012	3	Fig. 16	Figs. 84-86
genus <i>Microsthes</i> Novák, 2011	10	Fig. 17	Figs. 87, 88
genus <i>Mycetocula</i> Novák, 2015	1	Fig. 18	Figs. 89-91
genus <i>Mycetoculoides</i> Novák, 2021	2	Fig. 19	Figs. 92, 93
genus <i>Oracula</i> Novák, 2019	8	Fig. 20	Figs. 94, 95
genus <i>Palpichara</i> Borchmann, 1932	3	Fig. 21	Figs. 96-99
genus <i>Palpicula</i> Novák, 2018	2	Fig. 22	Figs. 100-102
genus <i>Petrostetha</i> Novák, 2008	1	Fig. 23	Figs. 103-106



genus <i>Pseudocistelopsis</i> Novák, 2018	1	Fig. 24	Figs. 107-109
genus <i>Psis</i> Novák, 2019	1	Fig. 25	Figs. 110, 111
genus <i>Sporacula</i> Novák, 2023	1	Fig. 26	Figs. 112-114
genus <i>Stilbocistela</i> Borchmann, 1932	3	Fig. 27	Figs. 115-117
genus <i>Upinella</i> Mulsant, 1856	3	Fig. 28	Figs. 118-120
genus <i>Upinelloides</i> Novák, 2021	6	Fig. 29	Figs. 121-123, 152-156
genus <i>Xandrcula</i> Novák, 2022	2	Fig. 30	Figs. 124, 125, 157-162
genus <i>Zizu</i> Novák, 2019	1	Fig. 31	Figs. 126-128
subtribe Gonoderina			
genus <i>Cistelodema</i> Borchmann, 1932	1	Fig. 32	Figs. 129-131
genus <i>Malaymira</i> Novák, 2020	1	Fig. 33	Figs. 132-134
genus <i>Micrisomira</i> Pic, 1930	1	Fig. 34	Figs. 135-137
genus <i>Nocaroides</i> Novák, 2021	1	Fig. 35	Figs. 138-140
tribe Cteniopodini			
genus <i>Cistelomorpha</i> L. Redtenbacher, 1868	1	Fig. 36	Figs. 141, 142

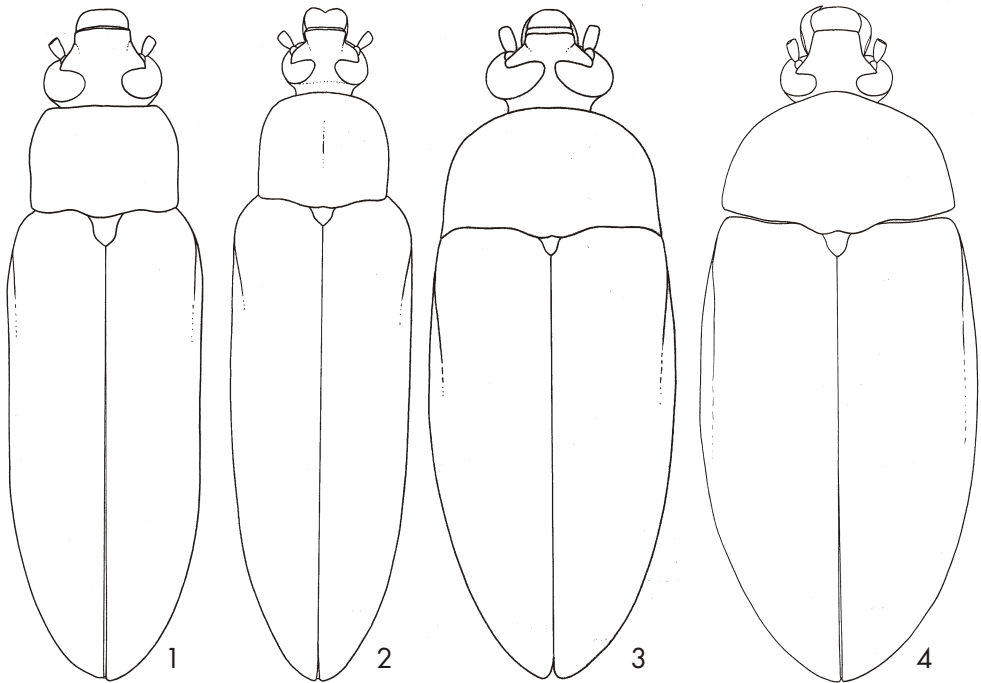


Fig. 1: *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787, body outline; Fig. 2: *Bolbostetha pendleburyi* Pic, 1936, body outline; Fig. 3: *Borbochara bicolor* Novák, 2009, body outline; Fig. 4: *Borboressthes cruralis* (Marseul, 1876), body outline.

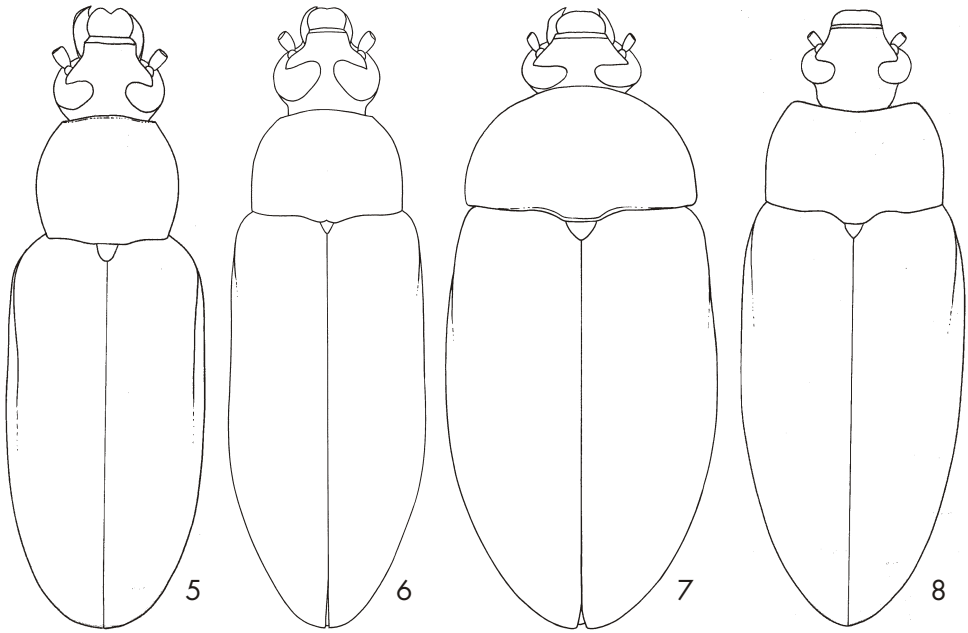


Fig. 5: *Chitwania kejvali* Novák, 2015, body outline; Fig. 6: *Cistelochara aspera* Novák, 2021, body outline; Fig. 7: *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014, body outline; Fig. 8: *Cteisodes sericea* Borchmann, 1932, body outline.

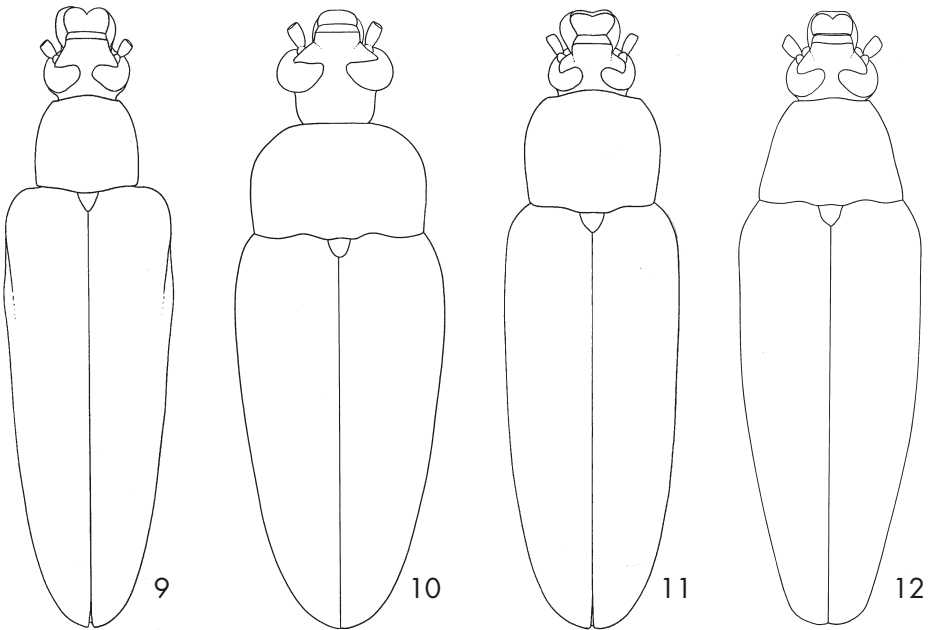


Fig. 9: *Dioxycula drescheri* Novák, 2021, body outline; Fig. 10: *Dorota rufopostalis* (Pic, 1944), body outline; Fig. 11: *Evaostetha petri* Novák, 2008, body outline; Fig. 12: *Flavostetha malayica* Novák, 2024, body outline.

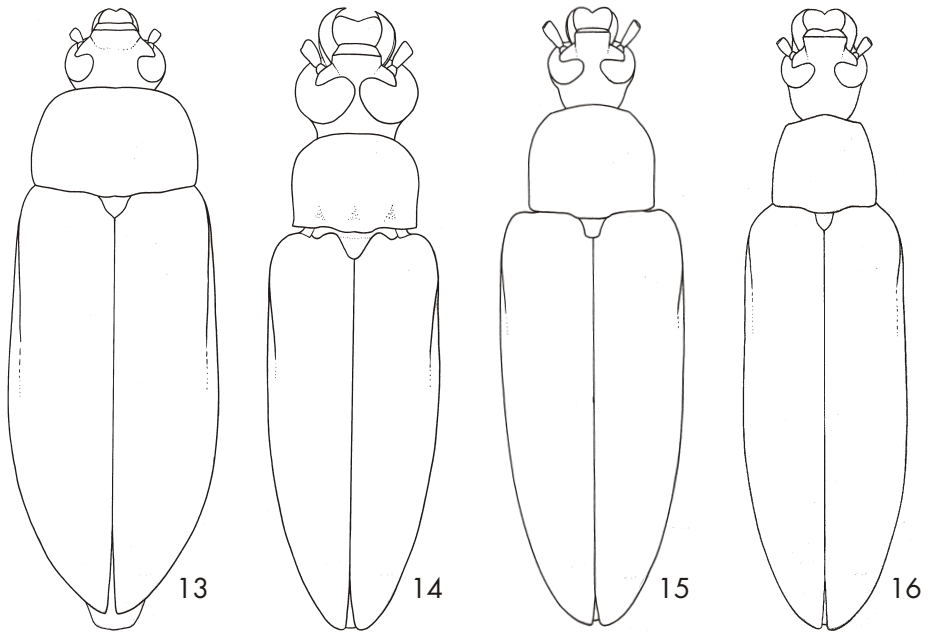


Fig. 13: *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1852, body outline; Fig. 14: *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010, body outline; Fig. 15: *Kombacula kantneri* Novák, 2012, body outline; Fig. 16: *Makicula phoupaneica* Novák, 2012, body outline.

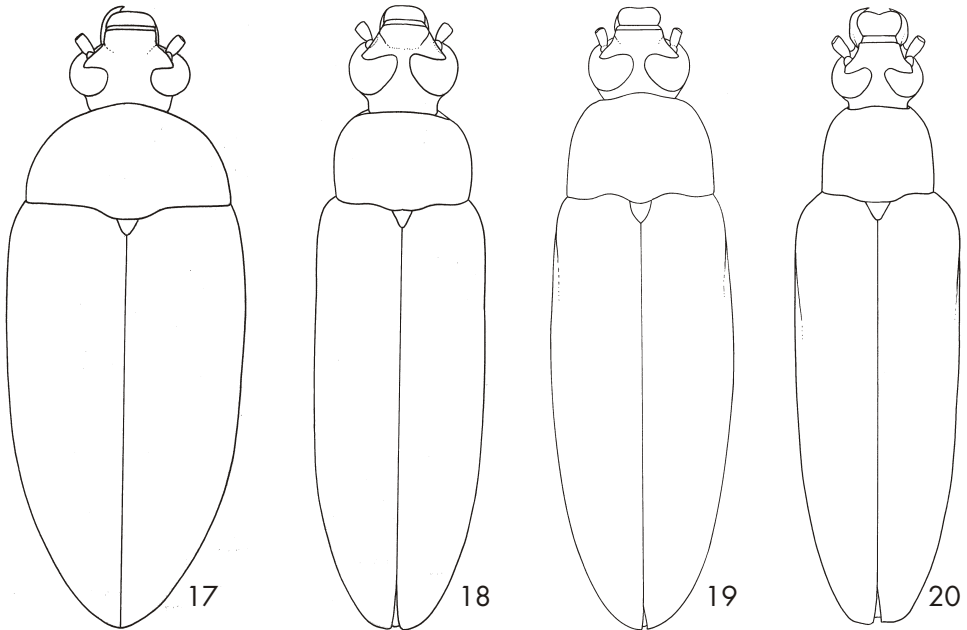


Fig. 17: *Microsthes barborae* Novák, 2011, body outline; Fig. 18: *Mycetocula subcruciata* (Pic, 1922), body outline; Fig. 19: *Mycetocoloides centurio* Novák, 2021, body outline; Fig. 20: *Oracula bicolor* Novák, 2019, body outline.

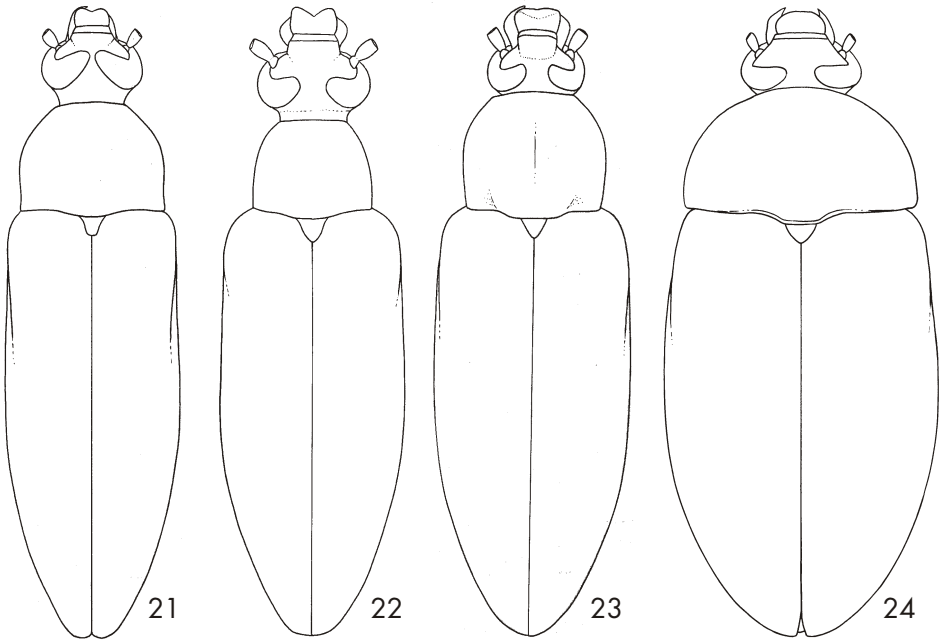


Fig. 21: *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932, body outline; Fig. 22: *Palpicula filiola* (Borchmann, 1925), body outline; Fig. 23: *Petrostetha tibialis* Novák, 2008, body outline; Fig. 24: *Pseudocistelopsis jakli* Novák, 2018, body outline.

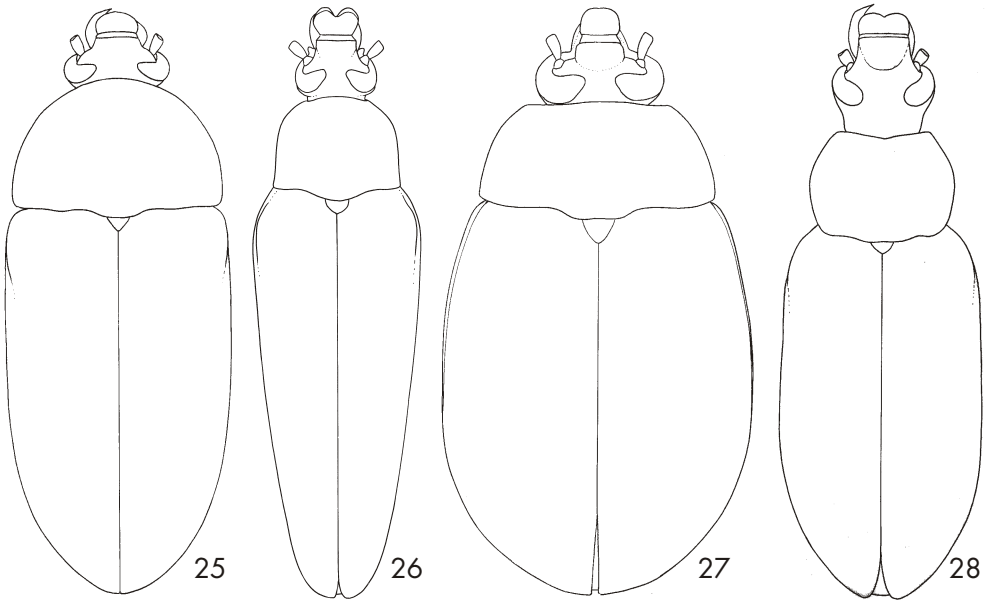


Fig. 25: *Psis nanensis* Novák, 2019, body outline; Fig. 26: *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023, body outline; Fig. 27: *Stilbicistela malayica* Novák, 2009, body outline; Fig. 28: *Upinella atterima* (Rosenhauer, 1847), body outline.

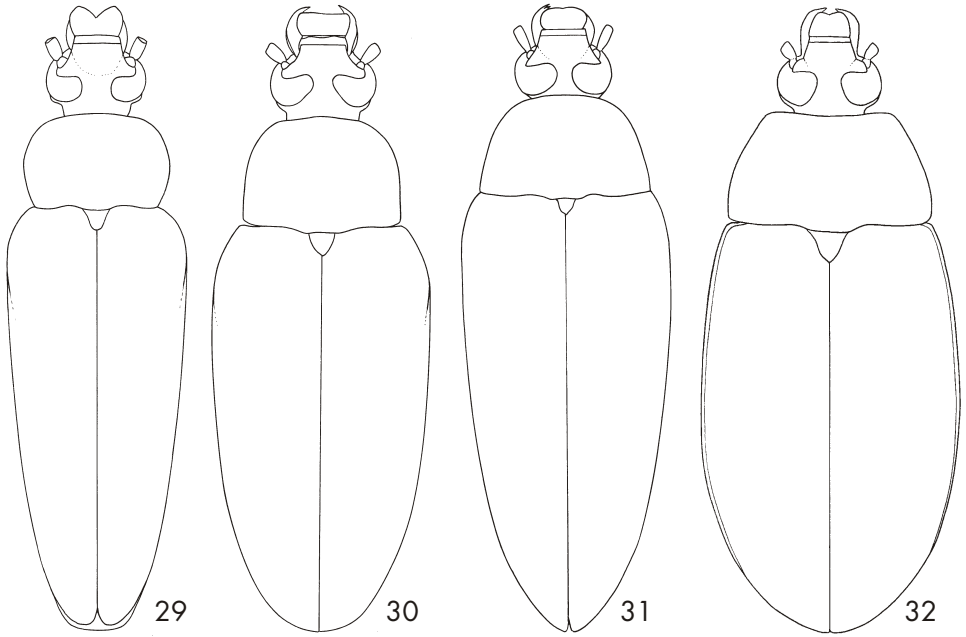


Fig. 29: *Upineloides suturalis* Novák, 2021, body outline; Fig. 30: *Xandrcula johorica* Novák, 2022, body outline; Fig. 31: *Zizu kejvali* Novák, 2019, body outline; Fig. 32: *Cistelodema regina* Novák, 2020, body outline.

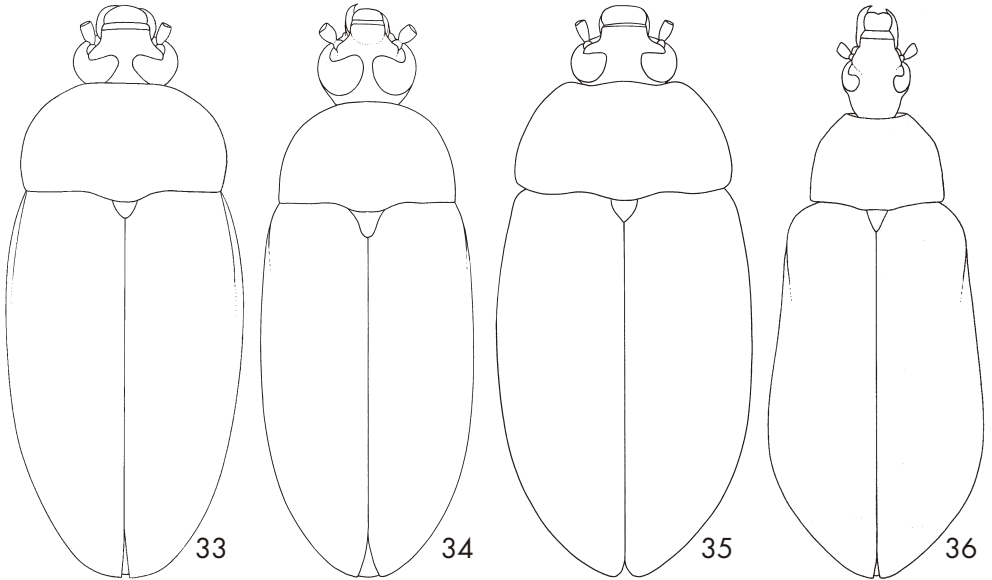


Fig. 33: *Malaymira jenisi* Novák, 2020, body outline; Fig. 34: *Micrisomira ruficollis* Pic, 1930, body outline; Fig. 35: *Nocaroides tenebris* Novák, 2021, body outline; Fig. 36: *Cistelomorpha apicipalpis* (Fairmaire, 1889), body outline.

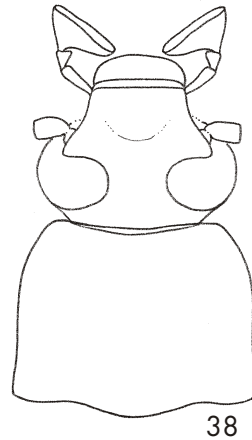
## TAXONOMY

## LIST OF COMB-CLAWED BEETLES (ALLECULINAE) GENERA LIVING IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801: 21 type species *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787  
(Figs. 1, 37-43)



37



38



39



40

PERAK F.M.S.  
Larut Hills  
4.5.00.....ft.  
22 ml Feb: 1932.  
H. M. Pendlebury.

41a

H. M. Pendlebury.  
*Allecula angustiformis*  
n. sp.

41b



42

PAHANG, F.M.S.  
Cameron's High-  
lands, Tanah Rata  
at light. 4800 ft.  
May 19. 1931.  
H. M. Penlebury.

43a

*Allecula cameronensis*  
n. sp.

43b

Figs. 37-43: *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787: 37- habitus; 38- head and pronotum; 39- antenna; Figs. 40, 41a,b: *Allecula angustiformis* (Pic, 1944): 40- habitus; 41a,b- locality labels; Figs. 42, 43a,b: *Allecula cameronensis* Pic, 1944: 42- habitus; 43a,b- locality labels.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body medium sized, narrow, elongate, parallel. Dorsal surface with setae and punctures. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes larger, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum square-shaped, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs narrow, normally shaped, penultimate tarsomeres slightly widened and lobed, tarsal claws simple with a few teeth.

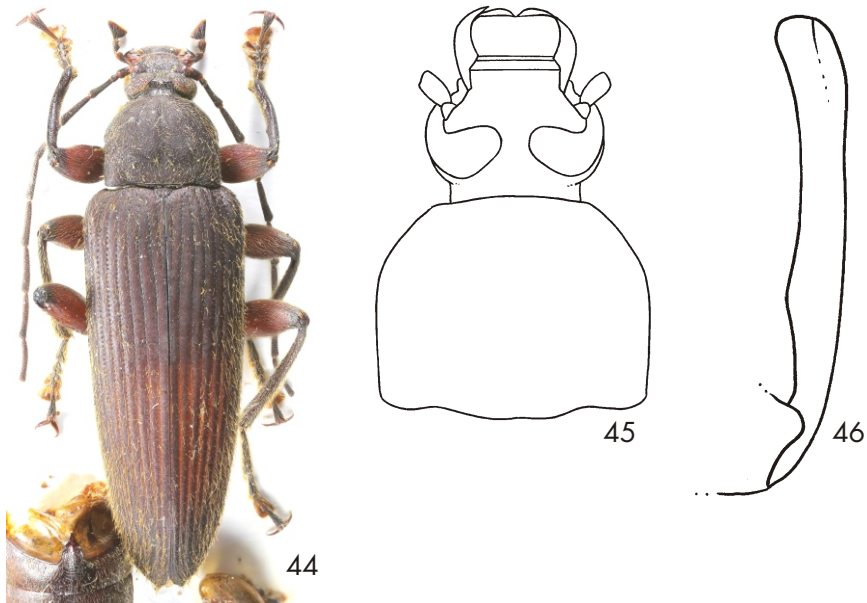
**Remarks.** Species *Allecula angustiformis* (Pic, 1944) was described as *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896. Novák (2008b) transferred species to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801, then (Novák 2015a) raised the subgenus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 to the level of a genus. Species *Allecula angustiformis* (Pic, 1944) as in Fig. 40 is transferred to the genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 as *Upinella angustiformis* (Pic, 1944) **comb. nov.**, because it has dorsal surface matt, pronotum is almost as wide as elytra with lateral margins arcuate.

Species incertae sedis: *Allecula cameronensis* Pic, 1944 (habitans as in Fig. 42) according to shape of body distinctly not belongs to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801, but unfortunately from photo it is not possible make correct determination of the genus.

Pic (1934) described the species *Allecula luteimembris* Pic, 1934 from India as a small, longitudinally oval species, perhaps not belonging to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. Pic (1944) described the species *Allecula luteimembris* Pic, 1944 from Malaysia (Pahang). We need to use a replacement name as *Allecula mauricei* Novák, 2024 **nomen novum** for the second species from Malaysia.

**genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896a: 117** type species *Bolbostetha soleata* Fairmaire, 1896

(Figs. 2, 44-46)



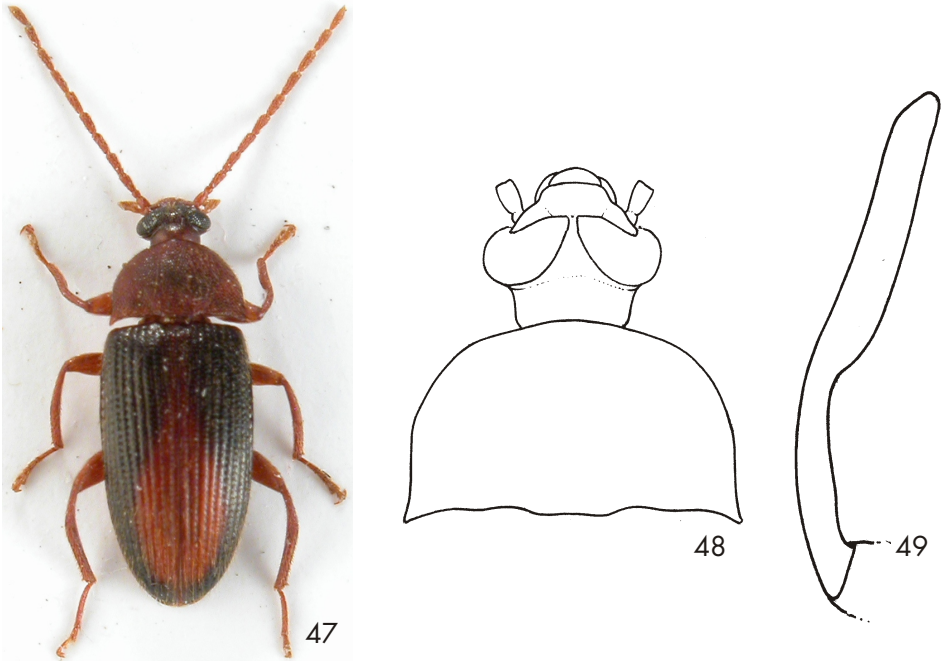
Figs. 44-46: *Bolbostetha svatopluki* Novák, 2022: 44- habitus; 45- head and pronotum; 46- protibia.



**Diagnosis** (based on male of *Bolbostetha pendleburyi* Pic, 1936). Body large, narrow, elongate, parallel, *Leptura*-shaped. Head distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, strongly excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum bell-shaped, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Femora strong, protibia with sexual markings on the inside. Tarsal claws large, protarsal claws with many teeth, protarsomeres 2-4 strongly widened and lobed.

**Remarks.** New distributional data on the species *Bolbostetha genualis* (Borchmann, 1925) are presented. Material examined: (1 ♀): Malaysia W, Kelantan 70 / km NW Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, 17.iv. / -9.v.2014, P. Čechovský lgt. New for Peninsular Malaysia.

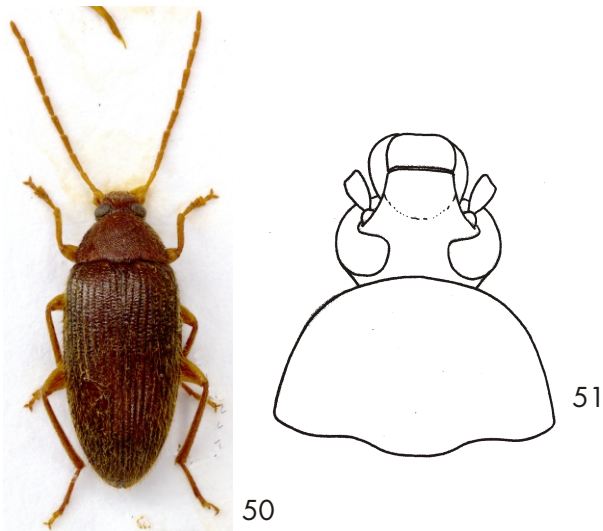
**genus *Borbochara* Novák, 2009a: 257** type species *Borbochara bicolor* Novák, 2009 (Figs. 3, 47-49)



Figs. 47-49: *Borbochara bicolor* Novák, 2009: 47-habitus; 48-head and pronotum; 49-protibia of male.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, narrow, elongate oval. Dorsal surface with setae and punctures. Head distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna longer than half body length, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Pronotum wide, widest in base, transverse, almost semicircular, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri, posterior angles sharply dilated backwards. Protibia with sexual markings on the inside (curved and excised in basal half) with two distinct margins in outer part, metatibia curved and excised at middle of inner part, triangular in cross-section. Penultimate tarsomeres more widened and lobed, than slightly widened and lobed pro- and mesotarsomeres 3.

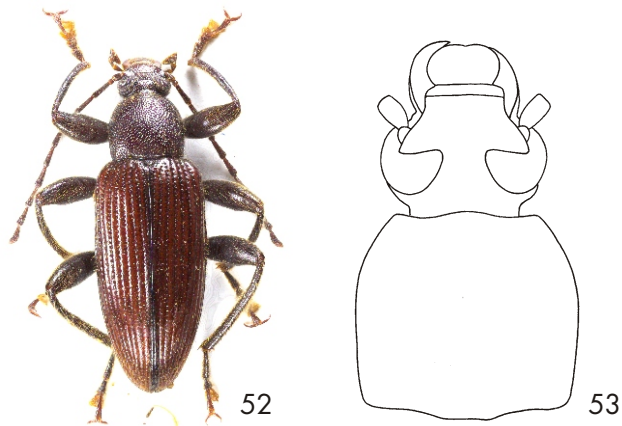
**genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897: 253** type species *Allecula cruralis* Marseul, 1876  
(Figs. 4, 50, 51)



Figs. 50, 51: *Borboresthes viktorai* Novák, 2015: 50-habitus; 51-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on *Borboresthes cruralis* (Marseul, 1876)). Body small or medium sized, oval, wide, robust, convex, egg-shaped, dorsal surface with setae and punctures. Head smaller, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes larger, excised, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum convex, almost semicircular, as wide as elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate. Elytra widest near middle. Antennomeres long and narrow. Legs normally shaped, protarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres lobed and widened.

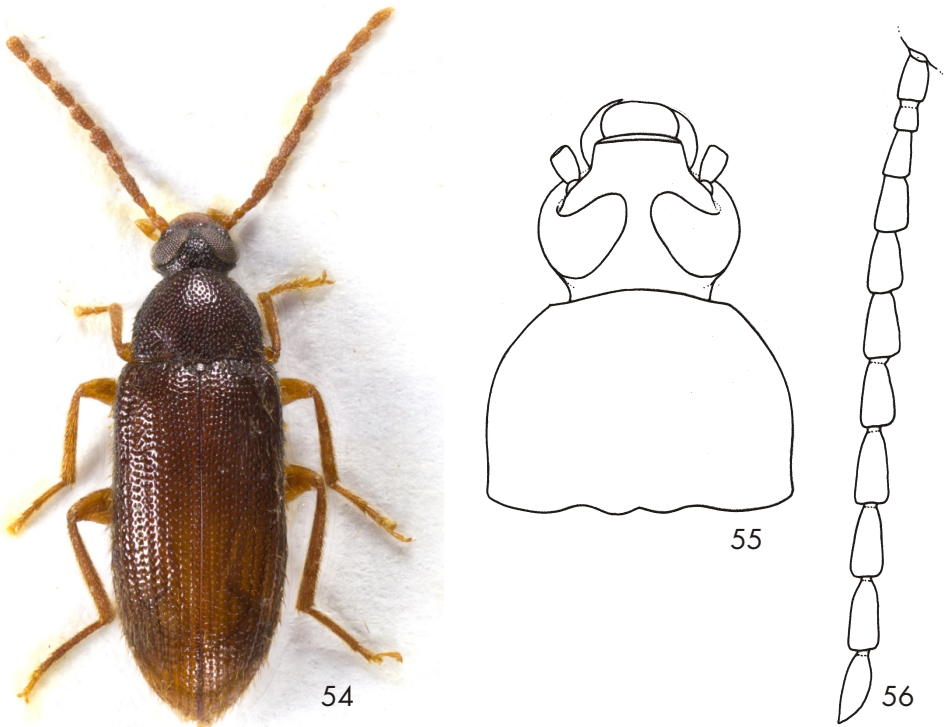
**genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015b: 91** type species *Chitwania kejvali* Novák, 2015  
(Figs. 5, 52, 53).



Figs. 52, 53: *Chitwania castanea* Novák, 2022: 52-habitus; 53-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body medium-sized, elongate oval, wide, robust. Dorsal surface with setae and punctures. Head distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Ultimate antennomere widest in middle. Pronotum convex, narrower than elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate. Femora strong, protibia often with sexual markings on the inside, tibiae distinctly bent. Tarsal claws large, protarsal claws with many teeth on one side of hollow claw, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3-4 strongly widened and lobed, penultimate metatarsomere lobed.

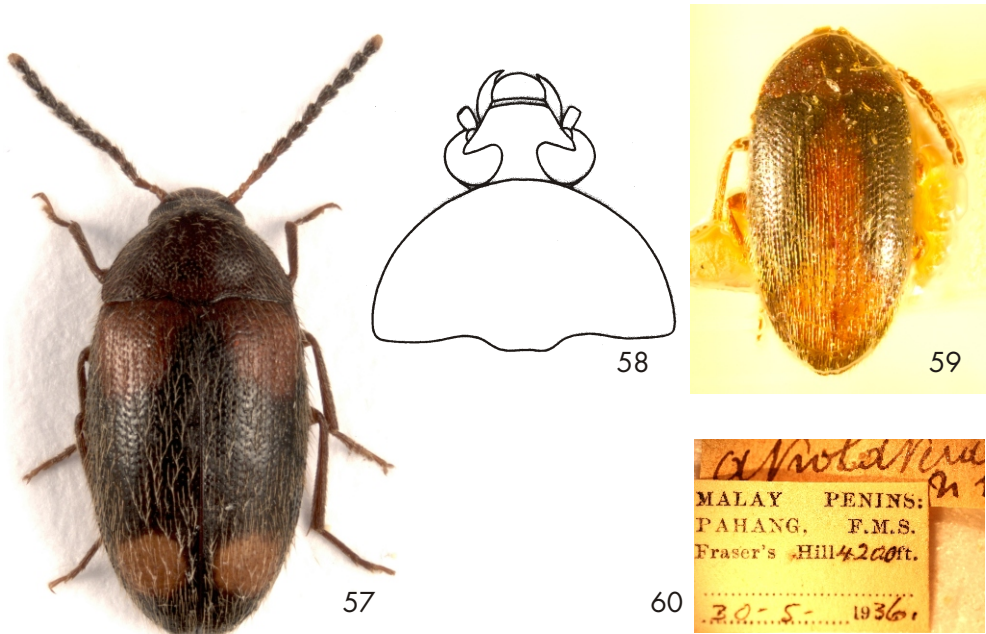
**genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021 a: 382** type species *Cistelochara aspera* Novák, 2021 (Figs. 6, 54-56)



Figs. 54-56: *Cistelochara aspera* Novák, 2021: 54-habitus; 55-head and pronotum; 56-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, elongate, slightly oval, *Mycetochara*-shaped, slightly convex, dorsal surface shiny with long setae and dense punctures. Head distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum convex, almost semicircular, as wide as elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate. Elytra widest near middle. Antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3, only 2-3 times longer than wide. Legs normally shaped, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres slightly lobed and widened.

**genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896b: 39** type species *Cistelopsis rufina* Fairmaire, 1896 (Figs. 7, 57-60)



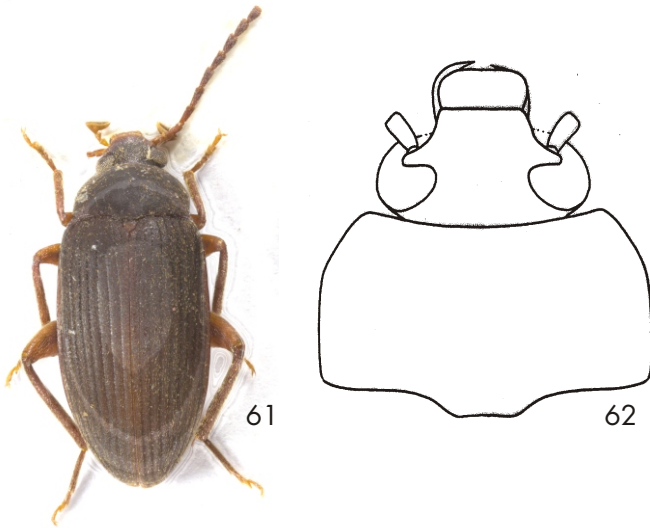
Figs. 57, 58: *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014: 57- habitus; 58- head and pronotum. Figs. 59, 60. *Cistelopsis atrolateralis* Pic, 1939: 59- habitus; 60- locality labels.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014). Body small, oval, wide, robust, convex, egg-shaped, dorsal surface setate. Head smaller, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antennomeres 4-11 shorter, robust, widest in apex, antennomere 3 distinctly longer than shortest antennomere 2. Pronotum convex, almost semicircular, as wide as elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate. Elytra widest near middle. Legs normally shaped, protarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres lobed and widened.

**Remarks.** Species *Cistelopsis atrolateralis* Pic, 1939 was described in genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 as a little elongate oval species with antennomeres filiform (Pic's original description 1939: 376: Parum elongatis .... antennis filiformibus ...). These two characters of the species with habitus of body as in Fig. 59 allow to transferred species to the genus *Microsthes* Novák, 2011 as *Microsthes atrolateralis* (Pic, 1939) comb. nov.

**genus *Cteisodes* Borchmann, 1932: 307** type species *Cteisodes sericea* Borchmann, 1932

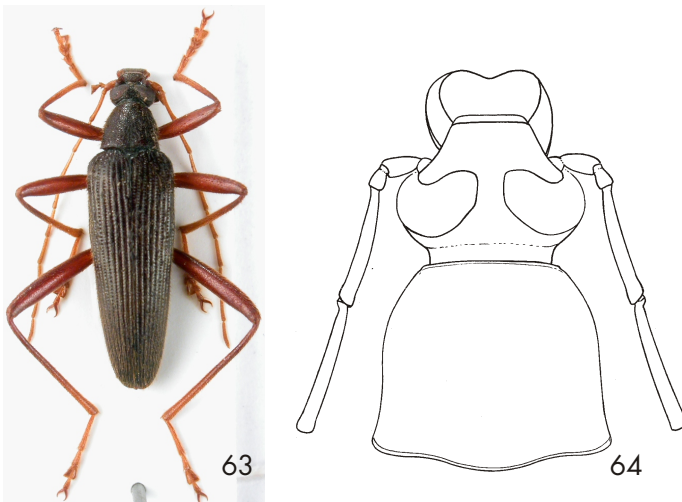
(Fig. 8, 61, 62)



Figs. 61, 62: *Cteisodes pahangensis* Novák, 2020: 61-habitus; 62-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on female of *Cteisodes pahangensis* Novák, 2020). Body small, elongate oval, slightly convex, widest near middle. Dorsal surface matt with setae. Head wide, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere shoe-shaped. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow. Pronotum wide, transverse, widest near middle. Legs normally shaped, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Protarsal claws small and simple with a few teeth.

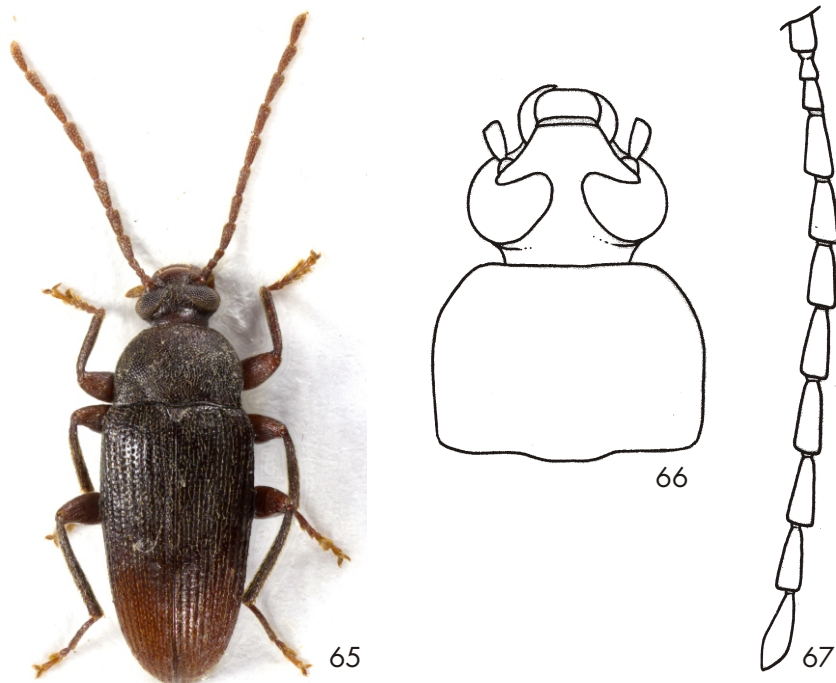
**genus *Dioxycula* Fairmaire, 1896a: 115** type species *Dioxycula aranea* Fairmaire, 1896 (Fig. 9, 63, 64)



Figs. 63, 64: *Dioxycula malaccana* [Pic, 1915]: 63-habitus; 64-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of *Dioxycula malaccana* (Pic, 1915)). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest at humeri. Dorsal surface setate with punctures. Head slightly narrower than base of pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum narrow, bell-shaped, widest in base, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs very long and narrow. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Tarsal claws large, protarsal claws with many teeth.

**genus *Dorota* Novák, 2018a: 452** type species *Allecula rufoposticalis* Pic, 1944 (Figs. 10, 65-67)



Figs. 65-67: *Dorota rufoposticalis* (Pic, 1944): 65-habitus; 66-head and pronotum; 67-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, elongate oval, widest at basal half of elytra length. Dorsal surface slightly shiny with setae and punctures. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres 2 and 3 short, antennomere 3 shorter than antennomere 4, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Pronotum wide, transverse, widest neat middle, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Legs normally shaped. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Tarsal claws with many teeth.

**genus *Evaostetha* Novák, 2008a: 208** type species *Evaostetha petri* Novák, 2008 (Figs. 11, 68-70)

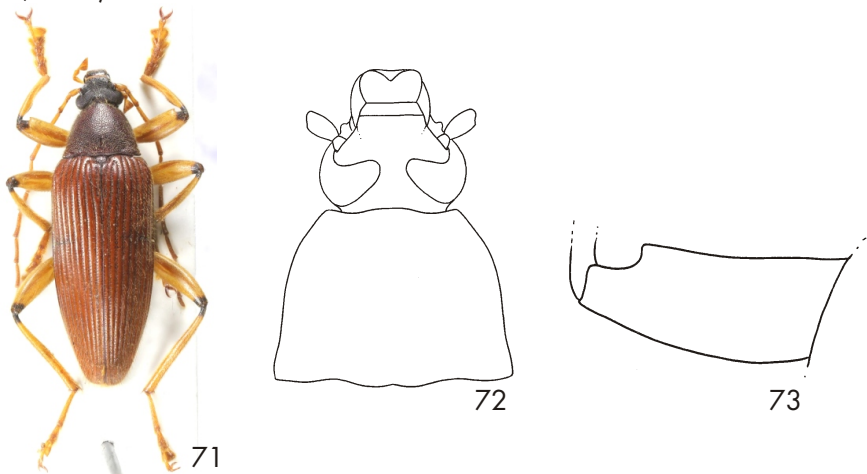




Figs. 68-70: *Evaostetha petri* Novák, 2008: 68-habitus; 69-head and pronotum; 70-protibia and profemora.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest at humeri. Dorsal surface shiny with setae and punctures. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow, filiform. Pronotum wide, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Protibiae unusually shaped, profemora with deep hole on upper side. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Tarsal claws large and hollow with many teeth only on upper side.

**genus *Flavostetha* Novák, 2024a: 168** type species *Flavostetha malayica* Novák, 2024 (Figs. 12, 71-73)

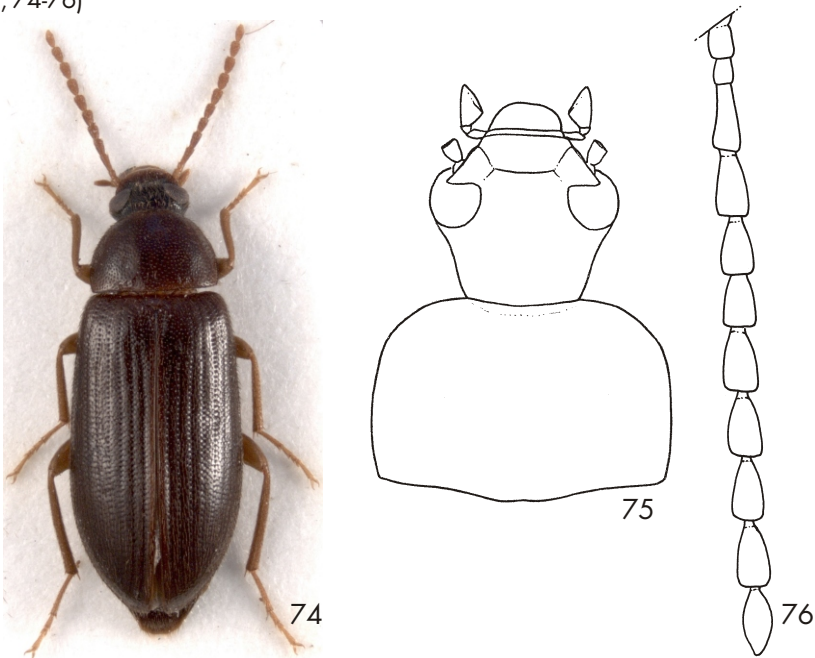


Figs. 71-73: *Flavostetha malayica* Novák, 2024: 71-habitus; 72-head and pronotum; 73-profemora.



**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest in basal half of elytra length. Dorsal surface with setae and punctures. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna pale, long, antennomeres narrow, antennomeres 4-10 slightly widened apically, distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Pronotum bell-shaped, widest in base, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs mostly pale, long and narrow, apex of femora and base of tibiae dark. Profemora with sharp angle near apex, protibiae very slightly angled on basal part and slightly excised on inner side. Protarsomeres 1-4, mesotarsomeres 2-4 and metatarsomeres 3, 4 widened and lobed. Tarsal claws hollow with many teeth on the upper side of hollow claw.

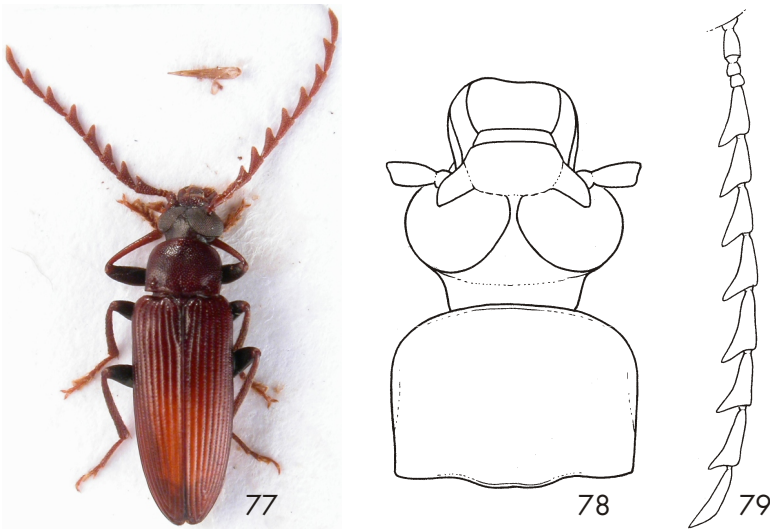
**genus *Hymenorus* Mulsant, 1852: 68** type species *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1852 (Figs. 13, 74-76)



Figs. 74-76: *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1852: 74- habitus; 75- head and pronotum; 76- antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body medium sized, elongate oval, slightly convex, shiny. Dorsal surface shiny with punctures and setae. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye. Ultimate maxillary palpomere triangular, antenna short, antennomeres 4-11 shorter and wider than antennomere 3. Pronotum almost semicircular, widest near middle. Elytra widest in apical half. Legs narrow, normally shaped, penultimate tarsomeres slightly widened and lobed, protarsal claws simple with a few teeth.

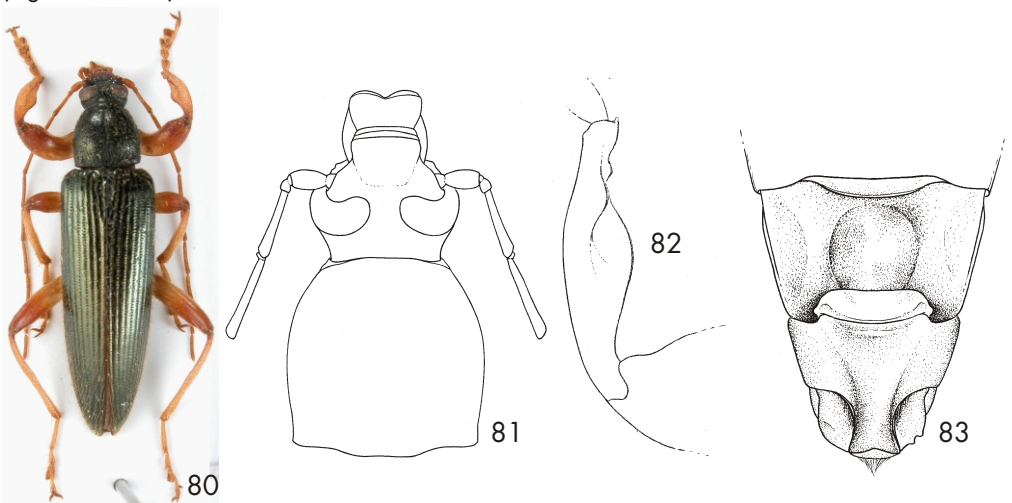
**genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010: 180** type species *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010 (Figs. 14, 77-79)



Figs. 77-79: *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010: 77- habitus; 78- head and pronotum; 79- antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body medium sized, narrow, elongate, parallel. Head through the eyes almost as wide as pronotum, eyes large, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomeres 4-10 strongly serrate. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum arcuate in apical part, narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs narrow, normally shaped, protarsomeres 1-4, mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed, tarsal claws simple with a few teeth.

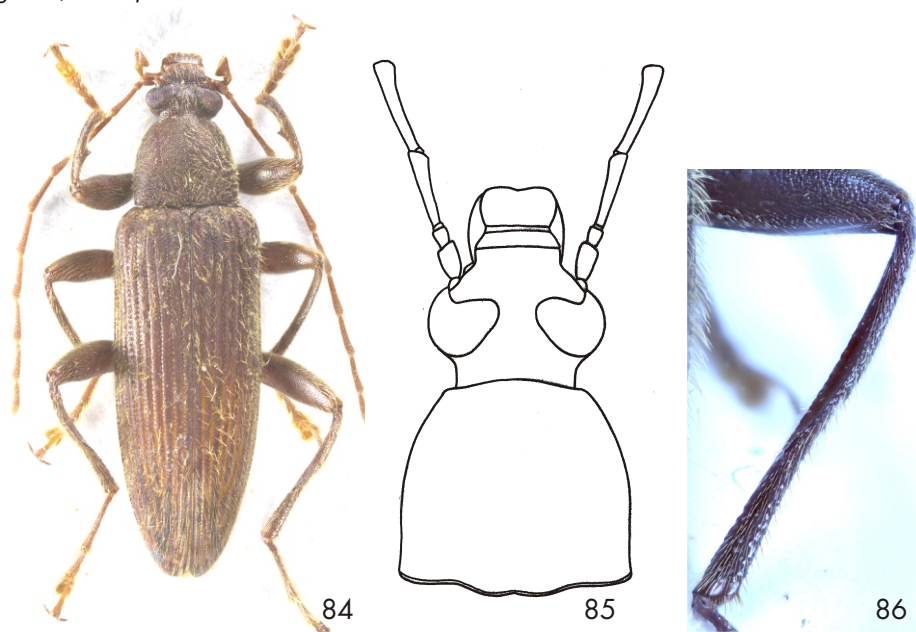
**genus *Kombacula* Novák, 2012: 271** type species *Kombacula kantneri* Novák, 2012  
(Figs. 15, 80-83)



Figs. 80-83: *Kombacula kantneri* Novák, 2012: 80- habitus; 81- head and pronotum; 82- protibia; 83- abdomen.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest at humeri. Dorsal surface shiny with setae and punctures. Head slightly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 4. Pronotum convex, widest near middle, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, profemora with shallow impression on inner part, strong and wide, distinctly wider than meso- and metafemora. Protibiae unusually shaped, widest near middle, with angles, hollow in apical half on inner side, with distinct, sharp margin on upper side. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomes widened and lobed. Penultimate ventrite with large, deep hole in middle, ultimate ventrite excised from both sides of apical half. Protarsal claws hollow not longer than meso- or metatarsal claws, with many teeth on the upper side of hollow claw.

**genus *Makicula* Novák, 2012: 275** type species *Makicula phoupaneica* Novák, 2012 (Figs. 16, 84-86)



Figs. 84-86: *Makicula cechovskyi* (Novák, 2019): 84-habitus; 85-head and pronotum; 86-metatibia.

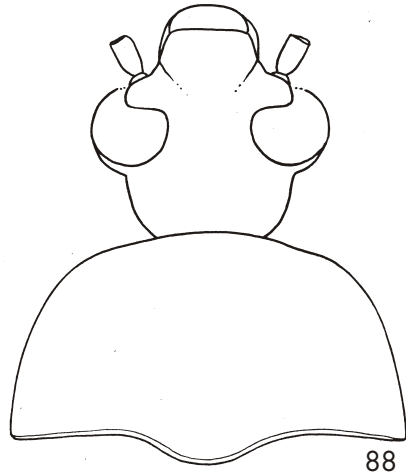
**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface matt with setae and punctures. Head slightly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres very narrow. Pronotum narrow, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long, femora strong, tibiae with various characters of sexual dimorphism. Protarsomeres 2-4 or 3, 4 mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Protarsal claws hollow with many teeth longer on the upper side and shorter on the underside.

**Remark.** Species *Spinecula cechovskyi* Novák, 2019 is transferred to the genus *Makicula* Novák, 2012 as *Makicula cechovskyi* (Novák, 2019) **comb. nov.**, because it has dorsal surface matt and sexual markings on metatibiae.

**genus *Microsthes* Novák, 2011: 320** type species *Microsthes barborae* Novák, 2011 (Figs. 17, 87, 88)



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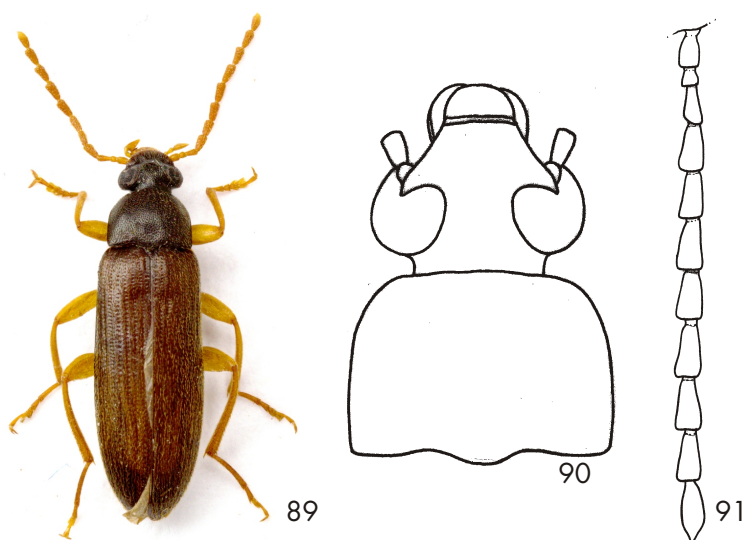


88

Figs. 87, 88: *Microsthes barborae* Novák, 2011: 87-habitus; 88-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body very small, oval, egg-shaped, convex, widest near middle. Dorsal surface semi-matte with setae and punctures. Head distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow, filiform. Pronotum almost semicircular, as wide as elytra at humeri. Legs narrow, penultimate tarsomeres very slightly widened and lobed. Protarsal claws with a few teeth.

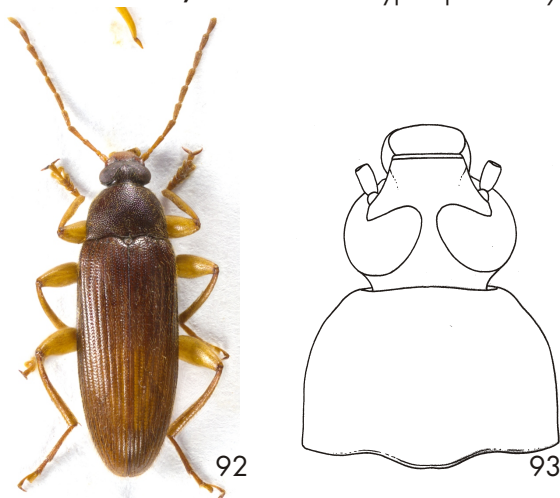
**genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015: 78** type species *Mycetocharina subcruciata* Pic, 1922 (Figs. 18, 89-91)



Figs. 89-91: *Mycetocula viktorai* Novák, 2015: 89-habitus; 90-head and pronotum; 91-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body medium sized, narrow, elongate, parallel. Head wide, slightly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, space between eyes narrow, narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antennomeres 4-10 long, widened apically, ultimate antennomere widest near middle. Pronotum wide, rather square-shaped, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate in apical half. Legs narrow, normally shaped, metatibiae widened apically, protarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres slightly widened and lobed. Tarsal claws with 15 teeth.

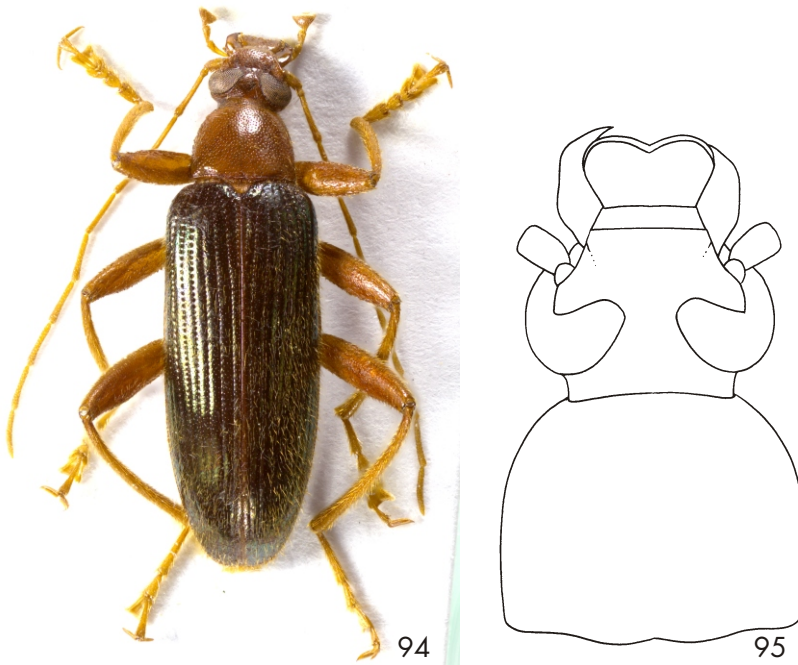
**genus *Mycetocoloides* Novák, 2021b: 108** type species *Mycetocoloides centurio* Novák, 2021 (Figs. 19, 92, 93)



Figs. 92, 93: *Mycetocoloides centurio* Novák, 2021: 92-habitus; 93-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body medium-sized or large, narrow, elongate, parallel, widest near middle of elytra length. Dorsal surface shiny with setae and punctures. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow, antennomeres 5-10 no more than 1.25 longer than antennomere 3. Pronotum wide, transverse, almost as wide as elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Protarsal claws hollow with many teeth on upper side.

**genus *Oracula* Novák, 2019a: 54** type species *Oracula bicolor* Novák, 2019  
(Figs. 20, 94, 95)

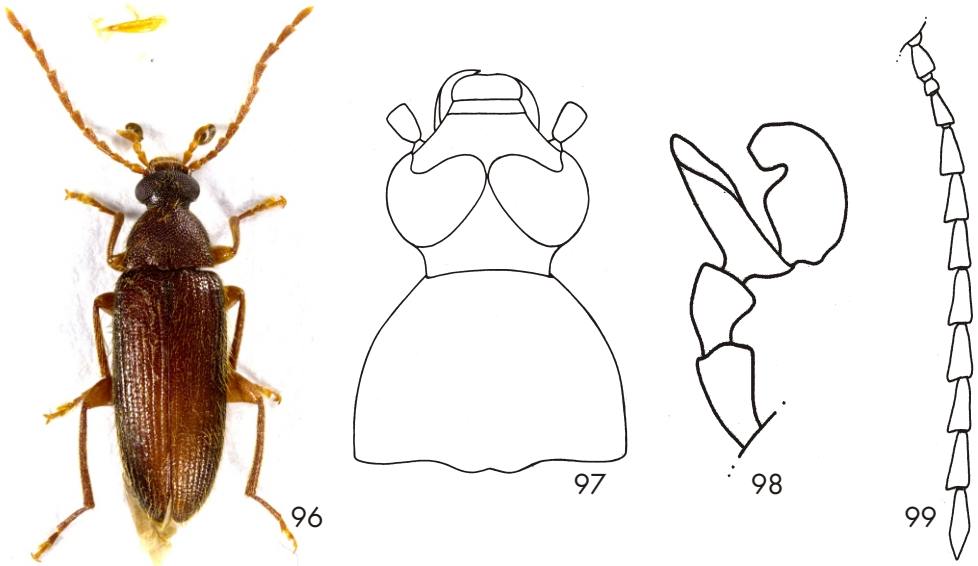


Figs. 94, 95: *Oracula bicolor* Novák, 2019: 94-habitus; 95-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest near middle of elytra length. Dorsal surface with setae and punctures. Head approximately as wide as pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Pronotum relatively narrow, widest in base, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, normally shaped. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Tarsal claws large and hollow with many teeth on one or both sides of hollow claw.

**genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932: 355** type species *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932  
(Figs. 21, 96-99)

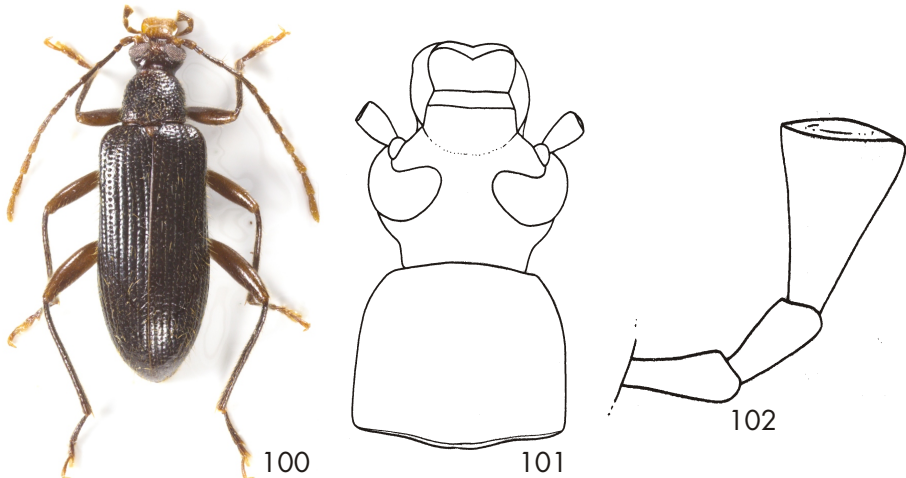




Figs. 96-99: *Palpichara malaica* Novák, 2017: 96-habitus; 97-head and pronotum; 98-maxillary palpus; 99-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on type species). Body medium sized, narrow, elongate, parallel. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, space between eyes very narrow. Ultimate palpomere shoe-shaped with protuberance. Antennomeres 4-10 serrate. Pronotum bell-shaped or semicircular, almost as wide as elytra at humeri. Legs narrow, normally shaped, femora stronger, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed, tarsal claws simple with teeth.

**genus *Palpicula* Novák, 2018b: 168** type species *Allecula filiola* Borchmann, 1925 (Figs. 22, 100-102)

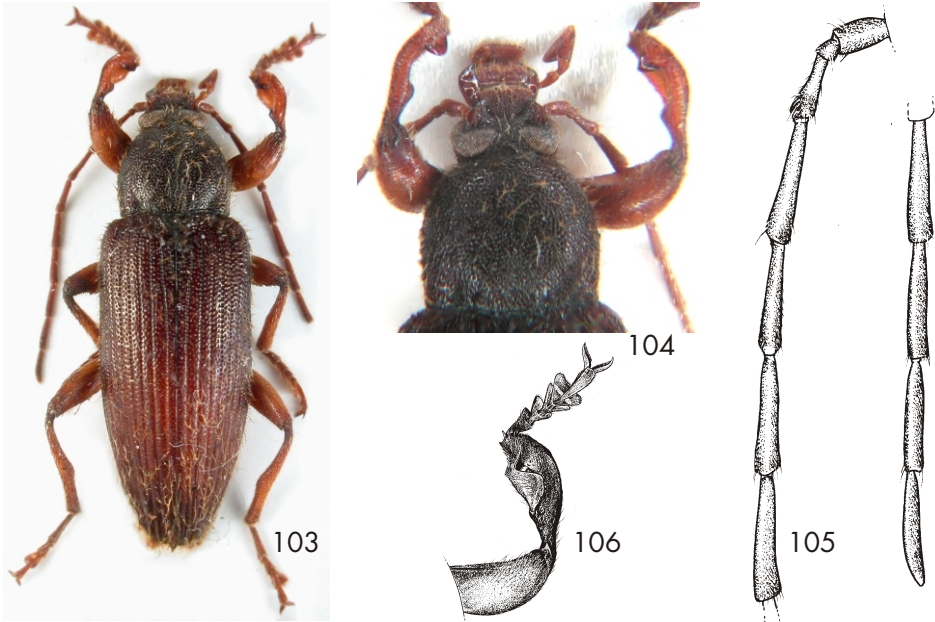


Figs. 100-102: *Palpicula malayica* Novák, 2018: 100-habitus, 101-head and pronotum; 102-maxillary palpus.



**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest near middle of elytra length. Dorsal surface shiny with setae and punctures. Head approximately as wide as pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere triangular, distinctly longer than wide. Pronotum narrow, convex, widest near middle, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, normally shaped. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed.

**genus *Petrostetha* Novák, 2008a: 212** type species *Petrostetha tibialis* Novák, 2008 (Figs. 23, 103-106)

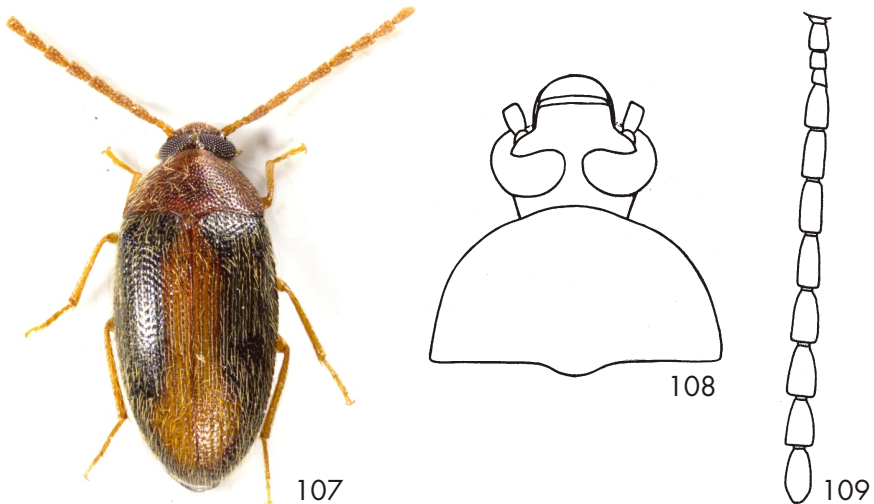


Figs. 103-106: *Petrostetha tibialis* Novák, 2008: 103-habitus; 104-head and pronotum; 105-antenna; 106-protibia.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, robust, elongate, parallel, widest near middle of elytra length. Dorsal surface with setae and punctures. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna long and narrow, antennomeres filiform, antennomere 4 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Pronotum wide, convex, widest near middle, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Profibiae hollow, short and wide, unusually shaped, strongly widened apically, metatibiae with angle in the middle of inner side. Profemora strong, distinctly wider than meso- and metafemora, with large shallow impression on inner side. Protarsomeres 1-4, mesotarsomeres 2-4 and metatarsomeres 3, 4 widened and lobed. Tarsal claws short and simple with many teeth.

**genus *Pseudocistelopsis* Novák, 2018c: 176** type species *Pseudocistelopsis jakli* Novák, 2018

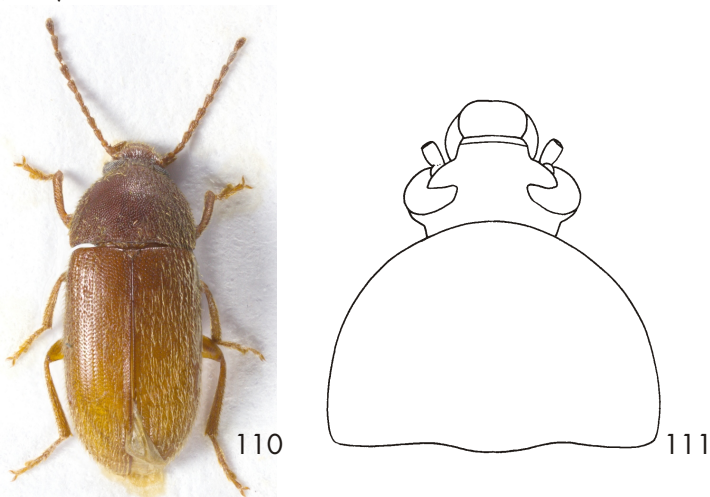
(Figs. 24, 107-109)



Figs. 107-109: *Pseudocistelopsis malayensis* Novák, 2018: 107-habitus; 108-head and pronotum; 109-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, oval, wide, robust, convex, egg-shaped, dorsal surface setate. Head smaller, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antennomeres 4-10 robust, shorter and wider, widened apically, antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest. Pronotum convex, almost semicircular, as wide as elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate. Elytra widest near middle. Legs normally shaped, penultimate tarsomeres lobed and widened.

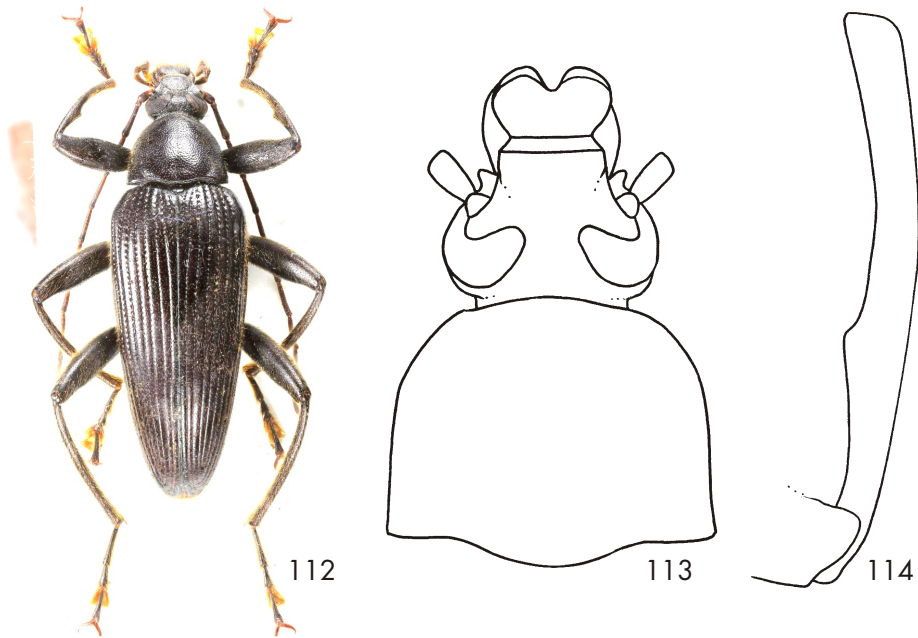
**genus *Psis* Novák, 2019b: 71** type species *Psis nanensis* Novák, 2019 (Figs. 25, 110, 111)



Figs. 110, 111: *Psis nanensis* Novák, 2019: 110-habitus; 111-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, elongate oval, more parallel, convex. Dorsal surface slightly shiny with setae and punctures. Head wide, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna short, antennomeres narrow, antennomeres 4-10 widened apically, antennomere 3 distinctly longer than shortest antennomere 2. Pronotum convex, almost semicircular, slightly wider than elytra at humeri. Legs normally shaped, tibiae with row of spinules on outer edge, protibiae slightly wider than meso- or metatibiae, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed.

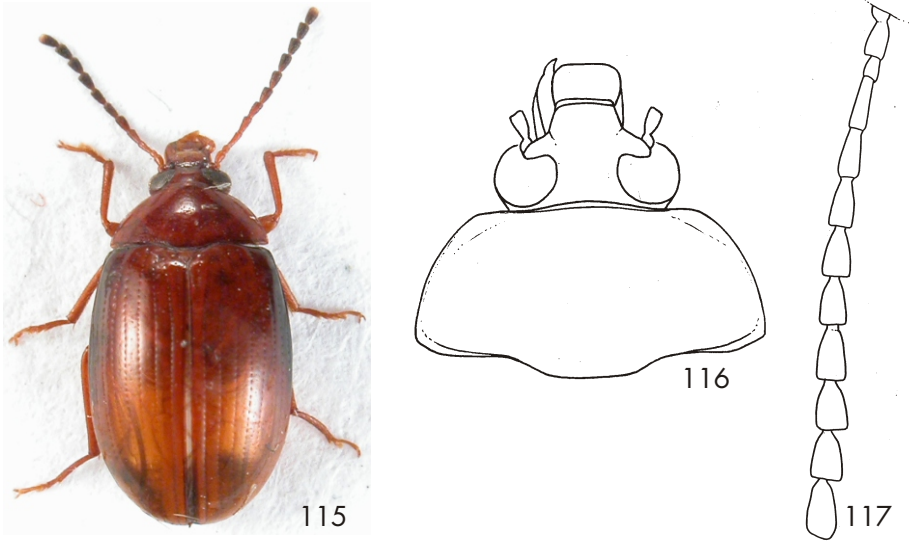
**genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023a: 355** type species *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023 (Figs. 26, 112-114)



Figs. 112-114. *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023: 112-habitus; 113-head and pronotum; 114-male protibia.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest at humeri. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum bell-shaped, widest in base, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, normally shaped, inner part of protibia with tooth in one third from base. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres strongly widened and lobed. Tarsal claws large and hollow with many teeth longer on the upper side and shorter on the underside.

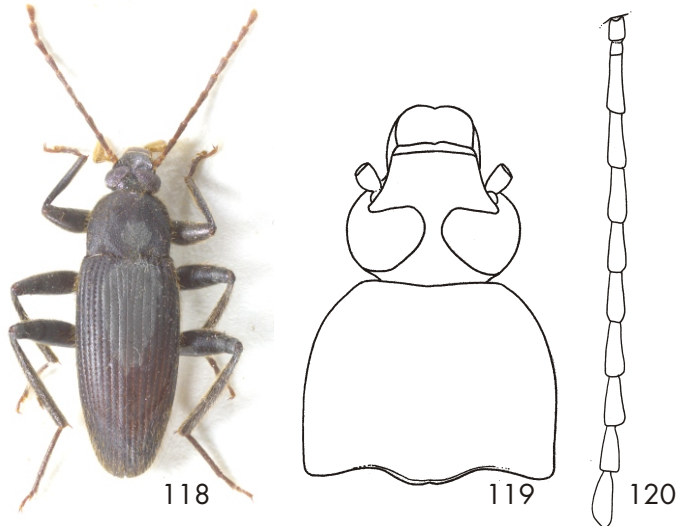
**genus *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932: 319** type species *Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932 (Figs. 27, 115-117)



Figs. 115-117: *Stilbocistela malayica* Novák, 2009: 115-habitus; 116-head and pronotum; 117-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, wide, egg-shaped, widest near middle of elytra length. Dorsal surface glabrous, shiny with punctures. Head wide, narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes slightly narrower than diameter of one eye. Antenna short, antennomeres 4-11 widened apically. Pronotum wide, transverse, as wide as elytra at humeri, anterior angles distinct. Legs narrow, penultimate tarsomeres widened and lobed. Protarsal claws with a few teeth.

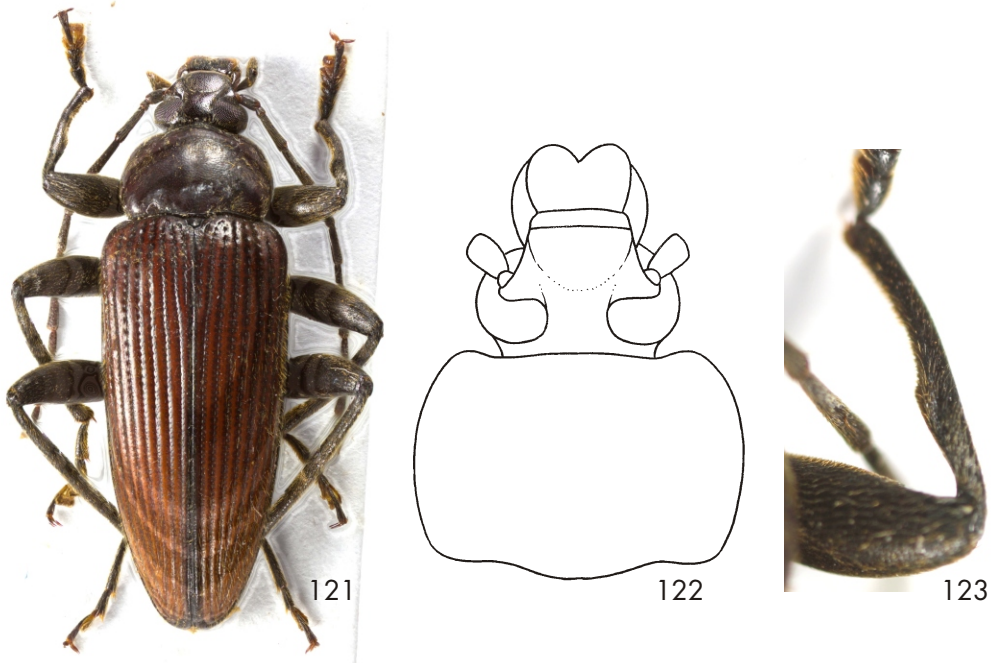
**genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856: 17** type species *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847 (Figs. 28, 118-120)



Figs. 118-120: *Upinella petri* Novák, 2019: 118-habitus; 119-head and pronotum; 120-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, elongate, widened apically, widest at humeri, dorsal surface matt. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes wide, slightly wider than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular, shoe-shaped. Antennae long, antennomeres narrow, antennomere 3 longest, antennomeres 4-10 shorter than antennomere 3, slightly widened apically, ultimate antennomere rounded with top. Pronotum transverse, widest near middle, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri with lateral margins rounded. Legs long and narrow, normally shaped. Penultimate tarsomeres widened and lobed. Tarsal claws simple.

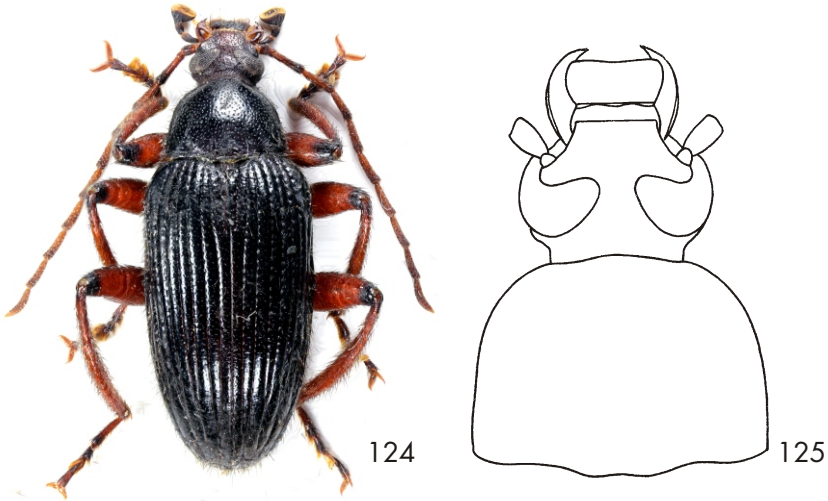
**genus *Upineloides* Novák, 2021c: 82** type species *Upineloides suturalis* Novák, 2021 (Figs. 29, 121-123)



Figs. 121-123: *Upineloides suturalis* Novák, 2021: 121-habitus; 122-head and pronotum; 123-protibia.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, widest at humeri. Dorsal surface semi-matte with setae. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, slightly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow, antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically, ultimate antennomere half drop-shaped, widened before apex. Pronotum heart-shaped, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, normally shaped, inner part of protibiae with angle in one third from base. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Tarsal claws simple.

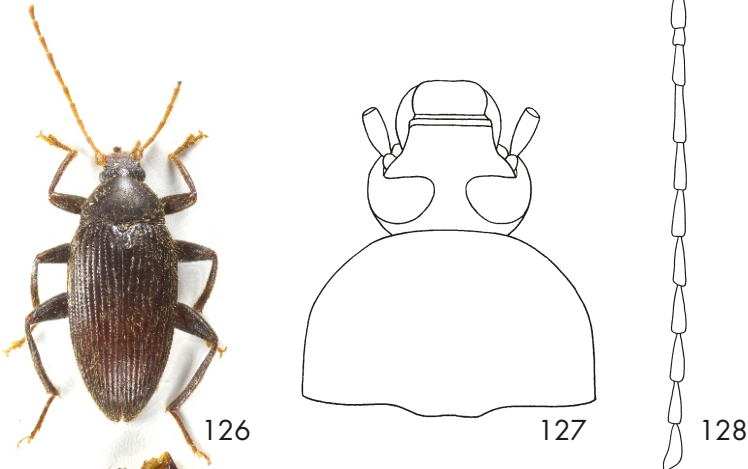
**genus *Xandrcula* Novák, 2022a: 152** type species *Xandrcula johorica* Novák, 2022 (Figs. 30, 124, 125)



Figs. 124, 125: *Xandrcula johorica* Novák, 2022: 124-habitus; 125-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body large, widely elongate, robust, *Leptura*-shaped, widest at basal half of elytral length. Dorsal surface shiny with setae and punctures. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Pronotum transverse, bell-shaped, convex, widest in base, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long, normally shaped, metatibiae widest near middle, slightly excised on inner side. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Protarsal claws hollow with many teeth on upper side.

**genus *Zizu* Novák, 2019d: 186** type species *Zizu kejvali* Novák, 2019 (Figs. 31, 126-128)

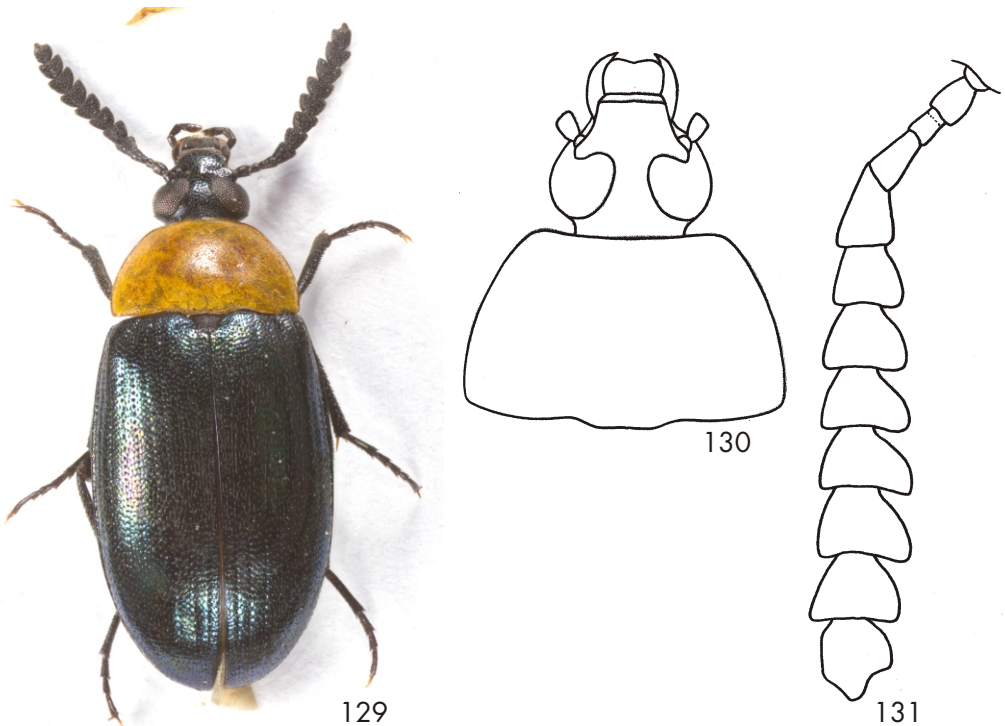


Figs. 126-128: *Zizu tiomanensis* Novák, 2023: 126-habitus; 127-head and pronotum; 128-antenna.



**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body medium-sized, elongate oval, widest near elytral humeri. Dorsal surface with punctures and setae. Head small, narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow, filiform, ultimate antennomere half drop-shaped. Pronotum transverse, as wide as elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, normally shaped. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. Protarsal claws hollow with many teeth on upper side.

**genus *Cistelodema* Borchmann, 1932: 380** type species *Pseudocistela cyanea* Pic, 1930 (Figs. 32, 129-131)

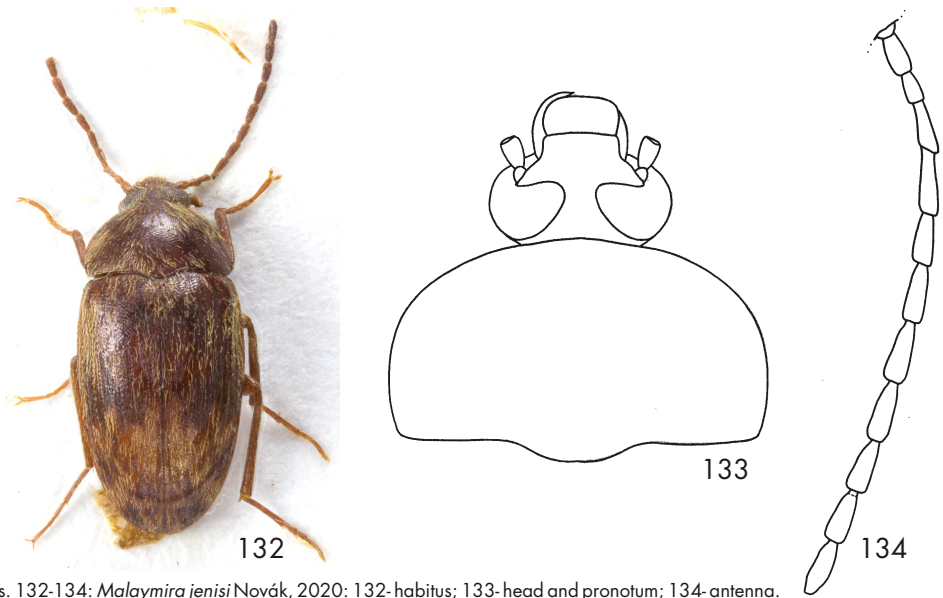


Figs. 129-131: *Cistelodema regina* Novák, 2020: 129-habitus; 130-head and pronotum; 131-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of *Cistelodema regina* Novák, 2020). Body small, elongate oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface setate, shiny. Head larger, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, slightly excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere narrow. Pronotum convex, wide, as wide as elytra at humeri, widest in base. Elytra widest near two thirds from base to apex. Antennomeres short and wide, antennomeres 5-10 transverse. Legs normally shaped, narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not lobed.

**genus *Malaymira* Novák, 2020a: 56** type species *Malaymira jeni* Novák, 2020 (Figs. 33, 132-134)

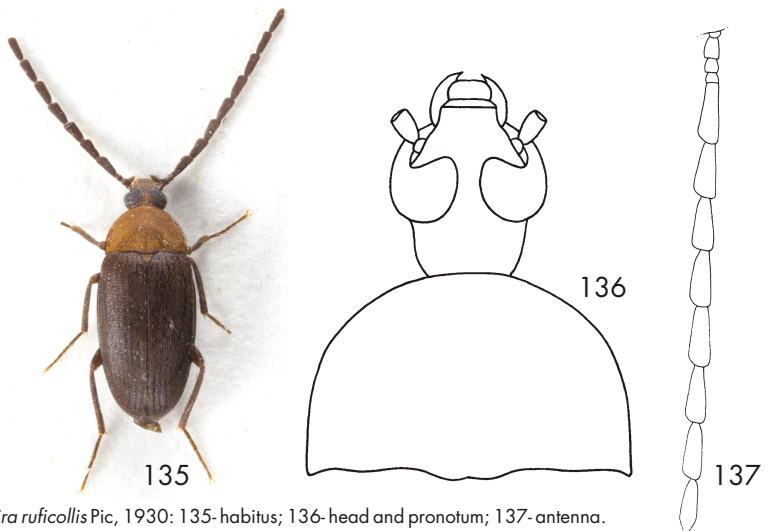




Figs. 132-134: *Malaymira jeni* Novák, 2020: 132-habitus; 133-head and pronotum; 134-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on male of the type species). Body small, elongate oval, convex, widest near middle. Dorsal surface semi-matte with irregular tomentose areas, setae and punctures. Head wide, narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow. Pronotum wide, almost semicircular, widest near middle. Legs narrow, outer edge of tibiae with spinules. Penultimate tarsomeres not widened or lobed.

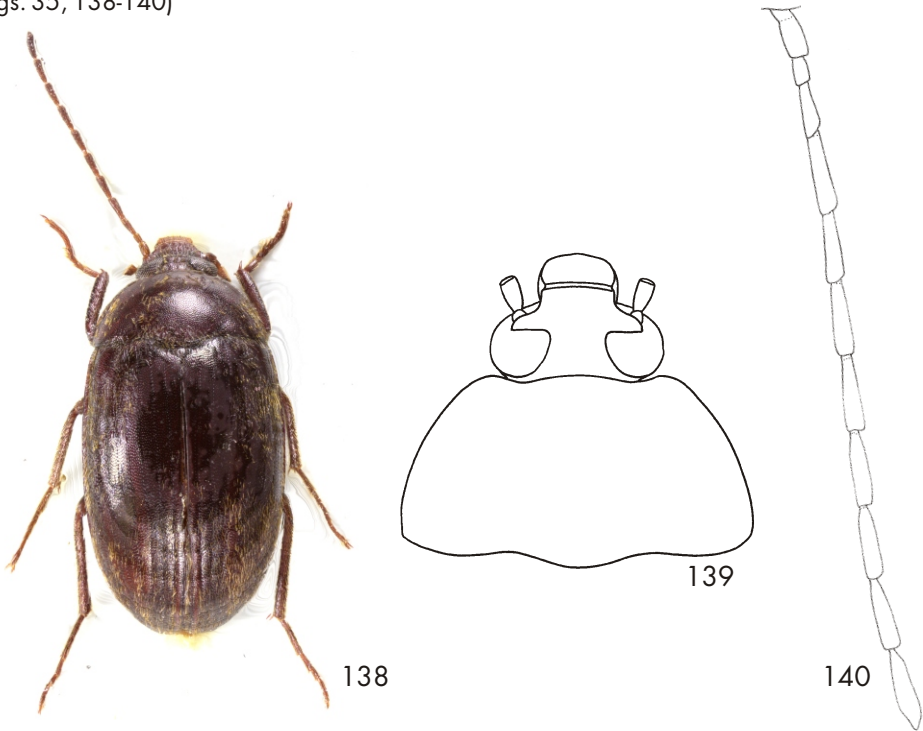
**genus *Micrisomira* Pic, 1930: 30** type species *Micrisomira ruficollis* Pic, 1930 (Figs. 34, 135-137)



Figs. 135-137: *Micrisomira ruficollis* Pic, 1930: 135-habitus; 136-head and pronotum; 137-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on type species). Body very small, elongate oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface setate. Head larger, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes very narrow. Ultimate palpomere knife-shaped. Antennomeres 4-10 long, slightly serrate, widened apically, antennomeres 2, 3 very short, 3 shortest. Pronotum convex, almost semicircular, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate, widest in base. Elytra widest near middle. Legs normally shaped, penultimate tarsomeres not lobed.

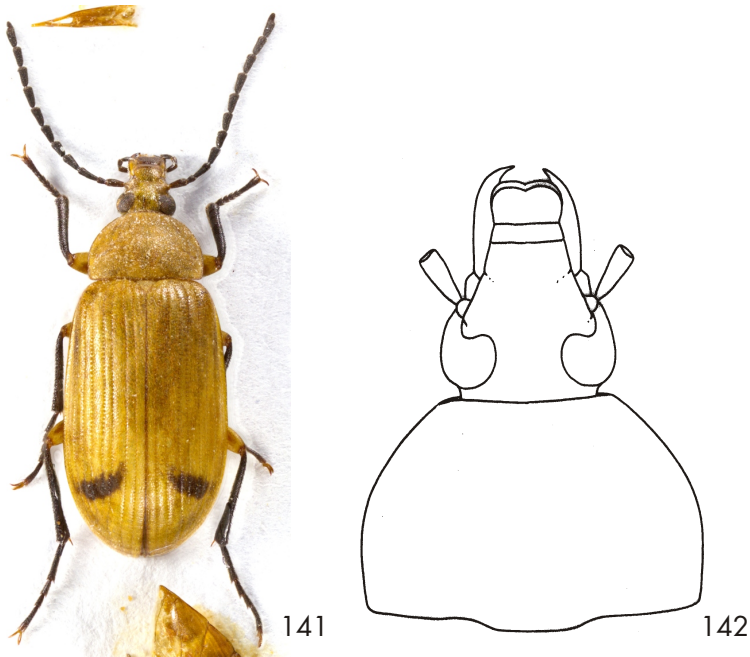
**genus *Nocaroides* Novák, 2021b: 112** type species *Nocaroides tenebris* Novák, 2021 (Figs. 35, 138-140)



Figs. 138-140: *Nocaroides tenebris* Novák, 2021: 138-habitus; 139-head and pronotum; 140-antenna.

**Diagnosis** (based on female of the type species). Body small, elongate oval, convex, widest near middle of elytra length. Dorsal surface shiny, with setae and punctures. Head wide, narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes relatively wide, slightly narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere elongate triangular. Antenna long, antennomeres narrow. Pronotum wide, almost semicircular, widest in base. Legs narrow, protibiae short and wide, stronger than meso- or metatibiae, outer edge of protibiae with spinules. Penultimate tarsomeres not widened or lobed, protarsomeres 1-4 wider than meso- or metatarsomeres 1-4 or 1-3.

**genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868: 355** type species *Cistelomorpha straminea* L. Redtenbacher, 1868 (Figs. 36, 141, 142)



Figs. 141, 142: *Cistelomorpha viola* Novák, 2019: 141-habitus; 142-head and pronotum.

**Diagnosis.** (based on male of *Cistelomorpha apicipalpis* (Fairmaire, 1889)). Body large, elongate oval, convex, rather matte, dorsal surface with short, pale setae. Head long, elongate, eyes small, slightly excised, space between eyes distinctly wider than diameter of one eye. Ultimate maxillary palpomere relatively narrow, slightly widened apically. Antenna long, antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Pronotum almost semicircular, slightly convex, widest in base. Elytra oval, convex, widest in apical half. Legs long and narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and not lobed.

KEY TO THE GENERA (BASED ON MALES)

- 1 (2) Head shorter, eyes large, strongly excised anteriorly. .... Tribe Alleculini Laporte, 1840 ..... 3
- 2 (1) Head long, elongate, eyes small, not strongly excised anteriorly. Figs. 36, 141, 142. ....  
 ..... Tribe Cteniopodini Solier, 1835; genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868
- 3 (4) Penultimate tarsomeres lobed. .... Subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840 ..... 11
- 4 (3) Penultimate tarsomeres not lobed. .... Subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896 ..... 5
- 5 (6) Antenna short, antennomeres 5-10 wide, as wide or wider than long. Figs. 32, 129-131. ....  
 ..... genus *Cistelodema* Borchmann, 1932
- 6 (5) Antenna long, antennomeres 5-10 long, longer than wide. .... 7
- 7 (8) Body small, unicolored dark, strongly convex, antenna slightly longer than half body length (AL/BL 0.53), antennomeres narrow, filiform. .... 9
- 8 (7) Body very small, more flat, bicolor, antenna longer than three quarters of body length (AL/BL 0.83), antennomeres slightly serrate. Figs. 34, 135-137. .... genus *Micrisomira* Pic, 1930
- 9 (10) Body shiny, protibiae short and wide, protarsomeres 1-4 wider than meso- or metatarsomeres 1-4 or 1-3, dorsal surface without irregular tomentose areas. Figs. 35, 138-140. ....  
 ..... genus *Nocaroides* Novák, 2021

- 10 (9) Body rather matt, protibiae long and normally shaped, protarsomeres 1-4 not wider than meso- or metatarsomeres 1-4 or 1-3, dorsal surface with irregular tomentose areas. Figs. 33, 132-134. ....  
..... genus *Malaymira* Novák, 2020
- 11 (12) Profemora with markings of sexual dimorphism. .... 13
- 12 (11) Profemora normally shaped, without markings of sexual dimorphism. .... 15
- 13 (14) Apex of profemora with large tooth on inner side. Figs. 12, 71-73. ....  
..... genus *Flavostetha* Novák, 2024
- 14 (13) Profemora with large deep hole on upper side. Figs. 11, 68-70. ... genus *Evaostetha* Novák, 2008
- 15 (16) Protibiae distinctly hollow on inner side. .... 17
- 16 (15) Protibiae not hollow on inner side. .... 19
- 17 (18) Elytra parallel in basal half, antennomere 4 1.57 times longer than antennomere 3, penultimate ventrite without hole, ultimate ventrite not excised in sides. Figs. 23, 103-106. ....  
..... genus *Petrostetha* Novák, 2008
- 18 (17) Elytra narrowing apically, antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 4, penultimate ventrite with large, deep hole in middle, ultimate ventrite excised from both sides of apical half. Figs. 15, 80-83. ....  
..... genus *Kombacula* Novák, 2012
- 19 (20) Body elongate or widely elongate. .... 21
- 20 (19) Body oval or elongate oval. .... 47
- 21 (22) Male tibiae with markings of sexual dimorphism. .... 23
- 22 (21) Male tibiae without markings of sexual dimorphism. .... 29
- 23 (24) Body rather matt, all tibiae mostly with various markings of sexual dimorphism. Figs. 16, 84-86. ...  
..... genus *Makicula* Novák, 2012
- 24 (23) Body mostly shiny or semi-matt, only protibiae with various markings of sexual dimorphism. .... 25
- 25 (26) Tibiae bent, pronotum and elytra widest near middle. Figs. 5, 52, 53. ....  
..... genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015
- 26 (25) Protibiae with angle or different markings. .... 27
- 27 (28) Protibiae with angle, pronotum widest near middle. Figs. 29, 121-123, 152-156. ....  
..... genus *Upinelooides* Novák, 2021
- 28 (27) Pronotum bell-shaped, widest in base, inner side of protibia with different markings. Figs. 2, 44-46. ....  
..... genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896
- 29 (30) Middle antennomeres strongly serrate. .... 31
- 30 (29) Antennomeres long and narrow or slightly widened apically. .... 33
- 31 (32) Pronotum square-shaped, ultimate palpomere without protuberance. Figs. 14, 77-79, 147-151. ....  
..... genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010
- 32 (31) Pronotum bell-shaped or semicircular, ultimate palpomere with protuberance. Figs. 21, 94, 95. ....  
..... genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932
- 33 (34) Tarsal claws long. .... 35
- 34 (33) Tarsal claws short. .... 41
- 35 (36) Body short and wide [BL/EW 2.7-2.8]. Figs. 30, 124, 125, 257-162. ....  
..... genus *Xandrcula* Novák, 2022
- 36 (35) Body narrow [BL/EW 3.0-3.7]. .... 37
- 37 (38) Pronotum approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Figs. 19, 92, 93. ....  
..... genus *Mycetocolooides* Novák, 2021
- 38 (37) Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. .... 39
- 39 (40) Body small, ultimate palpomere longer than wide. Figs. 22, 100-102. ....  
..... genus *Palpicula* Novák, 2018
- 40 (39) Body large, ultimate palpomere wider than long. Figs. 20, 94, 95. ... genus *Oracula* Novák, 2019
- 41 (42) Protarsal claws with a few teeth (usually less than 10), ultimate palpomere shoe-shaped. .... 43
- 42 (41) Protarsal claws with more teeth (usually more than 10), ultimate palpomere triangular. .... 45
- 43 (44) Body large, matt, narrow, pronotum with lateral margins arcuate slightly narrower than elytra. Figs. 28, 118-120. ....  
..... genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856
- 44 (43) Body small or medium sized, shiny, pronotum square-shaped, narrower than elytra with lateral margins mostly parallel. Figs. 1, 37-43. ....  
..... genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801

- 45 (46) Body parallel, pronotum wide, legs with normal length and width. Figs. 18, 89-91. .... genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015
- 46 (45) Body narrowing apically, pronotum narrow, legs very long and narrow. Figs. 9, 63, 64. .... genus *Dioxycula* Fairmaire, 1896
- 47 (48) Dorsal surface glabrous. Figs. 27, 115-117. .... genus *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932
- 48 (47) Dorsal surface with setae. .... 49
- 49 (50) Body elongate oval. .... 51
- 50 (49) Body oval, egg-shaped. .... 63
- 51 (52) Protibiae with markings of sexual dimorphism, posterior angles of pronotum thornly dilated backwards. Figs. 3, 47-49. .... genus *Borbochara* Novák, 2009
- 52 (51) Protibiae without markings of sexual dimorphism, posterior angles of pronotum not thornly dilated backwards. .... 53
- 53 (54) Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra. Figs. 143-146. .... genus *Fujfiala* gen. nov.
- 54 (53) Pronotum approximately as wide as elytra. .... 55
- 55 (56) Pronotum transverse, widest near middle. .... 57
- 56 (55) Pronotum almost semicircular. .... 61
- 57 (58) Dorsal surface matt. Figs. 8, 61, 62. .... genus *Cteisodes* Borchmann, 1932
- 58 (57) Dorsal surface shiny. .... 59
- 59 (60) Space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye, antenna short, antennomere 3 longer than antennomere 4. Figs. 13, 74-76. .... genus *Hymenorus* Mulsant, 1852
- 60 (59) Space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye, antenna long, antennomere 3 shorter than antennomere 4. Figs. 10, 65-67. .... genus *Dorota* Novák, 2018
- 61 (62) Body more flat, dorsal surface with long setae, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye (OI 10-29). Figs. 6, 54-56. .... genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021
- 62 (61) Body convex, dorsal surface with short setae, space between eyes wider (OI 29-49). Figs. 27, 110, 111. .... genus *Psis* Novák, 2019
- 63 (64) Body medium-sized. .... 65
- 64 (63) Body very small. .... 67
- 65 (66) Space between eyes narrow, ultimate antennomeres widest before apex. Figs. 31, 126-128. .... genus *Zizu* Novák, 2019
- 66 (65) Space between eyes wider, ultimate antennomere mostly narrow. Figs. 4, 50, 51. .... genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897
- 67 (68) Antenna long, antennomeres filiform. Figs. 17, 87, 88. .... genus *Microsthes* Novák, 2011
- 68 (67) Antenna short, antennomeres wide. .... 69
- 69 (70) Antennomere 2, 3 very short, antennomere 2 very slightly longer than antennomere 3. Figs. 24, 107-109. .... genus *Pseudocistelopsis* Novák, 2018
- 70 (69) Antennomere 3 distinctly longer than shortest antennomere 2. Figs. 7, 57-60. .... genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896

### ***Fujfiala* gen. nov.**

(Figs. 143-146)

**Type species.** *Fujfiala pilosa* sp. nov.

**Description (female).** Body outline (Fig. 143), habitus as in Fig. 144, body small-sized, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, shiny, dorsal surface with long pale setae, punctures and microgranulation. Widest near two thirds of elytra length. Head (Fig. 145) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with very long, erect setae, large coarse punctures and fine microgranulation. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Antenna (Fig. 146) long, exceeding half body length. Surface of antennomeres with long, pale setae, microgranulation and punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest,

antennomeres 4-10 widened apically, distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere longest and widest near middle. Ultimate maxillary palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum (Fig. 145) transverse, widest near middle, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with very long, erect setae, very dense, large and coarse punctures and very fine microgranulation. Elytra elongate, slightly oval, slightly convex, shiny, widest near two thirds from base to apex. Dorsal surface with very long, erect, setae. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures. Scutellum triangular, matt with fine microgranulation and a few long setae. Elytral epipleura well-developed, with punctures and long setae distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads parallel in apical part. Legs long and narrow, surface with long, erect setae, small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere widened and lobed. Protarsal claws hollow with teeth on one side of hollow claw.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis (based on females).** Similar species are in the genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021.

Female species of *Fujfiala* gen. nov. clearly differs from female of the genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021 mainly by pronotum in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, by legs and dorsal surface covered with very long, erect setae, by protarsal claws hollow with teeth on one side of hollow claw, by antenna longer than half body length, by pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere wider than those in species of *Cistelochara* which have antenna shorter than half body length, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere are only slightly wider, pronotum is slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, protarsal claws are simple not hollow and legs and dorsal surface are covered by semierect setae.

**Etymology.** Named after nickname of one ugly boy in our street (girls called him *Fujfiala*). Gender: feminine.

**Distribution.** Peninsular Malaysia.

***Fujfiala pilosa* sp. nov.**  
(Figs. 143-146)

**Type locality.** Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km Northwestern of Gua Musang, Mount Chamah, Kampong Perias, 1900 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): MALAYSIA W. KELANTAN / 70 km NW of Gua Musang / Mt. Chamah, 1900m / Kampong Perias 17.iv.9.v. / 2014 Petr Cechovský lgt., (VNPC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: \**Fujfiala / pilosa* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] / V. Novák det. 2023.

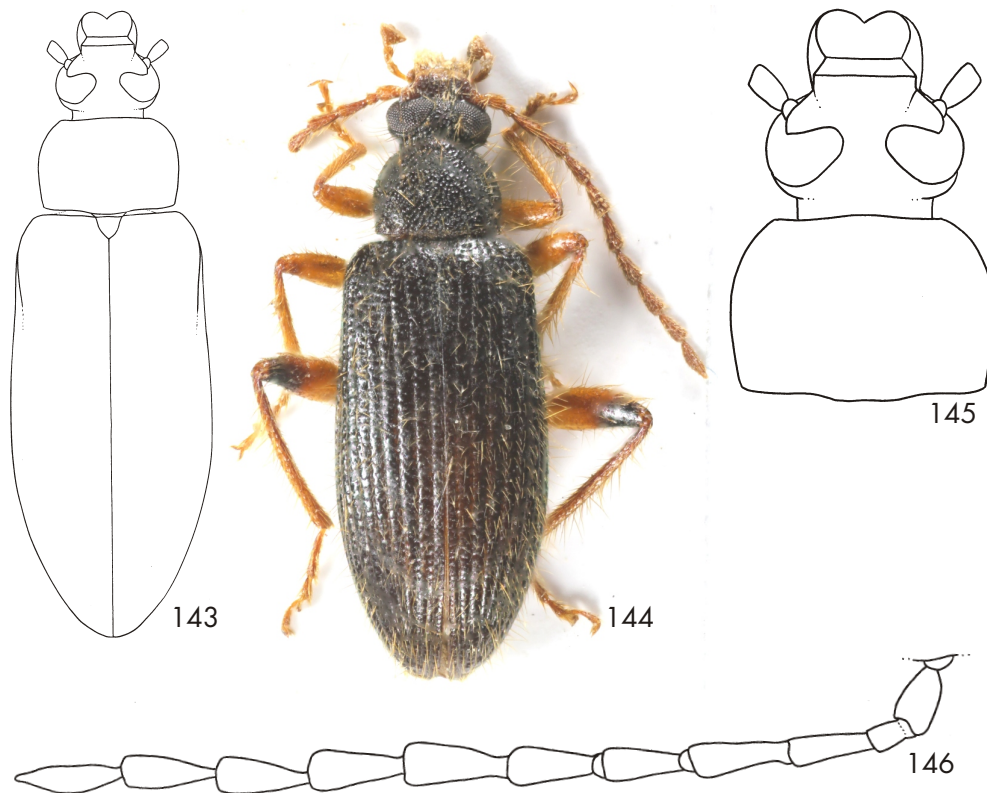
**Description of holotype.** Body outline (Fig. 143), habitus as in Fig. 144, body medium sized, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, shiny, from ochre yellow to black, dorsal surface with long pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 6.63 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.03.

Head (Fig. 145) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface slightly shiny with very long, erect, pale setae, fine microgranulation and large coarse punctures. Posterior part black, anterior part reddish brown. Clypeus transverse, half heart shaped, reddish brown with long, pale setae, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation, ochre yellow apex excised in middle. Mandibles reddish brown, glabrous, shiny with sides blackish. HW 1.09 mm; HW/PW 0.83; HL (visible



part) 1.07 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 2 and approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 20.33.

Antenna (Fig. 146). Long, reddish brown, rather matt (AL 3.71 mm, exceeding half body length - AL/BL 0.56). Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, microgranulation and punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 widened apically, distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere longest and widest near middle.



Figs. 143-146: *Fujfiala pilosa* sp. nov. (male holotype): 143- body outline 144- habitus; 145- head and pronotum; 146- antenna.

RLA(1-11): 0.75 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.20 : 1.05 : 1.18 : 1.19 : 1.26 : 1.21 : 1.14 : 1.50.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.59 : 1.00 : 2.31 : 2.71 : 2.43 : 2.85 : 2.40 : 2.44 : 2.49 : 2.52 : 3.82.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 145) black, transverse, widest near middle, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with very long, erect, pale setae, very dense, large and coarse punctures and very fine microgranulation. PL 1.05 mm; PW 1.31 mm; PI equal to 80.20. Border lines very

narrow, margins not clearly distinct everywhere. Base bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight, anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Black, elongate, slightly oval, slightly convex, shiny, widest near two thirds from base to apex. Dorsal surface with very long, erect, pale setae. EL 4.51 mm; EW 2.19 mm; EL/EW 2.06. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with fine microgranulation and shallow punctures distinctly smaller than those in striae.

Scutellum. Dark reddish brown with sides blackish, triangular, matt with fine microgranulation and a few long, pale setae.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, pale reddish brown, apex of metafemora blackish. Surface with long, erect, pale setae, small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.57 : 0.83 : 0.71 : 1.50 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.21 : 0.33 : 0.82 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.34 : 0.70 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws hollow with 9 teeth on one side of hollow claw.

Ventral side of body blackish brown with long, pale setae and small punctures. Abdomen blackish brown shiny, with sparse, long, pale setae, sparse, small punctures and fine microgranulation.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Variability.** The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n= 2). BL 6.96 mm (6.63-7.28 mm); HL 1.11 mm; (1.07-1.14 mm); HW 1.13 mm (1.09-1.16 mm); OI 22.51 (20.33-24.58); PL 1.08 mm (1.05-1.10 mm); PW 1.40 mm (1.31-1.48 mm); PI 77.20 (74.24-80.20); EL 4.77 mm (4.51-5.04 mm); EW 2.30 mm (2.19-2.41 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** See Differential diagnosis in *Fujfiala* gen. nov.

**Etymology.** From Latin *pilosa* (hairy) - named after its important character - dense and long hairs.

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Kelantan).

### *Jaklia jualica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 147-151)

**Type locality.** Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 30 km South of Jeli, Gunung Jual, Kampong Timor, 800 m.

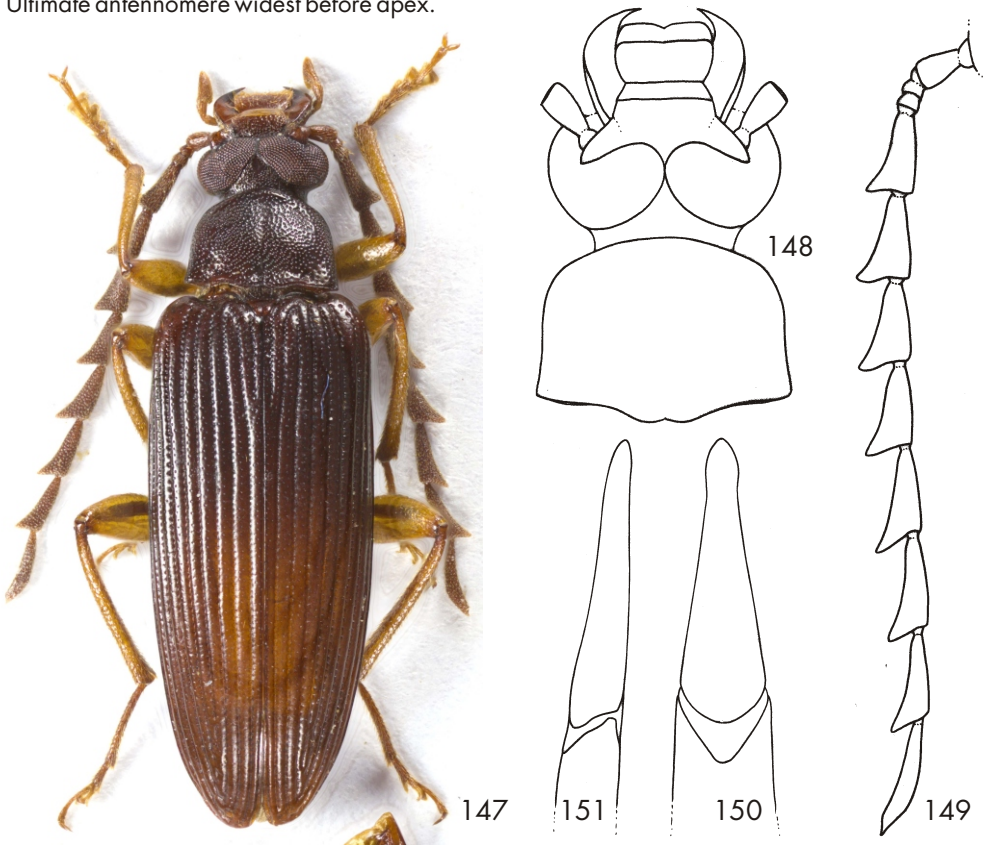
**Type material.** Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA W. KELANTAN / 30 km S of Jeli / Gunung Jual, 800 m / Kampong Timor / 10.iv. - 6.v.2018 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Jaklia / jualica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / V. Novák det. 2023.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 147, body large, narrow, elongate, parallel, *Leptura*-shaped, slightly shiny, from ochre yellow to dark brown, dorsal surface almost glabrous with punctures and microgranulation, BL 10.07 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.36.

Head (Fig. 148) slightly wider than long, through the eyes approximately as wide as base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with dense punctures and fine microgranulation. Clypeus transverse,

pale reddish brown with long, pale setae, microgranulation and microrugosities, ochre yellow apex slightly excised in middle. Mandibles pale reddish brown, glabrous, shiny. HW 1.79 mm; HW/PW 0.86; HL (visible part) 1.61 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, almost touching.

Antenna (Fig. 149). Long, brown, matt (AL 7.09 mm, exceeding two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.70). Dorsal surface with short pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomeres 4-10 serrate, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than very short antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest before apex.



Figs. 147-151: *Jaklia jualica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 147- habitus; 148- head and pronotum; 149- antenna; 150- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 151- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA(1-11): 2.41 : 0.91 : 1.00 : 4.53 : 4.50 : 4.47 : 4.59 : 5.06 : 5.18 : 4.94 : 6.49.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.71 : 0.74 : 0.79 : 2.44 : 1.72 : 1.69 : 1.61 : 1.78 : 2.10 : 2.33 : 6.17.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 148) dark brown, shiny, transverse, widest in base, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Disk with two small holes near base and one shallow impression against scutellum. Dorsal surface glabrous with dense, smaller punctures and very fine microgranulation. PL 1.10 mm; PW 2.09 mm; PI equal to 72.25. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous

from dorsal view. Base bisinuate, anterior margin arcuate, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles almost rectangular.

Elytra. Brown, slightly paler than pronotum, narrow, elongate, parallel, slightly convex, semi-matte, widest near humeri. Dorsal surface almost glabrous. EL 6.95 mm; EW 3.00 mm; EL/EW 2.32. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with fine microgranulation and punctures distinctly smaller than those in striae.

Scutellum. Reddish brown, roundly triangular, shiny, glabrous with fine microgranulation and a few small punctures.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, dorsal surface with pale setae, very small punctures and fine microgranulation. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.67 : 0.76 : 0.75 : 1.32 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.29 : 0.21 : 0.49 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws short and simple, both with 9 teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown with sparse pale setae and small punctures. Abdomen blackish brown with sparse and long, pale setae, punctures and microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 150, 151) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece narrow, longitudinally triangular from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1 : 3.79.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** Habitually similar species is *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010 from Malaysia (Pahang).

*Jaklia jualica* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Kelantan) clearly differs from similar species *J. serraticornis* mainly by large body (10 mm), by ochre yellow legs and by shape of aedeagus as in Figs. 150, 151; while *J. serraticornis* has body smaller (in males approximately 7.2 mm), legs are dark and shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Novák (2010: 187: figs. 17 and 18).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality Mount Jual in Kelantan (Malaysia).

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Kelantan).

### ***Upineloides uludongensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 152-156)

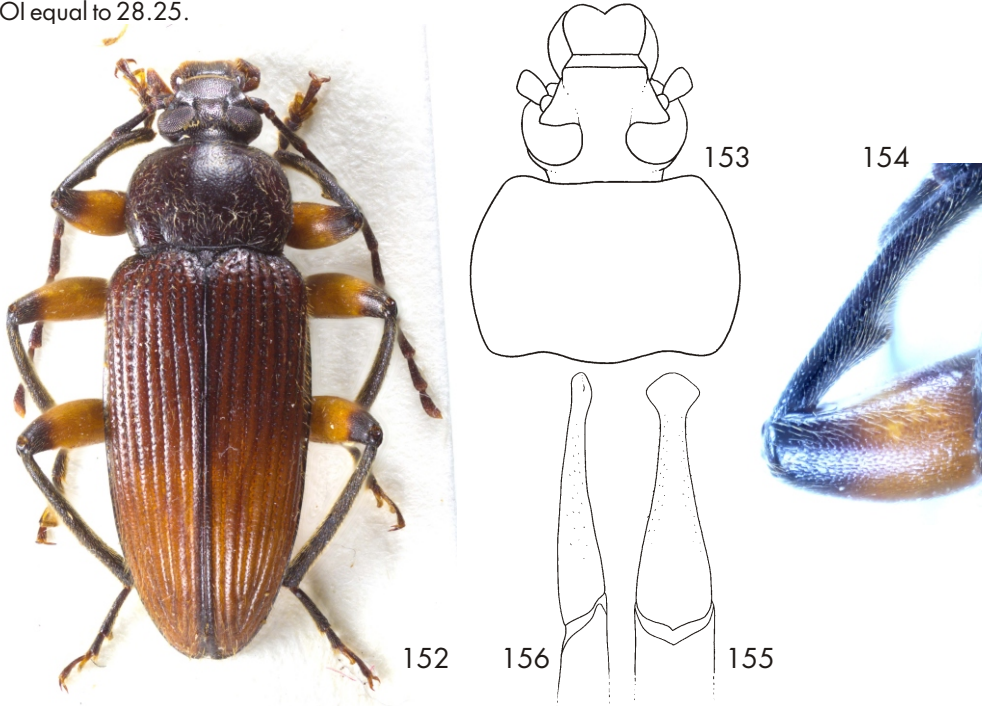
**Type locality.** Western Malaysia, Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mountains 20 km South of Kampong Ulu Dong, 1500 - 1900 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): W MALAYSIA - Pahang / Banjaran Benom Mts. / 20 km S of Kampong Ulu / Dong, 17.-23.iv.1997, / 1500 - 1900m / P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / uludongensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2023.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 152, body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, semi-matte, from pale reddish brown to black, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 12.10 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.01.

Head (Fig. 153) blackish brown, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly

narrower than anterior margin and distinctly than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with pale setae, dense, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Clypeus transverse, half heart shaped, blackish brown with long, pale setae, small punctures and microgranulation, pale reddish brown apex excised in middle. Mandibles brown, glabrous, shiny. HW 1.95 mm; HW/PW 0.86; HL (visible part) 1.99 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 28.25.



Figs. 152-156: *Upineloides uludongensis* sp. nov. (male holotype): 152- habitus; 153- head and pronotum; 154- protibia; 155- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 156- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Antenna. Long, antennomeres narrow, blackish brown with apex narrowly reddish brown (AL 6.44 mm, exceeding half body length - AL/BL 0.53). Dorsal surface matt with short, pale setae, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere half drop-shaped.

RLA(1-11): 0.41 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 0.82 : 0.82 : 0.84 : 0.77 : 0.87 : 0.76 : 0.85.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.58 : 1.14 : 4.31 : 3.95 : 3.74 : 3.63 : 3.33 : 3.43 : 2.81 : 3.03 : 3.77.

Maxillary palpus brown, partly blackish brown, rather matt, with pale setae, fine microgranulation and small, sparse punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 153) blackish brown, matt, slightly convex, transverse, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Disk with two small and shallow oblique impressions near base. Dorsal surface with sparse and long, pale setae, dense, very small and shallow punctures and microgranulation. PL 2.26 mm; PW 2.85 mm; PI equal to 79.30. Border lines very narrow,

margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly excised, anterior and posterior angles distinct, roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Reddish brown with suture narrowly blackish, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, semi-matte, widest near humeri. Dorsal surface with pale setae. EL 7.85 mm; EW 4.02 mm; EL/EW 1.95. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, intervals between punctures in rows narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with fine microgranulation and very small punctures.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, pentagonal, matt, with microgranulation.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, blackish brown, femora pale reddish brown with blackish apex. Dorsal surface with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Protibiae (Fig. 154) with angle in inner part near one third from base to apex. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.75 : 0.89 : 1.51 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.50 : 0.50 : 0.90 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.42 : 0.57 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws short and simple with 13 teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown. Abdomen blackish brown with pale setae and shallow punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 155, 156) ochre yellow, semi-matte. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece beak shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1 : 3.85.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** All the species of *Upineloides* Novák, 2021 from Malaysia have black or blackish brown dorsal surface, antenna and legs except *Upineloides suturalis* Novák, 2021 with elytra reddish brown and suture narrowly blackish.

Species *Upineloides uludongensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *U. suturalis* mainly by pale reddish brown femora with blackish apex and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus (Figs. 155, 156); while *U. suturalis* has femora completely blackish and apical piece of aedeagus is as in Novák (2021: 99: figs. 34 and 35).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality kampong Ulu Dong (Malaysia, Pahang).

**Disribution.** Malaysia (Pahang).

### ***Xandrcula ululalatica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 157-162)

**Type locality.** Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 30 km northwestern of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mountain, Kampong Sungai Om, 800-1000 m.

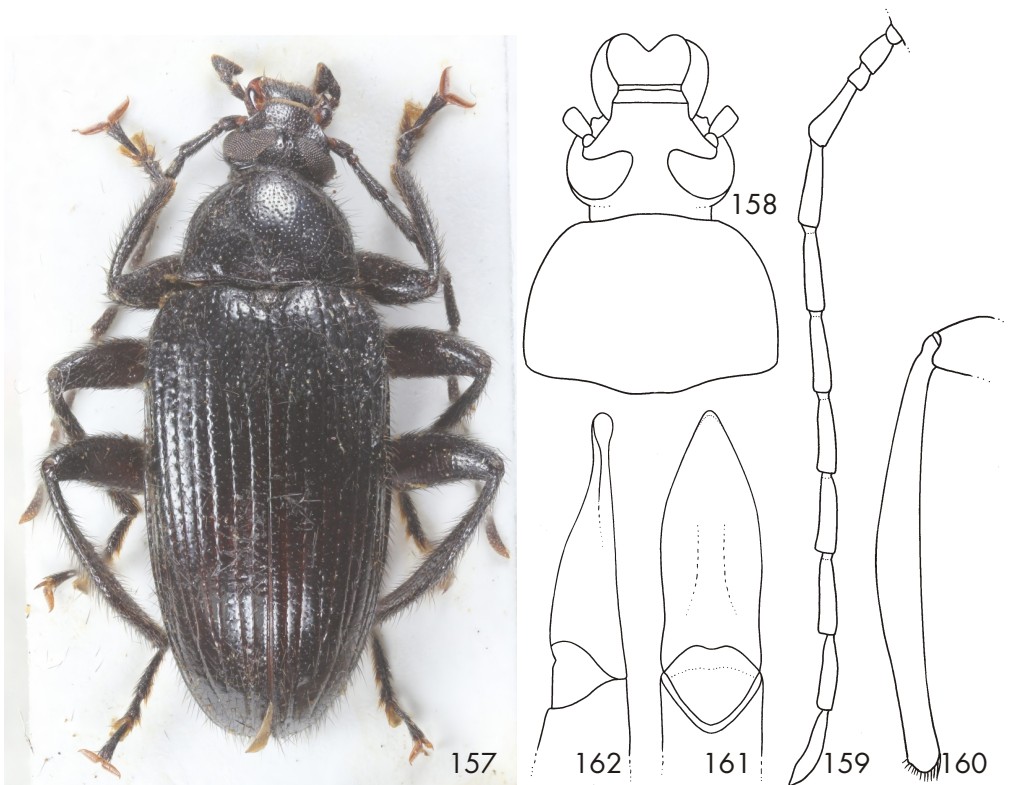
**Type material.** Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA W. KELANTAN / 30 km NW of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM / 22.v. - 14.vi.2012 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). The type is provided with a printed red label: \**Xandrcula* / *ululalatica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2023.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 157, body medium sized, widely elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, shiny, black, dorsal surface with setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 9.44



mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 2.74.

Head (Fig. 158) blackish brown, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with long, black setae, fine microgranulation and punctures denser and larger in basal part than in apical half. Clypeus transverse, heart shaped, black with long, black setae, small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation, ochre yellow apex with short, pale setae excised in middle. Mandibles reddish brown, glabrous, shiny with sides and apex darker. HW 1.61 mm; HW/PW 0.64; HL (visible part) 1.56 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 2 and approximately as long as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 18.71.



Figs. 157-162: *Xandrcula ululatica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 157- habitus; 158- head and pronotum; 159- antenna; 160- metatibia; 161- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 162- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Antenna (Fig. 159). Long, antennomeres narrow (AL 6.95 mm, reaching almost three quarters body length - AL/BL 0.74). Dorsal surface with dark setae, microgranulation and punctures. Antennomeres 1-5 black, slightly shiny, antennomeres 6-11 blackish brown, matt, antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest near middle with apex pale.

RLA(1-11): 0.49 : 0.31 : 1.00 : 1.18 : 1.23 : 1.20 : 1.14 : 1.14 : 1.18 : 1.08 : 1.18.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.60 : 1.25 : 3.06 : 4.14 : 5.00 : 4.90 : 4.93 : 4.31 : 4.43 : 4.82 : 5.27.

Maxillary palpus black, slightly shiny, with dark setae, microgranulation and small, coarse punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at pale brown apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 158) black, shiny, convex, bell-shaped, transverse, widest in base, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, dark, erect setae, denser near margins, punctures and very fine microgranulation. PL 1.80 mm; PW 2.52 mm; PI equal to 71.43. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate in middle, anterior and posterior angles distinct, roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Black, widely elongate, slightly convex, shiny, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with dark, erect setae. EL 6.08 mm; EW 3.44 mm; EL/EW 1.77. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, intervals between punctures in rows almost wider than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals finely convex, with fine microgranulation and very small punctures.

Scutellum. Dark brown with sides blackish, semi-elliptical, matt, with fine microgranulation, shallow punctures and long, pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black, shiny, with punctures in basal part distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs (Fig. 160). Long and narrow, black, dorsal surface with long, black, erect setae, punctures and fine microgranulation. Metatibiae (Fig. 158) widest in middle, slightly flat and excised in middle of inner part. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.98 : 1.28 : 1.98 : 3.60 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.45 : 0.49 : 1.28 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.44 : 0.81 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws large and holow with long teeth in upper part (both protarsal claws with 30 teeth).

Ventral side of body black with dark setae and punctures. Abdomen shiny, black, ultimate ventrite blackish brown. Surface with grey setae, small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 161, 162) ochre yellow, semi-matte. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece beak shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1 : 2.54.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Differential diagnosis.** Habitually similar species is *Xandrcula johorica* Novák, 2022 from Malaysia (Johor).

*Xandrcula ululalatica* sp. nov. from Malaysia (Kelantan) clearly differs from similar species *X. johorica* mainly by body including legs and antenna black and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 161 and 162; while *X. johorica* has antenna and legs pale reddish brown (apex of femora and base of tibiae narrowly black, apex of antennomeres 1-10 is also narrowly black), apical piece of aedeagus is as in Novák (2022: 153: figs. 7 and 8).

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality Mount Ulu Lalat (Malaysia, Kelantan).

**Distribution.** Malaysia (Kelantan).

subfamily **Alleculinae** Laporte, 1840

tribe Alleculini Laporte, 1840  
subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840

**genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801: 21** type species *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787

**subgenus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801: 21** type species *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787

*atrolateralis* Pic, 1944: 13 type locality: Malaise.

*brevepubens* Pic, 1944: 13 type locality: Pahang.

*fortiterpunctata* Pic, 1936a: 171 type locality: Malaysia: Negri Sembilan: Gunong Angsi, 2000-2780 feet.

*leptocera* Borchmann, 1932: 331 type locality: Malaysia: Penang.

*macer* Borchmann, 1932: 332 type locality: Singapore.

*mauricei* nom. novum (RN) = *luteimembris* Pic, 1944: 12 type locality: Pahang.

*pahangana* Pic, 1936a: 171 type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Cameron Highlands, 4500-4800 feet.

*pendleburyi* Pic, 1939: 376 type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: Kuala Lumpur.

*singaporensis* Borchmann, 1932: 336 type locality: Singapore.

**genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896a: 117** type species *Bolbostetha soleata* Fairmaire, 1896

*Alleculodes* Borchmann, 1925: 335 type species *Alleculodes discrepans* Borchmann, 1925

*analisis* Borchmann, 1932: 346 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Singapore; Borchmann (1932: 346); Novák (2008b: 163): Indonesia, Mentawai Islands, South Siberut Island.

*atricolor* Pic, 1944: 15 type locality: Malacca; Novák (2008b: 164): Malaysia.

*baumi* Mařan, 1940: 156 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Singapore; Novák (2008b: 165).

*bintangica* Novák, 2022b: 398 type locality: West Malaysia, Perak, Bukit Larut, Bintang Mountains, 04°51'N, 100°48'E, 1100-1400 m.

*borchmanni* Novák, 2008b: 165 type locality: West Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata; Novák (2008: 165): Malaysia: Perak.

*cameronensis* Novák, 2008b: 167 type locality: Malaysia West, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

*fairmairei* Novák, 2008b: 169 type locality: Malaysia: Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

*genualis* Borchmann, 1925: 340 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Borneo: Sandakan; Borchmann (1932: 347); Novák (2008b: 171): Indonesia: South Kalimantan. New data: Malaysia: Kelantan.

*glos* Borchmann, 1925: 341 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Borneo; Novák (2008b: 173): Malaysia: Pahang, Perak, Indonesia: South of Sumatra Island.

*latipes* Borchmann, 1925: 340 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Singapore; Novák (2008b: 177).

*longicornis* Pic, 1915a: 18 type locality: Malaysia: Perak; Novák (2008b: 178).

*major* Pic, 1936b: 30 type locality: Malaysia, Bukit Kutu, Selangor; Novák (2008b: 179).

*oliveri* Novák, 2008b: 182 type locality: Malaysia: Kelantan, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, environ of Kanpong Lawa.

*pahangensis* Novák, 2008b: 184 type locality: Malaysia West: Pahang, Cameron Highlands.

*pendleburyi* Pic, 1936a: 172 type locality: Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 4800 feet; Novák (2008b: 185); Novák (2022b: 408, 409).

*petri* Novák, 2020b: 45 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 90 km North of Gua Musang, Gunung Basor near Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

*pici* Novák, 2008b: 186 type locality: Malaysia west, Perak, Banjaran Titi Wangsu; Novák (2008b: 286): Malaysia: Tioman.

*quadricollis* Fairmaire, 1896a: 117 type locality: Singapore; Novák (2008b: 188): Indonesia: Java Island. *socia* Borchmann, 1932: 345 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Singapore; Borchmann (1932: 345); Novák (2008b: 190).

*soleata* Fairmaire, 1896a: 117 type locality: Singapore. Novák (2008b: 190): Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur.

*svatopluki* Novák, 2022b: 409 type locality: Malaysia, Perak, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

*tazi* Novák, 2008b: 191 type locality: Malaysia West: Pahang, 30 km Southeastern of Ipoh, 1500 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Tanah Rata.

*uniseriatus* Mařan, 1940: 155 (*Alleculoes*) type locality: Malaysia (Malacca): Batu Pahat, Novák (2008b: 193).

*varus* Borchmann, 1925: 337 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra, Tebing tinggi; Novák (2008b: 193): Malaysia: Pahang.

**genus *Borbochara* Novák, 2009a: 257** type species *Borbochara bicolor* Novák, 2009  
*bicolor* Novák, 2009a: 261 type locality: Malaysia West, Johor; Novák (2009a: 261): Malaysia: Pahang, Perak.

*brunnea* Novák, 2009a: 264 type locality: Malaysia West, Pahang, Cameron Highlands; Novák (2009a: 264): Malaysia: Perak.

**genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897: 253** type species *Allecula cruralis* Marseul, 1876  
*cameronensis* Novák, 2016: 28 type locality: West Malaysia: Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar, 04°28.4-7'N, 101°21.6-22.7'E; Novák (2016: 28): Malaysia: Pahang.

*signatipennis* Pic, 1914: 45 type locality: Indonesia, Sumatra, Si-Rambé; Novák (2012: 260): Indonesia: Borneo: Sabah, South Kalimantan: Kandagan District, Western Java, Laos: Attapu and Louang Namtha Provinces, Malaysia: Pahang, Thailand: Chanthaburi District, Vietnam: Tonkin; Novák (2024b: 207).

*viktora* Novák, 2015d: 91 type locality: Malaysia: Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata; Novák (2015d: 91): Malaysia: Kelantan, Pahang.

**genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015b: 91** type species *Chitwania kejvali* Novák, 2015  
*amoena* Novák, 2022c: 149 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km northeast of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin Natural Preserve.

*castanea* Novák, 2022c: 152 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km northeast of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin Natural Preserve.

*inferna* Novák, 2022c: 155 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, 70 km southwest of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin Natural Preserve.

*jualica* Novák, 2022c: 158 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 30 km south of Jeli, Gunung Jual, 800 m, Kampong Timor.

*pussila* Novák, 2022c: 161 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km northeast of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin Nature Preserve.

*secreta* Novák, 2022c: 164 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 30 km northwest of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt.; Novák (2022c: 164): Malaysia: Pahang, Perak.

*vicina* Novák, 2022c: 170 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km northeast of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin Nature Preserve.

**genus *Cistelochara* Novák, 2021a: 382** type species *Cistelochara aspera* Novák, 2021  
*aspera* Novák, 2021a: 383 type locality: Northeastern Laos, Houa Phan Province, Ban Saleuy, Phou Pane Mountain, 20°12-13.5'N 103°59.5'E, 1340-1870 m; Novák (2021a: 383-384): China: Hainan Island, Laos: Phongsaly and Xieng Khouang Provinces, Malaysia: Cameron Highlands, Myanmar: Chin State, Nepal: Annapurna Mts., Thailand: Chiang Mai Province.

**genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896b: 39** type species *Cistelopsis rufina* Fairmaire, 1896  
*dohertyi* Pic, 1922: 20 type locality: Malacca.

*malaccana* Pic, 1914: 44 type locality: Malacca.

*pribiki* Novák, 2014a: 45 type locality: Malaysia West, Pahang, 30 km SE of Ipoh, Tanah Rata, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, 1500 m.

*ululalensis* Novák, 2014a: 49 type locality: Malaysia West, Kelantan, Ulu Lalat mt., 30 km NW of Gua Musang, 800-1000 m; Novák (2014a: 49): Malaysia: Perak.

*xandri* Novák, 2014a: 52 type locality: Malaysia West, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200-1500 m; Novák (2014a: 52): Kelantan, Perak.

**genus *Ctesoides* Borchmann, 1932a: 307** type species *Ctesoides sericea* Borchmann, 1932  
*pahangensis* Novák, 2020c: 45 type locality: Malaysia: Pahang, Banjaran Benom Lata Jarom.

**genus *Dioxycula* Fairmaire, 1896a: 115** type species *Dioxycula aranea* Fairmaire, 1896  
*kelantanica* Novák, 2021d: 401 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province; Novák (2021d: 401):  
Malaysia: Pahang, Perak.  
*malaccana* Pic, 1915: 16 (*Allecula*) type locality: Malaysia, Perak; Novák (2021d: 406): Malaysia:  
Kelantan, Pahang, Indonesia: Sumatra Island.

**genus *Dorota* Novák, 2018a: 452** type species *Allecula rufoposticalis* Pic, 1944  
*malayica* Novák, 2018a: 456 type locality: West Malaysia, district Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah  
Rata, 1200-1500 m; Novák (2018a: 457): Malaysia: Kelantan.  
*rufoposticalis* Pic, 1944: 12 (*Allecula*) type locality: Malacca; Novák (2018a: 459): Malaysia: Kelantan,  
Pahang.

**genus *Evaostetha* Novák, 2008a: 208** type species *Evaostetha petri* Novák, 2008  
*petri* Novák, 2008a: 209 type locality: Malaysia West, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

**genus *Flavostetha* Novák, 2024a: 168** type species *Flavostetha malaica* Novák, 2024  
*malaica* Novák, 2024a: 169 type locality: Malaysia, Kelantan, road between Kampong Raja and Gua  
Musang, 1400-1700 m (Ladang Pandrak), 4°63-88'N; 101°45-95'E.

**genus *Fujfiala* gen. nov.** type species *Fujfiala pilosa* sp. nov.  
*pilosa* sp. nov. type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 70 km Northwestern of Gua Musang, Mount  
Chamah, Kampong Perias, 1900 m.

**genus *Hymenorus* Mulsant, 1852: 68** type species *Hymenorus doublieri* Mulsant, 1852  
*multipunctatus* Pic, 1936a: 171 (*Hymenorus*) type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Cameron Highlands, 4800  
feet.

**genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010: 180** type species *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010  
*julica* sp. nov. type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 30 km South of Jeli, Gunung Julai, Kampong Timor,  
800 m.  
*serraticornis* Novák, 2010: 186 type locality: Malaysia west, Pahang, Endau Rompin; Novák (2010: 186):  
Indonesia: South Siberut Island (Mentawai Islands).

**genus *Kombacula* Novák, 2012: 271** type species *Kombacula kantneri* Novák, 2012  
*kantneri* Novák, 2012: 272 type locality: Laos, Hua Phan prov., Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt., 20°13'N  
103°59'E; Novák (2012: 272): Malaysia: Kelantan.

**genus *Makicula* Novák, 2012: 275** type species *Makicula phoupaneica* Novák, 2012  
*cechovskyi* Novák, 2019e: 444 (*Spinecula*) type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan province, 90 km  
northern of Gua Musang, Mt. Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.  
*lawaica* Novák, 2022d: 57 type locality: Malaysia, Kelantan State, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, environ of  
Kampong Lawa.  
*terrifica* Novák, 2022d: 62 type locality: Malaysia, Pahang State, Cameron Highlands, environ of Tanah  
Rata, N04°28'25'', E101°22'43''.

**genus *Microsthes* Novák, 2011: 320** type species *Microsthes barborae* Novák, 2011  
*atrolateralis* Pic, 1939: 376 (*Cistelopsis*) type locality: Malaysia: Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 4200 feet.  
*barborae* Novák, 2011: 322 type locality: Malaysia, Kelantan, Tanah Rata; Novák (2011: 322): Malaysia:  
Pahang, Cameron Highlands.

*cameronensis* Novák, 2011: 326 type locality: Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata; Novák (2011: 326): Malaysia: Kelantan.

*chamahensis* Novák, 2014b: 555 type locality: Malaysia West, Kelantan, 30 km Northwestern of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000 m, Kompong Sungai Om.

*guamusangensis* Novák, 2014b: 558 type locality: Malaysia West, Kelantan, 70 km Northwestern of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, 1900 m, Kampong Peria.

*kelantanensis* Novák, 2014b: 562 type locality: Malaysia West, Kelantan, 30 km Northwestern of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000 m, Kompong Sungai Om.

*petri* Novák, 2014b: 566 type locality: Malaysia West, Kelantan, 30 km Northwestern of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000 m, Kompong Sungai Om.

*rolciki* Novák, 2011: 330 type locality: Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands.

*ululalatensis* Novák, 2014b: 573 type locality: Malaysia West, Kelantan province, Kampong Sungai Om, 30 km NW of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mt., 1000 m,

*zizui* Novák, 2011: 330 type locality: Malaysia West, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata; Novák (2011: 322): Malaysia: Kelantan, Perak.

**genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015c: 78** type species *Mycetocharina subcruciata* Pic, 1922

*viktorai* Novák, 2015c: 87 type locality: Malaysia West: Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar

**genus *Mycetocoloides* Novák, 2021b: 108** type species *Mycetocoloides centurio* Novák, 2021

*cameronica* Novák, 2015c: 80 (*Mycetocula*) type locality: Malaysia, Tanah Rata, Cameron Highland, Mt. Gunung Jasar.

*centurio* Novák, 2021b: 110 type locality: Northwestern Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar.

**genus *Oraacula* Novák, 2019a: 54** type species *Oraacula bicolor* Novák, 2019

**subgenus *Oraacula* Novák, 2019a: 71** type species *Oraacula bicolor* Novák, 2019

*basorica* Novák, 2023b: 55 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, Kampong Kubur Datu, Gunung Basor north of Gua Musang, 1700 m; Novák (2023b: 55): Malaysia: Pahang.

*media* Novák, 2023b: 58 type locality: Malaysia, Perak, Cameron Highlands, Batu, 04°22.2'N, 101°20.0'E, 590 m; Novák (2023b: 58): Malaysia: Kelantan.

*oliveri* Novák, 2023b: 61 type locality: Malaysia, Perak, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

*parvula* Novák, 2023b: 63 type locality: Malaysia, Perak, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata; Novák (2023b: 63): Malaysia: Kelantan, Perak.

*pilosa* Novák, 2023b: 66 type locality: Malaysia, west of Kelantan state, 70 km northwest of Gua Musang, Mt. Chamah, 1900 m.

*puella* Novák, 2023b: 68 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, environ of Gua Musang; Novák (2023b: 68): Malaysia: Pahang.

*rufefemora* Novák, 2023b: 71 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, Endau Rompin Natural Preserve, 400-600 m.

*rutilipes* Borchmann, 1925: 332 (*Allecula*) type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra, Wai Lima, Lampongs; Novák (2023b: 75): Malaysia: Perak.

**genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932: 355** type species *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932

*gunungjasarica* Novák, 2017: 182 type locality: Western Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar.

*malaica* Novák, 2017: 184 type locality: North-western Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

*serricornis* Borchmann, 1932: 355 type locality: Singapore; Novák (2017: 189).

**genus *Palpicula* Novák, 2018b: 168** type species *Allecula filiola* Borchmann, 1925

*filiola* Borchmann, 1925: 334 (*Allecula*) type locality: Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Bandar Baru; Novák



(2018b: 170): Malaysia: Kelantan, Pahang (Cameron Highlands).

*malayica* Novák, 2018b: 171 type locality: Northwestern Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar.

**genus *Petrostetha* Novák, 2008a: 212** type species *Petrostetha tibialis* Novák, 2008

*tibialis* Novák, 2008a: 212 type locality: Malaysia West, Perak, 40 km Southeastern of Ipoh, 900 m, Banjaran Titi Wangsu, Ringlet.

**genus *Pseudocistelopsis* Novák, 2018c: 176** type species *Pseudocistelopsis jakli* Novák, 2018

*malayensis* Novák, 2018c: 180 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, 30 km Southeastern of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Tanah Rata.

**genus *Psis* Novák, 2019b: 71** type species *Psis nanensis* Novák, 2019

*nanensis* Novák, 2019b: type locality: Northern Thailand: District Nan; Novák (2019b: 78): Malaysia: Kelantan.

**genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023a: 346** type species *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023

*rajaica* Novák, 2023a: 351 type locality: Malaysia, Kelantan state, road between Kampong Raja and Gua Musang, Ladang Pandrak, 4°63-88'N; 101°45-95'E, 1400-1700 m.

**genus *Stilbocistela* Borchmann, 1932: 319** type species *Stilbocistela luzonica* Borchmann, 1932

*cameronica* Novák, 2013: 165 type locality: Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Jasar Mt., 04°28.4-7'N, 101°21.6-22.1'E, 1470-1705 m.

*malaica* Novák, 2009b: 789 type locality: Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200–1500 m a.s.l.

*rostislavi* Novák, 2009b: 792 type locality: Malaysia, Kelantan, between Kampong Raja and Gua Musang, N 4°63-88' E 101°45-95'.

**genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856: 17** type species *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847

**subgenus *Tibinella* Novák, 2019c: 90** type species *Upinella pahangica* Novák, 2019

*pahangica* Novák, 2019c: 92 type locality: Western Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Gunung Jasar, Tanah Rata, 04°28'42"N, 101°21'40"E, 1500-1700 m.

**subgenus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856: 17** type species *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847

*angustiformis* Pic, 1944: 16 (*Bolbostetha*) type locality: Malaysia, Perak, Larut Hills. Novák (2008b: 194).

*petri* Novák, 2019c: 97 type locality: Western Malaysia: Pahang, Endau Rompin National Preserve, G. Berenmban (Kg. Tebu Hitam), 600 m.

**genus *Upineloides* Novák, 2021c: 82** type species *Upineloides suturalis* Novák, 2021

*basorensis* Novák, 2021c: 83 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 90 km North of Gua Musang, Mount Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

*malayensis* Novák, 2021c: 85 type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang Province, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200-1500 m.

*parvus* Novák, 2021c: 90 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 90 km North of Gua Musang, Mount Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

*suturalis* Novák, 2021c: 98 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 90 km North of Gua Musang, Mount Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

*uludongensis* sp. nov. type locality: Western Malaysia, Pahang, Banjaran Benom Mountains 20 km South of Kampong Ulu Dong, 1500-1900m.

*ululalatensis* Novák, 2021c: 101 type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 30 km North of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mount, Kampong Sungai Om, 800-1000 m.

**genus *Xandrcula* Novák, 2022a: 152** type species *Xandrcula johorica* Novák, 2022

*johorica* Novák, 2022a: 153 type locality: Western Malaysia, Johor, Muntahak Mountain, 15 km northwest

of Kota Tinggi.

*ululalatica* sp. nov. type locality: Western Malaysia, Kelantan, 30 km northwestern of Gua Musang. Ulu Lalat Mountain, Kampong Sungai Om, 800-1000 m.

**genus *Zizu* Novák, 2019d: 186** type species *Zizu kejvali* Novák, 2019  
*tiomanensis* Novák, 2023c: 74 type locality: Johor Province, Tioman Island.

subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896

**genus *Cistelodema* Borchmann, 1932: 380** type species *Pseudocistela cyanea* Pic, 1930  
*regina* Novák, 2020d: 218 type locality: Western Malaysia, Perak, 40 km southeast of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, Ringlef, 900 m.

**genus *Malaymira* Novák, 2020a: 56** type species *Malaymira jensis* Novák, 2020  
*jensis* Novák, 2020a: 57 type locality: Western Malaysia, Perak, 25 km northeast of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsu mountains, Korbu mountain, 2100 m.

**genus *Micrisomira* Pic, 1930a: 30** type species *Micrisomira ruficollis* Pic, 1930  
*ruficollis* Pic, 1930: 30 type locality: Island Borneo; Novák (2020a: 61): Malaysia: Benom Mountains and West Perak.

**genus *Nocaroides* Novák, 2021b: 112** type species *Nocaroides tenebris* Novák, 2021  
*tenebris* Novák, 2021b: 114 type locality: Western Malaysia, Perak, 25 km northeast of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsu mountains, Korbu mountain, 1200 m.

Species incertae sedis:

*Allecula cameronensis* Pic, 1944: 13 type locality: Malaise.

tribe Cteniopodini Solier, 1835

**genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868: 134** type species *Cistelomorpha straminea*  
L. Redtenbacher, 1868  
*viola* Novák, 2018d: 76 type locality: Western Malaysia: Kelantan Province, 40 km North of Gua Musang, Gunung Berangkat, Kampong Riek, 1100 m.

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