

Comb-clawed beetles of Borneo Island (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae). List with descriptions of several new species and *Tropicula* gen. nov.

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Abstract. An illustrated catalogue of comb-clawed beetles (Alleculinae) from Borneo Island is presented. A key to the genera is added and a new genus and new species are described as follows: *Jaklia bruneiica* sp. nov. and *Jaklia luminaria* sp. nov. both from Brunei (the first records of the genus from Borneo Island), *Mycetocula temburongica* sp. nov. from Brunei (the first record of the genus in Borneo Island), *Palpichara kalimantanica* sp. nov. from Indonesia, *Palpichara labiica* sp. nov. from Brunei and *Tropicula viridis* gen. and sp. nov. from Brunei and Indonesia. *Tropicula viridis* is a unique species, it differs from the species of similar genera mainly by long head (distinctly longer than wide), strongly convex and long pronotum (distinctly longer than wide) widest near middle, sexual dimorphism on legs (unusually shaped protibiae and profemora and differences on meso- and metatibiae). Also colour of dorsal surface of elytra and legs (yellowish green, pale green or green) is not usual. All described species are illustrated (including male genitalia) and compared with the most morphologically similar species. The species *Allecula affinis* Borchmann, 1932 and *Allecula curvatipes* Pic, 1944 are transferred to the genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015 and the species *Allecula borneensis* Pic, 1915 and *Allecula bruneiensis* Pic, 1915 are transferred to the genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023. Currently we know 47 species in 16 genera living here. Diagnosis and body outlines based mostly on type material are presented.

INTRODUCTION

The fauna of the comb-clawed beetles (Alleculinae) from Borneo Island is poorly known. The first known species from this territory were described by Pic (1908a, b) in the genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868.

Further descriptions of new species from the Island were added by Borchmann (1925, 1932), and Pic (1914, 1915, 1920, 1924, 1930, 1934, 1936 and 1944), in the last century. Recently new species from Borneo Island were described by Novák (2017, 2018, 2022a, b and 2023). Novák (2022c) transferred the species *Allecula suturalis* Borchmann, 1925 to the genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015.

A short diagnosis and body outlines based mostly on their type species of 15 genera living in Borneo together with the description of the new genus *Tropicula* gen. nov. are presented, as well as a key to the genera.

New species are described as follows: *Jaklia bruneiica* sp. nov. and *Jaklia luminaria* sp. nov. both from Brunei (the first records of the genus from Borneo Island), *Mycetocula temburongica* sp. nov. from Brunei (the first record of the genus in Borneo Island), *Palpichara kalimantanica* sp. nov. from Indonesia, *Palpichara labiica* sp. nov. from Brunei and *Tropicula viridis* gen. and sp. nov. from Brunei and Indonesia. Currently, 47 species in 16 genera are known from the island.

The new genus and all new species are described, illustrated and compared with similar taxa. The species *Allecula affinis* Borchmann, 1932 and *Allecula curvatipes* Pic, 1944 are transferred to the genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015 and the species *Allecula borneensis* Pic, 1915 and *Allecula bruneiensis* Pic, 1915 are transferred to the genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023.

The resulting catalogue of the species living in Borneo Island is provided.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

The following collection codes are used:

BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;

MNHN Muséum National d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;

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

ZMUH collection of Zoologisches Institut und Museums der Universität Hamburg, Germany.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows: AL - total antennal length, BL - maximum body length, EL - maximum elytral length, EW - maximum elytral width, HL - maximum length of head (visible part), HW - maximum width of head, OI - ocular index dorsally, PI - pronotal index dorsally, PL - maximum pronotal length, PW - pronotal width at base, RLA - ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex ($3=1.00$), RL/WA - ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex, RLT - ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex ($1=1.00$).

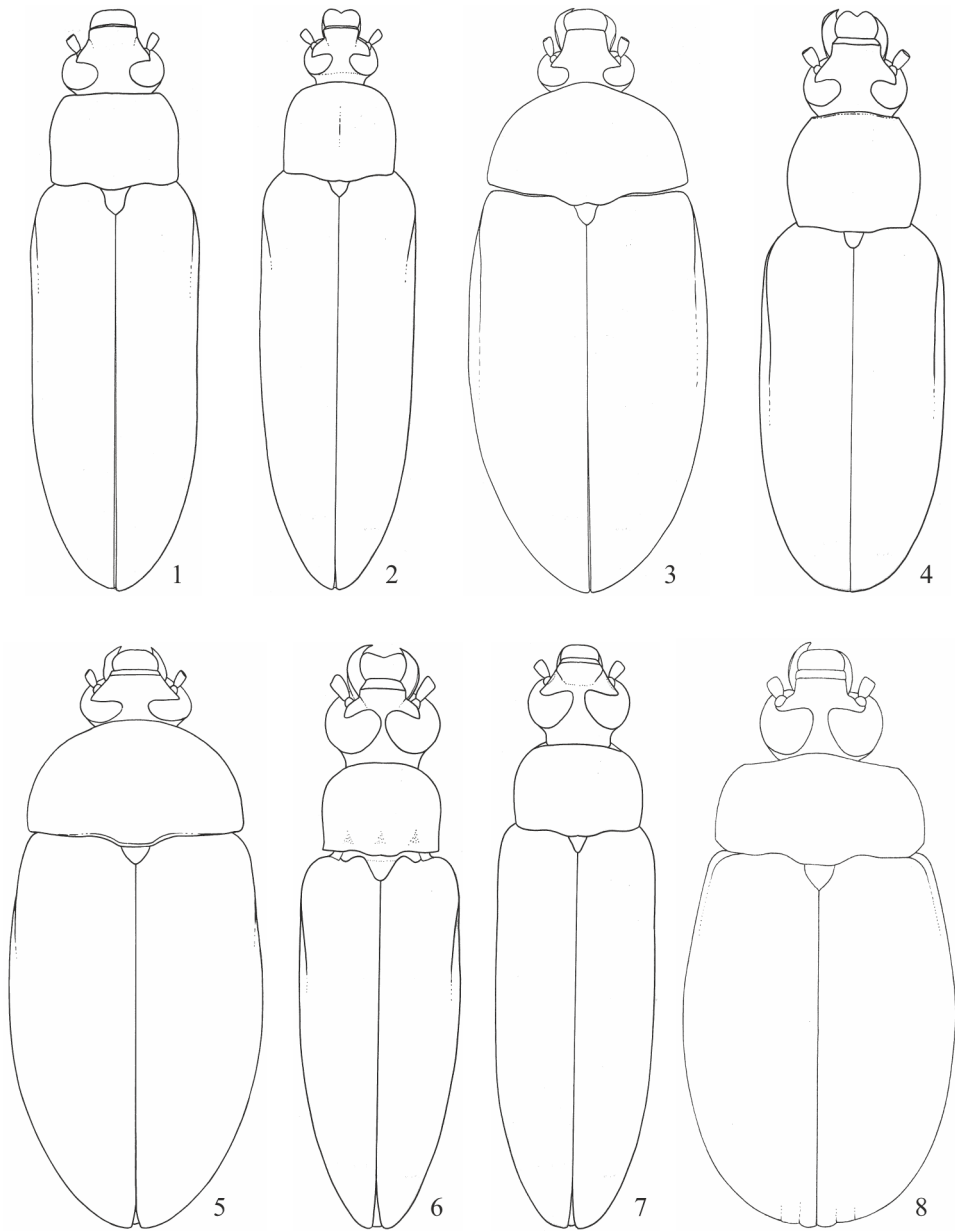
Other abbreviations used in the text: hb= handwritten black; pb= printed black; rl= red label; wl= white label.

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

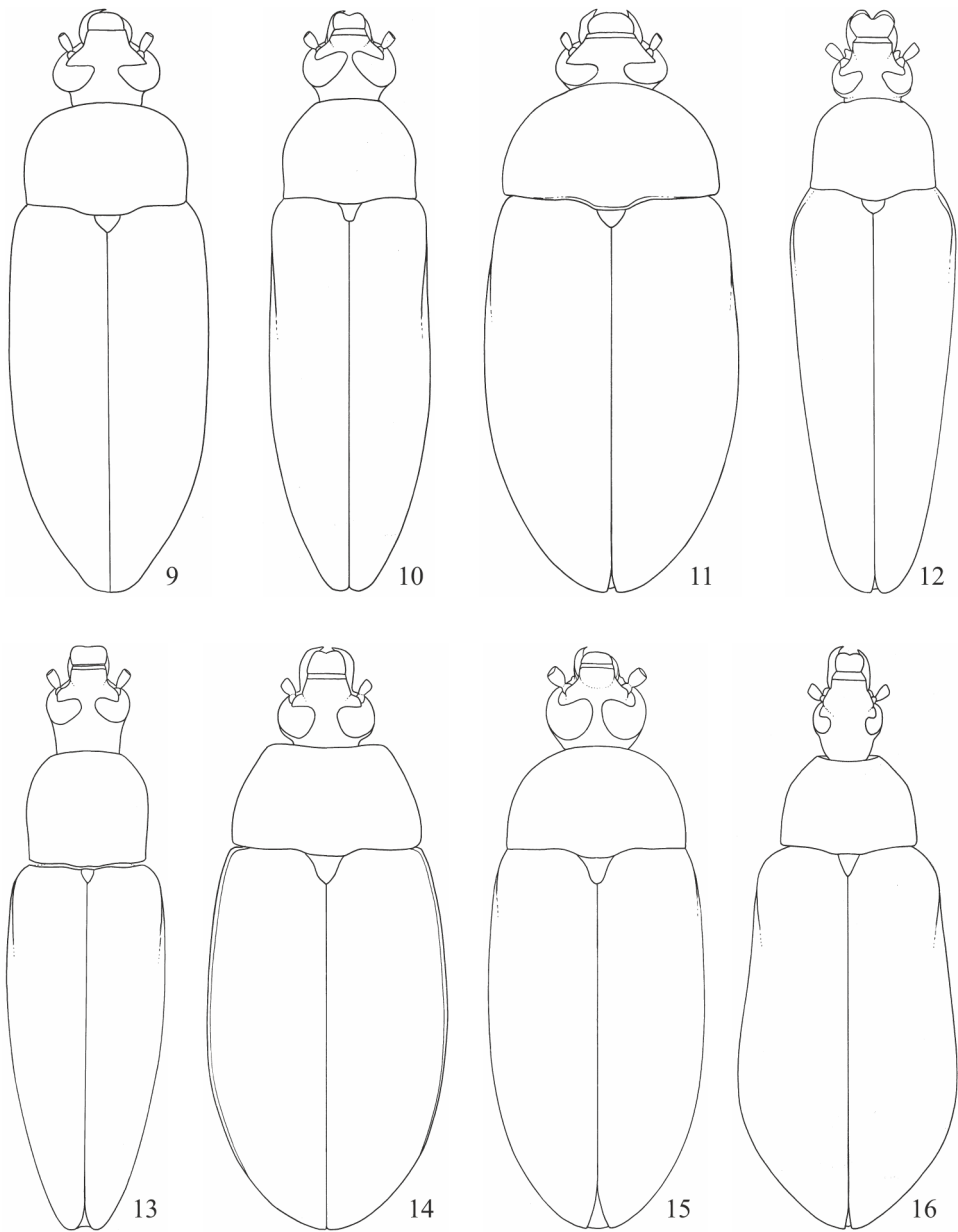
Measurements were made with an Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. Snapshots were taken by using a Canon EOS 550 D camera and a Canon Macro Photo Lens MP-E; images were modified with Helicon Focus 7.7.5 software.

Tab. 1: Genera and Species of Alleculinae known from Borneo Island

Alleculini : Alleculina	Number of species	Body outline	Figures
genus <i>Allecula</i> Fabricius, 1801	8	Fig. 1	17-23
genus <i>Bolbostetha</i> Fairmaire, 1896	5	Fig. 2	24-26
genus <i>Borboresthes</i> Fairmaire, 1897	2	Fig. 3	27
genus <i>Chitwania</i> Novák, 2015	3	Fig. 4	28, 29
genus <i>Cistelopsis</i> Fairmaire, 1896	5	Fig. 5	30, 31
genus <i>Jaklia</i> Novák, 2010	2	Fig. 6	32-34, 58-67
genus <i>Mycetocula</i> Novák, 2015	1	Fig. 7	35-36, 68-72
genus <i>Novistela</i> Novák, 2022	1	Fig. 8	37-39
genus <i>Ommatochara</i> Borchmann, 1932	1	Fig. 9	40
genus <i>Palpichara</i> Borchmann, 1932	4	Fig. 10	41-43, 73-83
genus <i>Pseudocistelopsis</i> Novák, 2018	1	Fig. 11	44-46
genus <i>Sporacula</i> Novák, 2023	3	Fig. 12	47-49
genus <i>Tropicula</i> gen. nov.	1	Fig. 13	84-92
Gonderina			
genus <i>Cistelodema</i> Borchmann, 1932	5	Fig. 14	50-52
genus <i>Micrisomira</i> Pic, 1930	1	Fig. 15	53-55
Cteniopodini			
genus <i>Cistelomorpha</i> L. Redtenbacher, 1868	4	Fig. 16	56, 57



Figs. 1-8 (body outlines). 1- *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787; 2- *Bolbostetha pendleburyi* Pic, 1936; 3- *Borboresthes cruralis* (Marseul, 1876); 4- *Chitwania kejvali* Novák, 2015; 5- *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014; 6- *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010; 7- *Mycetocharina suberuciata* Pic, 1922; 8- *Novistela crockerica* Novák, 2022.



Figs. 9-16 (body outlines). 9- *Ommatochara tibialis* Borchmann, 1932; 10- *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932; 11- *Pseudocistelopsis jakli* Novák, 2018; 12- *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023; 13- *Tropicula viridis* sp. nov.; 14- *Cistelodema regina* Novák, 2020; 15- *Micrisomira ruficollis* Pic, 1930; 16- *Cistelomorpha viola* Novák, 2018.

TAXONOMY

LIST OF COMB-CLAWED BEETLES (ALLECULINAE) GENERA KNOWN FROM BORNEO ISLAND

genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801: 21 type species *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787 (Figs. 1, 17-23)

Diagnosis (based on male of the type species). Body medium sized, narrow, elongate, parallel. 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. The species *Allecula affinis* Borchmann, 1932 (Fig. 20) and *Allecula curvatipes* Pic, 1944 (Fig. 21) are transferred to the genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015 because they have according to the original description, a wider elongate oval body and the protibia and mesotibiae of males are strongly bent. The species *Allecula suturalis* Borchmann, 1925 were transferred to *Chitwania* by Novák (2022). The species *Allecula borneensis* Pic, 1915 (Fig. 22) and *Allecula bruneiensis* Pic, 1915 (Fig. 23) are transferred to the genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023 because they have according to the original description or according to Borchmann (1932) a narrow elongate body and the basal third of protibiae in males have sharp tooth and therefore belong to the genus *Sporacula*.

The allocation of *Allecula borchmanni* Pic, 1934, *Allecula rufipes* Borchmann, 1932 and *Allecula sandakana* Borchmann, 1932 to the genus *Allecula* is also debatable, because they have the least the pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 widened and lobed; while *Allecula morio* has widened and lobed only penultimate tarsomeres.

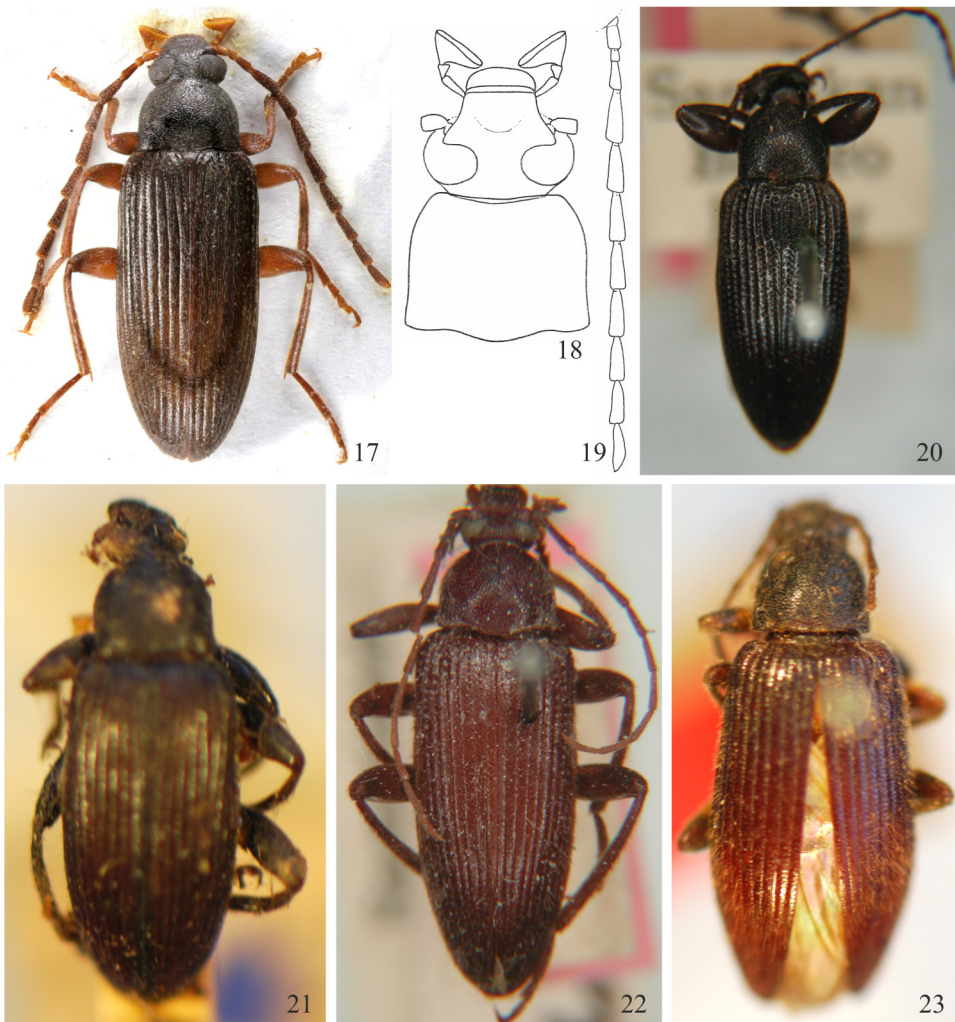
Type material examined.

Allecula affinis Borchmann, 1932: (male holotype): wl: 'Sandakan / Borneo / Baker' (pb) // yl: '15814' (hb) // rl: 'Type' (pb) // wl: 'Allecula / affinis n. sp.' (hb) // wl: 'Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943' (pb), ZMUH.

Allecula borneensis Pic, 1915: (male holotype): rl: „TYPE“ (pb) // wl: „borneensis / Pic“ (hb), (MNHN); (plesiotype): wl: 'Borneo' (hb) // rl: 'Plesiotype' (pb) // wl: 'Allecula' (pb) / wl: 'borneensis Pic' (hb) // wl: 'Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943' (pb), (ZMUH).

Allecula bruneiensis Pic, 1915: (male holotype): wl: „Brunei / Wutastady?“ (hb) // rl: „TYPE“ (PB) // wl: „bruneiensis / Pic“ (hb), (MNHN).

Allecul curvatipes Pic, 1944: (male holotype): wl: „Brunei / N. Borneo“ (hb) // wl: „sp pres / affinis / Borch“ (hb) // wl: „curvatipes / n sp“ (hb), (MNHN).

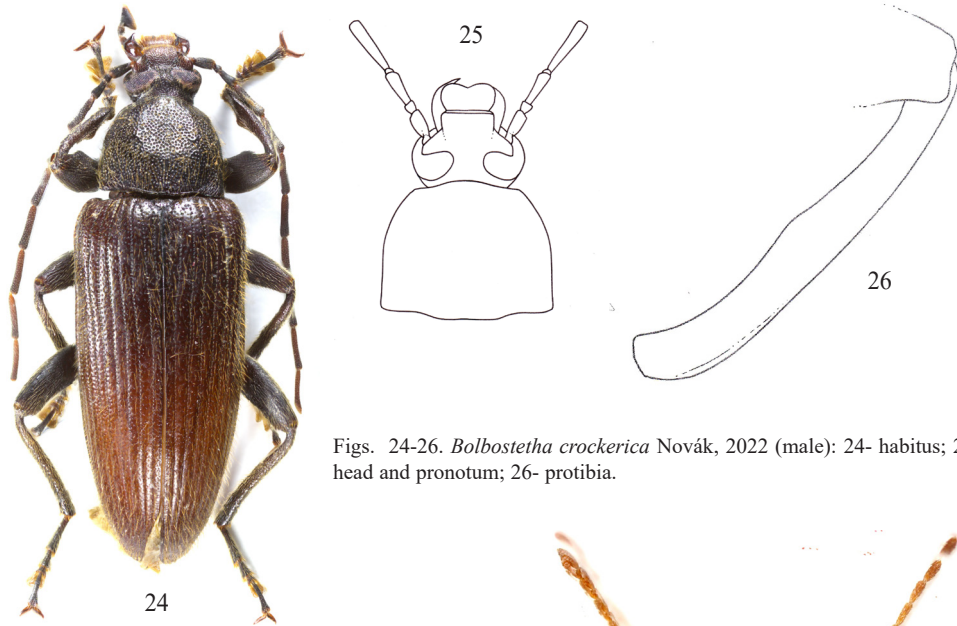


Figs. 17-23. *Allecula morio* Fabricius, 1787: 17- habitus; 18- head and pronotum; 19- antenna; 20- habitus of *Allecula affinis* Borchmann, 1932; 21- habitus of *Allecula curvatipes* Pic, 1944; 22- habitus of *Allecula borneensis* Pic, 1915; 23- habitus of *Allecula bruneiensis* Pic, 1915.

genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896a: 117 type species *Bolbostetha soleata* Fairmaire, 1896 (Figs. 2, 24-26)

Diagnosis (based on the 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.



Figs. 24-26. *Bolbostetha crockerica* Novák, 2022 (male): 24- habitus; 25- head and pronotum; 26- protibia.

genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897: 253 type species *Allecula cruralis* Marseul, 1876 (Figs. 3, 27)

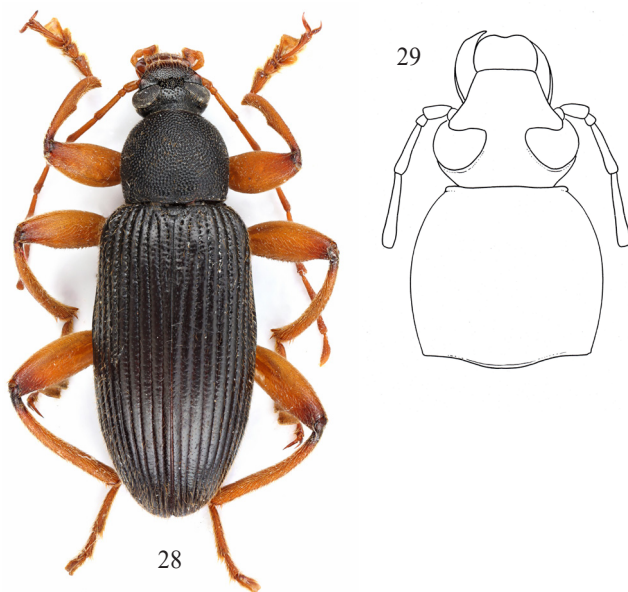
Diagnosis (based on *Borboresthes cruralis* (Marseul, 1876)). Body small, oval, wide, robust, convex, egg-shaped, dorsal surface setate. Head smaller, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes larger, excised, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. 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.



Figs. 27. *Borboresthes signatipennis* (Pic, 1914): 27- habitus.

genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015a: 91 type species *Chitwania kejvali* Novák, 2015 (Figs. 4, 28-29)

Diagnosis (based on the male of the type species). Body medium-sized, elongate oval, wide, robust. 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



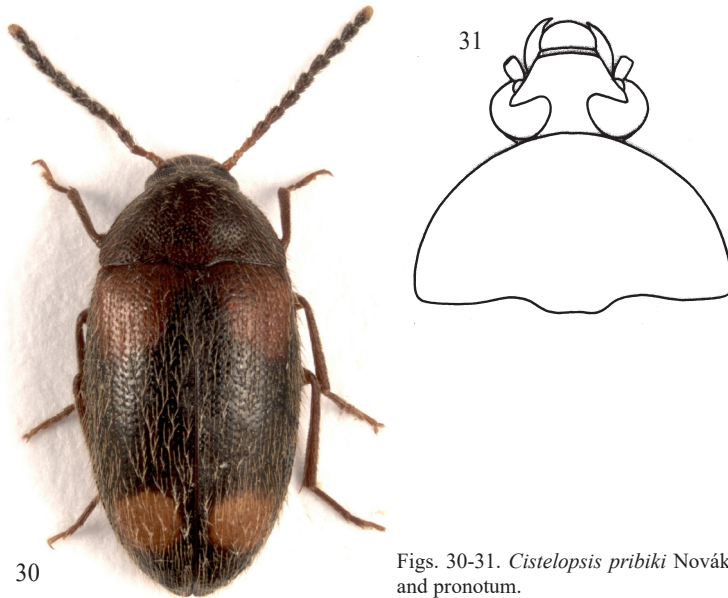
Figs. 28-29. *Chitwania kejvali* Novák, 2015: 28- habitus; 29- head and pronotum.

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.

Remark. The species *Allecula affinis* Borchmann, 1932 (Fig. 20) and *Allecula curvatipes* Pic, 1944 (Fig. 21) are transferred to the genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015 because they have according to the original description a wider elongate oval body and the protibiae and mesotibiae of male are strongly bent. The species *Allecula suturalis* Borchmann, 1925 were transferred to the genus *Chitwania* by Novák (2022).

genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896b: 39 type species *Cistelopsis rufina* Fairmaire, 1896 (Figs. 5, 30-31)

Diagnosis (based on the male of *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014). Body small, oval, wide, robust, convex, egg-shaped, dorsal surface with setae. Head smaller, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes 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 relatively short, robust, widest at apex, antennomere 3 distinctly longer than shortest antennomere 2. Legs normally shaped, protarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres lobed and widened.

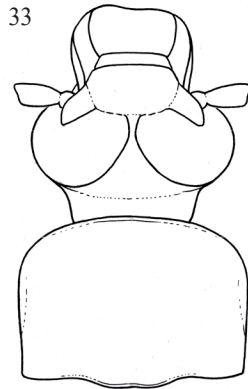


Figs. 30-31. *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014: 30- habitus; 31- head and pronotum.

genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010: 180 type species *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010 (Figs. 6, 32-34)

Diagnosis (based on the male of the type species). Body medium sized, narrow, elongate, parallel. Head through the eyes almost as wide as the 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.

Remark. The first species of *Jaklia* from Borneo Island are described below.



Figs. 32-34. *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010: 32- habitus; 33- head and pronotum; 34- antenna.

genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015b: 78 type species *Mycetocharina subcruciata* Pic, 1922 (Figs. 7, 35-36)

Diagnosis (based on the 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 rather square-shaped, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate in apical half. Legs narrow, normally shaped,



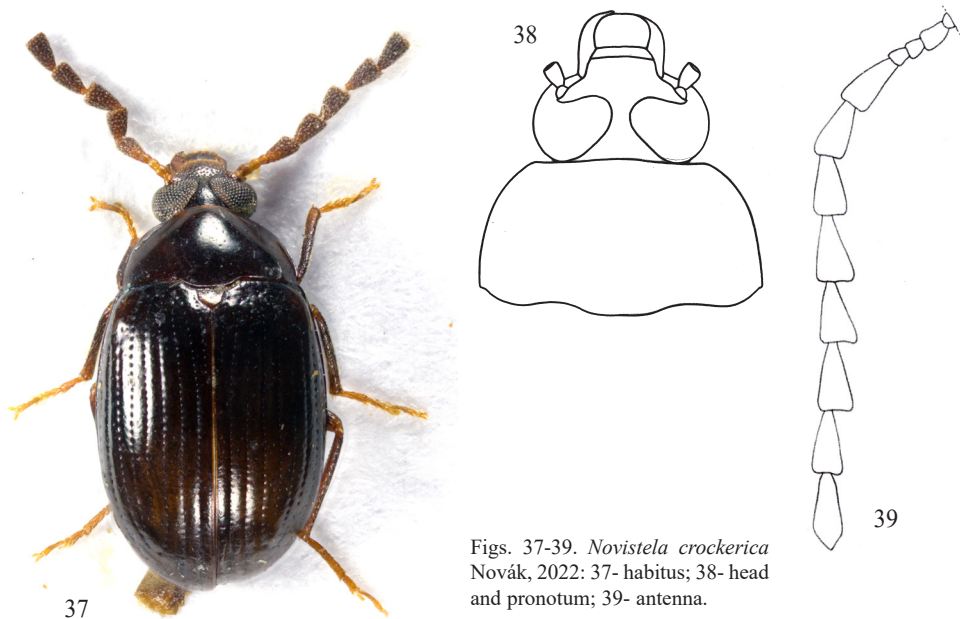
Figs. 35-36. *Mycetocharina subcruciata* Pic, 1922: 35- habitus; 36- head and pronotum.

metatibiae widened apically, protarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres slightly widened and lobed. Tarsal claws with 15 teeth.

Remark. The first species of *Mycetocula* from Borneo Island is described below.

genus *Novistela* Novák, 2022: 178 type species *Novistela crockerica* Novák, 2022 (Figs. 8, 37-39)

Diagnosis (based on the male of the type species). Body small, oval, wide, robust, convex, dorsal surface glabrous, shiny. Head larger, distinctly narrower than pronotum in base, approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes very narrow. Ultimate palpomere triangular. Antennomeres 4-10 robust, serrate, antennomeres 2 and 3 very short. Pronotum convex, wide, as wide as elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate, anterior angles distinct. Elytra widest near middle. Legs normally shaped, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres lobed.



Figs. 37-39. *Novistela crockerica* Novák, 2022: 37- habitus; 38- head and pronotum; 39- antenna.

genus *Ommatochara* Borchmann, 1932: 347 type species *Ommatochara tibialis* Borchmann, 1932 (Figs. 9, 40)

Diagnosis (based on the type species). Body small, elongate oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface with setae. Head larger, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Pronotum convex, almost semicircular,

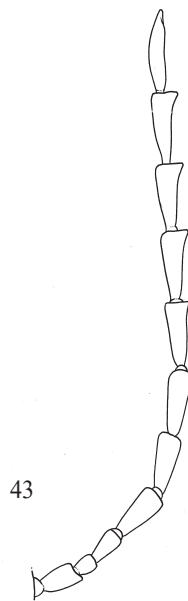
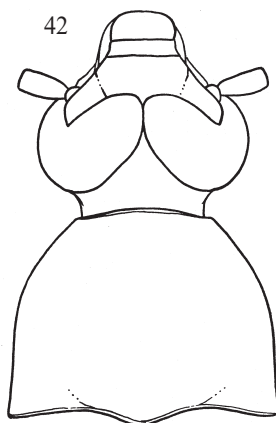
slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, lateral margins arcuate, widest near middle. Elytra widest near middle. Antennomeres long and narrow, ultimate antennomere half drop-shaped. Legs normally shaped, protarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres lobed and widened.



Fig. 40. *Ommatochara tibialis* Borchmann, 1932: 40- habitus.

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

(Figs. 10, 41-43)

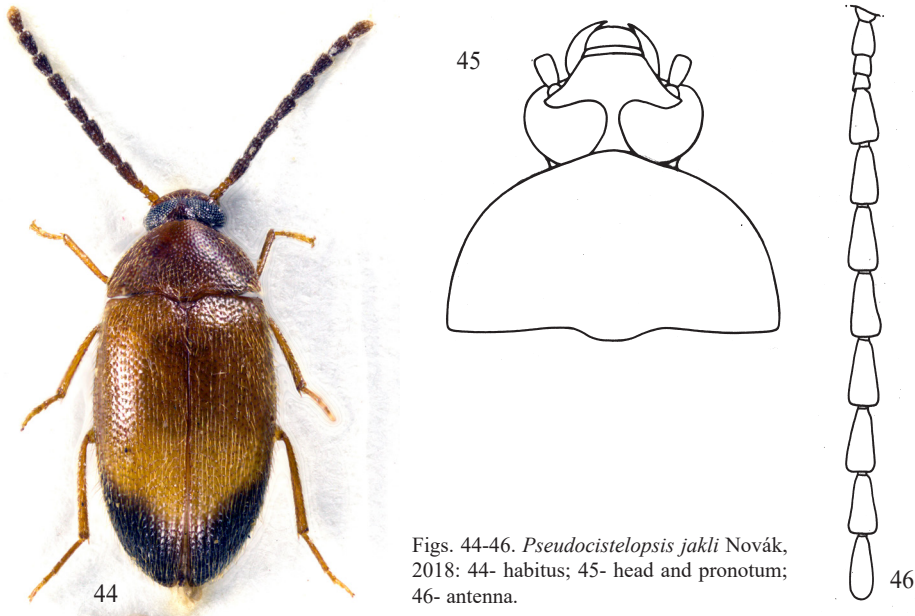


Figs. 41-43. *Palpichara sabahica* Novák, 2017: 41- habitus; 42- head and pronotum; 43- antenna.

Diagnosis (based on the 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.

Remark. In the original description, Pic (1936) wrote that the species *Palpichara pubescens* has filiform antennae. The type species *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932 has the antennae serrate, so Pic's species does not belong to the genus *Palpichara* according to Novák (2017).

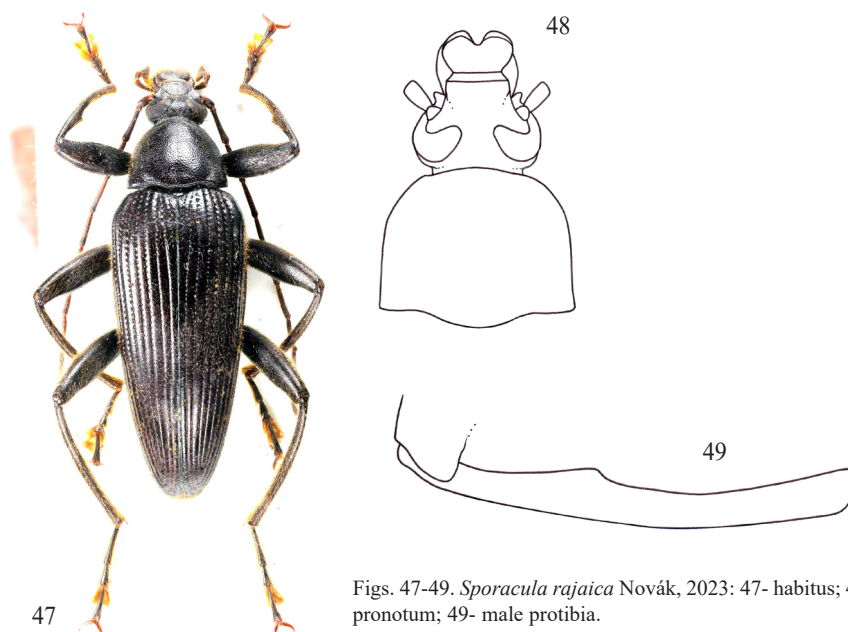
genus *Pseudocistelopsis* Novák, 2018: 176 type species *Pseudocistelopsis jakli* Novák, 2018 (Figs. 11, 44-46)



Figs. 44-46. *Pseudocistelopsis jakli* Novák, 2018: 44- habitus; 45- head and pronotum; 46- antenna.

Diagnosis (based on the 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 *Sporacula* Novák, 2023: 355 type species *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023 (Figs. 12, 47-49)

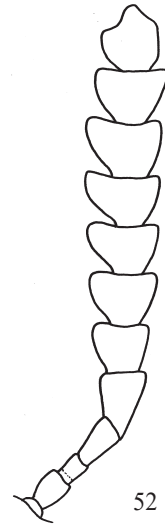
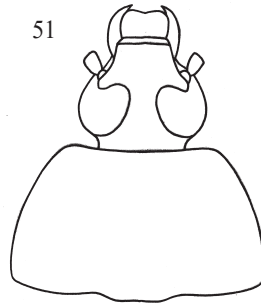


Figs. 47-49. *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023: 47- habitus; 48- head and pronotum; 49- male protibia.

Diagnosis (based on the 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 at base, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Legs long and narrow, normally shaped, inner part of protibiae with teeth on basal third. 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.

Remark. The species *Allecula borneensis* Pic, 1915 (Fig. 22) and *Allecula bruneiensis* Pic, 1915 (Fig. 23) are transferred to the genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023 because they have according to the original description or according to Borchmann (1932) a narrow elongate body and the protibiae of males have sharp tooth on the basal third, which places them in the genus *Sporacula*.

genus *Cistelodema* Borchmann, 1932: 380 type species *Pseudocistela cyanea* Pic, 1930 (Figs. 14, 50-52)



Figs. 50-52. *Cistelodema regina* Novák, 2020: 50- habitus; 51- head and pronotum; 52- antenna.

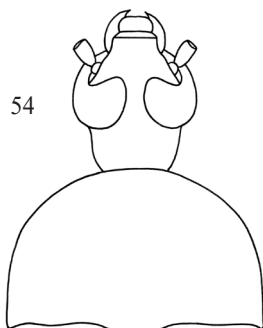
Diagnosis (based on the male of *Cistelodema regina* Novák, 2020). Body small, elongate oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface setate, shiny. Head larger, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, slightly excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye. Ultimate palpomere narrow. Pronotum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

genus *Micrisomira* Pic, 1930: 30 type species *Micrisomira ruficollis* Pic, 1930 (Figs. 15, 53-55)

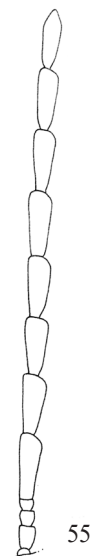
Diagnosis (based on the type species). Body very small, elongate oval, slightly convex, dorsal surface setate. Head larger, distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes large, excised, space between eyes very narrow. Ultimate palpomere knife-shaped. Antennomeres 4-10 long, strong, widened apically, antennomeres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



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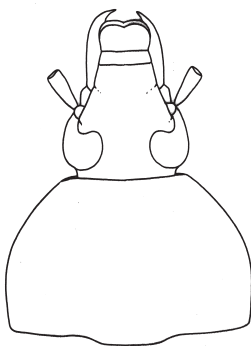


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Figs. 53-55. *Micrisomira ruficollis* Pic, 1930: 53- habitus; 54- head and pronotum; 55- antenna.

genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868: 355 type species *Cistelomorpha straminea* L. Redtenbacher, 1868 (Figs. 16, 56-57)

Diagnosis. (based on the 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. Antennae long, antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Pronotum almost semicircular, slightly convex, widest at base. Elytra oval, convex, widest on apical half. Legs long and narrow, penultimate tarsomeres not widened and not lobed.



57



56

Figs. 56-57. *Cistelomorpha viola* Novák, 2018: 56- habitus; 57- head and pronotum.

KEY TO THE GENERA

- 1 (2) Head short, eyes large, strongly excised anteriorly. Tribe Alleculini Laporte, 1840 3
 2 (1) Head long, elongate, eyes small, not strongly excised anteriorly. Figs. 16, 56, 57
Tribe Cteniopodini Solier, 1835; genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868
 3 (4) Penultimate tarsomeres lobed. Subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840 7
 4 (3) Penultimate tarsomeres not lobed. Subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896 5
 5 (6) Body very small, antenna long, antennomeres 5-10 long, longer than wide. Figs. 15, 53-55.
 genus *Micrisomira* Pic, 1930
 6 (5) Body smaller, antenna short, antennomeres 5-10 wide, as wide or wider than long. Figs. 14, 50-52
 genus *Cistelodema* Borchmann, 1932
 7 (8) Body narrow, elongate. 9
 8 (7) Body wide, oval. 23
 9 (10) Male tibiae with markings of sexual dimorphism. 11
 10 (9) Male tibiae without markings of sexual dimorphism. 17
 11 (12) Tibiae bent without tooth, pronotum and elytra widest near middle. 13
 12 (11) Protibiae with tooth or angle, pronotum and elytra not widest near middle. 15
 13 (14) Elytra wide, tibiae bent. Figs. 4, 28, 29. genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015
 14 (13) Elytra narrow, tibiae bent and excised. Figs. 13, 84-92 genus *Tropicula* gen. nov.
 15 (16) Elytra narrowing apically, inner side of protibiae with tooth on basal third. Figs. 12, 47-49
 genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023
 16 (15) Elytra almost parallel, inner side of protibia with different markings. Figs. 2, 24-26
 genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896
 17 (18) Middle antennomeres strongly serrate. 19
 18 (17) Middle antennomeres long and narrow or slightly widened apically. 21
 19 (20) Pronotum square-shaped, ultimate maxillary palpomere without protuberance. Figs. 6, 32-34, 58-67
 genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010
 20 (19) Pronotum bell-shaped or semicircular, ultimate maxillary palpomere with protuberance. Figs. 10, 41-43,
 73-83 genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932
 21 (22) Eyes large, strongly excised anteriorly, space between distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, claws
 with more teeth. Figs. 7, 35-36, 68-72 genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015
 22 (21) Eyes smaller, slightly excised, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of one eye. Tarsal
 claws with a few teeth. Figs. 1, 17-23 genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801
 23 (24) Dorsal surface glabrous. Figs. 8, 37-39 genus *Novistela* Novák, 2022
 24 (23) Dorsal surface setate. 25
 25 (26) Antenna long, antennomeres narrow. 27
 26 (25) Antenna shorter, antennomeres wider. 31
 27 (28) Body wide, oval, egg-shaped. 29
 28 (27) Body elongate oval. Figs. 9, 40 genus *Ommatochara* Borchmann, 1932
 29 (30) Body small, penultimate tarsomeres lobed and widened. Figs. 3, 27 ... genus *Borboresstes* Fairmaire, 1897
 30 (29) Body very small. 31
 31 (32) Antennomere 2, 3 very short, antennomere 2 very slightly longer than antennomere 3. Figs. 11, 44-46
 genus *Pseudocistelopsis* Novák, 2018
 32 (31) Antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 2. Figs. 5, 30, 31 genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896

Jaklia bruneiica sp. nov.

(Figs. 58-62)

Type locality. Borneo Island, Brunei, Labi, Bukit Teraja, 60 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): white label with blue edge: BRUNEI: Labi, / Bukit Teraja 60m / Mxt. dipt. forest / B.M. 1983-39 // white label: Light trap 2 / 50m above ground / 26viii79 S.L. Stutton // pink label: 2902, (BMNH). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Jaklia / bruneiica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2023'.

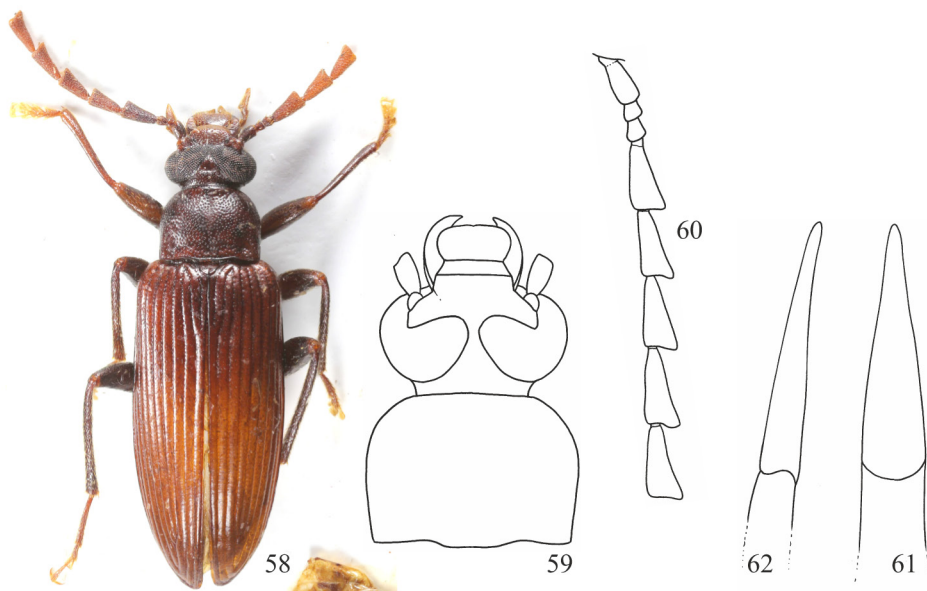
Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 58, body medium-sized, narrow, elongate, shiny, from reddish brown to dark brown, dorsal surface mostly glabrous, with fine microgranulation and punctures, BL 8.34 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.42.

Head (Fig. 59) approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Posterior part dark brown, matte, glabrous, with inpunctate space between eyes, anterior part reddish brown, shiny, with long, pale setae. Dorsal surface with small punctures and fine microgranulation. Clypeus wide, transverse, reddish brown with rounded lateral margins, dorsal surface with microgranulation, shallow punctures and long, pale setae. Mandibles pale brown, glabrous, shiny with long, pale setae at sides; lateral margins and apex dark. HW 1.53 mm; HW/PW 0.91; HL (visible part) 1.51 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow; OI equal to 5.15.

Antenna (Fig. 60). Brown, surface with pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 shiny, antennomeres 4-8 matte, strongly serrate. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomeres 1, 4-8 distinctly longer than antennomere 3. RLA(1-8): 1.83 : 0.94 : 1.00 : 3.49 : 3.39 : 3.25 : 3.94 : 4.08. RL/WA(1-8): 1.54 : 1.06 : 1.09 : 2.02 : 1.98 : 2.09 : 2.29 : 2.30.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, semi-matte with pale setae, very small punctures and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 59) reddish brown, wide, transverse, distinctly wider than long, slightly convex, widest near middle, narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface glabrous, with dense, small and coarse punctures and fine microgranulation inside punctures, interspaces



Figs. 58-62: *Jaklia bruneiica* sp. nov.: male holotype: 58- habitus; 59- head and pronotum; 60- antenna; 61- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 62- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 1.35 mm; PW 1.68 mm; PI equal to 80.36. Border lines very narrow, margins distinct. Lateral margins arcuate, anterior margin almost straight. Base bisinuate, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles slightly obtuse.

Elytra. Reddish brown, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, shiny, widest near half elytra length. Dorsal surface glabrous. EL 5.48 mm; EW 2.44 mm; EL/EW 2.25. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures not clearly distinct everywhere, elytral intervals convex, with fine microgranulation and larger punctures than those in striae.

Scutellum. Brown, semielliptical, shiny, surface with a few shallow punctures and fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark brown with small punctures on apical part, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then pale reddish brown apically.

Legs. Long and narrow, brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 2-4 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.85 : 1.25 : --- (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.25 : 0.22 : 0.85 (metatarsus).

Ventral side of body reddish brown with small punctures. Abdomen brown, shiny, with pale setae, fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites dark brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 61, 62) ochre yellow, rather matte. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.51.

Differential diagnosis. Similar species are *Jaklia luminaria* sp. nov. from Brunei and *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010 from Indonesia (Mentawai Islands) and peninsular Malaysia.

The new species *Jaklia bruneiica* sp. nov. from Brunei clearly differs from the similar species *J. luminaria* mainly by antennae and legs brown or dark brown, by the pronotum narrower (PI 80) and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 61, 62; while *J. luminaria* has antennae and legs pale reddish brown, the pronotum is wider (PI 70) and shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 66, 67.

The new species *J. bruneiica* is clearly different from the similar species *J. serraticornis* mainly by the shape (Fig. 60) of the less serrate antennomeres 4-8 (RL/WA 2-2.3) and by shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 61 and 62; while *J. serraticornis* has the shape of strongly serrate antennomeres 4-8 as in Novák 2010: 187: fig. 15, RL/WA is 1.3-1.5 and the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2010: 187: figs. 17 and 18.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the country of its origin (Brunei).

Distribution. Borneo Island (Brunei).

Jaklia luminaria sp. nov.
(Figs. 63-67)

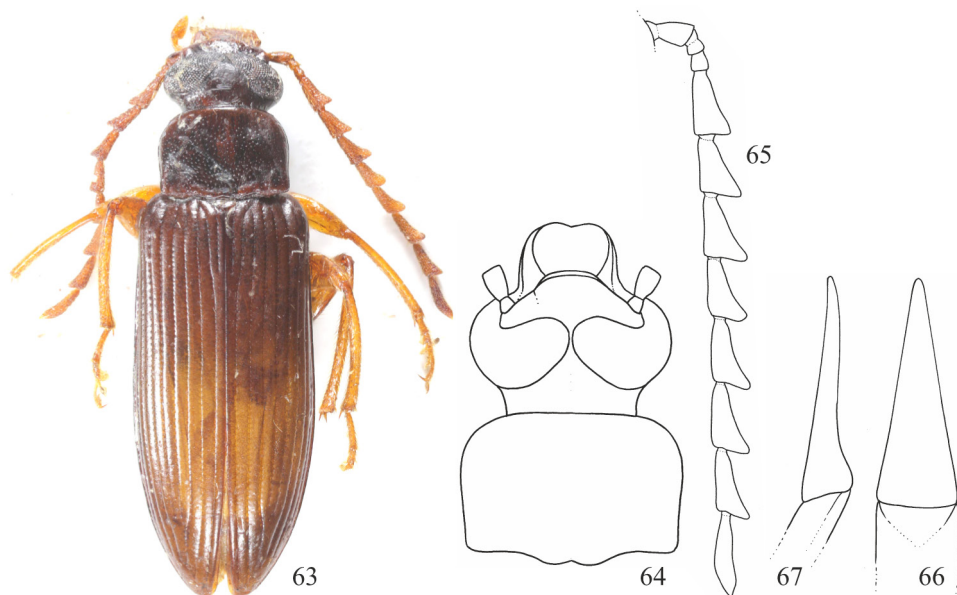
Type locality. Borneo Island, Brunei, Labi, Bukit Teraja, 60 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): white label with blue edge: BRUNEI: Labi, / Bukit Teraja 60m / Mxt. dipt. forest / B.M. 1983-39 // white label: Light trap 2 / 50m above ground / 21viii79 S.L. Stutton // pink label: 2886, (BMNH). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Jaklia / luminaria sp. nov. / HOLOTYPE / V. Novák det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 63, body medium-sized, narrow, elongate, shiny, from ochre yellow to brown, dorsal surface mostly glabrous, with fine microgranulation and punctures, BL 7.60 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 3.44.

Head (Fig. 64) brown, distinctly wider than long, through the eyes slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface semi-matte, with punctures and fine microgranulation, anterior part with a few long, pale setae. Clypeus wide, half heart-shaped, pale reddish brown with rounded lateral margins, apex excised at middle, dorsal surface with shallow punctures, microgranulation and long, pale setae. Mandibles pale reddish brown, glabrous, shiny with long, pale setae at sides. HW 1.51 mm; HW/PW 0.92; HL (visible part) 1.39 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, almost touching; OI equal to 1.35.

Antenna (Fig. 65). Long, pale reddish brown (AL 4.62 mm, exceeding half body length - AL/BL 0.61). Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 matte. Surface with



Figs. 63-67: *Jaklia luminaria* sp. nov.: male holotype: 63- habitus; 64- head and pronotum; 65- antenna; 66- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 67- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

long, pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomeres 2 and 3 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 serrate and longer than antennomere 3, ultimate antennomere the longest. RLA(1-11): 2.08 : 1.03 : 1.00 : 3.31 : 3.36 : 3.42 : 3.39 : 3.75 : 3.86 : 3.83 : 4.69.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.74 : 1.28 : 1.20 : 1.80 : 1.83 : 1.71 : 2.10 : 2.33 : 2.73 : 2.82 : 4.83.

Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, rather matte with pale setae. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 64) brown, wide, transverse, distinctly wider than long, widest near two thirds from base to apex, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface glabrous with microgranulation and relatively dense, small and coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 1.15 mm; PW 1.64 mm; PI equal to 70.12. Border lines very narrow, margins distinct. Lateral margins straight on basal half, arcuate apically. Anterior margin almost straight, base bisinuate, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Brown, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, glabrous, shiny, widest in two thirds from base to apex. EL 5.06 mm; EW 2.21 mm; EL/EW 2.29. Elytral striae with rows of very small punctures, distinctly smaller than those on pronotum, intervals between punctures in rows wider than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with microgranulation and sparse, shallow, very small punctures.

Scutellum. Brown, semicircular, semi-matte, with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown with small punctures apically, distinctly narrowing to metaventricle, then narrow and parallel apically.

Legs. Long and narrow, pale reddish brown, with pale setation, very fine microgranulation and small punctures. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.85 : 1.19 : 1.79 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.49 : 0.78 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown. Prothorax inpunctate, meso- and metaventricle with small punctures. Abdomen partly pale brown, partly brown, semi-matte, with long, pale setae and small, shallow punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 66, 67) ochre yellow, matte. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 4.93.

Differential diagnosis. Similar species are *Jaklia bruneiica* sp. nov. from Brunei and *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010 from Indonesia (Mentawai Islands) and peninsular Malaysia.

The new species *Jaklia luminaria* sp. nov. from Brunei clearly differs from the similar species *J. bruneiica* mainly by the pale reddish brown antenna and legs, by the pronotum wider (PI 70) and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus (Figs. 66, 67); while *J. bruneiica* has the antennae and legs brown or dark brown, the pronotum is narrower (PI 80) and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Figs. 61, 62.

J. luminaria is distinctly different from the similar species *J. serraticornis* mainly by the pale reddish brown antennae and legs, by the smaller and shallower punctures in rows of elytral striae, by the sparser punctures on the pronotum and by antennomeres 4-9 less serrate

(RL/WA 1.7-2.7); while *J. serraticornis* has the antennae and legs brown or dark brown, punctures in rows of elytral striae are larger and coarser, the punctures on the pronotum are denser, and antennomeres 4-9 are more serrate (RL/WA 1.3-1.9).

Etymology. Named after its character pale antenna and legs - *luminaria* (lights).

Distribution. Borneo Island (Brunei).

***Mycetocula temburongica* sp. nov.**

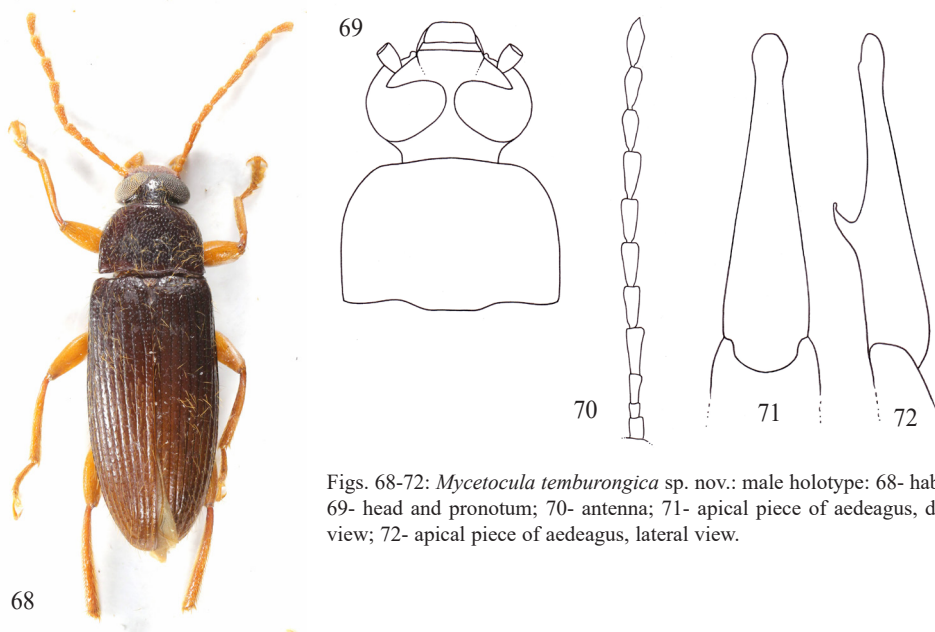
(Figs. 68-72)

Type locality. Borneo Island, Brunei, Temburong District, Rigde NE of Kuala Belalong, 300 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): BRUNEI: x-1992 / Temburong District / Rigde NE of Kuala / Belalong, 300m // 125W MV Light / J H Martin coll. / BMNH(E) 1992-172, (BMNH). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetocula / temburongica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 68, body smaller, medium-sized, narrow, elongate, parallel, shiny, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, fine microgranulation and punctures, BL 6.79 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.40.

Head (Fig. 69) distinctly wider than long, through the eyes distinctly narrower than base of pronotum, surface semi-matte, with long, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Posterior half blackish brown with coarser punctures than on pale reddish brown anterior part with



Figs. 68-72: *Mycetocula temburongica* sp. nov.: male holotype: 68- habitus; 69- head and pronotum; 70- antenna; 71- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 72- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

shallow punctures. Clypeus wide, transverse, pale reddish brown with microgranulation and long, pale setae. HW 1.28 mm; HW/PW 0.72; HL (visible part) 1.05 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow; OI equal to 5.30.

Antenna (Fig. 70). Ochre yellow, antennomeres stronger (AL(1-10) 3.34 mm, reaching half body length - AL(1-10)/BL 0.49). Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte. Surface with long, pale setae, punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 widened apically, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-10): 0.51 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 1.16 : 1.10 : 1.20 : 1.23 : 1.28 : 1.32 : 1.21.

RL/WA(1-10): 1.29 : 1.29 : 2.49 : 2.73 : 2.44 : 2.30 : 2.35 : 2.46 : 2.52 : 2.69.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 69) dark brown, wide, transverse, slightly convex, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface shiny with long, pale setae, very fine microgranulation, dense and coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 1.26 mm; PW 1.77 mm; PI equal to 71.19. Border lines very narrow, margins distinct. Lateral margins arcuate on apical half, anterior margin slightly arcuate. Base bisinuate, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles slightly obtuse.

Elytra. Brown, narrow, elongate, parallel, slightly convex, shiny, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae. EL 4.48 mm; EW 2.00 mm; EL/EW 2.24. Elytral striae with rows of small, coarse punctures, distinctly smaller than those in pronotum, intervals between punctures in rows approximately as wide as diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals rather flat, with microgranulation and punctures slightly smaller than those in rows.

Scutellum. Pale reddish brown, pentagonal, matte, surface with microgranulation, few shallow punctures and a few long, pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown with small punctures on apical part narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide, pale brown with long, pale setae apically.

Legs. Long and narrow, ochre yellow, surface with pale setation, very fine microgranulation and small punctures. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.69 : 0.90 : 1.30 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.44 : 0.39 : 0.75 (mesotarsus).

Protarsal claws with more than 15 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown with punctures. Abdomen pale brown, semi-matte, with very fine microgranulation and small punctures. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites pale reddish brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 71, 72) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded tip from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally with hook in middle. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.80.

Differential diagnosis. No species of the genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015 is known from territory of Borneo Island. The most similar species is *Mycetocula viktorai* Novák, 2015 from peninsular Malaysia.

The species *Mycetocula temburongica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *M. viktorai* mainly by the very narrow space between the eyes of the male (OI 5.3) and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus (Figs. 71 and 72); while the male of *M. viktorai* has the space between the eyes distinctly wider (OI 31) and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2015: 87: figs. 17 and 18.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality in Brunei (Temburong district).

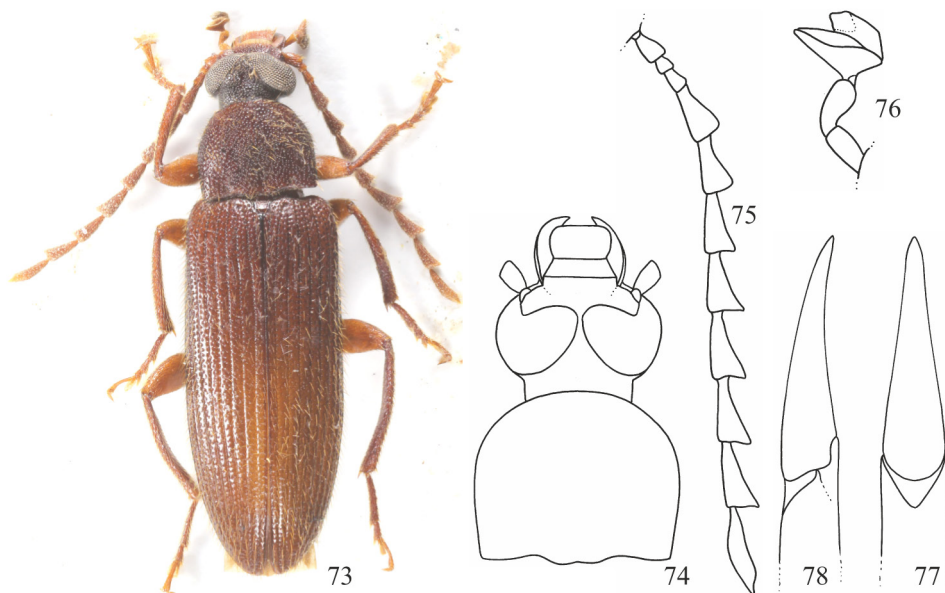
Distribution. Borneo Island (Brunei).

***Palpichara kalimantanica* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 73-78)

Type locality. Borneo Island, Kalimantan, Tensah Busang, 0°03'S, 113°59'E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): INDONESIA: Borneo / Kalimantan Tengah / Busang/Rekut confl. / 0°03'S, 113°59'E // 2001-191 / 'Barito Ulu 2001' / BMNH(E) // MV light / Brendell/Mendel / August 2001, (BMNH). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Palpichara / kalimantanica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 73, body medium-sized, narrow, elongate, shiny, from pale brown to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctures, BL 8.05 mm. Widest at basal half elytra length; BL/EW 3.64.



Figs. 73-78: *Palpichara kalimantanica* sp. nov.: male holotype: 73- habitus; 74- head and pronotum; 75- antenna; 76- maxillary palpus; 77- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 78- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Head (Fig. 74) blackish brown, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Anterior part dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface shiny with long, pale setae, dense punctures and very fine irregular microgranulation. Clypeus wide, transverse, pale reddish brown with rounded lateral margins, apex almost straight, dorsal surface with shallow punctures and long, pale setae. Mandibles pale reddish brown, glabrous, shiny with long, pale setae at sides; lateral margins and apex dark. HW 1.31 mm; HW/PW 0.82; HL (visible part) 1.30 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow; OI equal to 3.28.

Antenna (Fig. 75). Long, narrow (AL 4.50 mm, exceeding half body length - AL/BL 0.56). Antennomeres 1-3 shiny and paler than matte antennomeres 4-11. Surface with long, pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 serrate and longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 1.38 : 0.51 : 1.00 : 1.83 : 1.94 : 2.09 : 2.13 : 2.47 : 2.40 : 2.28 : 3.11.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.59 : 0.89 : 1.81 : 2.42 : 2.25 : 2.33 : 2.00 : 2.47 : 2.63 : 2.43 : 4.87.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 76) pale brown, rather matte with pale setae. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere slightly shoe-shaped with protuberance.

Pronotum (Fig. 74) brown, relatively narrow, slightly wider than long, slightly convex, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense and coarse punctures, long, pale setae and fine microgranulation inside punctures, interspaces between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 1.42 mm; PW 1.60 mm; PI equal to 88.75. Border lines very narrow, margins not clearly conspicuous in the middle of base and anterior margin. Lateral and anterior margins arcuate. Base bisinuate, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles slightly obtuse.

Elytra. Brown, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, shiny, widest in basal half. Dorsal surface with pale setae. EL 5.33 mm; EW 2.21 mm; EL/EW 2.41. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, slightly smaller than those in pronotum, intervals between punctures in rows narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals rather flat, with dense punctures mostly slightly smaller than those in rows.

Scutellum. Brown, semielliptical, shiny, surface with a few small punctures and a few long, pale setae.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, pale brown, with pale setation, very fine microgranulation and small punctures. Metatibiae very slightly bent. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.51 : 1.06 : 2.10 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.51 : 0.55 : 0.91 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.39 : 0.66 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 13 and 15 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body with small punctures and sparse, pale setae. Prothorax dark brown, meso- and metaventrite reddish brown. Abdomen reddish brown, shiny, with pale setae and small punctures. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites pale reddish brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 77, 78) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular from dorsal view,

beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 4.30.

Female. Body wider, widest near middle of elytra length, space between eyes distinctly wider than in male. Antennomeres 3-10 not serrate, ultimate maxillary palpomere without protuberance and metatibiae not bent.

Measurements of female body. BL 9.57 mm; HL 1.49 mm; HW 1.50 mm; OI 9.70; PL 1.76 mm; PW 2.18 mm; PI 80.74; EL 6.32 mm; EW 3.05 mm; AL 5.01; AL/BL 0.52; HW/PW 0.69; BL/EW 3.14; EL/EW 2.07.

RLA(1-11): 0.83 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.12 : 1.14 : 1.25 : 1.32 : 1.21 : 1.30 : 1.36 : 1.49.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.76 : 1.19 : 3.30 : 2.94 : 2.97 : 3.36 : 2.93 : 2.84 : 2.97 : 3.18 : 3.59.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.76 : 0.57 : 0.56 : 1.02 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.41 : 0.39 : 0.74 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.19 : 0.50 (metatarsus).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species living in Borneo Island are *Palpichara labiica* sp. nov. from Brunei and *Palpichara sabahica* Novák, 2017 from Malaysia (Sabah).

The new species *Palpichara kalimantanica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *P. labiica* mainly by the dorsal surface of the elytra and pronotum unicolored brown, by the antennomeres 4-10 1.8-2.5 times longer than antennomere 3 and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 77 and 78; while *P. labiica* has the pronotum reddish brown and the elytra bicolored (pale reddish brown in middle and blackish brown laterally), antennomeres 4-10 are only 1.4-1.6 times longer than antennomere 3 and the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Figs. 82 and 83.

The new species *P. kalimantanica* is distinctly different from the similar species *P. sabahica* mainly by the shape of the longer and narrower pronotum (PI 89; widest near middle of lateral margins), by antennomeres 4-10 being 1.8-2.5 times longer than antennomere 3 and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 77 and 78; while *P. sabahica* has the pronotum wider and shorter (PI 69) widest in base, antennomeres 4-10 are only 1.5-2.0 times longer than antennomere 3 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2017: 188: figs. 17 and 18.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the Indonesian name of Borneo Island (Kalimantan).

Distribution. Borneo Island (Indonesia).

Palpichara labiica sp. nov.

(Figs. 79-83)

Type locality. Borneo Island, Brunei, Labi, Bukit Reraja, 60 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): white label with blue edge: BRUNEI: Labi, / Bukit Teraja 60m / Mxt. dipt. forest / B.M. 1983-39 // white label: Light trap 2 / 50m above ground / 26viii79 S.L. Stutton // pink label: 2902, (BMNH). Paratype: (1 ♀): white label with green edge: BRUNEI: Temburong, / N 4 26' E 115 15' / Mxt. dipt. forest / B.M. 1983-39 300m // white label with green edge: Light trap 1 / 27m above ground / 28ix78 S.L. Stutton // pink label: 2900, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Palpichara / labiica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 79, body small, narrow, elongate, parallel, semi-matte, from pale reddish brown to black, dorsal surface with pale setation, microgranulation and punctures, BL 5.67 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.54.

Head (Fig. 80) distinctly wider than long, through the eyes distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Posterior part black with larger and coarser punctures than on pale reddish brown anterior half. Dorsal surface shiny with long, pale setae. Clypeus wide, transverse, pale reddish brown with rounded lateral margins, dorsal surface with long, pale setae and fine microrugosities. Mandibles pale reddish brown, glabrous, shiny with long, pale setae at sides, lateral margins and apex dark. HW 1.07 mm; HW/PW 0.74; HL (visible part) 0.94 mm. Eyes touching together.

Antenna (Fig. 81). Shorter, antennomeres stronger (AL 2.85 mm, reaching half body length - AL/BL 0.50). Surface of antennomeres with long, pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomeres 4-9 slightly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere widest before apex.

RLA(1-11): 1.00 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.49 : 1.41 : 1.59 : 1.58 : 1.61 : 1.37 : 1.41 : 1.42.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.61 : 1.18 : 2.11 : 2.05 : 1.93 : 2.16 : 2.27 : 2.50 : 2.70 : 2.49 : 2.90.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, slightly shiny with pale setae. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere slightly shoe-shaped with dark protuberance.

Pronotum (Fig. 80) reddish brown, almost semicircular, wider than long, slightly convex, widest at base, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with large, dense and coarse punctures, long, pale setae and fine microgranulation inside punctures, interspaces between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 1.11 mm; PW 1.44 mm; PI equal to 77.08. Border lines very narrow, margins not clearly conspicuous in the middle of base. Lateral margins in apical part and anterior margin arcuate. Base bisinuate, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles slightly sharp.

Elytra. Blackish brown near sides, pale reddish brown in middle, narrow, elongate, parallel, slightly convex, shiny, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae. EL 3.62 mm; EW 1.60 mm; EL/EW 2.26. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, distinctly smaller than those on pronotum, intervals between punctures in rows narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals rather flat, with dense punctures approximately as large as those in rows.

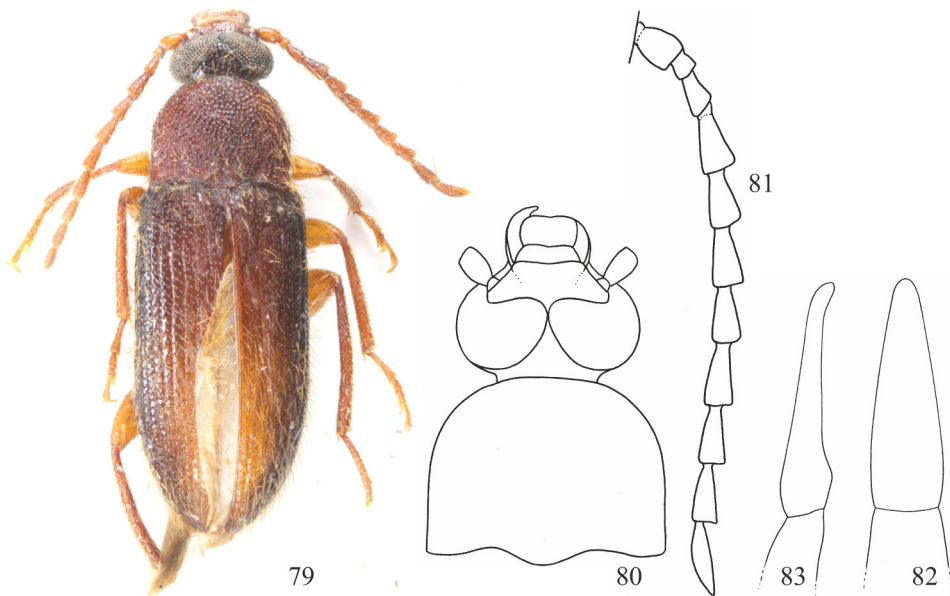
Scutellum. Reddish brown, widely triangular, matte, surface with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, dark brown with punctures apically, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, pale reddish brown, with pale setation, very fine microgranulation and small punctures. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 slightly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.55 : 0.69 : 1.38 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.31 : 0.33 : 0.76 (mesotarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

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



Figs. 79-83: *Palpichara labiica* sp. nov.: male holotype: 79- habitus; 80- head and pronotum; 81- antenna; 82- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 83- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Aedeagus (Figs. 82, 83) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece very slightly rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 4.19.

Female. Body slightly wider, space between eyes distinct. Antennomeres 3-9 not serrate, ultimate maxillary palpomere without protuberance.

Measurements of female body. BL 6.94 mm; HL 1.06 mm; HW 1.22 mm; OI 20.36; PL 1.27 mm; PW 1.85 mm; PI 68.65; EL 4.61 mm; EW 2.29 mm; AL(1-11) 3.76 mm; AL(1-11)/BL 0.54; HW/PW 0.66; BL/EW 3.03; EL/EW 2.01.

RLA(1-11): 0.91 : 0.51 : 1.00 : 1.10 : 1.17 : 1.33 : 1.40 : 1.51 : 1.27 : 1.51 : 1.69.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.52 : 1.11 : 2.08 : 1.76 : 1.88 : 1.96 : 2.25 : 2.19 : 1.89 : 3.63 : 4.06.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.42 : 0.63 : 1.13 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.71 : 0.57 : 0.55 : 1.34 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.29 : 0.28 : 0.47 (metatarsus).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species living in Borneo Island are *Palpichara kalimantanica* sp. nov. from Brunei and *Palpichara sabahica* Novák, 2017 from Malaysia (Sabah).

The new species *Palpichara labiica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *P. kalimantanica* mainly by the pronotum reddish brown and elytra bicolored (pale reddish brown at middle and blackish brown laterally), by antennomeres 4-10 only 1.4-1.6 times longer than antennomere 3 and by the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Figs. 82 and 83;

while *P. kalimantanica* has the dorsal surface of the elytra and pronotum unicolored brown, antennomeres 4-10 are 1.8-2.5 times longer than antennomere 3 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Figs. 77 and 78.

The new species *P. labiica* is distinctly different from the similar species *P. sabahica* mainly by the semicircular shape of the longer and narrower pronotum (PI 77), by antennomeres 4-10 1.4-1.6 times longer than antennomere 3 and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 82 and 83; while *P. sabahica* has the pronotum wider and shorter (PI 69), antennomeres 4-10 are 1.5-2.0 times longer than antennomere 3 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2017: 188: figs. 17 and 18.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Labi (Brunei).

Distribution. Borneo Island (Brunei).

genus *Tropicula* gen. nov.

(Figs. 13, 84-92)

Type species: *Tropicula viridis* sp. nov.

Description (male). Body outline as in Fig. 13, habitus as in Fig. 84, body medium-sized, narrow, elongate, shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctures. Widest at humeri. Head (Fig. 85) distinctly longer than wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin and distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Clypeus wide, transverse, with rounded lateral margins and apex almost straight. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye. Antenna (Fig. 86) long, narrow, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate maxillary palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum (Fig. 85) narrow, distinctly longer than wide, strongly convex, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Border lines very narrow, margins not clearly conspicuous in the middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins arcuate near middle. Base bisinuate, anterior angles almost indistinct, posterior angles obtuse. Elytra (as in Fig. 84), narrow, elongate, slightly convex, widest at humeri. Scutellum semielliptical. Elytral epipleura well-developed, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow in apical part. Legs (Figs. 87-89) green. Profemora strong, wider than meso- and metafemora, with small teeth near base and small tubercles on the inner side. Protibiae unusually shaped with distinct dark margins from both sides on the upper side, with small tubercles, strongly bent and excised on the inner side. Mesotibiae with angle near basal fourth on the inner side. Metatibiae bent. Protarsomeres 1-4, mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. Both protarsal claws with visible teeth. Ultimate ventrite (Fig. 90) with triangular impression. Apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 91, 92.

Female. Meso- and metatibiae normally shaped, protibiae slightly bent without tubercles and excissions. Profemora without tubercles. Both protarsal claws with less visible teeth.

Differential diagnosis (based on male). The genus *Tropicula* gen. nov. and its type species *Tropicula viridis* sp. nov. are a unique members of Comb-clawed beetles (Alleculinae) fauna. No similar genera or species are known yet. The main distinguishing characters are the long head (distinctly longer than wide), strongly convex and long pronotum (distinctly longer than wide) widest near middle, sexual dimorphism on the unusually shaped protibiae and profemora and differences on meso- and metatibiae). Also the colour of dorsal surface of elytra and legs (yellowish green, pale green or green) is not usual.

Etymology. The compound name formed by *Tropi-* from Latin (tropicos = tropics) and ending - *cula* (marking similarity to the genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801. Gender: feminine).

Distribution. Borneo Island (Brunei, Indonesia).

***Tropicula viridis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 84-92)

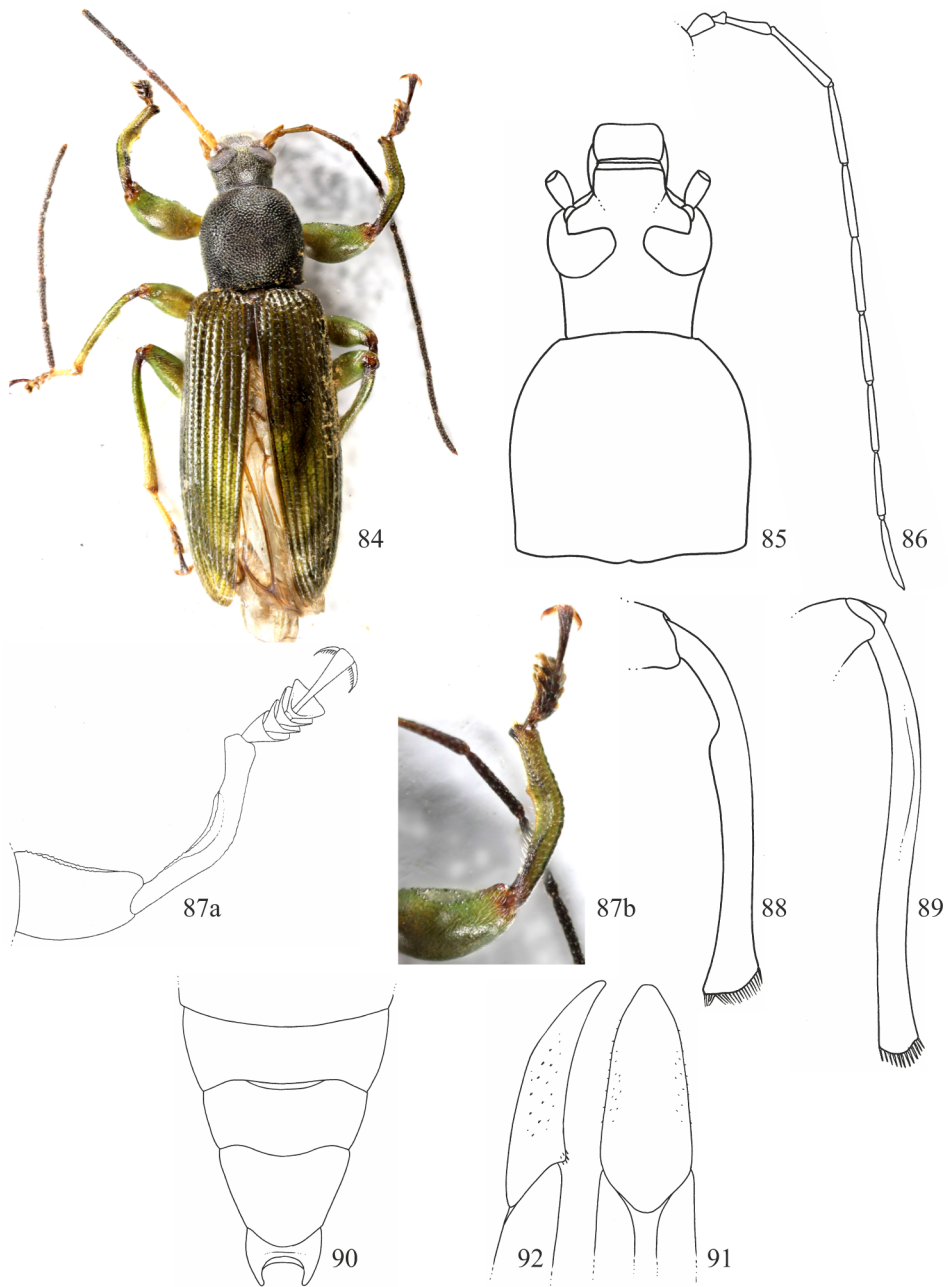
Type locality. Borneo Island, Brunei, Kuala Belalong, E 115 7°, N 4 34°, 260 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): BRUNEI: E 115 7°N 4 34° / Kuala Belalong FSC / Dipterocarp forest / BM(NH) 1991-173 // FOG 17: Site 10-3 / 260m alt. 5.iii.92 / N.Mawdsley NM340, (BMNH); Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data as holotype, but FOG 31: Site 19-2 / 615m alt 12.iii.92 / N.Mawdsley NM354, (BMNH); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but FOG 18: Site 11-1 / 210m alt 23.iii.92 / N.Mawdsley NM341, (VNPC); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but FOG 19: Site 11-2 / 210m alt 23.iii.92 / N.Mawdsley NM342, (BMNH); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but FOG 30: Site 19-1 / 615m alt 12.iii.92 / N.Mawdsley NM353, (BMNH); (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but FOG 32: Site 19-3 / 615m alt 12.iii.92 / N.Mawdsley NM355, (BMNH); (1 ♂): INDONESIA central / Borneo, prov. Kalimantan / Barat ~30 km NNE / Putussibau, 23.-28.XII.2008, / 01°08'N, 113°00'E, primeval / reforestation, leg. A. Napolov, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Tropicula / viridis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2023'.

Description of holotype. Body outline as in Fig. 13, habitus as in Fig. 84, body medium-sized, narrow, elongate, shiny, from yellowish green to black, dorsal surface with pale setae, fine microgranulation and punctures, BL 7.61 mm. Widest at humeri; BL/EW 3.96.

Head (Fig. 85) blackish brown, distinctly longer than wide, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin and distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Anterior part dark reddish brown. Dorsal surface semi-matte with dense, long, pale, recumbent setae, dense punctures with very fine microgranulation inside punctures. Clypeus wide, transverse, dark brown with rounded lateral margins and apex almost straight, dorsal surface with small, shallow punctures, long, pale setae and fine microgranulation. Mandibles brown, glabrous, shiny with long, pale setae in sides. HW 1.06 mm; HW/PW 0.75; HL (visible part) 1.32 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; OI equal to 12.99.

Antenna (Fig. 86). Long, narrow (AL 5.75 mm, reaching three quarters body length - AL/BL 0.76). Antennomeres 1-3 and base of antennomere 4 ochre yellow, slightly shiny with very fine microgranulation, antennomeres 4-11 black, rather matte, surface with dense, pale setae and coarse punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3.



Figs. 84-92: *Tropicula viridis* sp. nov. (Figs. 84-89: male holotype; Figs. 90-92 - male paratype): 84- habitus; 85- head and pronotum; 86- antenna; 87a, b- protibia; 88- mesotibia; 89- metatibia; 90- abdomen; 91- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 92- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

RLA(1-11): 0.77 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.78 : 1.77 : 1.82 : 1.84 : 1.82 : 1.74 : 1.59 : 1.72.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.31 : 1.43 : 4.14 : 6.74 : 7.33 : 7.52 : 8.00 : 8.34 : 7.55 : 6.30 : 7.50.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 85) black, narrow, distinctly longer than wide, strongly convex, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with dense punctures (larger than those on head), short, recumbent, pale setae and fine microgranulation inside punctures, interspaces between punctures shiny. PL 1.55 mm; PW 1.42 mm; PI equal to 109.16. Border lines very narrow, margins not clearly conspicuous in the middle of anterior margin. Lateral margins arcuate near middle. Base bisinuate, anterior angles almost indistinct, posterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Yellowish green, (as in Fig. 84), narrow, elongate, slightly convex, shiny, widest at humeri. Dorsal surface with pale setae. EL 4.74 mm; EW 1.92 mm; EL/EW 2.47. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, intervals between punctures in rows as large or narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with microgranulation and sparse, very small and shallow punctures.

Scutellum. Brown with central part reddish brown, semielliptical, surface with fine microgranulation, few small and shallow punctures and a few long, pale setae, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well-developed with pale setae and small punctures, brown apically, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow, yellowish green apically.

Legs (Figs. 87-89). Pale green, very bizarre, with pale setae, very fine microgranulation and small punctures. Profemora strong, wider than meso- and metafemora, with small teeth near base and small tubercles on the inner side. Protibiae with distinct dark margins from both sides on the upper side, with small tubercles, strongly bent and excised on the inner side. Mesotibiae with angle near basal fourth on the inner side. Metatibiae bent. Protarsomeres 1-4, mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.46 : 0.56 : 1.65 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.39 : 0.54 : 1.38 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.21 : 0.25 : 0.65 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 12 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, shiny with small punctures and sparse, short, pale setae. Abdomen (Fig. 90) dark reddish brown, shiny, with recumbent, pale setae, dense, small punctures and irregular microgranulation. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites pale reddish brown, apex of ultimate ventrite with triangular impression.

Aedeagus (Figs. 91, 92) larger, ochre yellow, rather matte. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece widely triangular from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.82.

Female. Meso- and metatibiae normally shaped, protibiae slightly bent without tubercles and excissions. Profemora without tubercles. Both protarsal claws with 10 visible teeth. Measurements of female body. BL 7.66 mm; HL 1.35 mm; HW 1.08 mm; OI 23.20; PL 1.40 mm; PW 1.31 mm; PI 106.87; EL 4.91 mm; EW 2.04 mm; HW/PW 0.74; BL/EW 3.76; EL/EW 2.41.

RLA(1-7): 0.88 : 0.38 : 1.00 : 2.27 : 2.29 : 2.56 : 2.75.

RL/WA(1-7): 1.75 : 1.00 : 2.82 : 6.41 : 6.88 : 8.20 : 8.80.

Variability. The type specimens vary in colour (elytra yellowish green, pale green or dark green, pronotum reddish brown, dark brown or black, legs yellowish green, pale green or green) also somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 4). BL 7.91 mm (6.72-8.81 mm); HL 1.32 mm (1.18-1.40 mm); HW 1.06 mm (0.95-1.12 mm); OI 12.52 (11.24-14.00); PL 1.58 mm (1.32-1.75 mm); PW 2.43 mm (1.21-1.61 mm); PI 110.64 (108.35-115.27); EL 5.02 mm (4.22-5.66 mm); EW 2.04 mm (1.83-2.24 mm). Females (n= 4). BL 7.57 mm (7.36-7.66 mm); HL 1.30 mm (1.27-1.35 mm); HW 1.04 mm (1.02-1.08 mm); OI 21.20 (18.82-23.20); PL 1.41 mm (1.31-1.39 mm); PW 1.35 mm (1.31-1.39 mm); PI 104.24 (102.88-106.87); EL 4.85 mm (4.69-4.95 mm); EW 2.03 mm (1.97-2.07 mm).

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

Etymology. Named after one of its characters - green legs and dorsal surface of elytra (-*viridis*).

Distribution. Borneo Island (Brunei, Indonesia).

LIST OF COMB-CLAWED BEETLES (ALLECULINAE) FROM BORNEO ISLAND

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

annulatipes Pic, 1944: 13 type locality: Borneo.

borchmanni Pic, 1934: 23 type locality: Borneo: Sandakan.

=*vilosa* Borchmann, 1932: 340

contempta Borchmann, 1928: 480 type locality: Luzon; Borchmann (1928: 481): Island Basilan, Borneo (Sandakan), Mindanao, Island Penang.

dauphini Pic, 1944: 14 type locality: Borneo.

hirtipes Borchmann, 1932: 333 type locality: Philippines: Basilan; (Borchmann 1932: 333) Borneo: Sandakan.

kinabaluensis Pic, 1944: 14 type locality: Kinabalu.

sandakana Borchmann, 1932: 327 type locality: Borneo: Sandakan.

minuta Pic, 1915: 14 type locality: Philippines: Luzon Mt. Maquiling; Borchmann (1932: 325): Basilan, Borneo (Sandakan), Mindanao, Penang, Sumatra.

genus *Bolbostetha* Fairmaire, 1896a: 117 type species *Bolbostetha soleata* Fairmaire, 1896
Alleculodes Borchmann, 1925: 335 type species *Alleculodes discrepans* Borchmann,
1925

baluana Pic, 1936: 29 type locality: Borneo: Kinabalu; Novák (2008: 164).

crockerica Novák, 2022a: 401 type locality: East Malaysia (Borneo Island), Sabah, Crocker
Range, environ of Tamburan, 5°43'N, 116°18'E.

genualis Borchmann, 1925 (*Alleculodes*) type locality: Borneo: Sandakan; Borchmann
(1932: 347); Novák (2008: 171): Indonesia: South Kalimantan.

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

martapurana Pic, 1936: 29 type locality: Borneo: Martapura; Novák (2008: 181).

genus *Borboresthes* Fairmaire, 1897: 253 type species *Allecula cruralis* Marseul, 1876

gracilimembris Pic, 1936: 28 type locality: Borneo.

signatipennis Pic, 1914: 45 type locality: Sumatra: Si Rambé; Novák (2012: 260): Indonesia
(Borneo, Java, Kalimantan Sumatra), Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Tonkin.

genus *Chitwania* Novák, 2015a: 91 type species *Chitwania kejvali* Novák, 2015

affinis Borchmann, 1932: 342 (*Allecula*) type locality: Borneo: Sandakan.

curvatipes Pic, 1944: 13 (*Allecula*) type locality: Borneo

suturalis Borchmann, 1925: 331 (*Allecula*) type locality: Northeastern Sumatra: Tebingi-
tinggi; Borchmann (1925: 331): South Sumatra: Wai Lima, Lampongs; Java: Ardjuno;
Borneo; Novák (2022c: 170).

genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896b: 39 type species *Cistelopsis rufina* Fairmaire, 1896

apicalis Pic, 1930: 24 type locality: Borneo.

basilana brunnea Borchmann, 1932: 313 type locality: Borneo: Sandakan.

paulonotata Pic, 1930: 24 type locality: Borneo.

pici Borchmann, 1932: 317 type locality: Philippines: Basilan; Borchmann (1932: 212):
Borneo, Mindanao, Tangkulan.

sandakana Borchmann, 1932: 314 type locality: Borneo: Sandakan.

genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010: 180 type species *Jaklia serraticornis* Novák, 2010

bruneiica sp. nov. type locality: Borneo Island, Brunei, Labi, Bukit Teraja, 60 m.

luminaria sp. nov. type locality: Borneo Island, Brunei, Labi, Bukit Teraja, 60 m.

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

timburongica sp. nov. type locality: Borneo Island, Brunei, Temburong District, Rigde NE
of Kuala Belalong, 300 m.

genus *Novistela* Novák, 2022b: 178 type species *Novistela crockerica* Novák, 2022

crockerica Novák, 2022b: 179 type locality: Borneo Island, Sabah, Crocker Mountains
National Preserve, Gunung Emas, 1500-1700 m.

genus *Ommatochara* Borchmann, 1932: 347 type species *Ommatochara tibialis* Borchmann, 1932

sericea Borchmann, 1932: 351 type locality: Borneo: Sandakan; Novák (2009: 259).

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

kalimantanica sp. nov. type locality: Borneo Island, Kalimantan, Tensah Busang, 0°03'S, 113°59'E.

labiica sp. nov. type locality: Borneo Island, Brunei, Labi, Bukit Teraja, 60 m.

pubescens Pic, 1936: 30 type locality: Borneo

sabahica Novák, 2017: 187 type locality: Borneo, Sabah, Tibow, 45 km NE Sapulut.

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

jakli Novák, 2018: 177 type locality: Indonesia, S Kalimantan, Kandangan district, 17 km NE Loksado,

genus *Sporacula* Novák, 2023: 355 type species *Sporacula rajaica* Novák, 2023

borneensis Pic, 1915: 17 (*Allecula*) type locality: Borneo; Borchmann (1932: 338): Borneo.

bruneiensis Pic, 1915: 16 (*Allecula*) type locality: Borneo: Brunei.

emasica Novák, 2023: 187 type locality: Malaysia, Borneo Island, Mount Emas.

genus *Tropicula* gen. nov. type species *Tropicula viridis* sp. nov.

viridis sp. nov. type locality: Borneo Island, Brunei, Kuala Belalong, E 115 7°, N 4 34°, 260 m.

subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896

genus *Cistelodema* Borchmann, 1932: 380 type species *Pseudocistela cyanea* Pic, 1930

bruneiensis Pic, 1930: 29 (*Pseudocistela*) type locality: Brunei Darussalam, Island Borneo; Borchmann (1932: 381): Borneo; Novák (2020a: 213): North Borneo.

metallica Pic, 1930: 29 (*Pseudocistela*) type locality: Malaysia, Sabah province, Island Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu; Borchmann (1932: 381): Borneo; Novák (2020a: 216): North Borneo.

metallica uniformis Pic, 1930: 30 type locality: Malaysia, Sabah province, Island Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu; Borchmann (1932: 381): Borneo.

rufomaculata Pic, 1915: 14 (*Pseudocistela*) type locality: Malaysia, Sabah province, Island Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu; Novák (2020a: 220).

violacea Pic, 1915: 14 (*Pseudocistela*) type locality: Malaysia, Sabah province, Island Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu; Novák (2020a: 225).

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

tribe Cteniopodini Solier, 1835

genus *Cistelomorpha* L. Redtenbacher, 1868: 134 type species *Cistelomorpha straminea*
L. Redtenbacher, 1868
bruneiensis Pic, 1920: 24 type locality: Borneo: Brunei.
nitidior Pic, 1908: 40 type locality: Borneo.
rollei Pic, 1908: 47 type locality: Borneo: Kinabalu.
rubrithorax Pic, 1924: 32 type locality: Borneo.

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