

**New species of Alleculini (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae)  
from the Palaearctic Region IX -  
genera *Allecula*, *Hymenalia*, and *Mycetochara***

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**Taxonomy, new species, descriptions, new distribution, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, Mycetocharini, *Allecula*, *Hymenalia*, *Mycetochara*, China, Palaearctic Region**

**Abstract.** Three new species from China are described as follows: *Allecula zhejiangica* sp. nov. from Zhejiang Province, *Hymenalia gaoligongica* sp. nov. and *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) biluoica* sp. nov. from Yunnan Province. The species *Allecula vietnamica* Novák, 2017 is recorded for the first time from the Palaearctic Region - China (Yunnan Province). The new species are illustrated and compared with similar species.

## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Allecula* was introduced by Fabricius (1801) for *Cistela morio* Fabricius, 1787 as a type species. Novák (2020a) listed 67 species belonging to the subgenus *Allecula* sensu stricto in the Palaearctic Region. An additional species was described from Taiwan as *Allecula fenchihus* Masumoto, Novák, Akita & Lee, 2024 (Masumoto et al. 2024). The new species *Allecula zhejiangica* sp. nov. from China (Zhejiang Province) is described, illustrated and compared with the similar species *Allecula nanlingica* Novák, 2018. New distributional data for the species *Allecula vietnamica* Novák, 2017 (China: Yunnan Province) are presented as a new record for China (Yunnan Province) and for the Palaearctic Region.

The genus *Hymenalia* was introduced by Mulsant (1856) for the species *Cistela fusca* Illiger, 1794 (= *Cistela rufipes* Fabricius, 1792) as a type species. Novák (2020a) listed 56 species belonging to the subgenus *Hymenalia* sensu stricto in the Palaearctic Region. Later, Novák (2020b) divided subgenus *Hymenalia* into four newly established genera *Dorania* Novák, 2020, *Hymenalia* Mulsant, 1856, *Magdania* Novák, 2020 and *Prionalia* Novák, 2020. Currently, there are twelve *Hymenalia* species known; herein, one new is described, illustrated and compared with similar species occurring in the Palaearctic Region.

The genus *Mycetochara* was introduced by Guérin-Méneville (1827) for the species *Cistela scapularis* Illiger, 1805 (= *Cistela humeralis* Fabricius, 1787). Novák (2020a) listed 57 species belonging to the subgenus *Ernocharis* C. G. Thomson, 1859. A further seventeen species and one new subgenus of *Mycetochara* were described by Novák (2020c and 2022) from the Palaearctic Region. The new species *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) biluoica* sp. nov. from China (Yunnan Province) is described, illustrated and compared with the only species with a bicolored dorsal surface of the elytra known from China - *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) nanlingica* Novák, 2022.

## 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  $(100 \times \text{length of pronotum along midline}) / (\text{width across basal angles of the pronotum})$ .

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

The following collection codes are used:

NMEG collection of Naturkundemuseum, Erfurt, Germany;

NMPC collection of National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic;

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

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

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

## TAXONOMY

### **Subfamily Alleculinae Laporte, 1840**

#### **Tribe Alleculini Laporte, 1840**

#### **Subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840**

### **Genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801**

**Type species:** *Cistela morio* Fabricius, 1787.

#### ***Allecula zhejiangica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-5)

**Type locality.** China, Zhejiang Province, West Tianmu Shan (Mts.) reserve from „Blind Alley“ to „Immortal Peak“ mountainous low forest, 30°20.5-21.0'N, 119°25.4-7'E, 1200-1500 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): CHINA: ZHEIJANG (kap.) Prov., / West Tianmu Shan (Mts.) reserve / from „Blind Alley“ to „Immortal / Peak“ mountainous low forest, / 1200-1500 m, 27.-28.vi.2017, / 30°20.5-21.0'N, 119°25.4-

7'E, / J. Hájek & J. Růžička leg., (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Allecula / zheijangica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2024'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 1, body small, narrow, elongate, semi-matte, black or blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and fine microgranulation, BL 6.88 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.72.

Head (Fig. 2) black, approximately as wide as long (HL 1.09 mm; HW 1.13 mm; HW/PW 0.85), through the eyes wider than anterior margin or slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with sparse pale setae, dense, coarse punctures and microgranulation. Clypeus black, wide, transverse with sides arcuate, surface with long, pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures. Mandibles brown, glabrous, shiny, sides and apex darker. Eyes small, transverse, excised, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye, OI equal to 45.96.

Antenna. Long and narrow, black (AL 4.33 mm; distinctly exceeding half body length AL/BL 0.63), matte. Surface with pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 shorter than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.28 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 0.93 : 0.80 : 0.76 : 0.75 : 0.69 : 0.64 : 0.58 : 0.70.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.42 : 1.74 : 7.26 : 6.00 : 4.62 : 4.20 : 3.68 : 3.71 : 3.83 : 3.31 : 3.77.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 3) black, matte, with pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest in apex, ultimate palpomere shoe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) black, semi-matte, convex, widest near middle, in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with short, pale setae and dense, small and coarse punctures, intervals between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 1.21 mm; PW 1.33 mm; PI equal to 90.98. Border lines very narrow, margins distinct from dorsal view. Lateral margins slightly excised before posterior angles in basal part, arcuate in apical half. Base bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight, anterior and posterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Black, matte, slightly convex, narrow, elongate, parallel, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with short, pale setae. EL 4.58 mm; EW 1.85 mm; EL/EW 2.48. Elytral striae with rows of small, coarse punctures, interspaces between punctures in rows approximately as wide as diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with microgranulation.

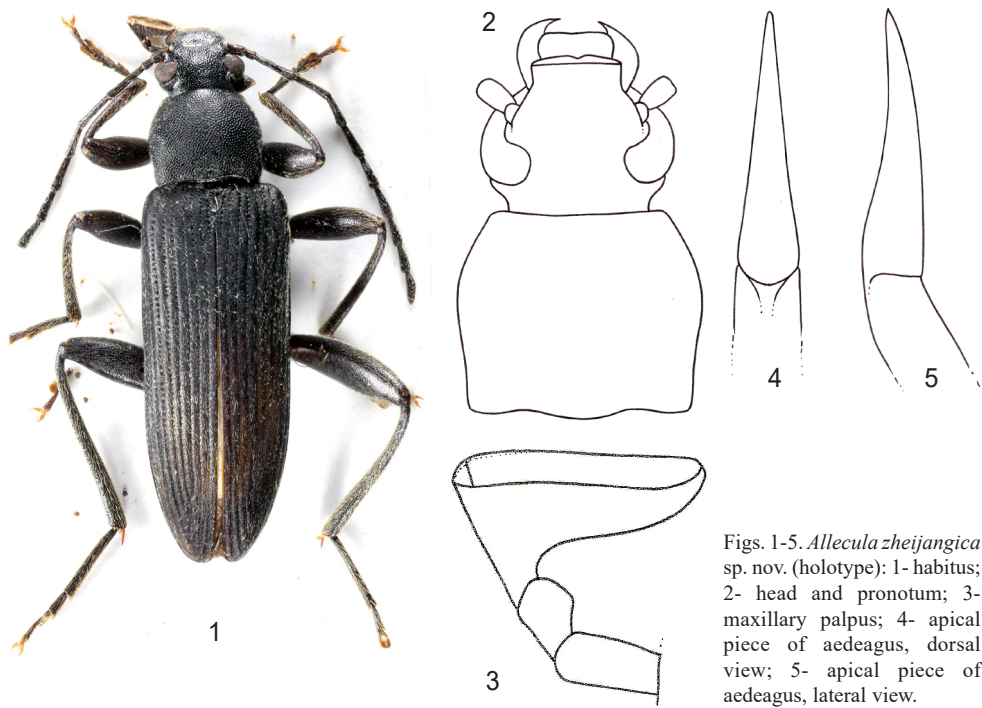
Scutellum. Black, pentagonal, shiny, with dense, small punctures and fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black with short, pale setae, widest in base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1 in basal part, here narrowest, then relatively wide and parallel in apical half.

Legs. Long and narrow, black. Dorsal surface with dense, pale setae, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 slightly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.50 : 0.58 : 1.24 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.36 : 0.34 : 0.57 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.18 : 0.34 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws pale reddish brown with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black with small punctures and short, pale setae. Abdomen black, shiny with pale setae denser near sides, fine microgranulation and dense, small punctures.



Figs. 1-5. *Allecula zhejiangica* sp. nov. (holotype): 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- maxillary palpus; 4- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 5- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) ochre yellow, matte. Basal piece slightly narrowing in dorsal view, rounded laterally. Apical piece elongate triangular dorsally, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 6.23.

**Female** unknown.

**Variability.** The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males ( $n=2$ ). BL 6.47 mm (6.06-6.88 mm); HL 1.04 mm (0.99-1.09 mm); HW 1.08 mm (1.03-1.13 mm); OI 45.09 (44.22-45.96); PL 1.11 mm (1.00-1.21 mm); PW 1.23 mm (1.12-1.33 mm); PI 90.14 (89.29-90.98); EL 4.33 mm (4.07-4.58 mm); EW 1.72 mm (1.59-1.85 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** A similar species from China is *Allecula nanlingica* Novák, 2018 from Guangdong Province.

*Allecula zhejiangica* sp. nov. clearly differs from *A. nanlingica* mainly by the black antenna and maxillary palpus, by the narrow pronotum as in Fig. 2 (PI approximately 90), by the wider space between the eyes (OI approximately 45) and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus as in Figs. 4 and 5; while *A. nanlingica* has the antenna and maxillary palpus pale brown or partly brown, the pronotum is wider (PI approximately 76), the space

between the eyes is narrower (OI approximately 38) and the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2018: figs. 4 and 5 (aedeagus) and pronotum fig. 2.

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality Zhejiang Province in China.

**Distribution.** China (Zhejiang Province).

### Genus *Hymenalia* Mulsant, 1856

**Type species:** *Cistela fusca* Illiger, 1794 (= *Cistela rufipes* Fabricius, 1792).

#### *Hymenalia gaoligongica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 6-9)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan Province, Lishui co., Gaoligong Mountains, Luisahe village, river valley, mixed forest, on vegetation, in dead wood and fungi, 25°58.3-7'N, 98°44.4-45.3'E, 2135-2450 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♂): CHINA: YUNNAN PROV. / Lushui co., Gaoligong Mts., / Luisahe vill., / Hájek, Hružová, Král, Růžička & / Sommer lgt. 10.vii.2019 // river valley, mixed forest / on vegetation / in dead wood and fungi; / 25°58.3-7'N, 98°44.4-45.3'E, / 2135-2450 m, (NMPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NMPC, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Hymenalia / gaoligongica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2024'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 6, body small, oval, convex, shiny, from pale brown to dark brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and fine microgranulation, BL 6.36 mm. Widest at middle of elytral length; BL/EW 2.49.

Head (Fig. 7) slightly wider than long (HL 1.02 mm; HW 1.15 mm; HW/PW 0.52), through the eyes distinctly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface slightly shiny with dense and long, pale setae, dense and coarse punctures and microgranulation. Basal half brown, apical part and clypeus reddish brown. Clypeus wide, transverse with sides arcuate, dorsal surface with pale setae, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Mandibles glabrous, shiny, apex darker. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrower than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1, OI equal to 17.44.

Antenna. Long (AL 4.32 mm; distinctly exceeding two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.68). Surface with long, almost recumbent, pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomeres 1-3 short, pale brown, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-10 long, matte, dark brown, distinctly widened apically. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 more than 3 times longer than antennomere 3, ultimate antennomere widest before apex.

RLA(1-11): 1.54 : 0.85 : 1.00 : 3.20 : 3.56 : 3.46 : 3.54 : 3.56 : 3.68 : 3.39 : 3.56.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.54 : 1.17 : 1.37 : 2.28 : 3.56 : 3.16 : 2.84 : 2.83 : 3.21 : 3.02 : 3.56.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 7) brown, shiny, convex, semi-elliptical, wide, transverse, widest in base. Dorsal surface with dense and long, recumbent, pale setae, microgranulation and small, coarse punctures, intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL

4.07 mm; PW 2.23 mm; PI equal to 56.95. Border lines very narrow, margins distinct from dorsal view. Lateral and anterior margins arcuate. Base bisinuate, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles slightly obtuse.

Elytra. Brown, shiny, convex, oval, widest in basal half. Dorsal surface with dense and long, recumbent, pale setae. EL 4.07 mm; EW 2.55 mm; EL/EW 1.60. Elytral striae with rows of small, coarse punctures. Elytral intervals with fine microgranulation and small punctures.

Scutellum. Brown, widely triangular, shiny, with coarse punctures.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown, shiny with pale setae, slightly narrowing to metaventricle then relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, reddish brown. Dorsal surface with pale setae, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Outer edge of protibiae with minute spinules. Tarsi narrow, pale brown, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 slightly lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.51 : 0.53 : 1.29 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.33 : 0.31 : 0.92 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.17 : 0.63 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 11 teeth.

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

Aedeagus (Figs. 8, 9) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece very slightly narrowing apically in dorsal view, rounded laterally. Apical piece triangular dorsally, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 3.04.

**Female** has space between eyes distinctly wider than in male (approximately as wide as diameter of one eye), antennomere 3 almost as long as antennomere 2, protarsal claws with only 6 visible teeth.

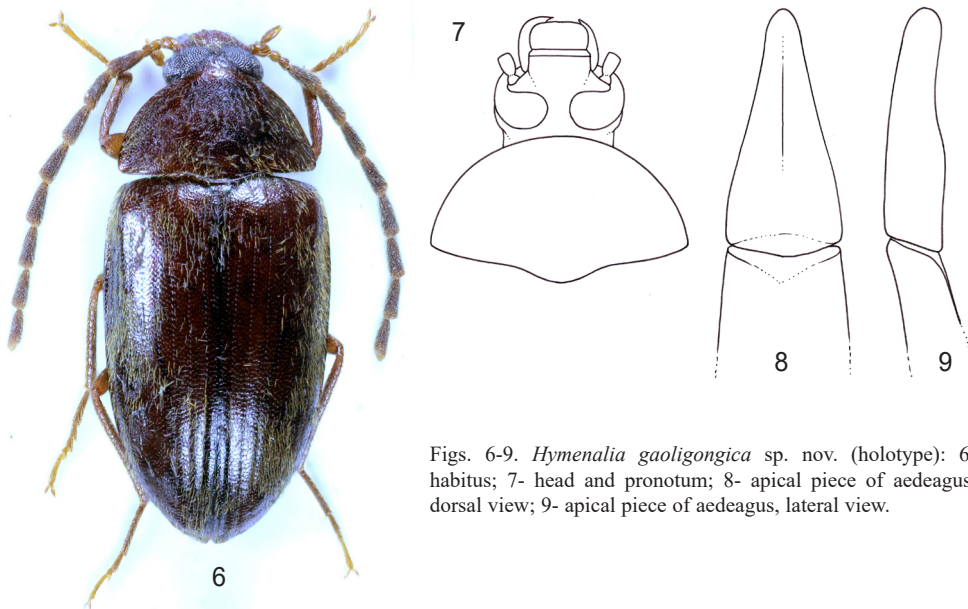
Measurements of female body. BL 6.42 mm; HL 1.00 mm; HW 1.12 mm; OI 31.79; PL 1.23 mm; PW 2.28 mm; PI 53.95; EL 4.19 mm; EW 2.75 mm; AL(1-11) 3.46 mm; AL/BL(1-11) 0.54; HW/PW 0.49; BL/EW 2.34; EL/EW 1.52.

RLA(1-11): 1.40 : 0.58 : 1.00 : 1.65 : 1.70 : 1.75 : 1.87 : 1.81 : 1.73 : 1.70 : 1.86.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.72 : 1.48 : 2.17 : 2.89 : 2.57 : 3.33 : 3.28 : 2.92 : 2.87 : 2.97 : 3.55.

RLT: 1.00 : 0.72 : 0.45 : 0.78 : 1.09 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.33 : 0.30 : 0.88 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.24 : 0.63 (metatarsus).

**Variability.** The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 2). BL 6.00 mm (5.74-6.36 mm); HL 0.94 mm (0.86-1.02 mm); HW 1.06 mm (0.97-1.15 mm); OI 17.62 (17.44-17.99); PL 1.20 mm (1.12-1.27 mm); PW 2.10 mm (1.96-2.23 mm); PI 47.05 (56.95-57.14); EL 3.92 mm (3.76-4.07 mm); EW 2.48 mm (2.41-2.55 mm). Females (n=2). BL 6.73 mm (6.42-7.04 mm); HL 1.01 mm (1.00-1.02 mm); HW 1.13 mm (1.12-1.14 mm); OI 32.94 (31.79-34.09); PL 1.30 mm (1.23-1.36 mm); PW 2.45 mm (2.28-2.61 mm); PI 53.03 (52.11-53.95); EL 4.43 mm (4.19-4.66 mm); EW 2.85 mm (2.75-2.95 mm).



Figs. 6-9. *Hymenalia gaoligongica* sp. nov. (holotype): 6- habitus; 7- head and pronotum; 8- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 9- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

**Differential diagnosis.** Similar species are *Hymenalia murzini* Novák, 2008 and *Hymenalia wrasei* Novák, 2008 both from China (Yunnan), *Hymenalia darjeelingica* Novák, 2015 from India (Darjeeling) and *Hymenalia thailandica* Novák, 2015 from Thailand (Chiang Mai).

*Hymenalia gaoligongica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *H. wrasei* mainly by antennomeres 4-10 3.2-3.5 times longer than antennomere 3, antennomere 1 approximately 1.5 times longer than antennomere 3 and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus (Figs. 8, 9); while *H. wrasei* has antennomeres 4-10 only 2.4-2.7 times longer than antennomere 3 which is approximately 1.1 times longer than antennomere 1 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2008: 212: figs. 11 and 12.

*Hymenalia gaoligongica* sp. nov. is distinctly different from similar species *H. darjeelingica*, *H. murzini* and *H. thailandica* mainly by antennomeres 4-10 3.2-3.5 times longer than antennomere 3 and by the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus (Figs. 8, 9); while *H. darjeelingica* has antennomeres 4-10 3.8-5.1 times longer than antennomere 3 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2015: 374: figs. 4 and 5; *H. murzini* has antennomeres 4-10 4.4-5.9 times longer than antennomere 3 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2008: 209: figs. 5 and 6; *H. thailandica* has antennomeres 4-10 3.6-4.7 times longer than antennomere 3 and the shape of the apical piece of the aedeagus is as in Novák 2015: 387: figs. 31 and 32.

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality Gaoligong Mountains in Yunnan Province (China).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan Province).

## Subtribe Mycetocharina Gistel, 1848

### Genus *Mycetochara* Guerin-Meneville, 1827

**Type species:** *Cistela scapularis* Illiger, 1805 (= *Cistela humeralis* Fabricius, 1787).

### Subgenus *Ernocharis* C. G. Thomson, 1859

**Type species:** *Cistela brevis* Illiger, 1794 (= *Cistela maura* Fabricius, 1792).

### *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) biluoica* sp. nov.

(Figs. 10-11)

**Type locality.** China, Yunnan Province, Gongshan co., Biluo Mountains, mixed forest with dominant *Acer*, 28°03.3'N, 98°44.3'E, 3100 m.

**Type material.** Holotype (♀): CHINA: YUNNAN PROV. / Gongshan co., Biluo Mts., / mixed forest with dominant *Acer* / 28°03.3'N, 98°44.3'E, 3100 m / Hájek, Hřůzová, Král, Růžička & / Sommer lgt. 5.-8.vii.2019, (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) / *biluoica* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2024'.

**Description of holotype.** Habitus as in Fig. 10 body small, elongate, slightly convex, shiny, dorsal surface bicolored from pale reddish brown to black, with pale setae, punctures and very fine microgranulation, BL 6.01 mm. Widest near two thirds elytra length; BL/EW 2.72.

Head (Fig. 11) dark brown, shiny, slightly wider than long (HL 1.03 mm; HW 1.11 mm; HW/PW 0.72), through the eyes distinctly narrower than anterior margin or base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with pale setae, dense, small and coarse punctures, microgranulation not clearly distinct. Clypeus wide, transverse, arcuate, reddish brown, dorsal surface with long, pale setae, small punctures and microgranulation. Mandibles reddish brown, glabrous, shiny with sides and apex darker. Eyes small, excised, space between eyes wider than diameter of one eye, OI equal to 69.69.

Antenna. Short, antennomeres relatively wide, semi-matte (AL(1-10) 1.96 mm; not reaching half body length - AL(1-10)/BL 0.33). Surface with long setae, microgranulation and punctures. Antennomeres 1-3 and basal half of antennomere 4 pale reddish brown with pale setae, rest darker (reddish brown or brown) with dark setae. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 slightly longer than antennomere 3.

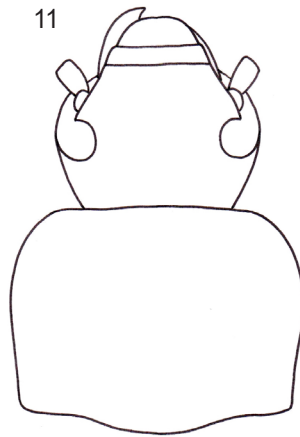
RLA(1-10): 0.70 : 0.49 : 1.00 : 1.05 : 1.02 : 1.04 : 1.00 : 1.14 : 1.12 : 1.14.

RL/WA(1-10): 1.74 : 1.33 : 2.38 : 2.73 : 2.15 : 1.90 : 1.90 : 1.97 : 1.88 : 1.80.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, semi-matte, with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere distinctly wider than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 11) black, shiny, convex, wide, transverse, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. PL 1.28 mm; PW 1.54 mm; PI 83.12. Border lines very narrow, margins distinct from dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Lateral margins almost straight in basal





Figs. 10-11. *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) biluica* sp. nov. (holotype): 10- habitus; 11- head and pronotum.

half arcuate in apical part. Base bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight, anterior and posterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Black, shiny with small pale reddish brown spot near elytral humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. EL 3.70 mm; EW 2.21 mm; EL/EW 1.67. Rows of punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct.

Scutellum. Brown, roundly triangular, shiny, with a few punctures and microgranulation not clearly distinct.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, shiny with pale setae, widest in base, slightly narrowing to metaventrite then relatively narrow and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long and narrow, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown, femora dark brown. Dorsal surface with pale setae, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.47 : 0.60 : 1.69 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.40 : 0.33 : 0.93 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.26 : 0.65 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws pale reddish brown with 5 teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown with small punctures and short, pale setae. Abdomen dark brown, with small punctures and pale setae.

**Male** unknown.

**Variability.** The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n= 2). BL 5.75 mm (5.58-6.01 mm); HL 0.99

mm (0.94-1.03 mm); HW 1.06 mm (1.01-1.11 mm); OI 66.90 (64.10-69.69); PL 1.18 mm (1.08-1.28 mm); PW 1.42 mm (1.30-1.54 mm); PI 83.10 (83.08-83.12); EL 3.63 mm (3.56-3.70 mm); EW 2.03 mm (1.84-2.21 mm).

**Differential diagnosis.** A similar species with bicolored dorsal surface of the elytra from China is *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) nanlingica* Novák, 2022 from Guangdong Province.

*Mycetochara (Ernocharis) biluoica* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *M. (E.) nanlingica* mainly by the smaller pale reddish brown humeral spot (as in Fig. 10), by no clearly distinct rows of punctures in the elytral striae and by the reddish brown tibiae and tarsi; while *M. (E.) nanlingica* has a larger orange humeral spot and the rows of punctures in the elytral striae are distinct (see Novák 2022: 134: fig. 15), and the tibiae and tarsi are pale reddish brown.

**Etymology.** Toponymic, named after the type locality Biluo Mountains in Yunnan Province (China).

**Distribution.** China (Yunnan Province).

## FAUNISTICS

### Genus *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801

#### *Allecula vietnamica* Novák, 2017

**Material examined:** (1♂ 1♀): CHINA, Yunnan/Honghe / Gulinqin, 520m, 22°43'31''N / 103°59'57''E, 10.VI.2018, / leg. A. Weigel, UWP-KL, (NMEG, VNPC).

**Remark.** The male and female examined have the same morphological characters as *Allecula vietnamica* Novák, 2017 described from North Vietnam (see Novák 2017: 35-37, figs.: 37- habitus; 38- head and pronotum; 39- antenna; 40, 41- apical piece of aedeagus).

**Distibution.** Vietnam; new species for the Palaeractic Region, China (Yunnan Province).

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