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New comb-clawed beetles (Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini: Alleculina) from Laos

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Taxonomy, new species, description, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, Alleculina, *Indricula*, *Makicula*, Laos, Oriental Region

Abstract. Three new species of Alleculini Laporte, 1840 - *Indricula samsoumica* sp. nov., *Makicula evansi* sp. nov. and *Makicula planti* sp. nov. from Laos are described, illustrated and compared with similar species.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Indricula* Novák, 2016 with the type species *Indricula argynnis* Novák, 2016 was established by Novák (2016). Species of this genus are known only in the Oriental Region. The genus comprises 11 species today (Novák 2016 and 2025a). Only six species are pesently known from the territory of Laos so far (Novák 2016, 2025a), one of them living in Xieng Khounag Province (Laos). One new species in this genus *Indricula samsoumica* sp. nov. is described from Laos.

The genus *Makicula* Novák, 2012 with the type species *Makicula phoupaneica* Novák, 2012 was established by Novák (2012). Presently we know 19 species of this genus, two of them are living in the Palaearctic Region and four of them are known from the territory of Laos (Novák 2012, 2021, 2022, 2025b). The new species *Makicula evansi* sp. nov. from Laos (Attapeu Province) and *Makicula planti* sp. nov. from Laos (Houa Phanh Province) are described, illustrated including male genitalia and compared with similar species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

'Type material' information is taken from recent locality labels.

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

The following collection code is used:

KMTJ private collection of Kimio Masumoto, Tokyo, Japan;

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;
NMTJ National Museum, Tokio, Japan;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

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

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

TAXONOMY

Genus *Indricula* Novák, 2016

Type species: *Indricula argynnis* Novák, 2016: 55.

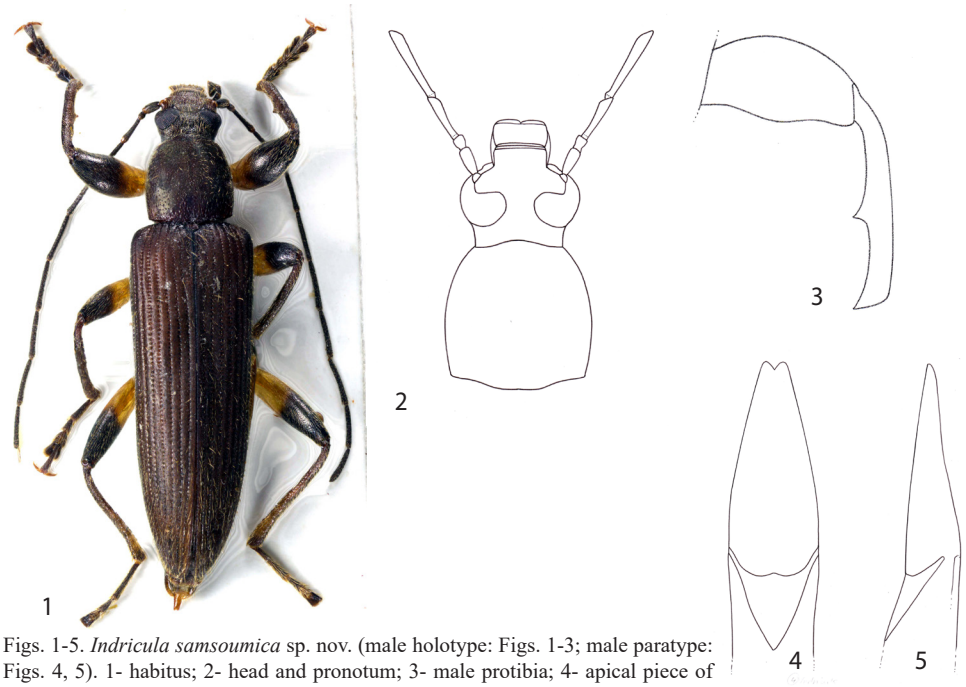
Indricula samsoumica sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. Northeastern Laos, Xieng Khouang Province, Phou Sam Soum, 19°157157′N, 103°730239′E, 1755 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS XIENG KHOUANG / Phou Sam Soum / alt. 1755 m / 19.157157°, 103.730239° / 11 V 2019 Pine trees / leg. T. HIGURASHI / Permit: 08/05/2019, (NMTJ). Paratypes: (9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (KMTJ, VNPC); (1 ♂), LAOS XIENG KHOUANG / Phou Sam Soum / alt. 2103 m / 19.145559°, 103.784050° / 12 V 2019 / leg. M. KOBAYASHI / Permit: 08/05/2019, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Indricula / samsoumica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2025'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, medium-sized, very narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, semi-matte, from ochre yellow to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and fine microgranulation, BL 10.15 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 4.16.

Head (Fig. 2) approximately as wide as long, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin and slightly narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with dense, coarse punctures, long, pale setae and microgranulation. Posterior part blackish brown, anterior part reddish brown. Clypeus reddish brown, transverse, surface with long, pale setae, very shallow punctures and fine microgranulation, apex slightly excised in middle. HW 1.35 mm;



Figs. 1-5. *Indricula samsoumica* sp. nov. (male holotype: Figs. 1-3; male paratype: Figs. 4, 5). 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- male protibia; 4- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 5- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

HW/PW 0.82; HL (visible part) 1.35 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, a little wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 26.29.

Antenna long, (AL 8.74 mm, distinctly exceeding three quarters body length - AL/BL 0.86), antennomeres narrow. Dorsal surface with pale setae, microgranulation and punctures. Antennomeres 1-3 shiny with apex narrowly reddish brown, remainder blackish brown. Antenomeres 3-11 long and very narrow. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.57 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 1.66 : 1.66 : 1.70 : 1.71 : 1.59 : 1.66 : 1.49 : 1.32.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.91 : 1.50 : 4.78 : 8.32 : 8.32 : 9.40 : 8.55 : 9.72 : 7.96 : 9.11 : 6.30.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, semi-matte, with long pale setae and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) dark reddish brown, matte, convex, widest near middle, slightly longer than wide in base, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with pale setae, small, relatively sparse punctures and fine microgranulation. PL 1.75 mm; PW 1.64 mm; PI equal to 106.83. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly distinct. Base bisinuate, anterior margin arcuate in middle, lateral margins arcuate, anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Reddish brown, very narrow, elongate, slightly convex, matte, widest near humeri, narrowing apically. Dorsal surface with pale setae. EL 7.05 mm; EW 2.44 mm; EL/EW 2.89. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, elytral intervals slightly convex, with sparse, very fine microgranulation and very small, sparse, shallow punctures.

Scutellum. Reddish brown, with sides darker, pentagonal, with a few long setae and fine microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, brown, with long, pale setae and punctures, narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow becoming parallel on apical part.

Legs (Fig. 3). Long, reddish brown, femora ochre yellow with blackish brown apical part. Profemora slightly wider than meso- and metafemora. Dorsal surface with pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Protibiae (Fig. 3) with distinct thorn in the middle of inner side. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.78 : 1.09 : 1.60 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.38 : 0.51 : 0.89 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.41 : --- (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws pale reddish brown, both with more than 20 teeth.

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

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) pale reddish brown, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apex of apical piece excised in dorsal view, triangular, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.01.

Female has elytra slightly wider than male, and the space between the eyes is wider than in male. The protibiae have no thorn on the inner side. The profemora are only slightly wider than the meso- and metafemora. Protarsal claws have only 9 teeth.
Measurements of female body. BL 9.56 mm; HL 1.38 mm; HW 1.39 mm; OI 32.55; PL 1.59 mm; PW 1.73 mm; PI 91.82; EL 6.59 mm; EW 2.62 mm; HW/PW 0.82; BL/EW 3.65; EL/EW 2.52.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=11). BL 10.00 mm (9.06-10.75 mm); HL 1.35 mm (1.19-1.47 mm); HW 1.35 mm (1.19-1.47 mm); OI 24.64 (22.07-26.29); PL 1.72 mm (1.49-1.94 mm); PW 1.67 mm (1.46-1.94 mm); PI 102.78 (100.00-106.83); EL 6.84 mm (6.35-7.34 mm); EW 2.47 mm (2.18-2.73 mm). Females (n=2). BL 9.70 mm (9.56-9.83 mm); HL 1.38 (1.37-1.38 mm); HW 1.39 mm (1.38-1.39 mm); OI 33.91 (32.55-35.27); PL 1.59 mm (1.58-1.59 mm); PW 1.69 mm (1.65-1.73 mm); PI 93.79 (91.82-95.76); EL 6.74 mm (6.59-6.88 mm); EW 2.59 mm (2.55-2.62 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species from Laos are *Indricula argynnis* Novák, 2016 (Houa Phanh Province), *Indricula cupido* Novák, 2016 (Savannakhet Province), *Indricula argynnis* Novák, 2016 (Louang Namtha Province, with dorsal surface of elytra bicolor), *Indricula attapeu* Novák, 2025 (Attapeu Province), *Indricula boloria* Novák, 2025 (Bolikhamsai Province) and *Indricula lycaena* Novák, 2025 (Xieng Khouang Province)

The most similar species from Xieng Khouang Province (Laos) is *Indricula lycaena* Novák, 2025.

The new species *Indricula samsoumica* sp. nov. from Xieng Khouan Province (Laos) clearly differs from other Laotian species mainly by larger, narrow body (BL approximately 10 mm, BL/EW more than 4) and by the pronotum distinctly longer than wide (PI approximately 103); while other Laotian species have the body smaller and wider (BL 7-9 mm, BL/EW 3.5-3.9), and the pronotum is shorter or as long as wide (PI 92-101).

The new species *Indricula samsoumica* sp. nov. is distinctly different from the most similar species *I. lycaena* mainly by the larger and narrower body (BL approximately 10 mm, BL/EW more than 4), by the unicolored dorsal surface of the elytra, by the pronotum distinctly longer than wide in base (PI approximately 103), by the shape of the male protibiae (as in Fig. 3) and by shape of the aedeagus as in Figs. 4 and 5; while *I. lycaena* has a smaller and wider body (BL approximately 6.9, BL/EW 3.7), the pronotum is shorter and wider (PI approximately 97), the dorsal surface of elytra is bicolored as in Novák 2025a: 54: fig. 9 and the shape of the male protibiae and aedeagus are as in figs. 9, 11 and 12.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality of its origin - Mount Sam Soum (Laos, Xieng Khouang Province).

Distribution. Laos (Xieng Khouang Province).

Genus *Makicula* Novák, 2012

Type species: *Makicula phoupaneica* Novák, 2012.

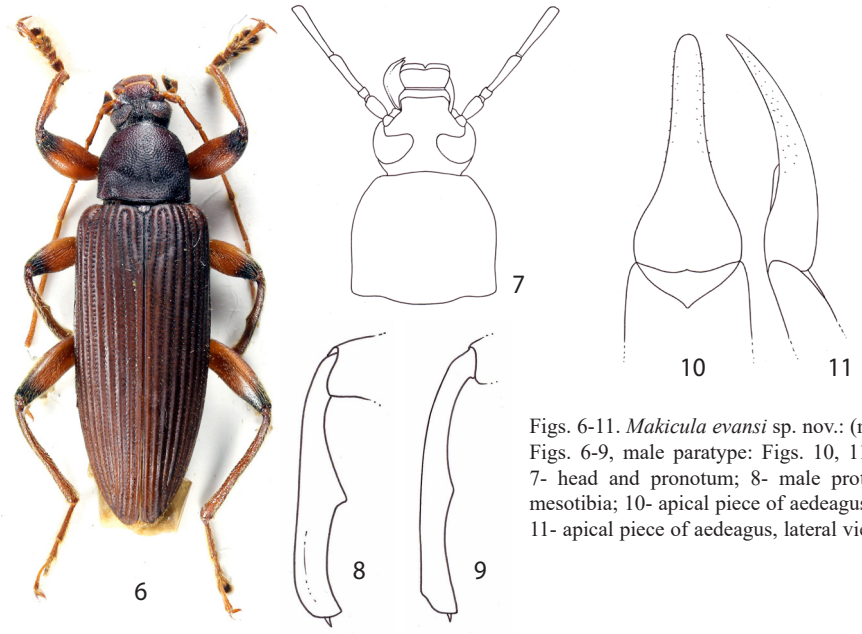
Makicula evansi sp. nov.
(Figs. 6-11)

Type locality. Laos, Attapeu Province, Nong Fa, 15°05-07´N, 107° / 25´E, 1150-1300 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS Attapeu Prov., / Nong Fa, crater lake 1150- / 1300 m, 15°05-07´N/ 107° / 25´E, 21.-25.vi.2011, / M. Geiser & D. Hauck leg. // NHMB Basel. Laos 2011 / Expedition M. Brancucci, / M. Geiser, D. Hauck, / Z. Kraus, A. Phantala & / F. Vongphachan (NHMB). Paratype (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Makicula / evansi sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2025'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 6, large-sized, narrow, elongate, *Leptura*-shaped, matte, from pale reddish brown to blackish brown, dorsal surface with sparse, pale setae, small punctures and microgranulation, BL 12.78 mm. Widest in basal half of elytra; BL/EW 3.52.

Head (Fig. 7) approximately as wide as long, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface semi-matte with microgranulation, dense, small punctures and short, pale setae. Posterior part blackish brown, anterior part reddish brown with apex distinctly paler. Clypeus transverse, reddish brown with apex narrowly pale reddish brown, transverse, half heart-shaped, surface with



Figs. 6-11. *Makicula evansi* sp. nov.: (male holotype: Figs. 6-9, male paratype: Figs. 10, 11). 6- habitus; 7- head and pronotum; 8- male protibia; 9- male mesotibia; 10- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 11- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

pale setae and fine microgranulation, apex distinctly excised in middle. Mandibles large, reddish brown, glabrous, shiny with sides and apex darker and pale setae in sides. HW 1.65 mm; HW/PW 0.66; HL (visible part) 1.70 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, and approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 21.90.

Antenna long, pale reddish brown (AL(1-8) 7.00 mm, AL(1-8)/BL 0.55), antennomeres narrow. Dorsal surface with short, pale setae, microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomeres 1-3 semi-matte, antennomeres 4-8 matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-8 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-8): 0.52 : 0.25 : 1.00 : 1.35 : 1.30 : 1.59 : 1.47 : 1.52.

RL/WA(1-8): 2.04 : 1.53 : 4.57 : 6.70 : 6.58 : 8.62 : 9.28 : 9.11.

Maxillary palpus semi-matte, with long pale setae and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 pale reddish brown, distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere blackish brown with pale reddish brown apex, widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) reddish brown, matte, convex, widest in basal half, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with very sparse, short, pale setae, small punctures and very fine microgranulation. Interspaces between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 2.27 mm; PW 2.50 mm; PI equal to 90.80. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly distinct. Base bisinuate, anterior margin and apical part of lateral margins slightly arcuate, anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Reddish brown, slightly paler than pronotum, narrow, elongate, slightly convex, matte, widest in basal half of elytra length. Dorsal surface with very sparse, short, pale setae.

EL 8.81 mm; EW 3.63 mm; EL/EW 2.43. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, elytral intervals with very fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Reddish brown, pentagonal, with sides darker, matte, with long setae and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown, basal part with punctures narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow with pale setae, becoming parallel on apical part.

Legs (Figs. 8, 9). Long, pale reddish brown, apex of femora dark. Dorsal surface with pale setae, very small punctures and microgranulation. Protibiae widened apically with distinct thorn in the middle of inner side (as in Fig. 8), mesotibiae with small thorn in the middle of inner side (as in Fig. 9). Profemora wider than meso- and metafemora. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and penultimate metatarsomere widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.77 : 0.87 : 1.26 : 1.81 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.48 : 0.81 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws pale reddish brown, both with more than 30 teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown with pale setae and punctures. Abdomen brown, semi-matte, with dense, recumbent, pale setae, dense, small punctures and fine microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 10, 11) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.82.

Female unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with the full range in parentheses. Males (n=2). BL 12.56 mm (12.33-12.78 mm); HL 1.70 mm; HW 1.65 mm; OI 23.14 (21.90-24.38); PL 2.23 mm (2.18-2.27 mm); PW 2.46 mm (2.42-2.50 mm); PI 90.44 (90.08-90.80); EL 8.63 mm (8.45-8.81 mm); EW 3.57 mm (3.51-3.63 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species from Laos are *Makicula bobikae* Novák, 2012 (Bolikhamsai Province), *Makicula dorae* Novák, 2012 (Bolikhamsai Province), *Makicula phoupaneica* Novák, 2012 (Houa Phanh Province) and *Makicula speciosa* Novák, 2021 (environs of Vientiane). While *M. bobikae*, *M. phopaneica and M. speciosa* have the dorsal surface dark, *M. dorae* has the dorsal surface more pale.

The new species *M. evansi* sp. nov. is clearly different from the most similar species *M. phoupaneica* mainly by the shape of the male meso- and metatibiae (Figs. 8 and 9) and by the shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 10 and 11); while *M. phoupaneica* has the shape of the male meso- and metatibiae very different as in Novák 2012: 289: figs. 40, 41 and the shape of the aedeagus is as in figs. 42 and 43.

Etymology. Patronymic, named after the singer of the famous rock and roll group of my youth Deep Purple - Rod Evans, after his surname.

Distribution. Laos (Attapeu Province).

Makicula planti sp. nov.

(Figs. 12-18)

Type locality. Northeastern Laos, Houa Phanh Province, from Ban Saluei to Phou Pane Mount, 12°12-13.5´N, 103°59.5-104.1´E, 1340-1870 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov., / 20°12-13.5´N 103°59.5-104.01´ / E Ban Saluei →Phou Pane Mt. / 1340-1870m, 10.v.-16.vi.2009; / M. Brancucci & local coll. leg, // NHMB Basel, NMPC Prague / Laos 2009 Expedition: / M. Brancuccii, M. Geiser, / D. Hauck, Z. Kraus, V. Kubáň, (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): Laos, Houaphanh / province , Ban Saleui / 15-17. vii. 2013 / X. Gouverneur leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Makicula / planti sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2025'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 12, large-sized, *Leptura*-shaped, elongate, matte, from ochre yellow to reddish brown, dorsal surface with sparse, pale setae, punctures and fine microgranulation, BL 13.99 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.31.

Head (Fig. 13) approximately as wide as long, through the eyes slightly wider than anterior margin, narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface semi-matte, with dense, small, coarse punctures and pale setae. Posterior half slightly darker than anterior part. Clypeus matte, pale reddish brown, transverse, surface with long, pale setae, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation, apex distinctly excised in middle. Mandibles pale reddish brown, glabrous, semi-matte, with sides and apex darker and pale setae in sides. HW 1.92 mm; HW/PW 0.66; HL (visible part) 1.86 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 25.90.

Antenna long, ochre yellow (11.95 mm, distinctly exceeding three quarters body length - AL/BL 0.85). Dorsal surface matte, with very short, pale setae, microgranulation and very small punctures. Antennomeres 3-11 long and narrow, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3.

RLA(1-11): 0.70 : 0.42 : 1.00 : 1.73 : 1.96 : 1.96 : 1.91 : 1.96 : 1.98 : 1.88 : 1.80.

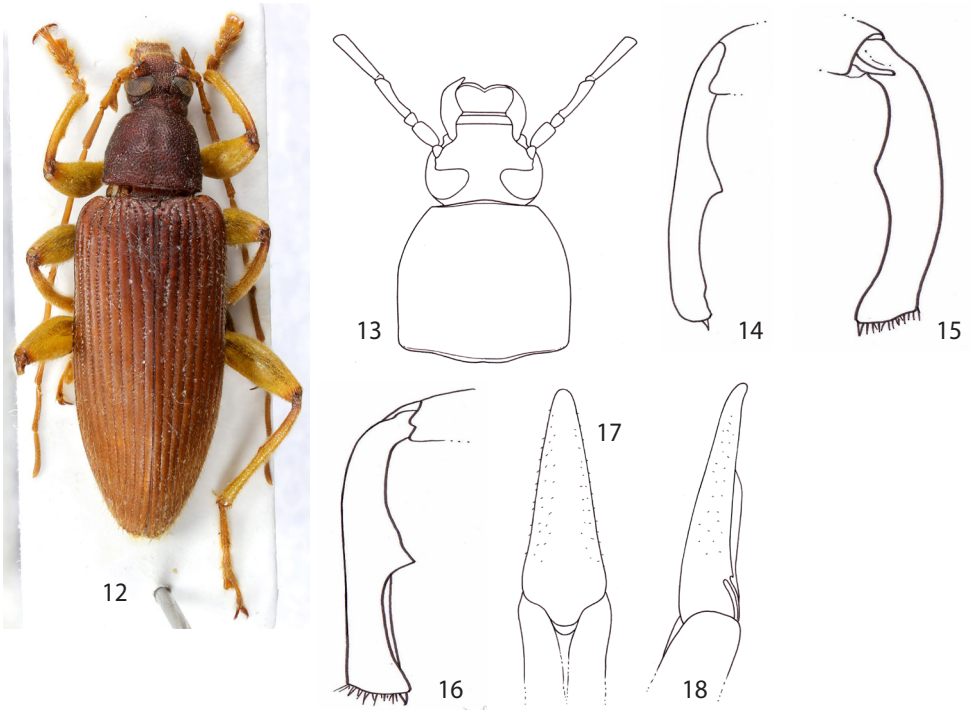
RL/WA(1-11): 1.73 : 1.50 : 3.14 : 5.61 : 5.61 : 5.74 : 6.00 : 7.74 : 9.47 : 9.00 : 8.63.

Maxillary palpus pale brown, with pale setae, very small punctures and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 13) reddish brown, matte, convex, widest near middle, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with sparse pale setae, coarse punctures and very fine microgranulation. Interspaces between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 2.59 mm; PW 2.90 mm; PI equal to 89.20. Border lines narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly distinct. Base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Reddish brown, slightly paler than pronotum, elongate, slightly convex, matte, widest near humeri, narrowing apically. Dorsal surface with sparse, pale setae. EL 9.56 mm; EW 4.23 mm; EL/EW 2.26. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures, elytral intervals finely convex, with fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Reddish brown with sides darker, pentagonal, raised about the level of the elytron, with a few pale setae and fine microgranulation.



Figs. 12-18. *Makicula planti* sp. nov.: (male holotype: Figs. 12-16; male paratype: Figs. 17, 18). 12- habitus; 13- head and pronotum; 14- male protibia; 15- male mesotibia; 16- male metatibia; 17- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 18- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown, with pale setae and punctures, narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow becoming parallel on apical part.

Legs (Figs. 14-16). Long, ochre yellow. Dorsal surface with pale setae, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Protibiae slightly widened apically, with distinct thorn (as in Fig. 14) in the middle of inner side. Mesotibia distinctly arcuate with small thorn on inner side (Fig. 15), metatibiae with small thorn near the middle of inner side (as in Fig. 16). Profemora wider than meso- and metafemora. Protarsomeres 2-4, mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and penultimate metatarsomere widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.87 : 1.21 : 1.54 : 1.94 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.52 : 0.94 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws pale brown, both with more than 20 teeth.

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

Aedeagus (Figs. 17, 18) large. Basal piece ochre yellow, shiny, rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece darker than basal piece, elongate triangular dorsally, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.48.

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 16.96 mm (13.99-19.94 mm); HL 2.22 (1.86-2.57 mm); HW 2.29 mm (1.92-2.65 mm); OI 27.15 (25.90-28.29); PL 3.04 mm (2.59-3.49 mm); PW 3.44 mm (2.90-3.97 mm); PI 88.57 (87.91-89.23); EL 11.72 mm (9.56-13.88 mm); EW 5.10 mm (4.23-5.96 mm).

Differential diagnosis. Similar species from Laos are *Makicula bobikae* Novák, 2012 (Bolikhamsai Province), *Makicula dorae* Novák, 2012 (Bolikhamsai Province), *Makicula phoupaneica* Novák, 2012 (Houa Phanh Province) and *Makicula speciosa* Novák, 2021 (environ of Vientiane). While *M. bobikae*, *M. phopaneica and M. speciosa* have the dorsal surface dark, *M. dorae* has the dorsal surface more pale and is the most similar to the new species.

The new species *Makicula planti* sp. nov. clearly differs mainly by the shape of the pronotum (lateral margins parallel in basal half), by the male metatibiae straight with a small thorn in the middle of inner side and by the shape of the aedeagus (Figs. 17, 18); while *M. dorae* has the pronotum slightly excised before the posterior angles, the male metatibiae are bent and without a thorn and the aedeagus is as in Novák 2012: 283: figs. 29 and 30.

Etymology. Patronymic, named after the singer of the famous rock and roll group of my youth Led Zeppelin - Robert Plant, after his surname.

Distribution. Laos (Houa Phanh Province).

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