

New *Cistelopsis* species (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) from Oriental region

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Abstract. New species *Cistelopsis pribiki* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis ululalensis* sp. nov. and *Cistelopsis xandri* sp. nov. from Malaysia are described, illustrated and compared with similar species *Cistelopsis maculata* Borchmann, 1925.

Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Cistelopsis*, new species, new distribution, Oriental region

Introduction

FAIRMAIRE (1896) established new genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 with type species *Cistelopsis rufina* Fairmaire, 1896. Species of this genus live in south-eastern Palaearctic region and mainly in Oriental region. BORCHMANN (1910) in *Coleopterorum Catalogus* listed 2 species, NOVÁK & PETTERSSON (2008) presented four species from Palaearctic Region (BORCHMANN 1915, MAŘAN 1944 and PIC 1930a, 1955). Majority of more than 60 species in this genus from Oriental Region (BORCHMANN 1915, 1925, 1928, 1929, 1932, 1935 and 1937, FAIRMAIRE 1896 and PIC 1914, 1916, 1922, 1923, 1928, 1930b, 1932, 1934, 1939 and 1956) were described as small (body length smaller than 8 mm), oval species with dark unicolored dorsal surface with dense setation and short antennae. Antennomeres are strong and broad, ratio length / maximum width is almost lower than 2. A few species with dorsal surface bicolour, they have one large spot from red to brown or the species *Cistelopsis maculata* Borchmann, 1925 from Indonesia (Java) has orange or pale reddish-brown elytra with black heart-shaped spot.

Three new species from Malaysia with dorsal surface bicolour are described, illustrated and compared with similar species *C. maculata* Borchmann, 1925, which is the closest to new species and for this reason is given in Taxonomy.

Material and methods

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

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

The following acronyms are used:

DHBC private collection of David Hauck, Brno, Czech Republic;

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

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

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

PL maximum pronotal length

PW pronotal width at base

PI pronotal index dorsally

RLA ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1–11 from base to apex (3=1.00)

RL/WA ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1–11 from base to apex

RLT ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1–5 respectively 1–4 from base to apex (1=1.00).

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS.

Taxonomy

Cistelopsis maculata Borchmann, 1925

(Fig. 1)

maculata Borchmann, 1925: 343. Type locality: Java: Depok.

Specimen studied. Holotype by monotypy: (1 spec.): red label: Type [handwritten, black] // white label: Depok [printed black] / 8.VIII.1920. [handwritten, black] // white label: *Cistelopsis* / *maculata* / Bm [handwritten, black] // white label: Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1945, (ZMUH).

Type condition. Holotype glued on longitudinally triangular white label, legs complete, missing left antennomeres 3–11.

Remarks. Species with orange or pale reddish-brown dorsal surface with dark blackish-brown heart-shaped spot in middle of elytra. Habitus of holotype as in Fig. 1, OI equal to 32.50; PI equal to 53.24.



Fig. 1: *Cistelopsis maculata* Borchmann, 1925: 1– Habitus of holotype.

Cistelopsis pribiki sp. nov.

(Figs. 2–6)

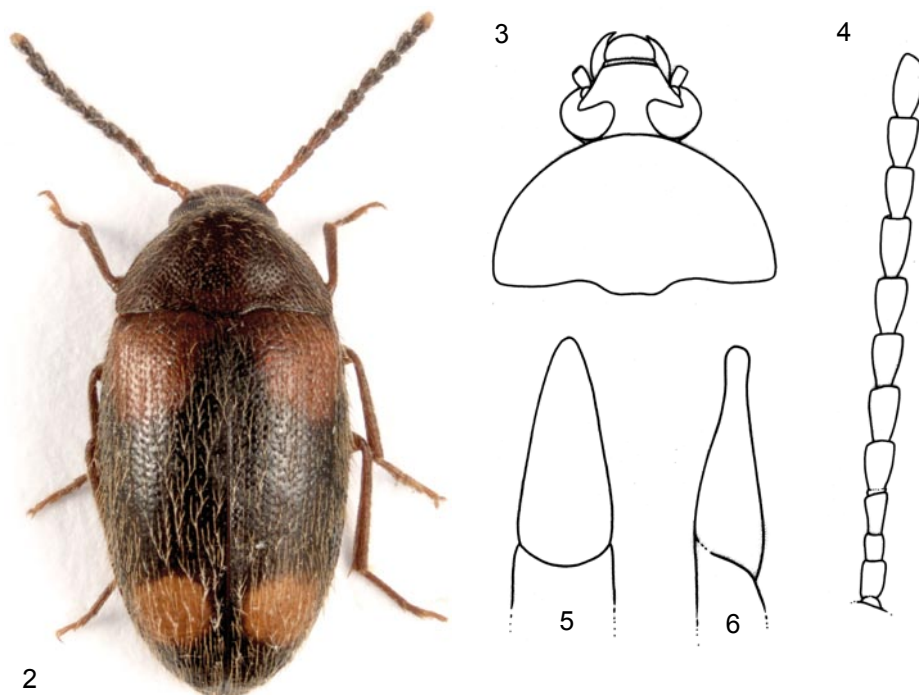
Type locality. Malaysia West, Pahang, 30 km SE of Ipoh, Tanah Rata, Banjaran Titi Wangsa, 1500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA-W, Pahang; / 30 km SE of IPOH, 1500 m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsa, / TANAH RATA, 14-15.iii. / 2002, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC); Paratype: (1 ♂ 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (DHBC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Cistelopsis pribiki* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2013.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 2, body oval, broad, egg-shaped, slightly convex, dorsal surface with microgranulation and punctuation, with pale brown setation, slightly shiny. BL 5.04 mm; widest near elytral middle, BL/EW 2.09.

Head (Fig. 3) short, transverse, brown, with dense microrugosities and sparse and long pale brown setation, posterior part with dense punctuation, punctures relatively large, anterior part distinctly paler and punctuation sparse, clypeus without punctuation. HW 1.03 mm; HW/PW 0.50. HL (visible part) 0.44 mm. Eyes large, strongly excised, space between eyes narrow, as broad as diameter of one eye and approximately as broad as length of antennomere 4; OI equal to 33.47.

Antenna (Fig. 4). Short, with microgranulation, AL 2.44 mm, reaching only half of body length, AL/BL 0.49. Antennomeres 1–3 pale brown, with long, sparse, pale brown setation, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4–10 dark brown, with long, sparse, brown setation, dull.



Figs. 2–6: *Cistelopsis pribiki* sp. nov.: 2– Habitus of male holotype; 3– Head and pronotum of male holotype; 4– Antenna of male holotype; 5– Aedeagus, dorsal view; 6– Aedeagus, lateral view.

Anterior part of dark brown antennomere 11 yellow. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. RLA (1-11) equal to: 1.00 : 0.50 : 1.00 : 1.60 : 1.43 : 1.40 : 1.43 : 1.53 : 1.40 : 1.30 : 1.53. RL/WA (1-11) equal to: 1.77 : 1.00 : 1.77 : 2.18 : 2.05 : 1.83 : 1.87 : 2.30 : 2.21 : 1.95 : 2.71.

Maxillary palpus. Pale brown with sparse, pale brown setation. Ultimate and penultimate palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 3). Brown, transverse, semicircular, almost as broad as elytra (PW/EW 0.86), slightly shiny, with long pale brown setation and dense punctuation, punctures relatively large. Interspaces between punctures narrow, with microrugosities and microgranulation. PL 1.03 mm; PW 2.08 mm. PI equal to 49.69. Border lines complete, only in middle of anterior margin indistinct, lateral margins regularly rounded; widest near base. Base bisinuate, anterior margin rounded. Posterior angles rounded, obtuse, anterior angles rounded, indistinct.

Ventral side of body. Brown, with pale brown setation and punctuation, shiny. Abdomen with pale brown setation, microgranulation and sparse punctures. Ventrites 1, 2 and partly ventrite 3 pale reddish-brown, distinctly paler than ventrites 4 and 5.

Elytron. Black with 2 orange spots, with long, pale brown setation. Dorsal surface with microgranulation, microrugosities and punctuation, punctures relatively large. Orange spot 1 large, oval, from elytral base not reaching suture and side margin. Orange spot 2 before apex oval, smaller than spot 1, not reaching apex, suture and side margin. EL 3.57 mm. Broadest near elytral half, EW 2.41 mm. EL/EW 1.48. Elytral striae and elytral intervals not conspicuous.

Scutellum. Roundly pentagonal, brown, of same colour as pronotum, with microgranulation and long, pale brown setae.

Elytral epipleura. Reddish-brown, with long pale brown setation and punctuation, broadest near base, regularly narrowing to metasternum, then leads parallel.

Legs. Brown, with pale brown setation and microgranulation. Tibia narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere broadened and lobed. RLT (1-5 or 1-4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.62 : 0.88 : 1.62 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.23 : 0.68 : 0.88 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.22 : 0.46 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 7 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6). Pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece with fine microrugosities, finely rounded laterally, and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece short, elongate triangular laterally and dorsally, laterally with rounded apex. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.57.

Female not appreciably different, anterior tarsal claws with 6 teeth. BL 5.32 mm; HL 0.48 mm; HW 1.01 mm; OI equal to 30.54; PL 1.10 mm; PW 2.02 mm; PI equal to 54.33; EL 3.74 mm; EW 2.37 mm; BL/EW 2.25; PW/EW 0.85; AL/BL 0.45; RLA (1-11): 0.97 : 0.69 : 1.00 : 1.28 : 1.28 : 1.47 : 1.47 : 1.59 : 1.47 : 1.44 : 1.69. RL/WA (1-11): 1.29 : 1.22 : 1.52 : 1.78 : 1.52 : 1.74 : 1.81 : 1.76 : 1.74 : 1.29 : 1.69. RLT (1-5 or 1-4): 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.78 : 0.89 : 1.89 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.38 : 0.38 : 0.72 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.30 : 0.26 : 0.48 (metatarsus).

Variation. Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Males (n=2). BL 5.21 mm (5.04-

5.38 mm); HL 0.50 mm (0.44–0.56 mm); HW 1.05 mm (1.03–1.06 mm); OI 31.96 (30.45–33.47), PL 1.07 mm (1.03–1.11 mm); PW 2.09 mm (2.08–2.10 mm); PI 51.25 (49.69–52.81); EL 3.64 mm (3.57–3.71 mm); EW 2.42 mm (2.41–2.42 mm). Females (n=3). BL 5.34 mm (5.32–5.39 mm); HL 0.56 mm (0.48–0.56 mm); HW 1.02 mm (1.01–1.03 mm); OI 30.67 (30.31–31.18), PL 1.10 mm (1.10–1.11 mm); PW 2.06 mm (2.01–2.14 mm); PI 53.78 (52.23–54.78); EL 3.71 mm (3.66–3.74 mm); EW 2.35 mm (2.33–2.37 mm).

Differential diagnoses. *Cistelopsis pribiki* sp. nov. differs from the two similar species *Cistelopsis maculata* Borchmann, 1925 and *Cistelopsis ululalensis* sp. nov. by the dark blackish-brown dorsal surface with two orange spots; while the dorsal surface of *C. maculata* and *C. ululalensis* are orange or reddish-brown and each elytron bears dark blackish-brown spot. *C. pribiki* differs from the similar species *C. xandri* sp. nov. mainly by the large size and by the broad space between eyes (OI approximately 32), which is distinctly broader than the length of antennomere 3; *C. xandri* is distinctly smaller, and the space between the eyes is narrow, as long as antennomere 3 (OI approximately 17).

Name derivation. New species is dedicated to my long time friend – Olda Přibík (Praha, Czech Republic).

Distribution. Malaysia.

Cistelopsis ululalensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 7–11)

Type locality. Malaysia West, Kelantan, Ulu Lalat mt., 30 km NW of Gua Musang, 800–1000 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA W, KELANTAN / 30 km NW of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM; 27. / v.-19.vi.2011; P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, but 22.v.-14.vi.2012 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): MALAYSIA-W, Perak, / 25 km NE of IPOH, 1200 m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsa mts., / KORBU mt., 1-15.iv.2002, / P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Cistelopsis ululalensis* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2013.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 7, body oval, broad, egg-shaped, slightly convex, dorsal surface with microgranulation and punctuation, with pale brown setation, slightly shiny. BL 4.59 mm; widest near elytral middle, BL/EW 2.23.

Head (Fig. 8) short, transverse, orange, with dense microrugosities and microgranulation, with sparse and long pale brown setation, posterior part with shallow punctuation, clypeus without punctuation. HW 0.83 mm; HW/PW 0.47. HL (visible part) 0.47 mm. Eyes large, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 21.31.

Antenna (Fig. 9). Short, with sparse punctures, microgranulation and microrugosities, AL 2.05 mm, not reaching half of body length, AL/BL 0.45. Antennomeres 1–4 orange, with long, pale brown setation, slightly shiny, antennomeres 5–11 distinctly darker than antennomeres 1–4, with long, sparse, brown setation, dull. Anterior part of dark brown antennomere 11 orange. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4–11 longer than antennomere 3. RLA (1–11) equal to: 0.80 : 0.47 : 1.00 : 1.20 : 1.10 : 1.30 : 1.27 : 1.30 : 1.10 : 1.07 : 1.30. RL/WA (1–11) equal to: 1.41 : 1.00 : 1.88 : 1.80 : 1.44 : 1.56 : 1.65 : 1.63 : 1.38 : 1.39 : 1.70.

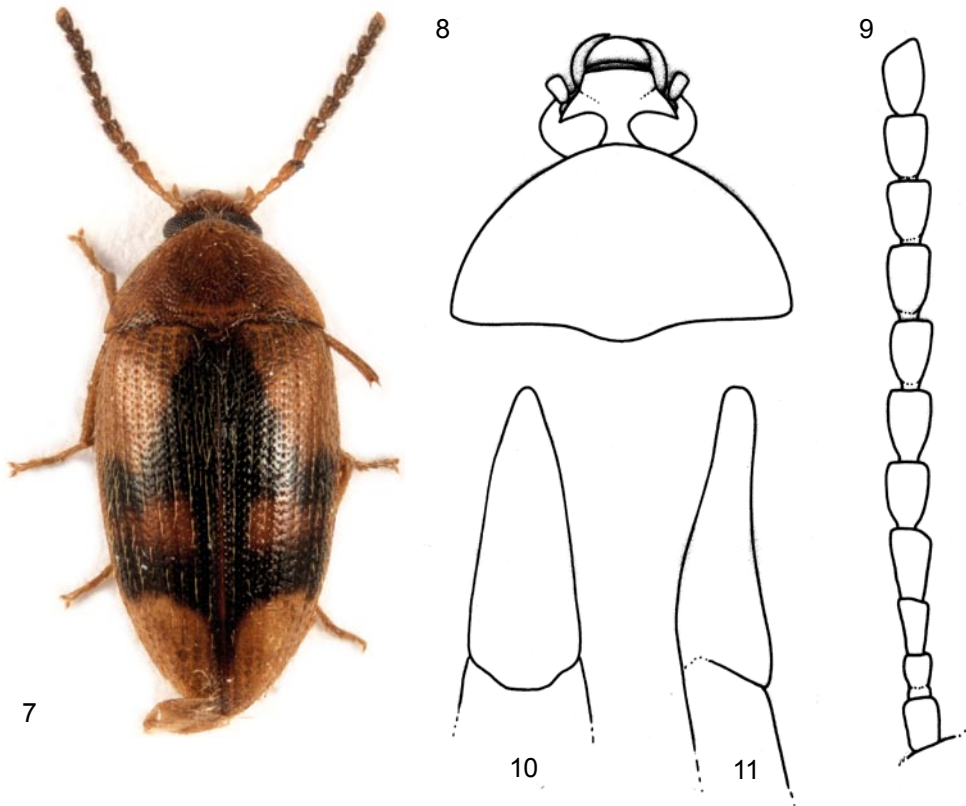
Maxillary palpus. Orange, with sparse, yellow setation. Ultimate and penultimate

palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 8). Orange, transverse, semicircular, almost as broad as elytra (PW/EW 0.90), slightly shiny, with long, yellow setation and dense punctuation, punctures relatively large. Interspaces between punctures narrow, with microrugosities and microgranulation. PL 0.82 mm; PW 1.86 mm. PI equal to 44.38. Border lines complete, only in middle of anterior margin indistinct, lateral margins regularly rounded; widest at base. Base bisinuate, anterior margin rounded. Posterior angles rectangular, anterior angles rounded, indistinct.

Ventral side of body. Pale brown, distinctly darker than side of elytron, with pale brown setation and punctuation, shiny. Abdomen reddish-brown, with sparse pale brown setation, microgranulation and sparse, small punctures.

Elytron. Orange and black, with long, yellow setation. Dorsal surface with microgranulation and punctuation. Orange part near base in posterior third from elytral interval 3 up to lateral side and in one third of elytral length only from elytral interval 8 up to lateral side. In second third only lateral side and oval transverse spot from elytral interval 3 up to 6 or 7 orange, in anterior third apical spot reaching from elytral interval 2 or suture up to lateral side. EL 3.30



Figs. 7–11: *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* sp. nov.: 7–Habitus of male holotype; 8–Head and pronotum of male holotype; 9–Antenna of male holotype; 10–Aedeagus, dorsal view; 11–Aedeagus, lateral view.

mm. Broadest near elytral middle, EW 2.06 mm. EL/EW 1.60. Elytral striae with rows of relatively large punctures, elytral intervals with small punctures.

Scutellum. Pentagonal, partly orange, partly brown, with yellow setae, shiny.

Elytral epipleura. Orange, with yellow setae and punctures, broadest near base, evenly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads parallel.

Legs. Orange, with yellow setation and microgranulation. Tibia narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere broadened and lobed. RLT (1–5 or 1–4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.46 : 0.79 : 1.42 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.17 : 0.53 : 0.77 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.23 : 0.46 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 7 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 10, 11). Pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece straight laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece short, elongate triangular laterally and dorsally, laterally with rounded apex, finely beak-shaped. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.95.

Female not appreciably different, anterior tarsal claws with 5 teeth. BL 4.94 mm; HL 0.55 mm; HW 0.82 mm; OI equal to 23.08; PL 1.10 mm; PW 1.88 mm; PI equal to 58.54; EL 3.29 mm; EW 2.15 mm; BL/EW 2.30; PW/EW 0.87; AL/BL 0.42; RLA (1–11): 0.83 : 0.65 : 1.00 : 1.23 : 1.20 : 1.29 : 1.27 : 1.23 : 1.08 : 1.08 : 1.26. RL/WA (1–11): 1.29 : 1.31 : 1.91 : 1.82 : 1.95 : 1.62 : 1.62 : 1.67 : 1.46 : 1.40 : 1.71. RLT (1–5 or 1–4) equal to: protarsus: 1.00 : 0.79 : 0.63 : 1.16 : 2.11; mesotarsus: 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.23 : 0.38 : 0.74; metatarsus: 1.00 : 0.19 : 0.34 : 0.69.

Variation. Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Males (n=4). BL 4.68 mm (4.52–4.81 mm); HL 0.46 mm (0.33–0.52 mm); HW 0.84 mm (0.80–0.86 mm); OI 20.33 (18.90–21.74), PL 0.95 mm (0.82–1.05 mm); PW 1.86 mm (1.82–1.92 mm); PI 50.83 (44.38–56.86); EL 3.28 mm (3.24–3.30 mm); EW 2.08 mm (2.06–2.11 mm). Females (n=3). BL 4.64 mm (4.31–4.94 mm); HL 0.51 mm (0.46–0.55 mm); HW 0.78 mm (0.73–0.82 mm); OI 23.80 (21.38–26.93), PL 0.99 mm (0.92–1.10 mm); PW 1.81 mm (1.60–1.94 mm); PI 54.30 (48.78–58.54); EL 3.16 mm (2.93–3.29 mm); EW 2.06 mm (1.90–2.15 mm).

Differential diagnoses. *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* sp. nov. differs from the two similar species *Cistelopsis pribiki* sp. nov. and *Cistelopsis xandri* sp. nov. by dorsal surface orange or reddish-brown with dark spot; while dorsal surface of *C. pribiki* and *C. xandri* is dark and each elytron bears two orange or reddish-brown spots. *C. ululalatensis* differs from similar species *Cistelopsis maculata* Borchmann, 1925 mainly by the narrow space between the eyes (OI approximately 20), which is distinctly narrower than the length of antennomere 3, by the colour of elytra and the shape of spots; while *C. maculata* has space between eyes as broad as the length of antennomere 3 (OI equal to 33.24) and the spot in middle of elytra is heart-shaped.

Name derivation. Toponymic, named after the type locality Ulu Lalat Mt. (Malaysia, Kelantan).

Distribution. Malaysia.

***Cistelopsis xandri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12–16)

Type locality. Malaysia West, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200–1500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA West, PAHANG / Cameron Highlands, / TANAH RATA, 3.-19. ii.2005 / P. Čechovský lgt. 1200-1500 m, (VNPC); Paratypes: (1 ♂ 4 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): MALAYSIA-W, Perak, / 40km SE of IPOH, 900m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsa, / RINGLET, 25.iii.-3.iv. / 2002, P.Čechovský leg., (VNPC); (1 ♀): MALAYSIA W, KELANTAN / 30 km NW of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM; 27. / v.-19.vi.2011; P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data as penultimate, but 22.v. – 14.vi. 2012 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Cistelopsis xandri* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [resp. PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2013.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 12, body oval, broad, egg-shaped, slightly convex, dorsal surface with microgranulation, microrugosities and punctuation, with pale brown setation, slightly shiny. BL 4.28 mm; widest near elytral middle, BL/EW 2.16.

Head (Fig. 13) short, transverse, brown, with dense microrugosities, sparse and long pale brown setation, punctuation, punctures relatively large, anterior part distinctly paler, clypeus without punctuation. HW 0.88 mm; HW/PW 0.50. HL (visible part) 0.44 mm. Eyes large, strongly excised, space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, approximately as broad as length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 20.81.

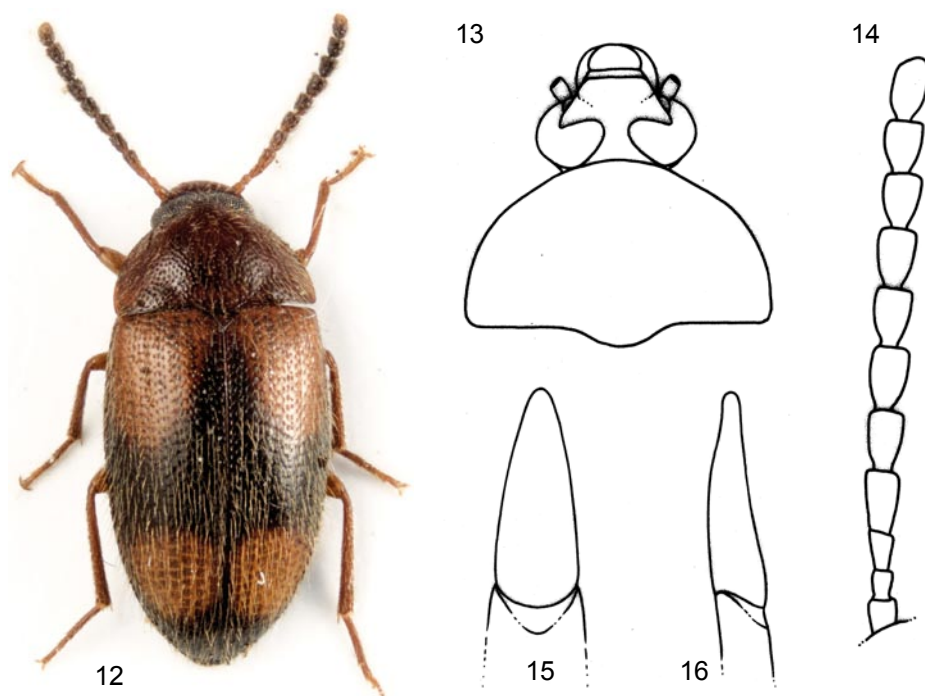
Antenna (Fig. 14). Short, with microgranulation and punctures, AL 1.73 mm, reaching only half of body length, AL/BL 0.40. Antennomeres 1–3 and partly antennomere 4 pale brown, with long, sparse, pale brown setation, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4–10 dark brown, with long, sparse, brown setation, dull. Anterior part of dark brown antennomere 11 pale brown. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4–11 longer than antennomere 3. RLA (1–11) equal to: 0.71 : 0.63 : 1.00 : 1.33 : 1.46 : 1.29 : 1.33 : 1.38 : 1.42 : 1.29 : 1.50. RL/WA (1–11) equal to: 1.13 : 1.25 : 1.71 : 2.00 : 2.06 : 1.41 : 1.52 : 2.50 : 2.70 : 1.48 : 1.80.

Maxillary palpus. Pale brown with sparse, pale brown setation. Ultimate and penultimate palpomeres with microgranulation, slightly shiny. Ultimate palpomere broadly triangular, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 13). Reddish-brown, transverse, semicircular, almost as broad as elytra (PW/EW 0.90), slightly shiny, with long pale brown setation and dense punctuation, punctures relatively large. Interspaces between punctures narrow, with microrugosities and microgranulation. PL 0.90 mm; PW 1.75 mm. PI equal to 51.48. Border lines complete, lateral margins regularly rounded; widest near base. Base bisinuate, anterior margin rounded. Posterior angles rounded, obtuse, anterior angles rounded, indistinct.

Ventral side of body. Reddish-brown, with pale brown setation and punctuation, shiny. Abdomen with sparse, pale brown setation, microgranulation, microrugosities and sparse punctures. Ventrites 1–3 pale reddish-brown, distinctly paler than ventrites 4 and 5. Ultimate ventrite with distinct oval impression near apex.

Elytron. Black with 2 orange spots, with long, pale brown setation. Dorsal surface with microgranulation, microrugosities and punctuation, punctures relatively large. Orange spot 1 large, oval from elytral base, not reaching suture and side margin. Orange spot 2 before apex oval, smaller than spot 1, not reaching apex, suture and side margin. EL 2.94 mm. Broadest near elytral middle, EW 1.94 mm. EL/EW 1.52. Elytral striae with rows of punctures distinct,



Figs. 12–16: *Cistelopsis xandri* sp. nov. 12– Habitus of male holotype; 13– Head and pronotum of male holotype; 14– Antenna of male holotype; 15– Aedeagus, dorsal view; 16– Aedeagus, lateral view.

elytral intervals with sparse, small punctures.

Scutellum. Roundly pentagonal, brown, of same colour as pronotum, with small punctures and long, pale brown setae.

Elytral epipleura. Orange-brown, posteriorly paler than brown anterior part, with long pale brown setation and punctuation, broadest near base, evenly narrowing to metasternum, then relatively broad leads parallel.

Legs. Pale brown, with pale brown setation and microgranulation. Tibia narrow, slightly dilated anteriorly. Penultimate tarsomere slightly broadened and distinctly lobed. RLT (1–5 or 1–4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.88 : 1.14 : 2.30 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.49 : 0.94 : 1.28 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.32 : 0.50 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws with 6 teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 15, 16). Pale brown, slightly shiny. Basal piece nearly straight laterally, and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece short, elongate triangular laterally and dorsally, laterally with rounded apex, finely beak-shaped. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1 : 3.44.

Female not appreciably different, anterior tarsal claws with 5 teeth. BL 4.48 mm; HL 0.40 mm; HW 0.80 mm; OI equal to 22.15; PL 1.09 mm; PW 1.62 mm; PI equal to 67.33; EL 2.99 mm; EW 1.90 mm; BL/EW 2.36; PW/EW 0.85; AL 1.76 mm; AL/BL 0.39; RLA (1–11): 1.00

: 0.71 : 1.00 : 1.38 : 1.62 : 1.57 : 1.62 : 1.76 : 1.62 : 1.48 : 1.81. RL/WA (1–11): 1.24 : 1.07 : 1.50 : 1.38 : 1.79 : 1.65 : 1.36 : 1.37 : 1.21 : 1.24 : 1.65. RLT (1–5 or 1–4) equal to: 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.94 : 1.16 : 2.32 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.44 : 0.78 : 1.16 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.26 : 0.50 (metatarsus).

Variation. Measurements: mean (minimum - maximum). Males (n=4). BL 4.25 mm (4.06–4.41 mm); HL 0.46 mm (0.39–0.54 mm); HW 0.86 mm (0.83–0.88 mm); OI 17.23 (15.03–20.81), PL 0.93 mm (0.90–0.99 mm); PW 1.68 mm (1.57–1.75 mm); PI 55.52 (51.48–57.68); EL 2.86 mm (2.77–2.94 mm); EW 1.90 mm (1.76–1.99 mm). Females (n=4). BL 4.38 mm (4.25–4.48 mm); HL 0.42 mm (0.40–0.43 mm); HW 0.82 mm (0.80–0.85 mm); OI 21.37 (20.95–22.15), PL 1.07 mm (1.05–1.09 mm); PW 1.60 mm (1.57–1.62 mm); PI 67.17 (67.01–67.33); EL 2.91 mm (2.77–2.99 mm); EW 1.87 mm (1.78–1.97 mm).

Differential diagnoses. *Cistelopsis xandri* sp. nov. differs from the two similar species *Cistelopsis maculata* Borchmann, 1925 and *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* sp. nov. by the dark blackish-brown dorsal surface and elytron with two orange or pale reddish-brown spots; while *C. maculata* and *C. ululalatensis* have dorsal surface orange or pale reddish-brown and each elytron bears dark blackish-brown spot. *C. xandri* differs from similar species *Cistelopsis pribiki* sp. nov. by small size and by the narrow space between eyes (OI approximately 17), which is as broad as length of antennomere 3; *C. pribiki* is distinctly larger, and the space between the eyes is broad (OI approximately 32), distinctly broader than length of antennomere 3.

Name derivation. New species is dedicated to my long time friend Mirek Xandr (Praha, Czech Republic).

Distribution. Malaysia.

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