

**Revision of the genus *Paracistela* Borchmann, 1941
Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae)**

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Abstract. Paper discusses the revision of the genus *Paracistela* Borchmann, 1941. Three species are transformed from the genus *Isomira* Mulsant, 1856 - *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. from India (Khasia Hills), *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. from Laos and *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. from China; two species are transformed from the genus *Pseudocistela* Crotch, 1873 - *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. from Tonkin and *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. from Oriental region. *Paracistela variabilis* Borchmann, 1941 is new synonym of *Paracistela luteopubens*. Neotype of *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. is designated here; as well as *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. are redescribed here. Ten new species *Paracistela alesii* sp. nov., *Paracistela hawaii* sp. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela kralli* sp. nov. from Laos, *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. from India (Darjeeling), *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela zahradni* sp. nov. from Thailand, *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov. from China (Jiangxi) and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) are presently described, illustrated and keyed with other species of this genus.

New distributional data (Laos and North Vietnam) are added for *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. and *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) is new for territory of Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

Borchmann (1941) described the genus *Paracistela* with type species *Paracistela variabilis* Borchmann, 1941 from Burma - Kambiati. Genus *Paracistela* Borchmann, 1941 is a member of the subtribe *Gonoderina* Seidlitz, 1896. Species of this genus are similar to the species of *Isomira* Mulsant, 1856, *Pseudocistela* Crotch, 1873 and *Pseudohymenalia* Novák, 2008. They differ from the species of *Isomira*, *Pseudocistela* and *Pseudohymenalia* mainly by antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 2 and approximately as long as antennomere 4; while species of *Isomira*, *Pseudocistela* and *Pseudohymenalia* with antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4 and approximately as long as antennomere 2.

Some of the species were described earlier as *Isomira* - *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. from India (Khasi Hills), *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. from Laos and *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. from China. As *Pseudocistela* were described earlier *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. from Tonkin and *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. from Oriental region. NOVÁK & PETERSSON (2008) listed only two species from Palaearctic region. Neotype of *Paracistela*

brunneosuturalis (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. is designated here; as well as *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. are redescribed here. All these species are newly transferred to the genus *Paracistela* Borchmann. *Paracistela variabilis* Borchmann, 1941 is new synonym of *Paracistela luteopubens*. Ten new species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov., *Paracistela havai* sp. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela kralli* sp. nov. from Laos, *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. from India (Darjeeling), *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppingica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. from Thailand, *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov. from China (Jiangxi) and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan) are presently described, illustrated and keyed with other species of this genus.

New distributional data (Laos and North Vietnam) are added for *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. and *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) is new for territory of Thailand.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two important morphometric characteristics used for the descriptions of species of the subfamily Alleculinae, the 'ocular index' dorsally (Campbell & Marshall 1964) is calculated by measuring the minimum distance between the eyes and dividing this value by the maximum dorsal width across eyes, the quotient resulting from this division is converted into an index by multiplying by 100 and 'pronotal index' (Campbell 1965) expresses the ratio of the length of the pronotum along midline to the width at the basal angles, this ratio is multiplied by 100 for convenience in handling, are used in this paper as well.

The following codens are used:

- DHBC private collection of David Hauck, Brno, Czech Republic;
- MNHN collection of Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France;
- NMEG collection of Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;
- ZMUH collection of Zoologisches Institut und Museums der Universität Hamburg, Germany;
- NMPC collection of National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;
- VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with soft imaging system Analysis. 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)
 RLA/W ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex
 RLP ratios of relative lengths of palpomere 2-4 from base to apex (3= 1.00)
 RLP/W ratios of length / maximum width of palpomeres 2-4 from base to apex
 RLT ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex
 (1=1.00)

Moreover, a double slash (//) separates data on different labels and a slash (/) data in different rows.

CATALOGUE

Genus *Paracistela* with type species *Paracistela variabilis* Borchmann, 1941

Paracistela alesii sp. nov. Laos

Paracistela bengali sp. nov. India: Darjeeling

Paracistela brunneosuturalis (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. (*Isomira*); India: Khasia Hills

Paracistela havaii sp. nov. Laos

Paracistela houaphanica sp. nov. Laos

Paracistela kralli sp. nov. Laos

Paracistela laosensis (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. (*Isomira*) Laos, Thailand

Paracistela luteopubens (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. (*Pseudocistela*) Burma, Laos, North Vietnam, Tonkin
 = *variabilis* Borchmann, 1941 syn. nov.

Paracistela namuangica sp. nov. Thailand

Paracistela rufithorax (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. (*Pseudocistela*) Oriental region

Paracistela sinensis (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. (*Isomira*) China

Paracistela soppongica sp. nov. Thailand

Paracistela smetanai sp. nov. China: Jiangxi

Paracistela weigeli sp. nov. China: Yunnan

Paracistela zahradniki sp. nov. Thailand

KEY TO THE SPECIES

- A(B) Antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4.....
 *Isomira* Mulsant, *Pseudocistela* Crotch, *Pseudohymenalia* Novák
- B(A) Antennomere 3 approximately as long as antennomere 4.....*Paracistela* Borchmann..... 1
- 1(2) Antennomere 2 very short, antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. Habitus as in Fig. 37; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 38. Oriental region.....*Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov.
- 2(1) Antennomere 2 longer, antennomere 3 maximally 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2..... 3
- 3 (4) Antennomeres 4-10 longer, antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide..... 5
- 4(3) Antennomeres 4-10 shorter, antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide 17
- 5(6) Antennomere 3 more than three times longer than antennomere 2 long..... 7
- 6(5) Antennomere 3 less than three times longer than antennomere 2 long..... 9
- 7(8) Antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4, smaller species, body length shorter than 10 mm. Habitus of male as in Fig. 17; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 18; Aedeagus as in Figs 19 and 20. Laos.....
 *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov.
- 8(7) Antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4, large species, body length longer than 10 mm, antennae longer than half of body length. Habitus of male as in Fig. 29; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 30; Aedeagus as in Figs 31 and 32. Burma, Laos, North Vietnam, Tonkin.....*Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov.
- 9(10) Space between eyes approximately as long as diameter of eye and as long as length of antennomere 3..... 11
- 10(9) Space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of eye, narrower than length of antennomere 3..... 15
- 11(12) Antennae slightly longer than half of body length, pronotum distinctly longer than semicircular. Habitus of male as in Fig. 41; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 42; Aedeagus as in Figs 43 and 44. China: Jiangxi.....
*Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov.

- 12(11) Antennae slightly shorter than half of body length, pronotum semicircular 13
- 13(14) Anterior half of pronotum in sides regularly rounded, maxillary palpus, legs and antennomeres 1-3 paler brown, ultimate palpomere narrower. Habitus of male as in Fig. 39; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 40. China. *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov.
- 14(13) Anterior half of pronotum in sides more straight, maxillary palpus, femora, tibia and antennae dark blackish-brown, ultimate palpomere broader. Habitus of male as in Fig. 49; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 50; Aedeagus as in Figs 51 and 52. China: Yunnan. *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov.
- 15(16) Upper part of elytron slightly shiny, pronotum almost semicircular, anterior border of pronotum finely rounded. Habitus of male as in Fig. 5; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 6; Aedeagus as in Figs 7 and 8. India: Darjeeling. *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov.
- 16(15) Upper part of elytron more dull, pronotum rather longer than semicircular, anterior border of pronotum straight. Habitus of male as in Fig. 9; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 10; Aedeagus as in Figs 11 and 12. India: Meghalaya, Khasia Hills. *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov.
- 17(18) Upper part of body unicolored yellow or ochre 19
- 18(17) Upper part of body dark brown or bicolor. 23
- 19(20) Antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4 and space between eyes approximately as broad as antennomere 3 long. Habitus of male as in Fig. 1; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 2; Aedeagus as in Figs 3 and 4. Laos. *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov.
- 20(19) Antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4 and space between eyes distinctly broader than antennomere 3 long 21
- 21(22) Sides of anterior half of pronotum more straight, anterior border of pronotum straight. Habitus of male as in Fig. 25; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 26; Aedeagus as in Figs 27 and 28. Laos, Thailand. *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov.
- 22(21) Sides of anterior half of pronotum and anterior border rounded. Habitus of male as in Fig. 33; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 34; Aedeagus as in Figs 35 and 36. Thailand. *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov.
- 23(24) Space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3. Habitus of male as in Fig. 41; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 42; Aedeagus as in Figs 43 and 44. Thailand. *Paracistela soppingica* sp. nov.
- 24(23) Space between eyes broader, approximately as broad as antennomere 3 long 25
- 25(26) Elytron bicolor, elytral suture broadly dark brown, rest of elytron ochre. Habitus of male as in Fig. 21; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 22; Aedeagus as in Figs 23 and 24. Laos. *Paracistela krati* sp. nov.
- 26(25) Elytron unicolored brown 27
- 27(28) Body small and narrow, pronotum narrow and long, elytral epipleura distinctly narrowing in the level of abdominal sternite 2. Habitus as in Fig. 53; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 54; Aedeagus as in Figs 55 and 56. Thailand. *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov.
- 28(27) Body large and broad, pronotum broad and short, elytral epipleura distinctly narrowing in the level of abdominal sternite 1. Habitus of male as in Fig. 13; Head and pronotum as in Fig. 14; Aedeagus as in Figs 15 and 16. Laos. *Paracistela hawaii* sp. nov.

***Paracistela alesi* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1-4)

Type locality. Laos, Bolikhamsai, Ban Nape - Kaew Nua Pass, N 18°22.3, E 105°09.1.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS centr., Bolikhamsai prov., / BAN NAPE – Kaew Nua Pass, / 18.4.-1.5.1998, alt. 600±100m, / N 18°22.3, E 105°09.1 (GPS), / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (4 specimens): same data as holotype, (DHBC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1. Body from yellow to dark brown, BL 9.18 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.43 mm.

Head (Fig. 2) small, pale brown, with dense and short, pale brown setation, anterior part and clypeus with long pale brown setae. Eyes large, dark, transverse, emarginate, space

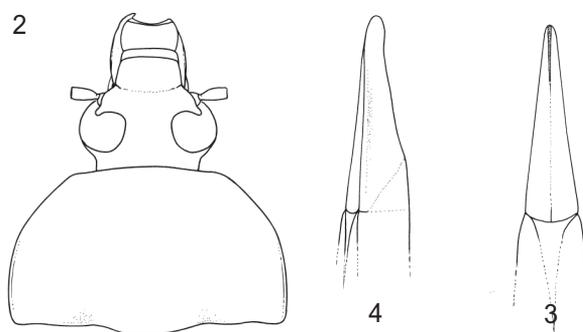
between eyes as wide as width of eye. OI equal to 32.40. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.26 mm, approximately 0.49 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.36 mm. Head with dense, middle-sized, shallow punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow with microgranulation, shiny.

Antenna. Relatively short with short and dense pale brown setation; AL 4.31 mm, AL/BL 0.47. Antennomeres 1 and 2 pale brown, slightly shiny, antennomeres 3-11 dark brown, more matt, anterior top of antennomere 11 pale brown. Antennomeres slightly rugose, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3-10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1-11): 0.72 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 0.98 : 0.98 : 0.98 : 1.05 : 1.05 : 1.03 : 1.18. RLA/W (1-11): 2.09 : 1.50 : 3.34 : 2.48 : 2.61 : 2.40 : 2.40 : 2.37 : 2.78 : 2.42 : 3.13.

Maxillary palpus dark brown with short, pale brown setation, anterior part of ultimate palpomere paler than posterior part, apex of palpomere 2 and penultimate palpomere with a few long setae. Second palpomere longest, penultimate palpomere shortest, both distinctly broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. Palpomerites with microgranulation, slightly shiny. RLP (2-4): 1.48 : 1.00 : 1.31. RLP/W (2-4): 2.78 : 1.70 : 2.73.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) semicircular, pale yellowish-brown, with short and relatively dense, pale yellowish-brown setation. Base of pronotum 2.02 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.49 mm, widest near one third from base, PW at base 2.55 mm. PI equal to 48.25. Border almost complete and narrowly darker, only in the middle of anterior part indistinct; posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse-angled, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin not rounded, straight. Surface densely and shallowly punctate, punctures relatively large, interspaces narrow with microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Elytra oval, yellow with narrowly brown sutura and very short and dense yellow setation, EL 6.34 mm and EW 3.43 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.85. Surface rugose, rows of punctures in elytral striae



Figs 1-4: *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov.: 1- Habitus of male (Holotype); 2- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 3- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 4- Aedeagus, lateral view.

distinct, punctures small, separated by more one diameter. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal sternite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum broadly triangular, concolorous with elytra, with brown margins.

Legs relatively narrow, with dense and short pale brown setation, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora and tibia unicolored dark brown, tarsi pale brown. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated at apex. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1–5): 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.54 : 0.45 : 1.50 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.38 : 0.27 : 0.81 (mesotarsus), and (1–4): 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.28 : 0.56 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown with dense, pale brown setation. Prothorax pale yellowish-brown with pale brown setation as pronotum itself. Abdomen with microgranulation, dense pale brown setation and shallow, indistinct punctation.

Aedeagus (Figs 3, 4). Pale yellowish-brown, slightly shiny with distinct microgranulation. Basal piece 2.84 times as long as apical piece, regularly rounded dorsally, then almost straight in apical half laterally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular laterally and dorsally with slightly rounded apex dorsally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens** (n = 5). BL 9.13 mm (8.78–9.75 mm); HL 1.20 mm (0.99–1.36 mm); HW 1.29 mm (1.19–1.38 mm). OI 34.15 (32.40–35.48). PL (along midline) 1.32 mm (1.15–1.49 mm); PW 2.64 mm (2.46–3.04 mm). PI 47.73 (46.85–48.25). EL 6.61 mm (6.28–7.18 mm); EW 3.61 mm (3.41–3.85 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. alesi* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov., *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov., *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov., *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide; while *P. bengali*, *P. brunneosuturalis*, *P. houaphanica*, *P. luteopubens*, *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide. *P. alesi* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paracistela havai* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by unicolored yellow ochre upper part of body; while *P. havai*, *P. krali*, *P. soppongica* and *P. zahradniki* with upper part of body bicolour or dark brown. *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *P. namuangica* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4; while *P. laosensis* and *P. namuangica* with antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4.

Etymology. Named in honour Aleš Smetana (Ottawa, Canada), world-known specialist in Staphylinidae (Coleoptera), after his first name.

Distribution. Laos.

***Paracistela bengali* sp. nov.**
(Figs 5-8)

Type locality. India, West Bengalen, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Khani Busty.

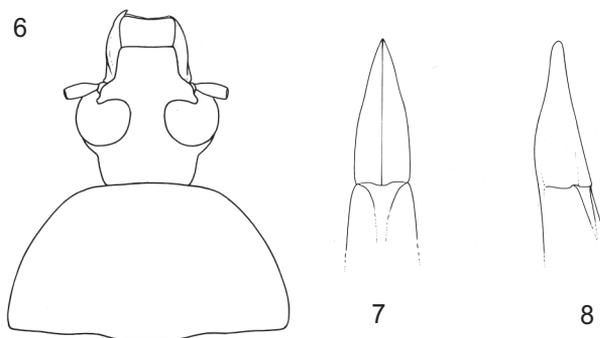
Type material. Holotype (♂): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling, Kalimpong / Khani Busty, 28.iv.1991 / leg. N. Dangal, 900 m, (VNPC). Paratypes: (6 specimens): same data as holotype, (DHBC, VNPC); (1 specimen): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling / Kalimpong, Khani - / Busty, 23.IV.1991 / 900mNN, leg. N. Dangal, (NMEG); (3 specimens): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling, Kurseong / Malloutar, 12.IV.1991 / leg.N.Dangal, 900 m, (DHBC, VNPC); (3 specimens): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling, Kalimpong / Primtham Busty, 22.4.1991 / leg.N.Dangal, 1000 m, (DHBC, VNPC); (1 specimen): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling, Kalimpong / Lolay Busty, 1.V.1991 / leg.N.Dangal, 700 m, (DHBC); (1 specimen): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling, Kalimpong / Sang-Say Forest, 7.IV.1991 / leg.N.Dangal, 1500 m, (DHBC); (3 specimens): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling / Kalimpong Khani / 19.-22.V.1987 / 1200m, leg. N. Dangal, (NMEG, VNPC); (1 specimen): INDIA, West Bengalen / Distr. Darjeeling / Kurseong, Targodam / 21.III.1987, 700m / leg. N.Dangal, (NMEG). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5. Body brown, BL 9.78 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.60 mm.

Head (Fig. 6) small, brown, with dense and short pale brown setation, clypeus paler than head. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes distinctly narrower than width of eye. OI equal to 27.08. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.35 mm, approximately 0.50 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.52 mm. Head with dense, middle-sized, shallow punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow with microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Antenna. Relatively shorter, pale brown with short and dense pale brown setation, AL 4.81 mm, AL/BL 0.49, antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 more matt.

Antennomeres slightly rugose, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3–10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1–11): 0.74 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.02 : 1.18 : 0.94 : 1.06 : 1.08 : 1.12 : 1.06 : 1.22. RLA/W (1–11): 2.47 : 1.62 : 3.57 : 2.83 : 3.69 : 2.61 : 3.31 : 3.00 : 3.11 : 3.53 : 3.59.



Figs 5-8: *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov.: 5- Habitus of male (Holotype); 6- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 7- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 8- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown with short pale brown setation, apex of palpomere 2 and penultimate palpomere with a few long setae. Penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere slightly broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. Palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. RLP (2–4): 1.09 : 1.00 : 1.68. RLP/W (2–4): 2.78 : 1.70 : 2.73.

Pronotum (Fig. 6) semicircular, brown, with short and relatively dense pale brown setation. Base of pronotum 2.02 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.42 mm, widest near one third from base, PW at base 2.73 mm. PI equal to 52.02. Borders almost complete and narrowly darker, only in the middle of posterior part indistinct; posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly roundly rectangular, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin not rounded, straight. Surface densely punctate, punctures relatively large, very shallow, interspaces narrow, punctures inside and interspaces with microgranulation, more matt.

Elytra oval, unicolored brown with short and dense pale brown setation, EL 6.74 mm, EW 3.60 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.87. Surface with microgranulation, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small, separated by less one diameter. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal sternite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown with dark brown margins and pale brown setation.

Legs relatively narrow, unicolored pale brown with dense and short pale brown setation, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated at apex. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1–5): 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.55 : 0.46 : 1.69 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.27 : 0.36 : 0.92 (mesotarsus), and (1–4): 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.29 : 0.68 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown with short and dense pale brown setation, prothorax distinctly paler, abdomen brown as elytron itself, with short and dense pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctation, punctures small and dense.

Aedeagus (Figs 7, 8) pale brown, slightly shiny with fine microgranulation. Basal piece 3.40 as long as apical piece. Basal half of basal piece straight, apical half regularly rounded laterally, narrowing dorsally. Basal half of apical piece relatively parallel, apical half of apical piece narrowing laterally, longitudinally triangular dorsally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 20).** BL 9.64 mm (8.64–10.40 mm); HL 1.15 mm (0.81–1.52 mm); HW 1.35 mm (1.22–1.43 mm). OI 30.72 (27.08–35.89). PL (along midline) 1.46 mm (1.15–1.56 mm); PW at base 2.93 mm (2.52–3.28 mm). PI 49.32 (45.66–52.49). EL 7.03 mm (6.54–7.58 mm); EW 3.86 mm (2.73–4.24 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. bengali* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov., *Paracistela havai* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov.,

and *Paracistela zahradni* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide; while *P. alesi*, *P. hawaii*, *P. krali*, *P. laosensis*, *P. namuangica*, *P. soppingica* and *P. zahradni* with antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide. *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 less than three times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. houaphanica* and *P. luteopubens* with antennomere 3 more than three times longer than antennomere 2. *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of eye and distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3; while *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with space between eyes as long as diameter of eye and as long as length of antennomere 3. *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. mainly by pronotum almost semicircular; while *P. brunneosuturalis* with pronotum rather longer than semicircular.

Etymology. Named in honour four legs friend of David Král (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) – dog Bengál.

Distribution. India: Darjeeling.

***Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov.**
(Figs 9-12)

Isomira brunneosuturalis Pic, 1917: 19.

Type locality. India, Khasia Hills, Meghalaya.

Original description (Pic, 1917): „Oblongo-ellipticus, satis pubescent, parum nitidus, rufus, pedibus pallidioribus, elytris ad suturam late et lateraliter breve brunneo notatit. Long. 9 mill. Indes : Khasia Hills. - Plus allongé que le precedent et distinct, en outre, par la suture largement rembrunie et la structure tarsale.“

Type material. Neotype (here designated) (♂): NE INDIA; Meghalaya; 1400m / Nokrek n.p. 3km S Daribokgiri / 25°27' N 90°19' E; 26.iv.1999 / Dembický & Pacholátko leg., (NMPC). The type specimen is provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) sp. nov. NEOTYPE V. Novák det. 2010.

Other material examined. (14 specimens): same data as neotype, (DHBC, NMPC, VNPC); (6 specimens): NE INDIA; MEGHALAYA; 1999 / 9km NW of Jowai; 1400m; 25°30' N 92°10' E; 12.v. / Dembický & Pacholátko leg., (DHBC, NMPC, VNPC); (5 specimens): NE INDIA; Meghalaya; 1999 / 3km E Tura; 1150m; 25°30' N 90°14' E; 4.v. / Dembický & Pacholátko leg., (DHBC, NMPC, VNPC); (150 specimens): NE INDIA MEGHALAYA 2002 / 3 km E TURA 1150 m 20°30' N / 90°14' E 6.-12.v.2002 / M. Trýzna & P. Benda lgt., (DHBC, NMPC, VNPC).

Neotype designation. Habitus of male neotype as in Fig. 9. Body from pale brown to brown, BL 8.71 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.18 mm. Head (Fig. 10) small, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, microgranulation and dense punctation, punctures small and shallow. Eyes large, dark, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes approximately as broad as width of eye. OI equal to 32.71. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.16 mm, approximately 0.49 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.30 mm. Antenna relatively long, unicolorated

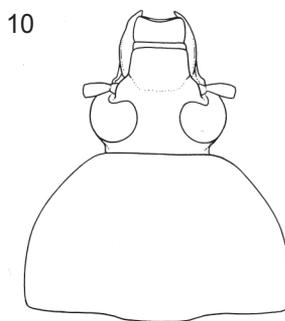
pale reddish-brown, with short, pale brown setation, antennomeres with microgranulation, AL 5.04 mm; AL/BL 0.58. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3-10 finely widened at apex. RLA (1-11): 0.57 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 1.05 : 1.03 : 1.06 : 1.03 : 1.08 : 1.00 : 1.06 : 1.18. RLA/W (1-11): 1.84 : 1.59 : 3.46 : 3.89 : 3.97 : 4.23 : 4.46 : 4.30 : 4.16 : 4.59 : 4.39. Maxillary palpus unicolored pale brown with short pale brown setation. Penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere distinctly broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. Palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Pronotum (Fig. 10) transverse, semicircular, reddish-brown, dull with short pale brown setation, microgranulation and shallow punctation, punctures very small and dense. Longest in the middle, PL 1.41 mm, widest at base, PW at base 2.37 mm. PI equal to 59.57. Borders almost complete, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly roundly rectangular, lateral margins straight in one third from base, then rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin straight. Elytra longitudinally oval, bicolour, pale brown with pale brown setation, suture and side margins brown, EL 6.00 mm, EW 3.18 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.89. Surface with microgranulation, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small, separated by less one diameter. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra, evenly narrowing near abdominal sternite 1, then in apical half parallel. Scutellum triangular, pale brown with pale brown setation. Legs relatively narrow, unicolored pale brown with dense and short pale brown setation, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1-5): protarsus: 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.60 : 0.44 : 1.57; mesotarsus: 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.41 : 0.39 : 1.02; (1-4): metatarsus: 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.30 : 0.68. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth. Ventral side of body brown with pale brown setation, prothorax reddish-brown. Aedeagus as in Figs 11 and 12, pale brown with microgranulation, basal piece 3.72 times as long as apical piece.

Female without distinct differences.

Remarks. Some specimens from Meghalaya with upper part of body unicolored brown.



9



10



12



11

Figs 9-12: *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov.: 9- Habitus of male (Neotype); 10- Head and pronotum of male (Neotype); 11- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Differential diagnoses. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov., *Paracistela havai* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov., and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide; while *P. alesi*, *P. havai*, *P. krali*, *P. laosensis*, *P. namuangica*, *P. soppongica* and *P. zahradniki* with antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide. *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 less than three times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. houaphanica* and *P. luteopubens* with antennomere 3 more than three times longer than antennomere 2. *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of eye and distinctly narrower than length of antennomer 3; while *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with space between eyes as long as diameter of eye and as long as length of antennomere 3. *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. mainly by pronotum rather longer than semicircular; while *P. bengali* with pronotum almost semicircular.

Distribution. India: Meghalaya, Khasia Hills.

***Paracistela havai* sp. nov.**

(Figs 13-16)

Type locality. Laos, Louang Namtha.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS. Louang Namtha pr. / 21°09'N 101°19'E, / Namtha → Muang Sing, / 5.-31.v.1997, 900-1200 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 specimens): same data as holotype (DHBC, VNPC); (1 specimen): LAOS Louang Namtha pr. / 21°00'N 101°25'E, / Louang Namtha, / 31.v.1997, 600 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC); (5 specimens): LAOS north, 13-24.V.1997 / 15 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21°07.5', E 101°21.0', / alt. 750+- 100 m, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (2 specimens): LAOS north, 24-30.V.1997 / 20 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21°09.2', E 101°18.7', / alt. 900+- 100 m, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (2 specimens): LAOS centr., Bolikhamsai prov. / BAN NAPE – Kaew Nua Pass, / 18.4.-1.5.1998, alt. 600+-100 m, / N 18°22.3, E 105°09.1 (GPS), / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, VNPC); (2 specimens): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5'N 103°59'-104°01'E, / Ban Saluei → Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, 15.iv.-15.v. / 2008, Lao collectors leg., (NMPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela havai* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 13. Body brown, BL 8.91 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.36 mm.

Head (Fig. 14) small, brown, with dense and short pale brown setation, clypeus slightly paler than head, with long pale brown setation. Eyes large, dark, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes distinctly broader than width of eye. OI equal to 35.71. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.26 mm, approximately 0.48 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part)

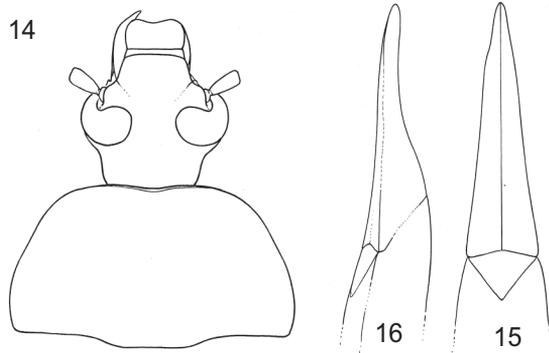
1.35 mm. Head with dense, middle-sized, shallow punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow with microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Antenna. Relatively short, unicolored dark brown, darker than upper part of body, with relatively long and dense pale brown setation, AL 4.17 mm; AL/BL 0.47. Antennomeres 1-4 slightly shiny, antennomeres 5-11 more matt. Antennomeres slightly rugose, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3-10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1-11): 0.57 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 0.97 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 0.97 : 0.98 : 0.89 : 0.90 : 1.08. RLA/W (1-11): 1.59 : 1.73 : 3.26 : 2.50 : 2.69 : 3.05 : 2.86 : 2.35 : 2.29 : 2.08 : 3.05.

Maxillary palpus unicolored brown with long, pale brown setation. Penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 or ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere slightly broadest at apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. Palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. RLP (2-4): 1.47 : 1.00 : 1.90. RLP/W (2-4): 3.31 : 1.98 : 3.00.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) transverse, semicircular, brown, with pale brown short and relatively dense setation. Base of pronotum 2.10 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.38 mm, widest at base, PW at base 2.64 mm. PI equal to 52.13. Border almost complete and narrowly darker, only in the middle of anterior and posterior part indistinct; posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly roundly rectangular, lateral margins straight in one third from base, then rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin not rounded, straight. Surface densely punctate, punctures smaller, shallow, interspaces narrow, punctures inside and interspaces with microgranulation, more matt.

Elytra oval, unicolored brown with short and dense pale brown setation, EL 6.18 mm, EW 3.36 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.84. Surface rugose with microgranulation, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small, separated by less one diameter. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra, parallel, evenly narrowing near abdominal sternite 1, then in apical half parallel to abdominal sternite 5, then narrowing to rounded apex.



Figs 13-16: *Paracistela havai* sp. nov.: 13- Habitus of male (Holotype); 14- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 15- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 16- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown with short pale brown setation.

Legs relatively narrow with dense and short pale brown setation, tibia and femora dark brown, tarsi pale brown, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated at apex. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1–5): 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.59 : 0.50 : 1.73 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.32 : 0.26 : 1.00 (mesotarsus), and (1–4): 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.31 : 0.68 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown with pale brown setation, abdominal sternites with microgranulation, prothorax reddish-brown.

Aedeagus (Figs 15, 16). Basal piece 2.34 times as long as apical piece, pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece regularly rounded laterally, apical half of basal piece regularly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 15).** BL 9.07 mm (8.27–9.85 mm); HL 1.16 mm (1.04–1.31 mm); HW 1.33 mm (1.23–1.43 mm). OI 37.80 (33.10–44.37). PL (along midline) 1.34 mm (1.15–1.46 mm); PW at base 2.68 mm (2.41–3.01 mm). PI 49.16 (42.49–55.69). EL 6.57 mm (5.90–7.19 mm); EW 3.68 mm (3.32–4.24 mm).

Differential diagnoses. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela havai* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. havai* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov., *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov., *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov., *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide; while *P. bengali*, *P. brunneosuturalis*, *P. houaphanica*, *P. luteopubens*, *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide. *P. havai* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov. mainly by unicolored brown upper part of body; while *P. alesi*, *P. laosensis* and *P. namuangica* with upper part of body ochre yellow. *Paracistela havai* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly broader, as broad as length of antennomere 3 long; while *P. soppongica* with space between eyes distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3. *Paracistela havai* sp. nov. differs from *Paracistela krali* sp. nov. mainly by elytra unicolored brown; while *P. krali* with elytra bicolour. *Paracistela havai* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by broad and short pronotum; while *P. zahradniki* with pronotum narrow and long.

Etymology. Named in honour Jiří Háva, my friend and world-known specialist in Dermestidae (Coleoptera).

Distribution. Laos.

Paracistela houaphanica sp. nov.

(Figs 17-20)

Type locality. Laos NE, Houa Phan prov., 20°12-13.5'N, 103°59.5'-104°01'E, Ban Saluei – Phou Phane Mt.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5'N, 103°59.5'-104°01'E, / Ban Saluei – Phou Phane Mt., 1340-1870m, 15.iv.-15.v. / 2008, Lao collectors leg., (NMPC). Paratypes: (7 specimens): same data as holotype, (NMPC, VNPC); (32 specimens): NE LAOS, Hua Phan prov. / Ban Saluei, 1300-2000 m / 20°13'N; 103°59'E / Phu Phan Mt. env. 2004 / F. & L. Kantner leg. 6.-18.v., (NMPC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 17. Body from pale brown to brown, BL 8.82 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.36 mm.

Head (Fig. 18) small, brown, with sparse and short pale brown setation, setation of clypeus distinctly longer than in head. Eyes large, dark, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes slightly broader than width of eye. OI equal to 34.54. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.21 mm, approximately 0.47 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.23 mm. Head dull, with microgranulation and shallow, small-sized punctures.

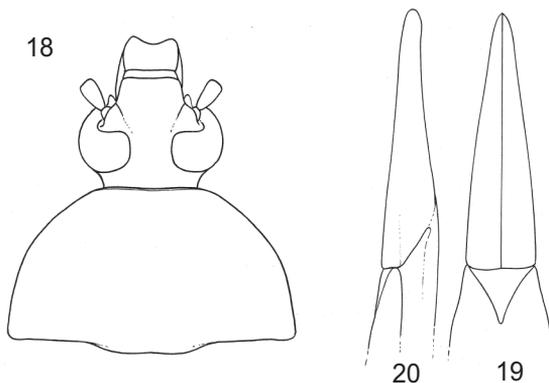
Antenna. Unicolored pale brown with dense pale brown setation, AL 4.45 mm; AL/BL 0.51. Antennomeres dull, with microgranulation and distinct punctation, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3; antennomeres 3-10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1-11): 0.56 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 0.86 : 0.84 : 0.93 : 0.92 : 0.99 : 0.92 : 0.87 : 1.08. RLA/W (1-11): 2.15 : 1.36 : 4.90 : 3.56 : 3.44 : 4.18 : 3.27 : 3.78 : 3.39 : 2.91 : 3.17.

Maxillary palpus with short pale brown setation and microgranulation, palpomere 2 and penultimate palpomere pale brown, ultimate palpomere distinctly darker than penultimate palpomere, which is distinctly shorter than palpomere 2 or ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere slightly broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. RLP (2-4): 1.70 : 1.00 : 2.18. RLP/W (2-4): 2.98 : 1.75 : 3.20.

Pronotum (Fig. 18) transverse, semicircular, reddish-brown, with relatively short and sparse, pale brown setation, near sides setation dense. Base of pronotum 2.12 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.37 mm, widest at base, PW at base 2.56 mm. PI equal to 53.42. Borders almost complete, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles distinctly roundly rectangular, lateral margins regularly rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin more straight. Surface with microgranulation, dull, densely punctate, punctures small and shallow.

Elytra longitudinally oval, pale brown with pale brown setation, suture and base distinctly darker. EL 6.22 mm, EW 3.38 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.84. Surface with microgranulation, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small, separated by less one diameter. Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown, concolorous with ventral side of body, parallel, evenly narrowing near abdominal sternite 1, then in apical half parallel to abdominal sternite 5, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown with sides narrowly dark brown.



Figs 17-20: *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov.: 17- Habitus of male (Holotype); 18- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 19- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 20- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Legs narrow, pale brown with dense and short pale brown setation, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1-5): protarsus: 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.50 : 0.43 : 1.80; mesotarsus: 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.38 : 0.27 : 0.89; (1-4): metatarsus: 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.26 : 0.54. Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown with pale brown setation, abdomen dull, dark brown with microgranulation and pale brown setation, abdominal sternite 5 distinctly paler.

Aedeagus (Figs 19, 20). Pale brown, basal piece 3.14 times as long as apical piece. Basal half of basal piece regularly rounded, apical half straight laterally, regularly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 40).** BL 8.95 mm (8.28–9.40 mm); HL 1.17 mm (1.01–1.32 mm); HW 1.23 mm (1.19–1.35 mm). OI 36.46 (33.59–39.21). PL (along midline) 1.32 mm (1.15–1.43 mm); PW at base 2.53 mm (2.31–2.81 mm). PI 51.92 (48.59–55.44). EL 6.47 mm (6.12–6.90 mm); EW 3.53 mm (3.35–3.76 mm).

Differential diagnoses. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. houaphanica* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov., *Paracistela havai* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov., and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide; while *P. alesi*, *P. havai*, *P. krali*, *P. laosensis*, *P. namuangica*, *P. soppongica* and *P. zahradniki* with antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide. *Paracistela*

houaphanica sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov., *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 more than three times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. bengali*, *P. brunneosuturalis*, *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennomere 3 less than three times longer than antennomere 2. *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4; while *P. luteopubens* with antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the type locality Houa Phan.

Distribution. Laos.

***Paracistela krali* sp. nov.**

(Figs 21-24)

Type locality. Laos, Louang Namtha prov., 21°09'N 101°19'E.

Type material. Holotypus (♂): LAOS, Louang Namtha pr., / 21°09'N 101°19'E, / Namtha → Muang Sing / 5-31.v.1997, 900-1200 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 specimen): same data as holotype, (DHBC); (2 specimens): LAOS north, 5-11.V.1997, / 20 km NVV Louang Namtha, / N 21°09.2', E 101°18.7' / alt. 900 +-100m, / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (VNPC, DHBC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela krali* sp. nov. HOLOTYPE [or. PARATYPE] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 21 Body from pale reddish-brown to brown, BL 9.38 mm, maximum width near elytral two thirds 3.58 mm.

Head (Fig. 22) small, reddish-brown, with short pale brown setation, setation of clypeus and anterior half distinctly longer. Eyes large, dark, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes distinctly broader than width of eye. OI equal to 39.40. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.24 mm, approximately 0.49 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.27 mm. Head slightly shiny with punctation, punctures relatively small-sized and shallow.

Antenna. Bicolour, antennomeres 1 and 2, base of antennomere 3 and apex of antennomere 11 pale reddish-brown with short pale brown setation, apex of antennomere 3 and antennomeres 4-11 dark brown with pale brown and dark brown setation; AL 4.35; AL/BL 0.46. Antennomeres dull, with microgranulation and distinct punctation, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3; antennomeres slightly shiny, antennomeres 3-11 dull with microgranulation and punctation, antennomeres 3-10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1-11): 0.67 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.09 : 1.01 : 1.01 : 1.08 : 1.03 : 1.03 : 0.89 : 1.11. RLA/W (1-11): 2.18 : 1.65 : 3.50 : 2.65 : 2.88 : 2.88 : 2.88 : 2.54 : 2.69 : 2.45 : 2.81.

Maxillary palpus with short pale brown setation and microgranulation, palpomeres dark brown with apex narrowly paler. Penultimate palpomere distinctly shorter than palpomere 2 or ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. RLP (2-4): 1.55 : 1.00 : 1.79. RLP/W (2-4): 3.88 : 2.05 : 3.06.

Pronotum (Fig. 22) transverse, semicircular, pale reddish-brown, with relatively short, pale brown setation. Base of pronotum 2.03 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest

in the middle, PL 1.46 mm, widest at base, PW at base 2.52 mm. PI equal to 57.68. Border almost complete, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly roundly obtuse, lateral margins regularly rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin more straight. Surface with microgranulation, dull, densely punctate, punctures very small and shallow.

Elytra longitudinally oval, pale brown with brown suture and short, pale brown setation. EL 6.65; EW 3.69 mm, widest near elytral two thirds. EL/EW 1.80. Surface with microgranulation, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small, separated by less one diameter. Elytral epipleura well-developed, pale brown, concolorous with elytron, regularly narrowing to abdominal sternite 1, then in apical half parallel to abdominal sternite 5, then narrowing.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown with pale brown setation, sides narrowly dark brown.

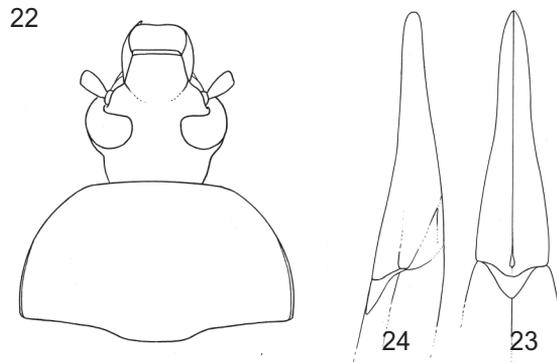
Legs narrow, with dense and short pale brown setation, tibia brown, femora and tarsi reddish-brown. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1-5): 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.46 : 0.33 : 1.36 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.39 : 0.22 : 0.94 (mesotarsus); (1-4): 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.27 : 0.63 (metatarsus). Anterior tarsal claws with 7 and 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish-brown with pale brown setation.

Aedeagus (Figs 23, 24). Pale brown, basal piece 2.44 times as long as apical piece. Basal piece only slightly rounded laterally, apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 4).** BL 8.90 mm (8.35–9.38 mm); HL 1.16 mm (1.01–1.27 mm); HW 1.21 mm (1.15–1.24 mm). OI 41.73 (39.40–



Figs 21-24: *Paracistela krali* sp. nov.: 21- Habitus of male (Holotype); 22- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 23- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 24- Aedeagus, lateral view.

46.04). PL (along midline) 1.46 mm (1.26–1.46 mm); PW at base 2.54 mm (2.43–2.61 mm). PI 53.40 (50.17–57.68). EL 6.38 mm (6.08–6.65 mm); EW 3.65 mm (3.57–3.72 mm).

Differential diagnoses. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela krali* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. krali* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov., *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov., *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov., *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide; while *P. bengali*, *P. brunneosuturalis*, *P. houaphanica*, *P. luteopubens*, *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide. *P. krali* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov., *Paracistela havai* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by elytra bicolour; while *P. alesi*, *P. havai*, *P. laosensis* and *P. namuangica*, *P. soppongica* and *P. zahradniki* with elytra unicolored.

Etymology. Named in honour David Král, my friend and well-known specialist in Scarabaeidae (Coleoptera).

Distribution. Laos.

***Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov.**

(Figs 25–28)

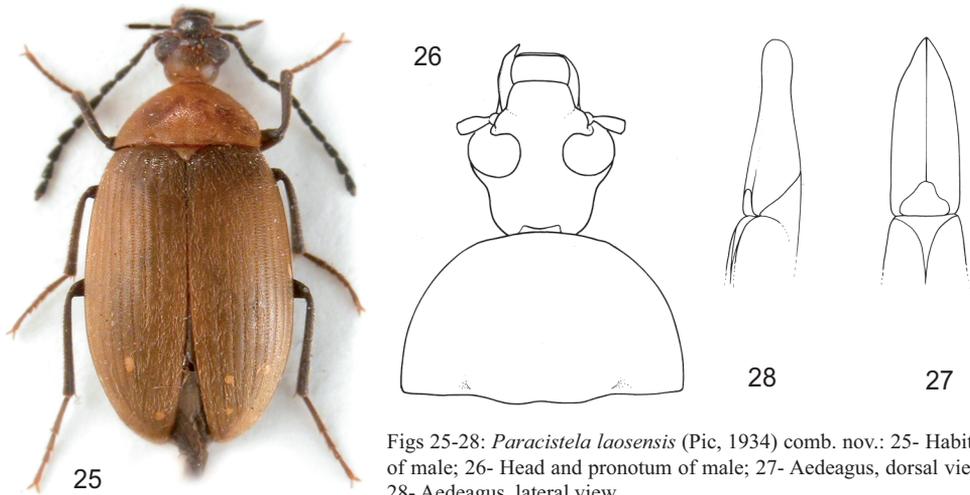
Isomira laosensis Pic, 1934: 24.

Type material. Holotype by monotypy: white label with black frame „Laos“ (out of the frame) handwritten black / „Pou Lan“ handwritten black / „le“ printed in black, „13 v“ handwritten black, „191“ printed in black, „8“ handwritten black // yellow label „type“ handwritten black // pink label „type“ handwritten black // red label „T Y P E“ printed in black // white label „Isomira / laosensis / n sp“ handwritten black, (MNHN).

Type condition. Type specimen on pins, antennae complete, right legs complete, left legs completely missing.

Other material examined. (21 specimens): LAOS centr., 27.iv.-1.v.1997 / 70 km NE Vientiane, 150 m / BAN PHABAT env., / N 18°16.1; E 103°10.9; / E. Jendek & O. Šauša leg., (DHBC, NMPC, VNPC); (1 specimen): LAOS, Boli Kham Xai prov., / N 18°16'N 103°11'E, / 70 km NEE of Vientiane, / 27-30.iv.1997, 150 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC); (10 specimens): THAI 11-15.v.1993 / NAN-PHA KHAB / Pacholátko & / & Dembicky leg., (DHBC, NMPC, VNPC); (3 specimens): THAI 21-26.v.1993 / NAMUANG / Pacholátko & / & Dembicky, (DHBC, VNPC).

Redescription. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 25. Body pale reddish-brown, BL 7.67 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.08 mm. Head (Fig. 26) small, reddish-brown, with dense and short pale brown setation. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes slightly broader than width of eye. OI equal to 35.41. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.13 mm, approximately 0.51 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.28 mm. Head with dense, middle-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow with microgranulation. Antenna relatively short, bicolour with short and dense pale brown setation, AL 3.41 mm, AL/BL 0.45, antennomeres 1-3 pale reddish-brown, antennomeres 4-11 brown. Antennomeres with



Figs 25-28: *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov.: 25- Habitus of male; 26- Head and pronotum of male; 27- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 28- Aedeagus, lateral view.

punctuation and microgranulation, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4–10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1–11): 0.70 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.08 : 1.03 : 1.03 : 1.08 : 1.08 : 1.00 : 1.03 : 1.25. RLA/W (1–11): 1.79 : 1.50 : 2.40 : 2.60 : 2.31 : 2.31 : 2.05 : 2.05 : 2.12 : 2.18 : 3.22. Maxillary palpus unicolored pale reddish-brown with pale brown setation. Ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. Palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Pronotum (Fig. 26) semicircular, pale reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, microgranulation and dense punctation; punctures small. Base of pronotum 1.95 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.25 mm, widest near one third from base, PW at base 2.20 mm. PI equal to 56.69. Posterior angles slightly obtuse, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin finely rounded. Elytra longitudinally oval, unicolored pale reddish-brown with pale brown setation, EL 5.14 mm; EW 3.08 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.67. Surface with microgranulation, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra. Scutellum triangular, pale reddish-brown with pale brown setation. Legs relatively narrow, unicolored pale brown with pale brown setation, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1–5): 1.00 : 0.60 : 0.59 : 0.49 : 1.81 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.40 : 0.32 : 0.94 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.30 : 0.60 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth. Aedeagus as in Figs 27 and 28. Ventral side of body pale reddish-brown with pale brown setation and microgranulation.

Distribution. Laos, new for Thailand.

***Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov.**

(Figs 29-32)

Pseudocistela luteopubens Pic, 1913a: 20.

Paracistela variabilis variabilis Borchmann, 1941: 30 **syn. nov.**

Type locality. Tonkin, Lao - Kay.

Type material. *Pseudocistela luteopubens* Pic, 1913: (1 specimen): holotype by monotypy: white label „lao Kay / Tonkin“ handwritten black // white label „type“ handwritten black // white label „Pseudocistela / luteopubens n sp“ handwritten black, (MNHN).

Paracistela variabilis f. *variabilis* Borchmann, 1941 (1 syntype): red label with black frame „Paratypus“ printed in black // white label with black frame „N. E. BURMA / Kambaiti, 7000 ft.“ printed in black / „30/5 1934.“ handwritten black / „R. MALAISE“ printed in black // white label „Paracistela“ / „variabilis n“ handwritten black, (ZMUH).

Other material examined. (24 specimens): NE LAOS, Hua Phan prov. / Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. / 20°13'N 103°59'E; 6.-18.v. / 2004; 1300-2000 m; / F. & L. Kantner lgt., (VNPC); (1 specimen): Vietnam, Tam dao / 27.v.-2.vi.1986 / Vinh phu prov. / Jan Horák lgt., (VNPC); (1 specimen): 6.-10.5.1990 TAM DAO / VINH PHU Distr. / N. VIETNAM, 900m / Jan Horák leg., (VNPC).

Remarks. Habitus as in Fig. 29; head and pronotum as in Fig. 30; aedeagus as in Figs 31 and 32; basal piece of aedeagus 2.72 times as long as apical piece. HL 1.59; HW 1.50; OI 40.85; PL 1.78; PW 3.25; PI 54.86; EL 7.72; EW 4.31; EL/EW 1.79; BL 11.09; AL 5.71; AL/BL 0.52; BL/EW 2.57; HW/PW 0.46. RLA (1-11): 0.54 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 1.05 : 1.13 : 1.05 : 1.13 : 1.10 : 1.05 : 1.02 : 1.20. RLA/W (1-11): 1.83 : 1.06 : 3.81 : 4.00 : 4.06 : 4.26 : 4.31 : 2.68 : 3.05 : 3.44 : 3.66. RLT (1-5): 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.53 : 0.47 : 1.71 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.38 : 0.35 : 1.15 (mesotarsus); (1-4): 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.30 : 0.69 (metatarsus).

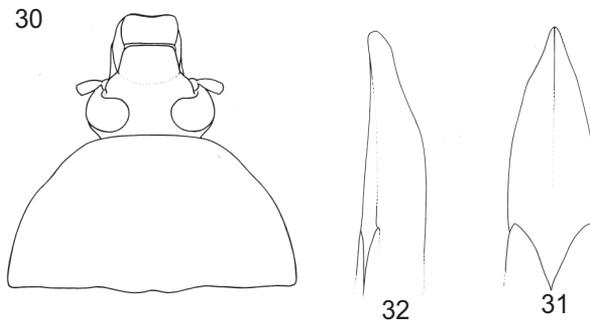
Variability. Borchmann (1941) described five forms of *Paracistela variabilis*.

Paracistela variabilis f. *variabilis* Borchmann, 1941 (1 specimen completely dark blackish-brown).

Paracistela variabilis f. *obscuripes* Borchmann, 1941: (1 specimen



29



Figs 29-32: *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov.: 29- Habitus of male; 30- Head and pronotum of male; 31- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 32- Aedeagus, lateral view.

brown with dark legs): red label „cotype“ handwritten black // white label with black frame „N. E. BURMA / Kambaiti, 7000 ft. / R. MALAISE“ printed in black and „17/5 1934“ handwritten black // white label „Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943“ printed in black // white label „Par. var. f. / obscuripes n.“ handwritten black, (ZMUH).

Paracistela variabilis f. *palida* Borchmann, 1941: (1 specimen brown with legs pale brown): white label with black frame „N. E. BURMA / Kambaiti, 7000 ft. / R. MALAISE“ printed in black and „23/5 1934“ black handwritten // red label „cotype“ handwritten black // white label „Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943“ printed in black // white label „Par. var. f / palida n“ handwritten black, (ZMUH).

Paracistela variabilis f. *pallidipes* Borchmann, 1941: (1 specimen brown with elytra black, legs and antennae pale brown): white label with black frame „N. E. BURMA / Kambaiti, 7000 ft. / R. MALAISE“ printed in black and „25/5 1934“ handwritten black // red label „cotype“ handwritten black // white label „Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943“ printed in black // white label „Parac. var. f. / pallidipes n.“ handwritten black, (ZMUH).

Paracistela variabilis f. *picta* Borchmann, 1941: (1 specimen with pronotum pale brown with dark brown spot in middle): white label with red frame „N. E. BURMA / Kambaiti, 7000 ft. / R. MALAISE“ printed in black and „2/6 1934“ handwritten black // red label „cotype“ handwritten black // white label „Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943“ printed in black // white label „Par. var. f. / picta n.“ handwritten black, (ZMUH).

Distribution. Burma, new for territory of Laos and North Vietnam.

Paracistela namuangica sp. nov.

(Figs 33-36)

Type locality. Thailand, Namuang.

Type material. Holotype (♂): THAI 21-26.v.1993 / NAMUANG / Pacholatko & / & Dembicky leg., (VNPC); Paratypes: (1 specimen): same data as holotype (DHBC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 33. Body ochre yellow, BL 8.82 mm, maximum width near elytral two thirds 3.39 mm.

Head (Fig. 34) relatively small, ochre yellow, with short and dense pale brown setation, fine microgranulation and punctation. Punctures medium-sized and dense, interspaces between punctures narrow. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes slightly broader than width of eye. OI equal to 35.92. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.27 mm, approximately 0.51 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.26 mm.

Antenna. Relatively short with pale brown setation and fine microgranulation, antennomeres 1-3 and basal half of antennomere 4 ochre yellow, antennomeres 5-9 and apical half of antennomere 4 brown, AL 3.51 mm (antennomeres 1-9), AL(1-9)/BL 0.40, antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 more matt. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3-9 distinctly widened in apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1-9): 0.74 : 0.44 : 1.00 : 1.07 : 1.07 : 1.05 : 1.07 : 1.12 : 1.00. RLA/W (1-9): 2.00 : 1.73 : 3.07 : 3.06 : 2.70 : 2.65 : 2.30 : 3.00 : 2.26.

Maxillary palpus unicolored ochre yellow with pale brown setation, apex of palpomere 2 and penultimate palpomere with a few longer setae. Penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere distinctly broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped. Palpomerites with microgranulation, slightly shiny. RLP (2-4): 1.67 : 1.00 : 2.09. RLP/W (2-4): 2.92 : 1.64 : 3.00.

Pronotum (Fig. 34) semicircular, ochre yellow, with pale brown short setation, microgranulation and dense punctation; punctures small and shallow. Base of pronotum 1.96

times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.33 mm, widest near one third from base, PW at base 2.49 mm. PI equal to 57.19. Borders almost complete, only in the middle of anterior part indistinct. Posterior angles slightly roundly obtuse, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin rounded.

Elytra oval, unicolored ochre yellow with short pale brown setation, EL 6.13 mm long, EW 3.39 mm, widest near elytral two thirds. EL/EW 1.81. Surface with microgranulation, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown, concolorous with elytron.

Legs relatively narrow, unicolored pale brown with dense and short pale brown setation, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tarsomeres of all tarsi narrow. RLT (1–5): 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.44 : 0.60 : 2.11 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.26 : 0.34 : 0.43 : 0.93 (mesotarsus), and (1–4): 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.69 : 1.57 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body pale brown with pale brown setation, abdominal sternites with microgranulation, slightly shiny.

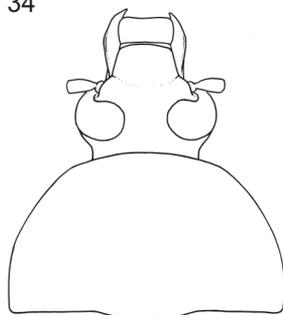
Aedeagus as in Figs 35 and 36; basal piece 2.40 times as long as apical piece. Basal piece regularly rounded laterally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally. Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 2).** BL 8.48 mm (8.23–8.72 mm); HL 1.06 mm (0.85–1.26 mm); HW 1.27 mm. OI 37.83 (35.92–39.73). PL (along midline) 1.34 mm (1.33–1.35 mm) PW at base 2.60 mm (2.49–2.71 mm). PI 56.25 (55.31–57.19). EL 6.03 mm (5.60–6.43 mm); EW 3.40 mm (3.08–3.71 mm).

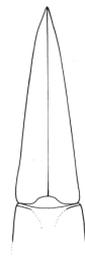
Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere



34



36



35

Figs 33–36: *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov.: 33–Habitus of male (Holotype); 34– Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 35– Aedeagus, dorsal view; 36– Aedeagus, lateral view.

3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. namuangica* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov., *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov., *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov., *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide; while *P. bengali*, *P. brunneosuturalis*, *P. houaphanica*, *P. luteopubens*, *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide. *P. namuangica* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paracistela havai* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by unicolored ochre yellow upper part of body; while *P. havai*, *P. krali*, *P. soppongica* and *P. zahradniki* with upper part of body dark brown or bicolor. *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 distinctly shorter than antennomere 4; while *P. alesi* sp. nov. with antennomere 3 distinctly longer than antennomere 4. *P. namuangica* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. mainly by sides anterior part of pronotum rounded; while *P. laosensis* with sides of anterior part of pronotum more straight.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the type locality Namuang.

Distribution. Thailand.

***Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov.**

(Figs 37-38)

Pseudocistela rufithorax Pic, 1913: 19.

Type locality. Tonkin, Hoa Binh.

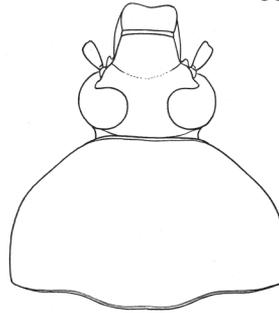
Type material. Holotype by monotypy: white label „Hoa Binh / Tonkin“ handwritten black // white label „Pseudocistela / rufithorax Pic“ handwritten black, (MNHN).

Type condition. Type specimen is glued on white label, relatively complete, missing only left anterior tarsomeres 4-5.

Redescription. Habitus of the holotype as in Fig. 37, body longitudinally oval, from reddish-brown to blueish-black with pale brown setation, BL 8.43 mm; broadest near elytral half 3.13 mm. Head (Fig. 38) brown with long and dense pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctation, punctures relatively small. HL 1.15 mm, widest across eyes HW 1.19 mm. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of eye, OI equal to 31.91. Antennae relatively short AL 4.01; AL/BL 0.48; antennomeres narrow, unicolored brown, with dense, pale brown setation and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 short-test, antennomere 11 longest and broadest before apex, antennomeres 3-10 distinctly dilated anteriorly. RLA (1-11): 0.66 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 0.86 : 0.89 : 0.98 : 0.92 : 0.96 : 0.96 : 0.90 : 1.10. RLA/W (1-11): 2.40 : 1.05 : 4.33 : 2.60 : 3.00 : 3.18 : 2.80 : 2.81 : 2.63 : 2.49 : 2.70. Maxillary palpus dark brown with short, pale brown setation and microgranulation, ultimate palpomere knife-shaped. Pronotum (Fig. 38) reddish-brown, with pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctation, slightly shiny. Punctures small, shallow and dense. Margins



37



38

Figs 37-38: *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov.: 37- Habitus of male; 38- Head and pronotum of male.

distinct, base finely bisinuate, posterior angles distinctly obtuse, pronotum broadest in one third from base. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin finely rounded, PL 1.46 mm; PW at base 2.41 mm; PI equal to 60.60. Elytra longitudinally oval, blueish-black, with pale brown setation, EL 5.82 mm; EW 3.13 mm; EL/EW 1.86. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces finely rounded, with microgranulation. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytron, with pale brown setation, regularly narrowing to abdominal sternite 1, then leads parallel. Scutellum triangular, reddish-brown. Femora and tibia brown, tarsi narrow, reddish-brown, with pale brown setation. Anterior tarsal claws both with 6 visible teeth. RLT (1-5): 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.49 : 0.34 : 1.44 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.42 : 0.33 : 0.97 (mesotarsus); (1-4): 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.29 : 0.56 (metatarsus). Ventral side of body brown with pale brown setation, abdomen dark brown, ultimate abdominal sternite and prothorax reddish-brown.

Distribution. Tonkin. Distribution in China: Jiangxi belongs to the species *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov.

***Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov.**

(Figs 39-40)

Isomira sinensis Pic, 1934: 24.

Type locality. China.

Type material. Holotype by monotypy: white label with black frame „NOVEMBRE“ printed in black // white label „Chine“ handwritten black // yellow label „type“ handwritten black // pale pink label „type“ handwritten black // red label „TYPE“ printed in black // white label „Isomira / sinensis / n sp“, (MNHN).

Type condition. Type specimen is glued on white label, antennae incomplete (left antennomeres 1-8 present; right complete). Legs glued under the body, visible are only right anterior (tarsi incomplete – only tarsomere 1, 2 present); right and left posterior tarsi complete and visible.

Redescription. Habitus of the holotype as in Fig. 39, body longitudinally oval, brown with pale brown setation, BL 8.40 mm; broadest near elytral half 3.42 mm. Head (Fig. 40) brown with long and dense pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures

relatively small and shallow. HL 1.16 mm, widest across eyes HW 1.27 mm. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes distinctly broader than diameter of eye, OI equal to 45.10. Antennae relatively short AL 4.03; AL/BL 0.48; antennomeres narrow with pale brown setation and microgranulation, antennomeres 1-3 brown, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly darker than antennomeres 1-3. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3-10 distinctly dilated anteriorly. RLA (1-11): 0.57 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 1.11 : 1.09 : 1.06 : 1.10 : 1.10 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 1.11. RLA/W (1-11): 1.68 : 1.27 : 3.19 : 3.06 : 3.60 : 3.03 : 3.07 : 3.14 : 2.86 : 2.89 : 4.00. Maxillary palpus reddish-brown with pale brown setation and microgranulation, ultimate palpomere knife-shaped. Pronotum (Fig. 40) brown, with pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctation, dull. Punctures small, shallow and dense. Margins distinct, base finely bisinuate, posterior angles slightly obtuse, pronotum broadest in one third from base. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin rounded, PL 1.35 mm; PW at base 2.42 mm; PI equal to 55.90. Elytra longitudinally oval, brown with pale brown setation, EL 5.89 mm; EW 3.42 mm; EL/EW 1.72. Rows of small punctures in elytral striae distinct, elytral interspaces with microgranulation and small shallow punctures. Elytral epipleura well-developed, slightly paler than upper body, with pale brown setation regularly narrowing to abdominal sternite 1, then leads parallel. Scutellum triangular, brown with pale brown setation. Legs brown, narrow with pale brown setation. RLT (1-3): 1.00 : 0.54 : 0.54 (protarsus). Ventral side of body brown with pale brown setation, abdomen darker.

Distribution. China.

***Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov.**

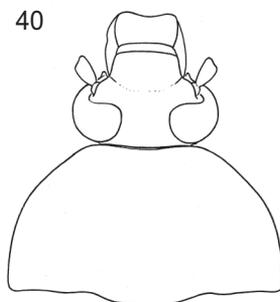
(Figs 41-44)

Type locality. China, Jiangxi, Jiujiang, Linhua forest park, 29°6'N; 116°1'E.

Type material. Holotype (♂): China, N Jiangxi, 30.v. / 15 km SSE Jiujiang / LINHUA forest park / 29.6N 116.1E / Jaroslav Turna leg., 2004, (VNPC). Paratypes: (5 specimens): same data as holotype (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.



39



40

Figs 39-40: *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov.: 43- Habitus of Holotype; 44- Head and pronotum of Holotype.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 41. Body colour from ochre to dark blackish-brown, BL 8.35 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.22 mm.

Head (Fig. 42) small, dark blackish brown, with dense pale brown setation and microgranulation, mandibles and anterior part of clypeus pale brown, mandibles glabrous and shiny. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate. OI equal to 38.13. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.17 mm, approximately 0.46 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.30 mm. Punctuation dense and shallow, punctures small.

Antenna. Relatively short, AL 4.37 mm, AL/BL 0.52. Antennomeres relatively narrow, dull with microgranulation and dense, short pale brown setation. Antennomeres 1-2 brown, antennomeres 3-11 dark blackish-brown. Antennomeres 3-10 conspicuously widened at apex. RLA (1-11): 0.61 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 1.01 : 1.05 : 0.96 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 0.97 : 1.18. RLA/W (1-11): 2.04 : 1.59 : 3.32 : 2.87 : 3.13 : 3.38 : 2.78 : 2.82 : 3.07 : 2.73 : 3.55.

Maxillary palpus dark blackish-brown with short pale brown setation and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped, apex narrowly pale brown. RLP (2-4): 1.63 : 1.00 : 1.86. RLP/W (2-4): 3.43 : 2.13 : 3.26.

Pronotum (Fig. 42) slightly longer than semicircular, pale reddish-brown, with brown disk with short and dense pale brown setation, longest in the middle, PL 1.39 mm, widest near base, PW at base 2.30 mm. PI equal to 60.51. Borders almost complete and narrowly darker, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles rectangular, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles inconspicuous, anterior margin finely rounded. Surface with microgranulation, densely punctate, punctures very small and shallow.

Elytra oval, pale reddish-brown with short and dense pale brown setation, EL 5.66 mm, EW 3.22 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.76. Surface with microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures very small, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal sternite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, brown with dark brown, narrow margin and microgranulation.

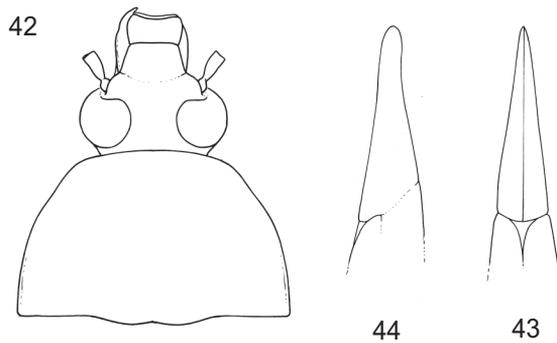
Legs relatively narrow with pale brown setation, tarsi narrow, unicolored pale reddish-brown, femora and tibia dark blackish-brown. Penultimate tarsomeres without membranous lobes. Tibia very narrow, distinctly dilated anteriorly. RLT (1-5): 1.00 : 0.64 : 0.62 : 0.51 : 1.92 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.45 : 0.44 : 1.27 (mesotarsus); (1-4): 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.45 : 0.95 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body. Prothorax pale reddish-brown as pronotum itself, mesothorax and metathorax dark brown. Abdomen dark brown with microgranulation and pale brown setation, abdominal sternite 5 slightly paler than abdominal sternites 1-4.

Aedeagus (Figs 43, 44). Pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece 3.29 times as long as apical piece. Basal piece regularly rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. Two specimens with reddish-brown pronotum and dark brown elytra; one specimen with dark brown pronotum and elytra. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 6).** BL 8.48 mm (7.62-8.87 mm); HL 1.14 mm (0.91-1.30 mm); HW 1.20 mm (1.10-1.31 mm).



Figs 41-44: *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov.: 41- Habitus of male (Holotype); 42- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 43- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 44- Aedeagus, lateral view.

OI 37.16 (33.35-39.59). PL (along midline) 1.32 mm (1.24-1.39 mm), PW at base 2.33 mm (2.10-2.52 mm). PI 56.42 (51.81-60.51). EL 6.02 mm (5.48-6.46 mm); EW 3.38 mm (3.02-3.61 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key).

Paracistela smetanai sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. smetanai* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela alesii* sp. nov., *Paracistela havaii* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov., and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide; while *P. alesii*, *P. havaii*, *P. krali*, *P. laosensis*, *P. namuangica*, *P. soppongica* and *P. zahradniki* with antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide. *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 less than three times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. houaphanica* and *P. luteopubens* with antennomere 3 more than three times longer than antennomere 2. *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. and *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes as long as diameter of eye and as long as length of antennomere 3; while *P. bengali* and *P. brunneosuturalis* with space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of eye and distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3. *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennae slightly longer than half of body length and pronotum distinctly longer than semicircular; while *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennae slightly shorter than half of body length and pronotum semicircular.

Etymology. Named in honour Aleš Smetana, world-known specialist in Staphylinidae (Coleoptera).

Distribution. China: Jiangxi.

***Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov.**

(Figs 45-48)

Type locality. Thailand, Soppong.

Type material. Holotype (♂): THAI 28.-31/5 1995 / 19.27N 98.20E / SOPPONG 1500 m / Vít Kubáň leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (5 specimens): same data as holotype (DHBC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 45. Body colour from brown to dark brown, BL 8.56 mm, maximum width near elytral half 3.39 mm.

Head (Fig. 46) small, brown, with dense pale brown setation and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of eye. OI equal to 28.92. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.27 mm, approximately 0.49 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.24 mm. Punctuation dense and shallow, punctures small.

Antenna. Relatively short, AL 4.11 mm, AL/BL 0.48, unicolored brown. Antennomeres relatively narrow, with microgranulation and dense, short from pale brown to brown setation. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 dull. Antennomeres 3-10 conspicuously widened anteriorly. RLA (1-11): 0.59 : 0.34 : 1.00 : 0.94 : 0.96 : 0.95 : 0.97 : 0.96 : 0.84 : 0.87 : 1.03. RLA/W (1-11): 1.90 : 1.28 : 3.12 : 2.59 : 2.81 : 2.70 : 2.84 : 2.37 : 2.03 : 1.98 : 2.74.

Maxillary palpus brown with pale brown setation and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-shaped, penultimate palpomere and palpomere 2 distinctly broadest in apex. RLP (2-4): 1.61 : 1.00 : 2.06. RLP/W (2-4): 3.11 : 1.77 : 2.79.

Pronotum (Fig. 46) semicircular, brown, with dense pale brown setation, longest in the middle, PL 1.32 mm, widest near base, PW at base 2.57 mm. PI equal to 51.57. Borders almost complete, only in the middle of anterior and posterior margin indistinct. Posterior angles rectangular, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles indistinct, anterior margin straight. Surface with microgranulation and fine, dense punctuation, punctures very small and shallow.

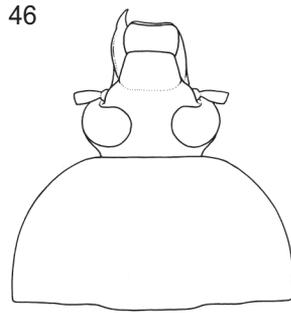
Elytra longitudinally oval, brown with short and dense pale brown setation, EL 6.00 mm, EW 3.39 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.77. Surface with microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small and shallow, rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct, punctures small. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal sternite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown with dark brown, narrow margin, distinctly paler than elytra.

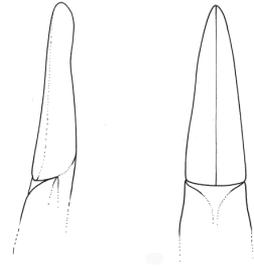
Legs narrow with dense, pale brown setation, tarsi narrow slightly paler than brown femora and tibia. Penultimate tarsomeres without membranous lobes. Tibia very narrow, dilated anteriorly. RLT (1-5): 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.60 : 0.51 : 1.82 (protarsus); (1-3): 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.40 (mesotarsus); (1-4): 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.31 : 0.71 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.



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Figs 45-48: *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov.: 45- Habitus of male (Holotype); 46- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 47- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 48- Aedeagus, lateral view.

Ventral side of body. Brown with pale brown setation, distinctly paler than upper body.

Aedeagus (Figs 47, 48). Pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece 3.58 times as long as apical piece. Basal piece regularly rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally, apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 6).** BL 8.40 mm (8.22–8.56 mm); HL 1.13 mm (1.05–1.24 mm); HW 1.22 mm (1.16–1.27 mm). OI 36.20 (28.92–40.15). PL 1.26 mm (1.20–1.32 mm); PW 2.57 mm (2.48–2.65 mm). PI 48.83 (45.16–51.57). EL 6.02 mm (5.90–6.18 mm); EW 3.35 mm (3.30–3.40 mm).

Differential diagnoses. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. soppongica* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov., *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov., *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov., *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide; while *P. bengali*, *P. brunneosuturalis*, *P. houaphanica*, *P. luteopubens*, *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide. *P. soppongica* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paracistela alesii* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov. mainly by unicolored brown upper part of body; while *P. alesii*, *P. laosensis* and *P. namuangica* with upper part of body ochre yellow. *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *Paracistela havaii* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov. and *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes narrow, distinctly

narrower than length of antennomere 3; while *P. havai*, *P. krali* and *P. zahradniki* with space between eyes broad, approximately as broad as antennomere 3 long.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the name of type locality Soppong.

Distribution. Thailand.

Paracistela weigeli sp. nov.

(Figs 49-52)

Type locality. China, S Yunnan, prov. Xishuangbanna, Jinghong.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA, S - Yunnan / Prov. Xishuangbanna / 26km W Jinghong / vi. Meng Song (NNNR) // 14-1800 m NN, 22°04.65' N / 100°33.98'E, 30.V.2008 / leg. A. Weigel, at flowers / of *Castanopsis* trees, (NMEG). Paratypes (2 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (NMEG, VNPC); (1 ♂ 1 ♀): CHINA: S-Yunnan / (Xishuangbanna) / 26 km W Jinghong / vic. Meng Song (NNNR) // N22 04.65, E100 33.98 / 14-1600 m, 03.vi.2008 / leg. A. Weigel KF blossom / *Castanopsis* at tea plant., (NMEG, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or. PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 49. Body from pale brown to blackish-brown, BL 8.97 mm, maximum width near elytral half BL/EW 2.64 mm.

Head (Fig. 50) small, brown, with pale brown setation, fine microgranulation and punctation, punctures small-sized and shallow. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes slightly broader than width of eye. OI equal to 34.38. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.27 mm, approximately 0.52 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.20 mm.

Antenna. Relatively short, unicolored blackish-brown with short pale brown setation and microgranulation. AL 4.21 mm, AL/BL, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 3–10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1–11): 0.68 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.07 : 1.08 : 1.12 : 1.12 : 1.18 : 1.08 : 1.08 : 1.26. RLA/W (1–11): 2.13 : 1.88 : 3.28 : 3.02 : 3.32 : 2.78 : 2.66 : 2.50 : 2.48 : 2.31 : 2.94.

Maxillary palpus unicoloured blackish-brown with pale brown setation and microgranulation, apex of palpomeres 2-4 narrowly paler. Penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere more longitudinally axe-shaped than knife-shaped. RLP (2–4): 1.81 : 1.00 : 2.15. RLP/W (2-4): 2.54 : 1.48 : 2.57.

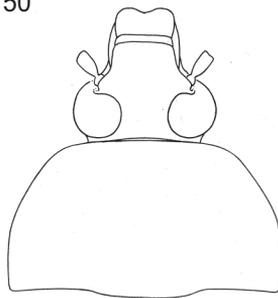
Pronotum (Fig. 50) distinctly broader than semicircular, brown, near sides paler brown with pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctation, punctures small and shallow. Base of pronotum 1.94 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.39 mm, widest near one third from base, PW at base 2.46 mm. PI equal to 56.37. Borders almost complete, only in the middle of anterior part indistinct; posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly roundly rectangular, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin almost straight.

Elytra oval, unicolored brown with short and dense pale brown setation, EL 6.38 mm, EW 3.40 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.88. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, interspaces between punctures very narrow. Elytral interspaces with microgranulation and small punctures. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous



49

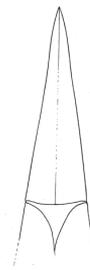
50



52



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Figs 49-52: *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov.: 49- Habitus of male (Holotype); 50- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 51- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 52- Aedeagus, lateral view.

with elytra, evenly narrowing in basal half, in apical half before abdominal sternite 5 parallel, then narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, distinctly paler than elytra, brown with pale brown setation.

Legs relatively narrow, covered with short and dense, pale brown setation, tarsi and femora blackish-brown, anterior tarsi pale brown, medium and posterior tarsi brown. Penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. All tarsi narrow. RLT (1–5): 1.00 : 0.65 : 0.67 : 0.56 : 2.09 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.47 : 0.38 : 0.30 : 1.06 (mesotarsus), and (1-4): 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.26 : 0.70 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body. Abdomen brown with microgranulation and pale brown setation, abdominal sternites 4 and 5 distinctly darker than abdominal sternites 1-3.

Aedeagus (Figs 51, 52). Pale brown with distinct microgranulation, slightly shiny. Basal piece 2.97 times as long as apical piece. Basal piece regularly rounded laterally, narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 5).** BL 8.73 mm (8.14–9.24 mm); HL 1.14 mm (1.01–1.22 mm); HW 1.29 mm (1.24–1.33 mm). OI 34.89 (32.38–37.00). PL (along midline) 1.31 mm (1.20–1.53 mm), PW at base 2.59 mm (2.46–2.85 mm). PI 50.41 (45.96–56.37). EL 6.28 mm (5.91–6.49 mm); EW 3.49 mm (3.31–3.65 mm).

Differential diagnoses. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. weigeli* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela alesii* sp. nov., *Paracistela havaii* sp. nov., *Paracistela krali* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov., *Paracistela soppingica* sp. nov. and

Paracistela zahradniki sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide; while *P. alesi*, *P. havai*, *P. krali*, *P. laosensis*, *P. namuangica*, *P. soppongica* and *P. zahradniki* with antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide. *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. mainly by antennomere 3 less than three times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. houaphanica* and *P. luteopubens* with antennomere 3 more than three times longer than antennomere 2. *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov. and *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov. mainly by space between eyes as long as diameter of eye and as long as length of antennomere 3; while *P. bengali* and *P. brunneosuturalis* with space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of eye and distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3. *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov. mainly by antennae slightly shorter than half of body length and pronotum semicircular; while *P. smetanai* with antennae slightly longer than half of body length and pronotum distinctly longer than semicircular. *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. mainly by ultimate palpomere broader and antennae, tibia, femora and maxillary palpus dark brown; while *P. sinensis* with ultimate palpomere narrower and antennomere 1-3, legs and maxillary palpus pale brown.

Name derivation. In honour Andreas Weigel, collector of type specimens.

Distribution. China: Yunnan.

***Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov.**

(Figs 53-56)

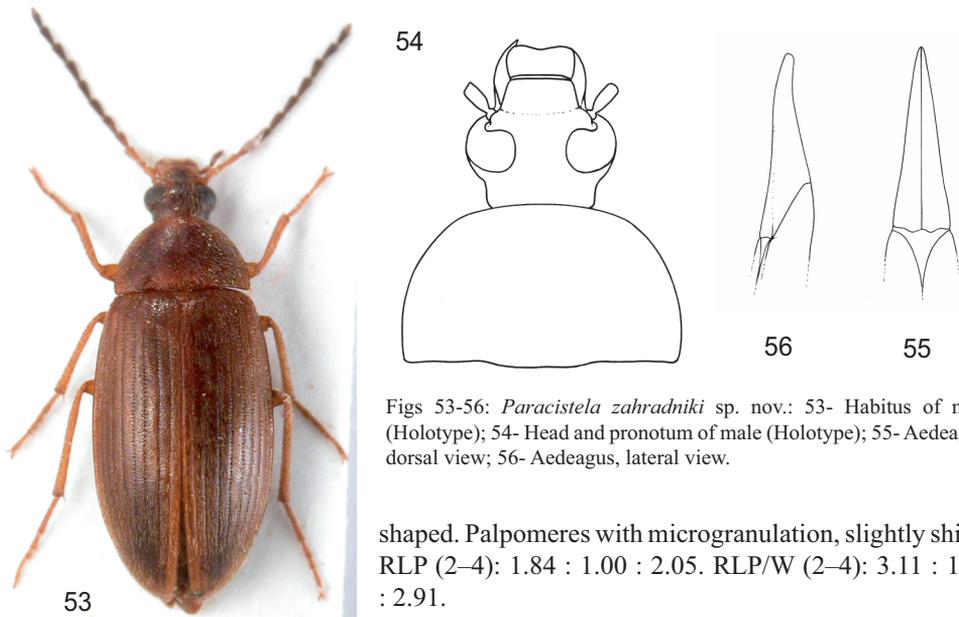
Type material. Holotype (♂): THAI, NE, Loei prov., Phu / Kradung N.P., 1300 m, / 16°53'N, 101°47'E, 11- / 15.v.1999, D.Hauck leg, (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (DHBC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or. PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2010.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 53. Body brown, BL 7.65 mm, maximum width near elytral half 2.83 mm.

Head (Fig. 54) small, unicolored brown, with dense and short pale brown setation. Eyes large, transverse, emarginate, space between eyes approximately as length as diameter of eye. OI equal to 34.94. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.17 mm, approximately 0.54 times as wide as pronotal base. HL (visible part) 1.26 mm. Head with dense, middle-sized, shallow punctures, interspaces between punctures narrow with microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Antenna. Relatively short, pale brown with short and dense pale brown setation, AL 3.46 mm, AL/BL 0.45, antennomeres 1-3 pale brown, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 dark brown, more matt with relatively large and shallow punctures. Antennomeres slightly rugose, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 conspicuously widened at apex, slightly serrate. RLA (1-11): 0.70 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 0.98 : 0.93 : 0.95 : 0.98 : 1.03 : 0.95 : 0.95 : 1.00. RLA/W (1-11): 1.87 : 1.00 : 3.07 : 2.60 : 2.18 : 2.11 : 2.17 : 2.28 : 1.90 : 2.00 : 2.35.

Maxillary palpus unicolored brown, concolorous with head with pale brown setation. Penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 or ultimate palpomere. Second and penultimate palpomere distinctly broadest in apex, ultimate palpomere longitudinally knife-



Figs 53-56: *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov.: 53- Habitus of male (Holotype); 54- Head and pronotum of male (Holotype); 55- Aedeagus, dorsal view; 56- Aedeagus, lateral view.

shaped. Palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. RLP (2-4): 1.84 : 1.00 : 2.05. RLP/W (2-4): 3.11 : 1.72 : 2.91.

Pronotum (Fig. 54) semicircular, brown, with dense, pale brown setation, microgranulation and punctation, punctures small and dense. Base of pronotum 1.84 times as wide as head with eyes together, longest in the middle, PL 1.26 mm, widest near one third from base, PW at base 2.15 mm. PI equal to 58.50. Borders almost complete and narrowly darker, only in the middle of anterior and posterior margin indistinct. Posterior angles slightly roundly obtuse, lateral margins rounded anteriorly. Anterior angles not conspicuous, anterior margin slightly rounded.

Elytra oval, brown with short and dense pale brown setation, EL 5.13 mm, EW 2.83 mm, widest near elytral half. EL/EW 1.81. Elytral striae with distinct rows of medium-sized punctures, space between punctures in rows very narrow. Elytral intervals with microgranulation and small, shallow punctures. Elytral epipleura well-developed, concolorous with elytra, with pale brown setation, evenly narrowing in basal half to abdominal sternite 2, in apical half before abdominal sternite 5 parallel, then shortly parallel and narrowing to rounded apex.

Scutellum triangular, pale brown, slightly paler than elytron with narrowly dark brown margins.

Legs relatively narrow, unicolored pale brown with dense and short pale brown setation, penultimate tarsomere of each tarsus without membranous lobes. Femora thicker than tibia. Tibia very narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Tarsi narrow. RLT (1-5): 1.00 : 0.62 : 0.57 : 0.49 : 2.02 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.32 : 0.30 : 0.98 (mesotarsus), and (1-4): 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.28 : 0.67 (metatarsus). Both anterior tarsal claws with 7 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown as elytron itself with short and dense pale brown setation.

Aedeagus (Figs 55, 56). Basal piece 3.23 times as long as apical piece, relatively narrow and rounded laterally, basal half parallel, apical half narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 3).** The type specimens vary somewhat in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. **Specimens (n = 3).** BL 8.05 mm (7.65–8.29 mm); HL 1.13 mm (1.05–1.26 mm); HW 1.24 mm (1.17–1.27 mm). OI 35.24 (33.26–37.51). PL (along midline) 1.28 mm (1.26–1.32 mm) PW at base 2.38 mm (2.15–2.50 mm). PI 54.20 (51.22–58.50). EL 5.64 mm (5.13–5.93 mm); EW 3.20 mm (2.83–3.41 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (for further details see the key). *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. differs from the similar species *Paracistela rufithorax* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov. by antennomere 3 only 3.5 times longer than antennomere 2; while *P. rufithorax* with antennomere 3 4.5 times longer than antennomere 2. *P. zahradniki* sp. nov. is clearly different from the species *Paracistela bengali* sp. nov., *Paracistela brunneosuturalis* (Pic, 1917) comb. nov., *Paracistela houaphanica* sp. nov., *Paracistela luteopubens* (Pic, 1913) comb. nov., *Paracistela smetanai* sp. nov., *Paracistela sinensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov., and *Paracistela weigeli* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 5 less than three times longer than wide; while *P. bengali*, *P. brunneosuturalis*, *P. houaphanica*, *P. luteopubens*, *P. smetanai*, *P. sinensis* and *P. weigeli* with antennomere 5 more than three times longer than wide. *P. zahradniki* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Paracistela alesi* sp. nov., *Paracistela laosensis* (Pic, 1934) comb. nov. and *Paracistela namuangica* sp. nov. mainly by unicolored brown upper part of body; while *P. alesi*, *P. laosensis* and *P. namuangica* with upper part of body ochre yellow. *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *Paracistela soppongica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly broader, as broad as length of antennomere 3 long; while *P. soppongica* with space between eyes distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3. *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. differs from *Paracistela kralli* sp. nov. mainly by elytra unicolored brown; while *P. kralli* with elytra bicolor. *Paracistela zahradniki* sp. nov. is clearly different from similar species *Paracistela havai* sp. nov. mainly by pronotum narrow and long; while *P. havai* with pronotum broad and short.

Etymology. Named in honour Petr Zahradník, my friend and world-known specialist in Ptinidae (= Anobiidae) (Coleoptera).

Distribution. Thailand.

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