

New *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini) species with description of a new subgenus *Marunella* subgen. nov. from the Oriental Region

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Abstract. A new subgenus of *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 - *Marunella* subgen. nov. with a type species *Upinella* (*Marunella*) *laosica* sp. nov. from north Laos (Houaphanh Province) is described, illustrated including male genitalia and compared with other subgenera of *Upinella* (*Thornella* Novák, 2019, *Tibinella* Novák, 2019 and *Upinella* s. str.). Males of species of the new subgenus distinctly differ from the others mainly by the elytral suture and elytral intervals 2, 4 and 6 distinctly raised like a roof in the middle and by the scutellum being raised above the level of the elytron. Further new species of *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 from the Oriental Region are described as follows: *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *basorica* sp. nov. from peninsular Malaysia (Kelantan Province), *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *kokutica* sp. nov. from Thailand (Trat Province) and *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *xiengica* sp. nov. from Laos (Xieng Khouang Province). All new species are described, illustrated and compared with habitually similar species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 was described by Mulsant (1856) with the type species *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847. Later, *Upinella* was classified as a subgenus of *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801 (Seidlitz 1896, Borchmann 1910, Mader 1928, Kaszab 1969 and Novák & Pettersson 2008). The genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 was redescribed and raised from the level of subgenus by Novák (2015). The same author (Novák 2019) described two new subgenera - *Thornella* Novák, 2019 with the type species *Allecula holomelaena* Fairmaire, 1894 and *Tibinella* Novák, 2019 with type species *Upinella pahangica* Novák, 2019. Currently there are 22 species in three subgenera living in the Palearctic Region (Novák 2020) and six additional species from the Oriental Region (Novák 2019, 2024). A new subgenus *Marunella* subgen. nov. with the type species *Upinella* (*Marunella*) *laosica* sp. nov. from Laos (Houaphanh Province) is described, illustrated and compared with *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *basorica* sp. nov. from peninsular Malaysia (Kelantan Province), *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *kokutica* sp. nov. from Thailand (Trat Province) and *Upinella* (*Upinella*) *xiengica* sp. nov. from Laos (Xieng Khouang Province). All new species are illustrated (including male genitalia) and compared with habitually similar species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

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

The following collection codes is used:

- ASGG private collection of Andre Skale, Gera, Germany;
NMPC collection of National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
NMTJ collection of National Museum, Tokio, Japan;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

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

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

TAXONOMY

Genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856

Type species: *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847.

Subgenus *Marunella* subgen. nov.

(Figs. 1-7)

Type species: *Upinella (Marunella) laosica* sp. nov.

Description (male). Habitus as in Fig. 1, body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, dorsal surface almost glabrous and matte, with very fine microgranulation. Widest near middle elytra length. Head (Fig. 2) through the eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin and distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Clypeus wide, transverse, apex excised in middle. Mandibles glabrous, shiny, with pale setae on sides. Eyes large, transverse, excised,

space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; slightly wider than length of antennomere 2. Antenna (Fig. 3) long and narrow, exceeding two thirds of body length. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3. Ultimate maxillary palpomere (Fig. 4) shoe-shaped. Pronotum (Fig. 2) matte, slightly convex, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface without punctures, glabrous with very fine microgranulation. Elytra narrow, elongate, matte, widest near middle. Dorsal surface glabrous. Elytral striae with rows of small, coarse punctures. Elytral suture and elytral intervals 2, 4 and 6 distinctly raised like a roof in middle. Scutellum matte, roundly triangular, raised above the level of elytron, with fine microgranulation. Legs long and narrow, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. Both protarsal claws with 6 visible teeth. Ultimate ventrite with deep impression in middle (Fig. 5). Aedeagus (Figs. 6, 7) large, robust.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. The closest and habitually similar subgenera from this area are *Thornella* Novák, 2019 with the type species *Allecula holomelaena* Fairmaire, 1894, *Tibinella* Novák, 2019 with the type species *Upinella pahangica* Novák, 2019 and *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 with the type species *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847.

Males of species in the new subgenus *Marunella* subgen. nov. clearly differ from males of *Thornella*, *Tibinella* and *Upinella* mainly by the elytral suture and elytral intervals 2, 4 and 6 distinctly raised like a roof in the middle and by the scutellum raised above the level of the elytron; while male species of *Thornella*, *Tibinella* and *Upinella* have no elytral striae or elytral suture raised like a roof in the middle and the scutellum is not raised above the level of the elytron.

Etymology. The name *Marunella* is taken from the name of my aunt Marunka (family Maru-) and ending -nella (marks belonging to a genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856). Gender: feminine.

Distribution. Laos (Hoaphanh Province).

***Upinella (Marunella) laosica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-7)

Type locality. Northeastern Laos, Houaphanh Province, from Ban Saluei to Phou Pane Mountain, 20°12-13.5'N, 103°59.5-104°01'E, 1300-1870 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov. / 20°12-13,5'N 103°59,5-104°01'E / Ban Saluei šipka Phou Pane Mt. / 1300-1870 m, 1.v.-16.vi.2009, Vít Kubáň and Lao coll. leg. // Primary mountain forest, / *Individual collecting*, / Laos 2009 Expedition, / NHMB Basel / NMPC Prague., (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upinella (Marunella) / laosica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2024'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, almost matte, from dark reddish brown to black, dorsal surface almost glabrous, with very fine microgranulation, BL 16.19 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.59.

Head (Fig. 2) blackish brown, slightly longer than wide, through the eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin and distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with sparse setae, small, dense punctures and fine microgranulation. Clypeus wide, transverse, blackish brown with yellow apex excised in middle. Dorsal surface with dense, small punctures, dense setae and microgranulation, shiny. Mandibles reddish brown with darker sides and apex, glabrous, shiny, with pale setae on sides. HW 2.44 mm; HW/PW 0.74; HL (visible part) 2.59 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; slightly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 15.20.

Antenna (Fig. 3). Long and narrow (AL(1-11) 11.27 mm, exceeding two thirds of body length - AL(1-11)/BL 0.70). Surface with short, pale setae, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 1-5 shiny (6-11 matte), antennomeres 1-7 blackish brown (8-11 brown). Antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.33 : 0.13 : 1.00 : 1.22 : 0.85 : 0.85 : 0.67 : 0.64 : 0.58 : 0.56 : 0.56.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.77 : 1.00 : 7.07 : 10.09 : 6.79 : 6.79 : 5.29 : 4.56 : 3.96 : 4.28 : 3.96.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 4) blackish brown, shiny, with setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere shoe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) black, matte, slightly convex, widest near middle, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Base with small, shallow almost indistinct oblique impressions between middle and posterior angles from both sides and one transverse impression in middle. Dorsal surface without punctures, glabrous with very fine microgranulation. PL 2.60 mm; PW 3.29 mm; PI equal to 79.03. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin excised in middle, anterior and posterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins slightly arcuate.

Elytra. Blackish brown, narrow, elongate, matte, widest near middle. Dorsal surface glabrous. EL 11.00 mm; EW 4.51 mm; EL/EW 2.44. Elytral striae with rows of small, coarse punctures. Elytral suture and elytral intervals 2, 4 and 6 distinctly raised like a roof in middle.

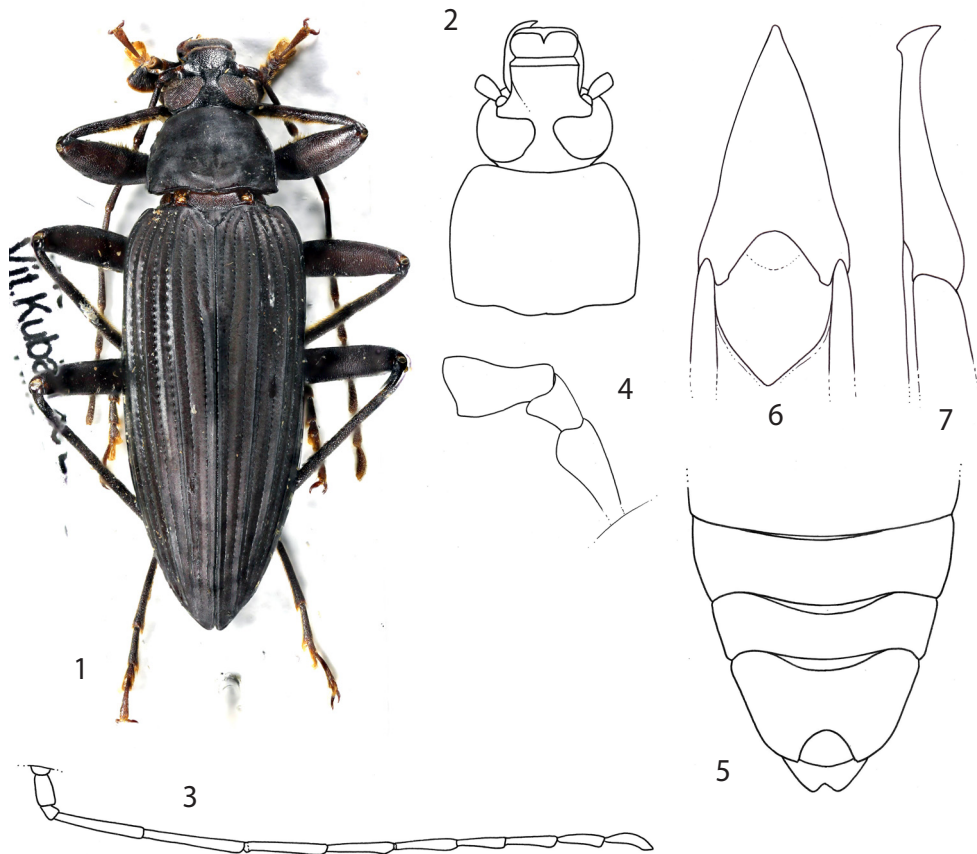
Scutellum. Black, matte, roundly triangular, raised above the level of elytron, with fine microgranulation.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, blackish brown, dorsal surface with setae, fine microgranulation and small, shallow punctures. Femora dark reddish brown. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.42 : 0.67 : 1.24 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.38 : 0.45 : 0.87 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.29 : 0.44 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.

Venter blackish brown, prothorax matte, glabrous, without punctures, meso- and metaventrite with sparse, small punctures. Abdomen blackish brown with fine microgranulation and microrugosities, dense, very small punctures and short, pale setae. Ultimate ventrite (Fig. 5) with deep impression in middle.



Figs. 1-7. *Upinella (Marunella) laosica* sp. nov.: Figs. 1-4: male holotype: 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- antenna; 4- maxillary palpus; Figs. 5-7: male paratype: 5- abdomen; 6- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 7- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Aedeagus (Figs. 6, 7) large, robust, pale brown, semi-matte. Basal piece rounded laterally up two thirds, then straight laterally, very slightly narrowing from dorsal view. Apical piece widely triangular from dorsal view, narrow, beak-shaped laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 4.57.

Differential diagnosis. See the differential diagnosis of the subgenus *Marunella* subgen. nov.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the country of its origin Laos (*laosica*).

Distribution. North Laos (Houaphanh Province).

Subgenus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856

Type species: *Allecula aterrima* Rosenhauer, 1847.

Upinella (Upinella) basorica sp. nov.

(Figs. 8-12)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 90 km North of Gua Musang, Mount Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA W., KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang / Mt. Basor, 1700 m. / Kampong Kubur Datu / 1.iii.-21.iii.2015 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♀): Malaysia W., Kelantan 70 / km NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, 17.iv. / -9.v.2014, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Upinella (Upinella) / basorica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2024'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 8, body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, dorsal surface black, mostly matte, with pale setae, small punctures and very fine microgranulation, BL 17.06 mm. Widest in basal half of elytral length; BL/EW 3.33.

Head (Fig. 9) black, slightly wider than long, through the eyes distinctly narrower than anterior margin or base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with long, pale setae, dense small, punctures and very fine microgranulation. Clypeus wide, transverse, half heart shaped, dark brown with sides and apex ochre yellow, excised in middle. Dorsal surface with small punctures, long and dense, pale setae and microgranulation, shiny. Mandibles reddish brown, glabrous, shiny, with pale setae on sides. HW 2.73 mm; HW/PW 0.66; HL (visible part) 2.62 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as diameter of one eye; wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 32.09.

Antenna (Fig. 10). Long and narrow, black (AL(1-11) 11.05 mm, almost reaching two thirds of body length - AL(1-11)/BL 0.63). Surface with pale setae, small punctures and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, remainder matte. Ultimate antennomere widest near middle.

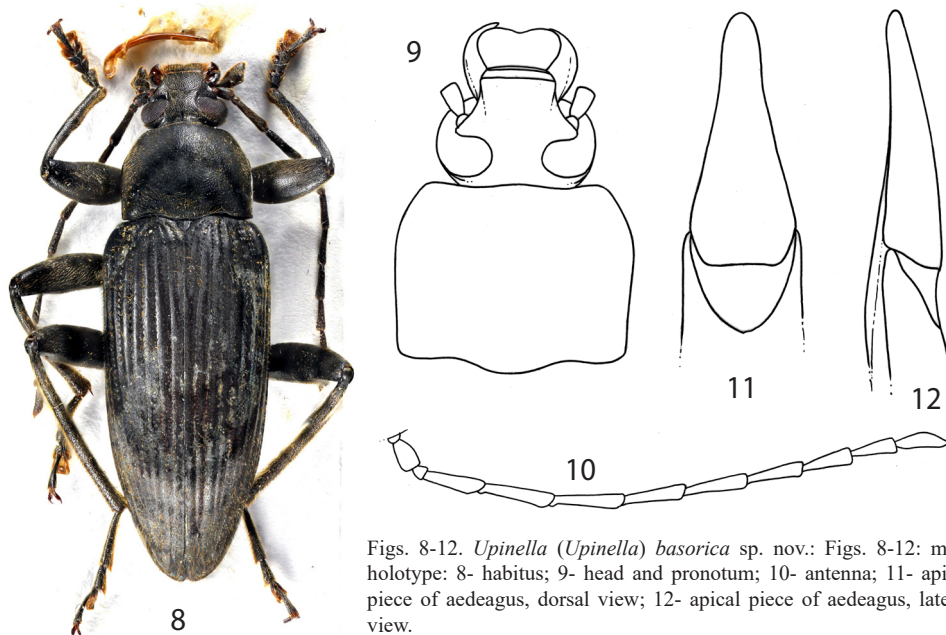
RLA(1-11): 0.51 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 1.15 : 0.92 : 0.85 : 0.88 : 0.87 : 0.77 : 0.74 : 0.76.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.83 : 0.88 : 3.80 : 4.83 : 4.63 : 4.78 : 4.47 : 3.88 : 3.66 : 3.61 : 3.33.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 9) black, matte, slightly convex, almost square-shaped, widest in apical third, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with pale setae, very fine microgranulation and dense, small, shallow punctures. PL 3.45 mm; PW 4.12 mm; PI equal to 83.74. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate in middle, anterior and posterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins almost parallel on basal two thirds, rounded on apical third.

Elytra. Black, narrow, elongate, rather matte, widest in basal half. Dorsal surface with sparse, pale setae. EL 11.53 mm; EW 5.29 mm; EL/EW 2.18. Elytral striae with rows of



Figs. 8-12. *Upinella (Upinella) basorica* sp. nov.: Figs. 8-12: male holotype: 8- habitus; 9- head and pronotum; 10- antenna; 11- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

small, coarse punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with fine microgranulation and very small, sparse punctures.

Scutellum. Black, roundly triangular, matte, with a few small, shallow punctures, few long setae and microgranulation.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, black, dorsal surface with dense pale setae, fine microgranulation and dense, small punctures. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.80 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 1.59 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.32 : 0.59 : 0.84 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.35 : 0.62 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 11 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black with pale setae. Abdomen black with fine microgranulation, dense small punctures and long dense, pale setae.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12) ochre yellow, semi-matte. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece short, triangular with rounded tip from dorsal view, beak-shaped in dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 5.21.

Female without distinct differences.

Measurements of female body. BL 19.06 mm; HL 2.85 mm; HW 2.97 mm; OI 36.55; PL 3.49 mm; PW 4.56 mm; PI 76.54; EL 12.72 mm; EW 5.90 mm; AL 11.22 mm; AL/BL 0.59; HW/PW 0.65; BL/EW 3.23; EL/EW 2.16.

RLA(1-11): 0.50 : 0.21 : 1.00 : 1.20 : 0.95 : 0.88 : 0.85 : 0.86 : 0.81 : 0.77 : 0.81.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.87 : 0.88 : 3.24 : 4.17 : 3.94 : 4.00 : 3.88 : 3.50 : 3.11 : 2.95 : 2.95.
RLT: 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.94 : 0.86 : 1.46 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.52 : 0.54 : 0.81 (mesotarsus),
1.00 : 0.54 : 0.39 : 0.58 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n= 4). BL 18.31 mm (17.43-19.06 mm); HL 2.72 mm (2.62-2.85 mm); HW 2.83 mm (2.73-2.97 mm); OI 38.39 (36.55-39.81); PL 3.36 mm (3.21-3.79 mm); PW 4.30 mm (3.99-4.56 mm); PI 76.54 (74.72-79.20); EL 12.09 mm (11.59-12.72 mm); EW 5.54 mm (5.23-5.90 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species from the subgenus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 are *Upinella (Upinella) petri* Novák, 2019 from peninsular Malaysia (Pahang), *Upinella (Upinella) yenbaiica* Novák, 2019 from Vietnam (Yen Bai Province) and *Upinella (Upinella) xiengica* sp. nov. from Laos (Xieng Khouang Province).

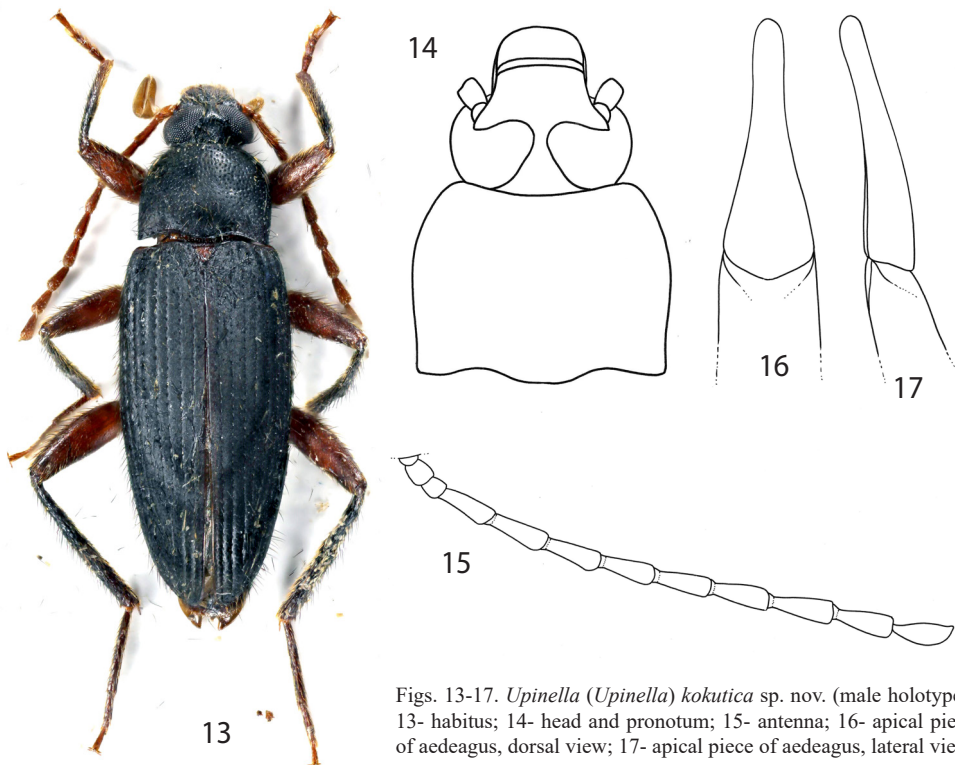
Upinella (Upinella) basorica sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *U. (U.) xiengica* mainly by the large body (17 mm in male), by the space between eyes approximately as wide as the diameter of one eye (OI 32 in male), by the distinct punctation of the pronotum and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as is in Figs. 11 and 12; while *U. (U.) xiengica* has a smaller body (BL 12.5 mm), the narrow space between the eyes (OI 19.3) is distinctly narrower than the diameter of one eye, the punctation of the pronotum is indistinct and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Figs. 21 and 22.

U. (U.) basorica is clearly different from similar species *U. (U.) yenbaiica* mainly by the space between the eyes approximately as wide as the diameter of one eye (OI 32 in male), by the distinct punctation of the pronotum and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 11 and 12; while *U. (U.) yenbaiica* has the space between eyes (OI 19.1) distinctly narrower than the diameter of one eye, the punctation of the pronotum is indistinct and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák (2019: 100: figs. 31 and 33, 34).

U. (U.) basorica clearly differs from similar species *U. (U.) petri* mainly by the large body (17 mm in male), by the space between eyes approximately as wide as the diameter of one eye (OI 32 in male) and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 11 and 12; while *U. (U.) petri* has a smaller body (approximately 10.8 mm in males), the space between the eyes is narrower than the diameter of one eye (OI approximately 10.9 in males) and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák (2019: 98: figs. 26 and 28, 29).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Mount Basor in the Kelantan Province (peninsular Malaysia).

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Kelantan Province).



Figs. 13-17. *Upinella (Upinella) kokutica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 13- habitus; 14- head and pronotum; 15- antenna; 16- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 17- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

***Upinella (Upinella) kokutica* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 13-17)

Type locality. Central Thailand, Trat Province, Ko Kut Island.

Type material. Holotype (♂): C-THAILAND Trat Prov. / Ko Kut Isl., 30.10.-10.11. / 2023, leg. A. Skale, (VNPC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (ASHG). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upinella (*Upinella*) / *kokutica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2024'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 13, body smaller, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, from reddish brown to black, dorsal surface matte, with setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 7.26 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.10.

Head (Fig. 14) distinctly wider than long, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin, slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with long, pale setae, dense, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Behind eyes with long, dark setae. Apical part brown, posterior part black, clypeus wide, transverse, pale brown. Dorsal surface with small punctures, long, pale setae and microgranulation, semi-matte. HW 1.23 mm; HW/PW 0.90; HL (visible part) 0.98 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; approximately as wider as length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 15.50.

Antenna (Fig. 15). Long, reddish brown, semi-matte (AL(1-11) 3.90 mm, exceeding half body length - AL(1-11)/BL 0.54). Surface with long, pale setae, microgranulation and sparse, small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3 and half drop-shaped ultimate antennomere longest, apically widened antennomeres 4-10 very slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.54 : 0.49 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 0.98 : 0.96 : 0.96 : 0.98 : 0.97 : 0.94 : 1.01.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.69 : 0.89 : 3.21 : 3.11 : 3.04 : 3.19 : 2.87 : 2.51 : 2.49 : 2.18 : 2.40.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere shoe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) black, matte, slightly convex, widest near middle, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, semi-erect, dark setae, very fine microgranulation and small punctures. PL 1.36 mm; PW 1.76 mm; PI equal to 77.27. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view, in the middle of anterior margin not clearly distinct. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate in middle, anterior angles rounded, not clearly distinct, posterior angles rectangular. Lateral margins rounded.

Elytra. Black, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, matte, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long and dense, semi-erect, dark setae. EL 4.92 mm; EW 2.34 mm; EL/EW 2.10. Elytral striae with rows of small, coarse punctures, intervals between punctures in rows wider than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals with very small, sparse punctures and fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Reddish brown with dark sides, roundly triangular, rather matte, with a few small, shallow punctures, a few long, pale setae and fine microgranulation.

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

Legs. Long and narrow, dorsal surface with long and dense dark setae and fine microgranulation. Tarsi brown, tibiae blackish brown, femora reddish brown. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.74 : 0.85 : 1.36 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.30 : 0.34 : 0.61 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.20 : 0.33 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 3 and 4 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown with long, pale setae. Abdomen blackish brown with fine microgranulation and long, pale setae denser near sides.

Aedeagus (Figs. 16, 17) pale brown, semi-matte. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece elongate triangular with rounded tip from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 2.86.

Female. Antenna shorter than half body length.

Measurements of female body. BL 10.29 mm; HL 1.45 mm; HW 1.78 mm; OI 18.79; PL 1.87 mm; PW 2.60 mm; PI 71.90; EL 6.97 mm; EW 3.36 mm; AL 4.70 mm; AL/BL 0.45; HW/PW 0.69; BL/EW 3.06; EL/EW 2.07.

RLA(1-11): 0.52 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 1.08 : 0.99 : 0.92 : 0.91 : 0.84 : 0.79 : 0.84 : 0.90.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.27 : 0.63 : 2.68 : 2.97 : 3.00 : 2.55 : 2.37 : 2.73 : 1.80 : 1.90 : 2.05.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.47 : 0.65 : 1.24 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.39 : 0.44 : 0.66 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.15 : 0.30 (metatarsus).

Differential diagnosis. A similar species is *Upinella (Upinella) lanrenxiensis* (Masumoto, Akita & Lee, 2015) from Taiwan and the Oriental Region.

Upinella (Upinella) kokutica sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *U. (U.) lanrenxiensis* mainly by the pronotum, elytra and legs covered by long, dark setae, by the blackish brown tibiae, by the longer antenna (exceeding half body length AL/BL in male 0.54) and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus (Figs. 16 and 17); while the dorsal surface of *U. (U.) lanrenxiensis* is covered mostly by pale setae, the antenna does not reach half the body length, the tibiae are reddish brown and the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Masumoto et al. (2015: 309: figs. 4 and 11, 12).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Ko Kut Island in the Trat Province (Thailand).

Distribution. Thailand (Trat Province).

***Upinella (Upinella) xiengica* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 18-22)

Type locality. North Laos, Xieng Khouang Province, Phou Sam Soum, 29.145161°N 103.780026°E, 2027 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS, XIENG KHOUANG / Phou Sam Soum / alt. 2027 m / 29.145161°N 103.780026°E / 12 V 2019 Light trap / leg. T.HIGURASHI / Permit: 08/05/2019, (NMTJ). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Upinella (Upinella) / xiengica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2024'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 18, body large, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, almost matte, from brown to black, dorsal surface almost glabrous, with very fine microgranulation, BL 12.55 mm. Widest near middle elytral length; BL/EW 3.37.

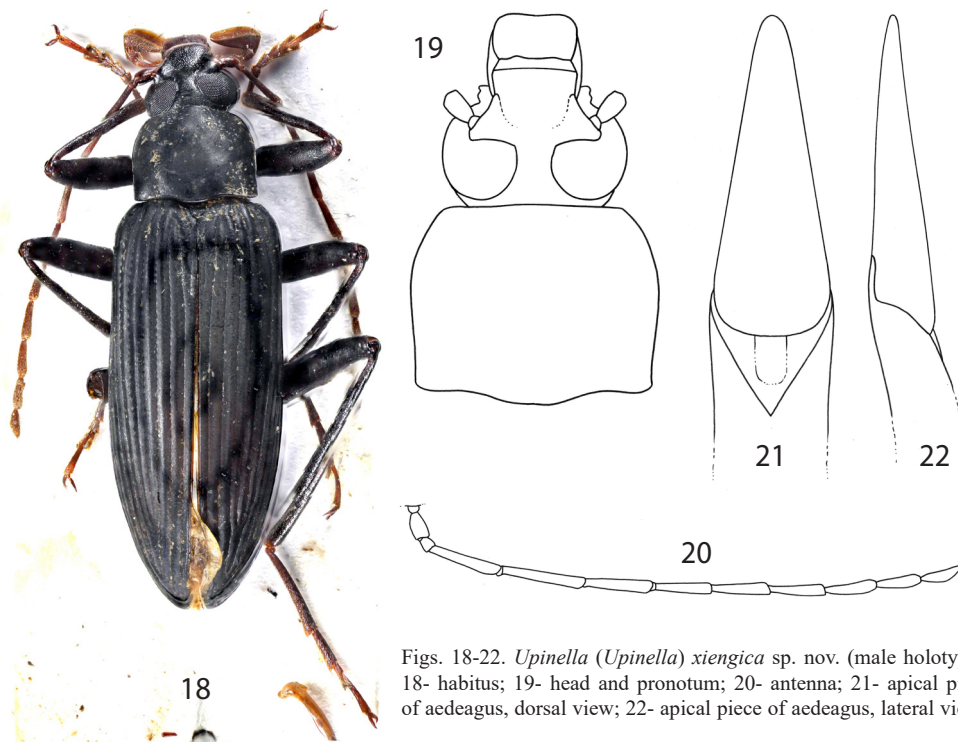
Head (Fig. 19) black, slightly wider than long, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin and distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny, glabrous, with small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Clypeus wide, transverse, brown with apex distinctly paler. Dorsal surface with small punctures, pale setae and microgranulation, shiny. Mandibles brown, glabrous, shiny, with pale setae on sides. HW 2.11 mm; HW/PW 0.78; HL (visible part) 1.46 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; slightly wider than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 19.30.

Antenna (Fig. 20). Long and narrow (AL(1-11) 8.81 mm, exceeding two thirds of body length - AL(1-11)/BL 0.70). Surface with pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 1-4 dark brown, slightly shiny, antennomeres 5-11 brown, rather matte.

RLA(1-11): 0.39 : 0.18 : 1.00 : 1.18 : 0.97 : 0.88 : 0.83 : 0.82 : 0.73 : 0.69 : 0.59.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.65 : 1.04 : 4.71 : 6.48 : 5.54 : 5.42 : 4.89 : 4.85 : 4.04 : 4.11 : 3.17.

Surface of maxillary palpus matte, with pale setae, small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Palpomere 2 pale brown, shiny, brown penultimate and shoe-shaped ultimate palpomeres matte.



Figs. 18-22. *Upinella (Upinella) xiengica* sp. nov. (male holotype): 18- habitus; 19- head and pronotum; 20- antenna; 21- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 22- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Pronotum (Fig. 19) black, matte, slightly convex, widest near two thirds from base to apex, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface without punctures, glabrous with very fine microgranulation. PL 2.30 mm; PW 2.71 mm; PI equal to 84.87. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Base finely bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight, anterior and posterior angles obtuse. Lateral margins parallel on basal half, slightly arcuate on apical part.

Elytra. Black, narrow, elongate, matte, widest near middle. Dorsal surface glabrous. EL 8.79 mm; EW 3.72 mm; EL/EW 2.36. Elytral striae with rows of very small, coarse punctures. Elytral intervals convex, with very fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Black, triangular, matte, with fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black, narrowing to ventrite 1 in basal part, then relatively narrow and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, blackish brown, tarsi brown. Dorsal surface with very short sparse pale setae, very fine microgranulation and sparse, small shallow punctures. Tarsomeres with longer pale setae, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.40 : 0.76 : 1.32 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.24 : 0.36 : 0.72 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.25 : 0.42 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black, almost glabrous with sparse, small punctures.

Aedeagus (Figs. 21, 22) pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece very slightly rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece triangular from dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 3.28.

Differential diagnosis. Similar species from the subgenus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 are *Upinella (Upinella) petri* Novák, 2019 from peninsular Malaysia (Pahang), *Upinella (Upinella) yenbaïica* Novák, 2019 from Vietnam (Yen Bai Province) and *Upinella (Upinella) basorica* sp. nov. from peninsular Malaysia (Kelantan Province).

Upinella (Upinella) xiengica sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *U. (U.) basorica* mainly by the smaller body (BL 12.5 mm), by the space between the eyes (OI 19.3) distinctly narrower than the diameter of one eye, by the indistinct punctation of the pronotum and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 21 and 22; while *U. (U.) basorica* has a large body (17 mm in male), the space between eyes is approximately as wide as the diameter of one eye (OI 32 in male), the punctation of the pronotum is distinct and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Figs. 11 and 12.

U. (U.) xiengica is clearly different from the similar species *U. (U.) yenbaïica* mainly by the shape of the pronotum (Fig. 19), by antennomere 4 being distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus (Figs. 21 and 22); while *U. (U.) yenbaïica* has antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3, the shape of the pronotum and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus are as in Novák (2019: 100: figs. 31 and 33, 34).

U. (U.) xiengica clearly differs from the similar species *U. (U.) petri* mainly by the dorsal surface of the pronotum and elytra being glabrous, by the punctation of the pronotum indistinct, by antennomere 4 being distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus (Figs. 21 and 22); while the dorsal surface of *U. (U.) petri* is covered by long setae, the punctation of the pronotum is distinct, antennomere 4 is shorter than antennomere 3 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák (2019: 98: figs. 26 and 28, 29).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the first name of the type locality Xieng Khouang Province (Laos).

Distribution. Laos (Xieng Khouang Province).

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