

**Review on *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire species (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae:
Alleculinae: Alleculini) from Peninsular Malaysia,
with description of six new species**

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Taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, *Cistelopsis*, Peninsular Malaysia, Oriental Region

Abstract. Six new *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 species from Peninsular Malaysia are described as follows: *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov. and *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. Redescription of *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914 is added. All new species are illustrated including male genitalia and compared together, and keyed with other *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 species from Peninsular Malaysia. The key and list of the species are added.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 with the type species *Cistelopsis rufina* Fairmaire, 1896 was established by Fairmaire (1896). Borchmann (1910) knew only two species, currently there are more than 70 species of this genus living in the Oriental Region. Seven species of this genus are known from the southeastern parts of the Palearctic Region (Novák 2020).

Only five species are presently known from Peninsular Malaysia (Novák 2013 and 2024, Pic 1914 and 1922). The species *Cistelopsis atrolateralis* Pic, 1939 was transferred to the genus *Microsthes* Novák, 2011 as *Microsthes atrolateralis* (Pic, 1939) by Novák (2024).

Six new species are described as *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov. and *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. Redescription of *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914 is presented.

The new species are illustrated including male genitalia and compared with similar species from Peninsular Malaysia. A list of all Malaysian species and a key to the species are added.

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

The following collection codes are used:

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

ZSM collection of Zoologische Staatssammlung München, 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, 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).

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

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

TAXONOMY

Genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896

Type species: *Cistelopsis rufina* Fairmaire, 1896: 39.

Short diagnosis. Species of the genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire, 1896 have small, oval, convex, slightly egg-shaped body, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface is covered by pale setae, punctures and microgranulation. Head is wide, transverse, distinctly narrower than pronotum with large excised eyes, space between eyes is narrow. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Antenna is short, almost shorter than half body length. Antennomeres 4-11 are short, strong and wide, antennomere 2 shortest. Pronotum semi-circular, convex, as wide as elytra at humeri. Elytra oval, convex, legs are long and narrow. Penultimate tarsomeres are widened and lobed. Tarsal claws have teeth.

Cistelopsis andersoni sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. West Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km northeastern of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin Nature Preserve, 400 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA-W., PAHANG / 50 km NE of Kuala Rompin / Endau Rompin Nat. P., 400m / G. Keriung (Kg. Tebu Hitam), / 9.-30.iv.2008, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (8 spec.): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (10 spec.): MALAYSIA West / PAHANG Cameron / Highlands, TANAH RATA, / 1200-1500m, 3.ii.-19.ii. 2005 / Cechovsky Petr lgt, (VNPC); (1 ♂, 2 spec.): MALAYSIA W KELANTAN / 30km NW of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt., 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM; 21. / vi.-14.vii.2010,P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Cistelopsis / andersoni sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2025.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body small-sized, oval, egg-shaped, strongly convex, shiny, from reddish brown to black, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 7.22 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.29.

Head (Fig. 2) blackish brown, wider than long, through the eyes narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with coarse punctures, pale setae and microgranulation. Clypeus blackish brown, transverse, sides and apex rounded, surface with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Mandibles glabrous, shiny, reddish brown, sides and apex darker. HW 1.22 mm; HW/PW 0.44; HL (visible part) 0.62 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 24.21.

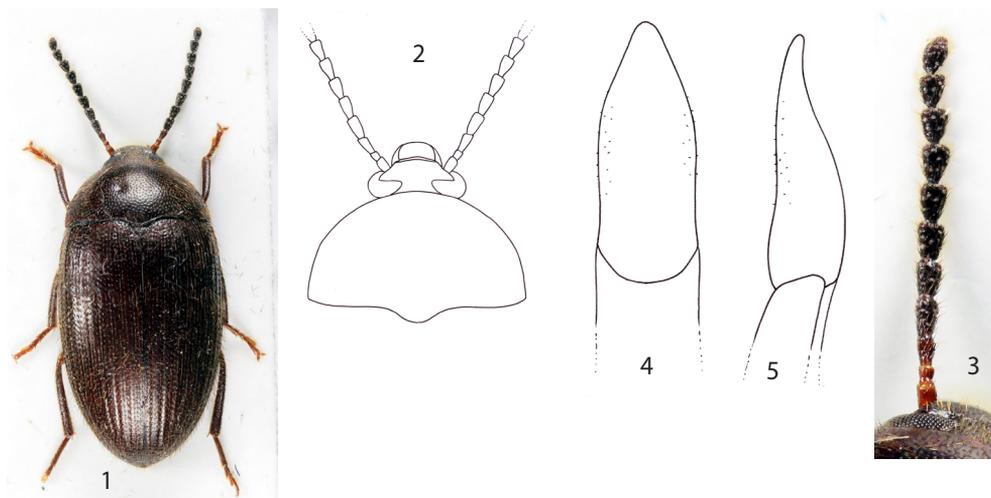
Antenna (Fig. 3) short (AL 2.51 mm, slightly exceeding one third body length - AL/BL 0.35). Antennomeres semi-matte, short and wide. Antennomeres 1, 2 and base of antennomere 3 reddish brown, antennomeres 4-11 black, wide. Dorsal surface with dark setae, large and coarse punctures and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly widened apically, antennomere 11 drop-shaped.

RLA(1-11): 0.75 : 0.50 : 1.00 : 1.19 : 1.08 : 1.06 : 1.06 : 1.06 : 0.94 : 0.89 : 1.17.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.80 : 1.50 : 2.00 : 2.15 : 1.95 : 1.65 : 1.81 : 1.81 : 1.89 : 1.78 : 2.33.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 2) blackish brown, semi-circular, shiny, convex, widest at base, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, dense, small, coarse punctures and microgranulation. Interspaces between punctures narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 1.72 mm; PW 2.80 mm; PI equal to 61.54. Border lines narrow, margins distinct dorsally. Base slightly bisinuate, lateral and anterior margins rounded, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles roundly rectangular.



Figs. 1-5. *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov.: 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- antenna; 4- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 5- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytra. Dark brown, oval, shiny, convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation. EL 4.88 mm; EW 3.15 mm; EL/EW 1.55. Rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct.

Scutellum. Blackish brown pentagonal, shiny, surface with microgranulation.

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

Legs. Dark brown, long and narrow. Dorsal surface with dark and pale setae, coarse punctures and fine microgranulation. Protasomeres 3 and 4, penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.88 : 1.00 : 1.75 : 3.13 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.55 : 0.64 : 1.09 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.38 : 0.62 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws reddish brown, with 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, with short pale setae and punctures. Abdomen reddish brown, shiny with sparse pale setae, dense, sparse, small punctures and microgranulation. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites blackish brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) pale brown, semi-matte. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece wide, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 2.88.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=22). BL 6.72 mm (5.80-7.34 mm); HL 0.59 mm (0.55-0.63 mm); HW 1.15 mm (1.08-1.22 mm); OI 26.03 (21.89-30.26); PL 1.58 mm (1.35-1.78 mm); PW 2.55 mm (2.18-2.86 mm); PI 61.94 (60.53-63.24); EL 4.51 mm (3.89-4.98 mm); EW 2.92 mm (2.44-3.19 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar bicolored species inhabiting Peninsular Malaysia *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014, *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* Novák, 2014 and *Cistelopsis xandri* Novák, 2014 by dorsal surface of elytra unicolored brown.

Species similar to the new species are: *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914, *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov. and *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. all from Peninsular Malaysia.

The new species *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *C. meinei* mainly by dorsal surface of elytra dark brown, by large body (BL 7.22 mm) and by the shape of aedeagus (Figs. 4 and 5); while *C. meinei* has dorsal surface of elytra pale (ochre yellow or pale reddish brown), body is smaller (BL 5.75 mm) and the shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 29 and 30.

The new species *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *C. gabrieli* and *C. morrisoni* mainly by distinct rows of punctures in elytral striae; while *C. gabrieli* and *C. morrisoni* have elytral striae without distinct rows of punctures.

The new species *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *C. jaggeri* and *C. malaccana* mainly by large body (BL 7.22 mm), by antennomeres

1 and 2 pale and by the shape of aedeagus (Figs. 4 and 5); *C. jaggeri* and *C. malaccana* have smaller body (BL 5.99 mm in *C. jaggeri* and BL 4.41 mm in *C. malaccana*), antennomeres 1-4 or 1-5 are pale and the shape of aedeagus as in Figs. 19 and 20 (*C. jaggeri*) and Figs. 24 and 25 (*C. malaccana*).

Etymology. The name of the new species is dedicated to the singer of the band Jethro Tull - Ian Anderson.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang, Kelantan).

***Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 6-10)

Type locality. West Malaysia, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, 30 km east of Ipoh, Tanah Rata, 1500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA-W, Pahang / 30 km E of IPOH, 1500m / Cameron Highlands, / TANAH RATA, 21.-24.iv. / 2001, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 spec.): MALAYSIA W, Kelantan / 60 km N of Tanah Rata / TANAH KERAJAN, / 12.-30.iv. 2007, 1000 m / Petr Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 spec.): MALAYSIA W KELANTAN / 30 km S of Jeli / Gunung Jual, 800 m / Kampong Timor / 22.iv.-18.v.2019 / Petr Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 spec.): MALAYSIA, KELANTAN / road between Kampong Raja / and Gua Musang, 1400-1700 m / (Ladang Pandrak), 1.-28. / iv.2006, 4°63-88'N; 101°45-95'E, / Čechovský Petr lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): MALAYSIA: Benom Mts. / 15km E Kampong Dong;700m / 3,50N 102,01E; 1.iv.1998; D. Hauck leg., (DHBC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Cistelopsis / bicolor sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2025.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 6, body small-sized, oval, egg-shaped, convex, shiny, from pale reddish brown to black, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 4.28 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.21.

Head (Fig. 7) wider than long, through the eyes narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with large, shallow punctures, long, pale setae and microgranulation. Posterior part reddish brown, anterior half and clypeus pale reddish brown. Clypeus transverse, surface with pale setae and microgranulation. Mandibles glabrous, shiny, pale reddish brown. HW 0.81 mm; HW/PW 0.53; HL (visible part) 0.51 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 17.34.

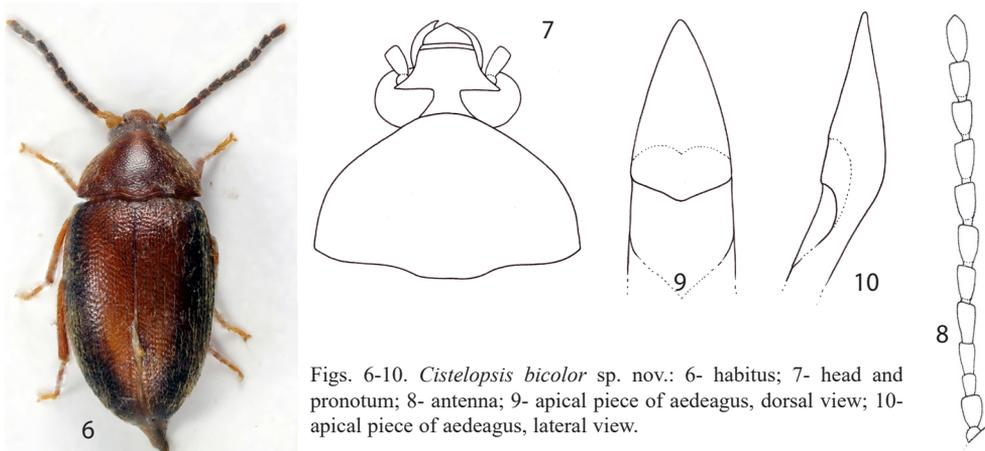
Antenna (Fig. 8) short and matte (AL 2.07 mm, almost reaching half body length - AL/BL 0.48). Antennomeres 1-3, base of antennomere 4 and apex of ultimate antennomere pale reddish brown, remainder blackish brown. Dorsal surface with dark setae, sparse, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and slightly widened apically.

RLA(1-11): 1.05 : 0.74 : 1.00 : 1.42 : 1.21 : 1.32 : 1.37 : 1.37 : 1.26 : 1.32 : 1.58.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.67 : 1.65 : 2.00 : 2.46 : 2.09 : 1.92 : 2.00 : 2.17 : 1.92 : 2.08 : 2.50.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 7) reddish brown, semi-circular, shiny, convex, widest at base,



Figs. 6-10. *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov.: 6- habitus; 7- head and pronotum; 8- antenna; 9- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 10- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, dense, small punctures and microgranulation. Interspaces between punctures as wide or narrower than diameter of punctures. PL 0.98 mm; PW 1.99 mm; PI equal to 63.11. Border lines narrow, margins distinct dorsally. Base slightly bisinuate, lateral and anterior margins rounded, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Bicolor (pale reddish brown with sides and apex blackish brown as in Fig. 6), oval, shiny, convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with pale setae, dense, coarse punctures and microgranulation. EL 2.79 mm; EW 1.94 mm; EL/EW 1.44. Rows of punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct.

Scutellum. Reddish brown pentagonal, shiny, surface with shallow punctures and microgranulation.

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

Legs. Pale reddish brown, long and narrow. Dorsal surface with pale setae, coarse punctures and fine microgranulation. Protarsomeres 3 and 4, penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.32 : 0.72 : 1.44 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.31 : 0.42 : 0.96 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.32 : 0.52 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws pale reddish brown, with 7 and 8 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with short pale setae and punctures. Abdomen pale reddish brown, shiny with sparse pale setae, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Ultimate ventrite with impression in the middle of apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 9, 10) ochre yellow. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece wide, triangular, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.22.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=6). BL 4.16 mm (3.80-4.59 mm); HL

0.49 mm (0.42-0.55 mm); HW 0.77 mm (0.67-0.88 mm); OI 17.44 (15.77-19.12); PL 0.98 mm (0.92-1.04 mm); PW 1.54 mm (1.46-1.65 mm); PI 62.98 (61.84-64.11); EL 2.22 mm (2.41-3.00 mm); EW 1.80 mm (1.71-1.94 mm).

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014, *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* Novák, 2014 and *Cistelopsis xandri* Novák, 2014, from Peninsular Malaysia (species with bicolor dorsal surface of elytra).

The new species *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *C. pribiki*, *C. ululalatensis* and *C. xandri* mainly by elytra pale reddish brown with sides and apex dark (Fig. 6); while *C. pribiki*, *C. ululalatensis* and *C. xandri* have elytra dark with 4-6 pale spots.

Etymology. Named after the bicolored dorsal surface of the elytra.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang, Kelantan).

Cistelopsis dohertyi Pic, 1922

Cistelopsis dohertyi Pic, 1922: 20.

Pic's original description (Pic 1922: 20): Angustatus, convexus, parum nitidus, rufus, elytris lateraliter nigris, thorace depresso, sat sparse punctato, elytris angustatis, sat striatis et linuto punctatis, 4 mm. Forme étroite jointe. [Narrow, convex, slightly shiny, rusty, elytra black laterally, pronotum deep, relatively sparsely punctated, elytra narrow, relatively striped and linearly punctuated, 4 mm. Narrowly articulated shape.].

Remark. According to the original description, this species appears to belong as a species of a different genus. Species of the genus *Cistelopsis* Fairmaire are wide, oval, not narrow.

Distribution. Malacca.

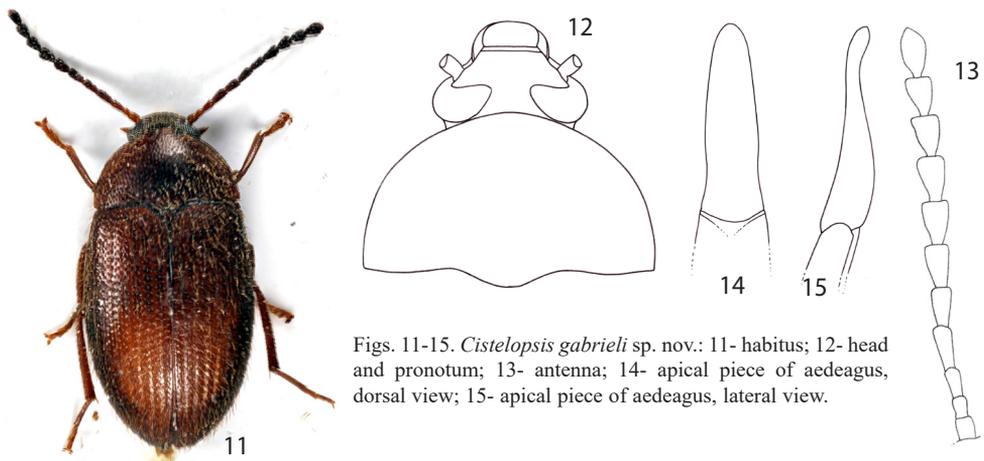
Cistelopsis gabrieli sp. nov.

(Figs. 11-15)

Type locality. West Malaysia, Pahang, 50 km Northeastern of Kuala Rompin, Endau Rompin Nature Preserve, 400 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA-W., PAHANG / 50 km NE of Kuala Rompin / Endau Rompin Nat. P., 400m / G. Keriung (Kg. Tebu Hitam), / 9.-30.iv.2008, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC). Paratype: (1 spec.): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: '*Cistelopsis* / *gabrieli* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2025.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 11, body small-sized, oval, egg-shaped, convex, semi-matte, from pale reddish brown to black, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 5.06 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.21.



Figs. 11-15. *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov.: 11- habitus; 12- head and pronotum; 13- antenna; 14- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 15- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Head (Fig. 12) wider than long, through the eyes narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with large, punctures, long, pale setae and microgranulation. Posterior part reddish brown, partly dark reddish brown, anterior half and clypeus pale reddish brown. Clypeus transverse, rounded, surface with pale setae and microgranulation. HW 1.00 mm; HW/PW 0.51; HL (visible part) 0.56 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 22.59.

Antenna (Fig. 13) short (AL 2.34 mm, almost reaching half body length - AL/BL 0.46). Antennomeres 1-3 pale reddish brown, shiny, with pale setae, antennomeres 4 and 5 reddish brown and remainder blackish brown, semi-matte with dark setae. Dorsal surface with shallow punctures and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 distinctly longer than antennomere 3 and slightly widened apically.

RLA(1-11): 0.73 : 0.44 : 1.00 : 1.46 : 1.22 : 1.41 : 1.41 : 1.48 : 1.36 : 1.32 : 1.68.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.33 : 1.33 : 2.00 : 2.56 : 1.87 : 1.82 : 1.63 : 1.63 : 1.50 : 1.57 : 2.11.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 12) reddish brown, semi-circular, matte, convex, widest at base, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, sparse, small, shallow punctures and microgranulation. PL 1.28 mm; PW 1.99 mm; PI equal to 64.47. Border lines narrow, margins distinct dorsally. Base bisinuate, lateral and anterior margins rounded, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Reddish brown, oval, egg-shaped, shiny, convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with pale setae, dense, coarse, medium-sized punctures and microgranulation. EL 3.22 mm; EW 2.29 mm; EL/EW 1.41. Rows of punctures in elytral striae not distinct.

Scutellum. Reddish brown with sides darker, triangular, matte, surface with a few shallow punctures and microgranulation.

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

Legs. Reddish brown, long and narrow. Dorsal surface with pale setae and microgranulation. Protibiae with minute spinules on outer margin. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.74 : 1.27 : 1.27 : 2.55 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.55 : 0.64 : 1.09 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.38 : 0.62 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws pale reddish brown, with 8 and 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with pale setae and punctures. Abdomen pale reddish brown, shiny with sparse pale setae, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites darker brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 14, 15) pale brown. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece wide, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 2.58.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=2). BL 5.39 mm (5.06-5.71 mm); HL 0.58 mm (0.56-0.59 mm); HW 1.02 mm (1.00-1.03 mm); OI 23.07 (21.55-24.59); PL 1.32 mm (1.28-1.35 mm); PW 2.04 mm (1.99-2.08 mm); PI 64.69 (64.47-64.90); EL 3.50 mm (3.22-3.77 mm); EW 2.32 mm (2.29-2.35 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species from Peninsular Malaysia *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014, *Cistelopsis ululalensis* Novák, 2014 and *Cistelopsis xandri* Novák, 2014 by dorsal surface of elytra unicolored brown.

Species similar to the new species are: *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914, *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov. and *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. all from Peninsular Malaysia.

The new species *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *C. meinei* mainly by dorsal surface of the elytra reddish brown and by the shape of aedeagus (Figs. 14 and 15); while *C. meinei* has dorsal surface of the elytra pale (ochre yellow or pale reddish brown) and the shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 29 and 30.

The new species *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *C. andersoni*, *C. jaggeri* and *C. malaccana* by elytral striae without distinct rows of punctures and by the shape of aedeagus as in Figs. 14 and 15; while *C. andersoni*, *C. jaggeri* and *C. malaccana* have elytra striae with distinct rows of punctures and the shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 4 and 5 (*C. andersoni*), Figs. 19 and 20 (*C. jaggeri*) and Figs. 24 and 25 (*C. malaccana*).

The new species *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *C. morrisoni* mainly by head blackish brown, by punctures of pronotum shallow, by antenna longer (AL/BL 0.48) and by antennomeres 6-10 1.3-1.5 times longer than wide (Fig. 13); while *C. morrisoni* has head brown, punctures of pronotum are coarse, antenna is shorter (AL/BL 0.41) and antennomeres 6-10 are only 1.0-1.3 times longer than wide (Fig. 33).

Etymology. The name of the new species is dedicated to the singer of the old Genesis band - Peter Gabriel.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang).

***Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 16-20)

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

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA West PAHANG / Cameron Highlands, TANAH / RATA, 3.ii.-19.ii.2005 / P. Čechovský Petr lgt. 1200-1500m, (VNPC). Paratypes: (11 spec.): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (8 spec.): MALAYSIA-W., PAHANG / 50 km NE of Kuala Rompin / Endau Rompin Nat. P., 400m / G. Keriung (Kg. Tebu Hitam), / 9.-30.iv.2008, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC); (3 spec.): MALAYSIA West PERAK / 40 km SE of IPOH, 900 m / Banjaran Titi Wangsu / RINGLET, 29.iii.-15.iv.2004 / P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Cistelopsis / jaggeri sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2025.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 16, body small-sized, oval, convex, from pale reddish brown to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 5.99 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.26.

Head (Fig. 17) wider than long, through the eyes narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface blackish brown with large, punctures, long, pale setae and microgranulation. Clypeus pale reddish brown, transverse, surface with pale setae, small, shallow punctures and microgranulation. HW 1.14 mm; HW/PW 0.50; HL (visible part) 0.74 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 20.67.

Antenna (Fig. 18) short (AL 2.49 mm, not reaching half body length - AL/BL 0.42). Antennomeres 1-4 and base of antennomere 5 pale reddish brown, slightly shiny with pale setae, antennomeres 5-11 blackish brown, semi-matte with dark setae. Dorsal surface with large, sparse and coarse punctures and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-10 wide, distinctly widened apically, ultimate antennomere drop-shaped.

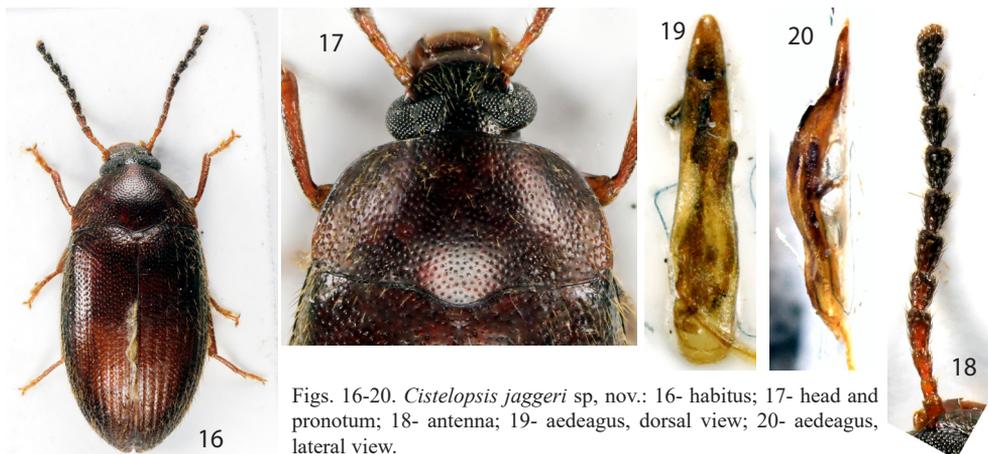
RLA(1-11): 0.77 : 0.41 : 1.00 : 1.18 : 1.12 : 1.24 : 1.09 : 1.12 : 1.06 : 0.94 : 1.12.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.30 : 1.00 : 2.00 : 1.91 : 1.58 : 1.75 : 1.54 : 1.58 : 1.50 : 1.46 : 1.58.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 17) reddish brown, semi-circular, semi-matte, convex, widest at base, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with pale setae, dense, small, coarse punctures and microgranulation. PL 1.26 mm; PW 2.28 mm; PI equal to 55.31. Border lines narrow, margins distinct dorsally. Base bisinuate, lateral and anterior margins rounded, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles rounded, almost rectangular.

Elytra. Reddish brown, oval, egg-shaped, shiny, convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with pale setae, dense, coarse, medium-sized punctures and microgranulation. EL 3.99 mm; EW 2.65 mm; EL/EW 1.51. Rows of punctures in elytral striae clearly distinct.



Figs. 16-20. *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov.: 16- habitus; 17- head and pronotum; 18- antenna; 19- aedeagus, dorsal view; 20- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum. Reddish brown, semi-elliptical, semi-matte, surface with microgranulation.

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

Legs. Reddish brown, long and narrow. Dorsal surface with pale setae and microgranulation. Protibiae with minute spinules on sharpe outer margin. Protarsomeres 3 and 4, penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 1.00 : 1.33 : 1.50 : 2.17 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.56 : 0.59 : 1.33 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.40 : 0.75 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws pale reddish brown, with 10 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, with short, pale setae and punctures. Abdomen black, shiny with sparse pale setae, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites black, sides of ventrites 1-3 darker - reddish brown.

Aedeagus (Figs. 19, 20) ochre yellow, matte. Basal piece rounded laterally and slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece widely triangular dorsally, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.79.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=23). BL 5.68 mm (4.97-6.26 mm); HL 0.67 mm (0.61-0.74 mm); HW 1.04 mm (0.94-1.14 mm); OI 23.80 (20.83-26.67); PL 1.17 mm (1.01-1.26 mm); PW 2.12 mm (1.81-2.29 mm); PI 55.54 (54.18-57.00); EL 3.24 mm (3.35-4.33 mm); EW 2.41 mm (2.08-2.65 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species from Peninsular Malaysia *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014, *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* Novák, 2014 and *Cistelopsis xandri* Novák, 2014 by dorsal surface of elytra unicolored brown.

Similar species are: *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914, *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov. and *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. all from Peninsular Malaysia.

The new species *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *C. meinei* mainly by dorsal surface of elytra reddish brown and by the shape of aedeagus (Figs. 19 and 20); while *C. meinei* has dorsal surface of elytra pale (ochre yellow or pale reddish brown) and the shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 29 and 30.

The new species *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov. clearly differs from similar species *C. gabrieli* and *C. morrisoni* mainly by elytral striae with distinct rows of punctures and by the shape of aedeagus (Figs. 19 and 20); while *C. gabrieli* and *C. morrisoni* have elytral striae with indistinct rows of punctures and the shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 14 and 15 for *C. gabrieli* and Figs. 34 and 35 for *C. morrisoni*.

The new species *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov. is clearly different from the similar species *C. andersoni* mainly by body smaller (BL 5.99 mm), reddish brown, by antennomeres 1-4 pale; *C. andersoni* has body larger (BL 7.22 mm), pronotum is dark brown and antennomeres 1 and 2 are pale.

The new species *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *C. malaccana* mainly by body larger (BL 5.99 mm), by pronotum matte and by antennomeres 1-4 pale; while *C. malaccana* has body smaller (BL 4.41 mm), pronotum is shiny and antennomeres 1-5 are pale.

Etymology. The name of the new species is dedicated to the singer of the Rolling Stones band - Mick Jagger.

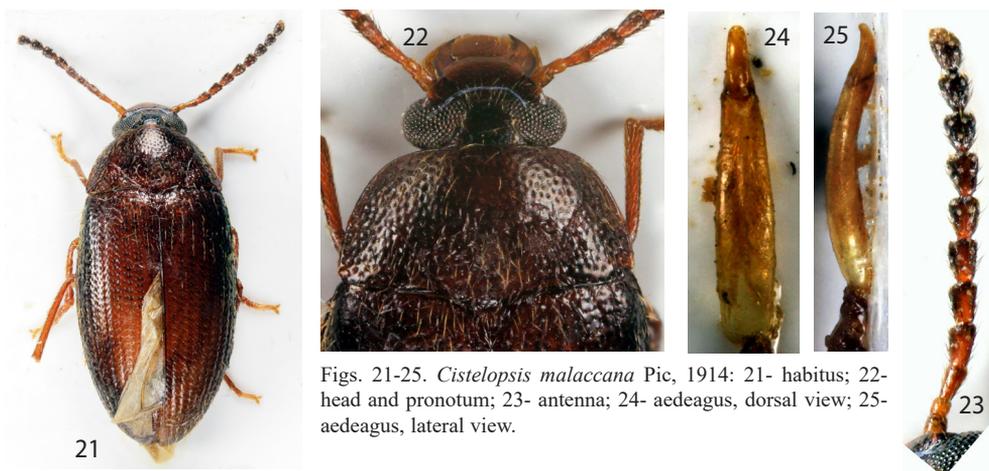
Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang, Perak).

Cistelopsis malaccana Pic, 1914

(Figs. 21-25)

Material examined. (1 ♂, 8 spec.): MALAYSIA West, PERAK / 40 km SE of IPOH, 900 m / Banjaran Titi Wangsu / RINGLET, 29.iii.-15.iv.2004, / P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (9 spec.): MALAYSIA West, PAHANG / Cameron Highlands, TANAH / RATA, 3.ii.-19.i.2005, / P. Čechovský lgt. 1200-1500 m, (VNPC).

Redescription of male. Habitus as in Fig. 21, body small-sized, oval, convex, shiny, from pale reddish brown to blackish brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 4.41 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.55. Head (Fig. 22) wider than long, through the eyes narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with shallow punctures, sparse, pale setae and microgranulation. Posterior part blackish brown, anterior half reddish brown. Clypeus ochre yellow, transverse, rounded, surface with pale setae and microgranulation, apex straight. Mandibles glabrous, shiny, pale reddish brown with sides and apex darker. HW 0.94 mm; HW/PW 0.56; HL (visible part) 0.59 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 23.63. Antenna (Fig. 23) short, semi-matte (AL 2.16 mm, almost reaching half body length - AL/BL 0.49). Antennomeres 1-5



Figs. 21-25. *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914: 21- habitus; 22- head and pronotum; 23- antenna; 24- aedeagus, dorsal view; 25- aedeagus, lateral view.

pale reddish brown, antennomeres 6-11 dark brown. Dorsal surface with long, dark and pale setae, sparse punctures and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 wide, distinctly longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-10 widened apically, antennomere 11 drop-shaped. RLA(1-11): 0.67 : 0.56 : 1.00 : 1.22 : 1.22 : 1.33 : 1.25 : 1.17 : 1.17 : 1.17 : 1.39. RL/WA(1-11): 1.20 : 1.11 : 1.80 : 1.63 : 1.52 : 1.66 : 1.45 : 1.31 : 1.31 : 1.40 : 1.67. Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, shiny, with pale setae and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular. Pronotum (Fig. 22) reddish brown, semi-circular, shiny, convex, widest at base, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, dense punctures and microgranulation. PL 0.81 mm; PW 1.67 mm; PI equal to 48.66. Border lines narrow, margins distinct dorsally, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Base bisinuate, lateral margins rounded, anterior margin almost straight, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles roundly obtuse. Elytra reddish brown with sides darker, oval, shiny, convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with pale setae. EL 3.01 mm; EW 1.73 mm; EL/EW 1.74. Elytral striae with rows of relatively large, coarse punctures, elytral interspaces with smaller punctures than those in striae and with microgranulation. Scutellum reddish brown, triangular with microgranulation. Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown, narrowing to ventrite 1, then becoming parallel on apical part. Legs pale reddish brown, long and narrow. Dorsal surface with pale setae and microgranulation. Protibiae with row of minute spinules on outer margin. Protarsomeres 3 and 4, penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 1.17 : 1.00 : 1.67 : 3.67 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.55 : 0.54 : 1.19 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.28 : 0.75 (metatarsus). Both protarsal claws pale reddish brown, with 7 visible teeth. Ventral side of body pale reddish brown, with punctures and short, pale setae. Abdomen reddish brown, shiny with sparse pale setae, sparse, shallow punctures and microgranulation. Ultimate and penultimate ventrites dark brown or blackish brown. Aedeagus (Figs. 24, 25) ochre yellow, matte. Basal piece narrowing in dorsal view and rounded laterally. Apical piece widely triangular dorsally, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.14.

Female without distinct differences.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Pahang, Perak).

***Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 26-30)

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: (3 ♂♂, 11 spec.): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂, 1 spec.): MALAYSIA W, KELANTAN / 30 km S of JeliGunung Jual, 800 / m Kampong Timor, 10.iv.-6.v. / 2016, Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Cistelopsis / meinei sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2025.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 26, body small-sized, oval, convex, semi-matte, from ochre yellow to black, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 5.75 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.53.

Head (Fig. 27) ochre yellow, wider than long, through the eyes narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with shallow punctures, long, pale setae and microgranulation. Clypeus transverse, rounded, surface with pale setae and microgranulation. Mandibles glabrous, shiny, ochre yellow with sides and apex darker. HW 1.01 mm; HW/PW 0.52; HL (visible part) 0.74 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than length of one eye, approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 18.06.

Antenna (Fig. 28) very short (AL 2.16 mm, almost reaching one thirds body length - AL/BL 0.32). Antennomeres 1-3 and base of antennomere 4 pale reddish brown, slightly shiny, with pale setae, antennomeres 4-11 black, matte, with dark setae. Dorsal surface with punctures and microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 wide, distinctly longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-10 widened apically, antennomere 11 drop-shaped.

RLA(1-11): 0.71 : 0.56 : 1.00 : 1.25 : 1.21 : 1.25 : 1.29 : 1.25 : 1.13 : 1.00 : 1.29.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.31 : 1.29 : 1.92 : 1.88 : 1.76 : 1.58 : 1.72 : 1.77 : 1.50 : 1.50 : 1.88.

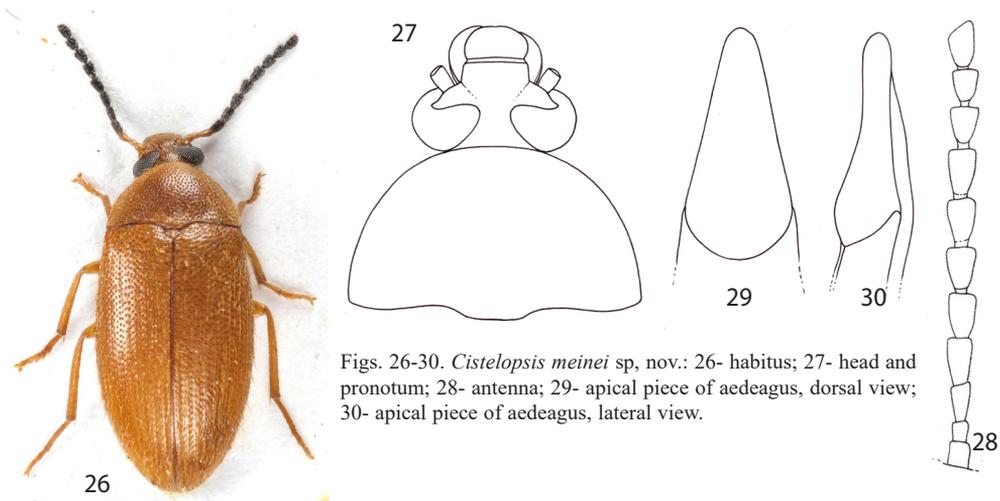
Maxillary palpus pale reddish brown, shiny, with pale setae and microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular.

Pronotum (Fig. 27) pale reddish brown, semi-circular, semi-matte, convex, widest at base, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, dense, coarse punctures and microgranulation. PL 1.17 mm; PW 1.93 mm; PI equal to 60.62. Border lines narrow, margins distinct dorsally. Base bisinuate, lateral and anterior margins rounded, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Ochre yellow, oval, shiny, convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with pale setae, dense, coarse punctures and microgranulation. EL 3.81 mm; EW 2.27 mm; EL/EW 1.69. Rows of punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct.

Scutellum. Ochre yellow pentagonal with sides narrowly darker, matte, surface with a few pale setae and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, ochre yellow with punctures, narrowing to ventrite 1, then becoming parallel on apical part, not clearly distinct near apex.



Figs. 26-30. *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov.: 26- habitus; 27- head and pronotum; 28- antenna; 29- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 30- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Legs. Pale reddish brown, long and narrow. Dorsal surface with pale setae and microgranulation. Protibiae with minute spinules on outer margin. Pro- and mesotomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 1.13 : 1.13 : 2.38 : 4.50 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.31 : 0.48 : 0.95 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.25 : 0.40 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws pale reddish brown, with 8 visible teeth.

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

Aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30) ochre yellow. Basal piece slightly narrowing in dorsal view. Apical piece widely triangular dorsally, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.62.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=17). BL 5.61 mm (5.43-6.01 mm); HL 0.74 mm (0.67-0.81 mm); HW 1.03 mm (0.94-1.13 mm); OI 19.83 (16.91-22.19); PL 1.08 mm (0.95-1.24 mm); PW 1.86 mm (1.56-2.07 mm); PI 60.10 (58.51-60.92); EL 3.83 mm (3.70-3.96 mm); EW 2.20 mm (1.98-2.43 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov. clearly differs from other similar Malaysian species by ochre yellow or pale reddish brown elytra; while other Malaysian species have elytra bicolored or distinctly darker (reddish brown or brown).

Etymology. The name of the new species is dedicated to the singer of the Scorpions band - Klaus Meine.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Kelantan).

Cistelopsis morrisoni sp. nov.

(Figs. 31-35)

Type locality. West Malaysia, Perak, 25 km northeastern of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsu mountains, Korbu mount, 1200 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA-W, Perak / 25 km NE of IPOH, 1200m / Banjaran Titi Wangsu mts. / KORBU mt., 6-12.v.2001, / P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (6 spec.): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (5 spec.): same data as holotype, but 2100 m and 4.-13.iii.1998, (VNPC); (5 spec.): same data as holotype, but 27.i.-2.ii.1999, (VNPC); (2 spec.): same data as holotype, but 1.-15.iv.2000, (VNPC); (2 spec.): MALAYSIA-W, Perak, / 40 km SE of IPOH, 900m / Banjaran Titi Wangsa, / RINGLET, 25.iii.-2.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 spec.): MALAYSIA-W, Pahang / 30 km E of IPOH, 1500 m, / Cameron Highlands, / TANAH RATA, 16.-18.iv. / 2000, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC); (1 spec.): MALAYSIA-W, Perak / 20km N of IPOH, 800 m, / Banjaran Keledang, UIII / CHEPOR, Peninjau mt., 22 / -24.iii.02, P.Čechovský leg., (VNPC); (1 spec.): MALAYSIA-W, Pahang, / Banjaran Benom Mts., 1600- / 1900 m, 17.-23.iv.1997, / 20 km S Kampong Ulu Dong, / Petr Čechovský leg., (VNPC); (1 ♂): MALAYSIA-W, Johor, / 15 km NW of Kota Tinggi, / MUNTAHAK mt., 200m, / 14.-16.v.2001, / P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC); (13 spec.): MALAYSIA - Pahang / Banjaran Benom / Lata Jarom / 6.-8.3.1997 / Ivo Jeniš leg., (VNPC, ZSM). The types are provided with a printed red label: *Cistelopsis / morrisoni* sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2025.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 31, body small-sized, oval, egg-shaped, strongly convex, shiny, from pale reddish brown to brown, dorsal surface with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation, BL 4.73 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.27.

Head (Fig. 32) wider than long, through the eyes narrower than base of pronotum. Dorsal surface with sparse punctures, pale setae and microgranulation. Posterior part reddish brown, shiny, anterior half pale reddish brown, matte. Clypeus pale reddish brown, transverse, matte, rounded, surface with microgranulation, apex rounded. HW 0.83 mm; HW/PW 0.49; HL (visible part) 0.59 mm. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as length of one eye, slightly wider than length of antennomere 3; OI equal to 32.40.

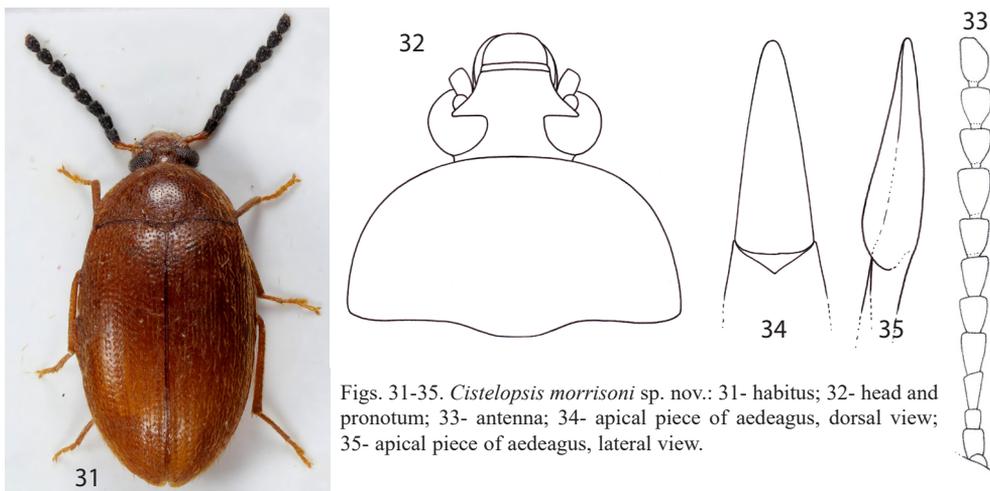
Antenna (Fig. 33) very short, matte (AL 1.93 mm, slightly exceeding one thirds body length - AL/BL 0.41). Antennomeres 1-3 pale reddish brown with pale setae, antennomeres 4-11 wide, black with long, dark setae and dorsal surface coarse-grained. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 4-11 longer or as long as antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-10 wide, widened apically, antennomere 11 drop-shaped.

RLA(1-11): 0.71 : 0.53 : 1.00 : 1.09 : 0.96 : 1.02 : 1.00 : 1.33 : 1.07 : 1.16 : 1.38.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.33 : 1.20 : 2.05 : 1.63 : 1.34 : 1.44 : 1.29 : 1.58 : 1.33 : 1.53 : 1.94.

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

Pronotum (Fig. 32) brown, semi-circular, semi-matte, convex, widest at base, approximately as wide as elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with long, pale setae, dense, small and shallow punctures and with microgranulation. PL 0.92 mm; PW 1.70 mm; PI equal to 54.11. Border lines narrow, margins distinct dorsally, only in the middle of anterior margin not clearly conspicuous. Base bisinuate, anterior and lateral margins rounded, anterior angles indistinct, posterior angles roundly obtuse.



Figs. 31-35. *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov.: 31- habitus; 32- head and pronotum; 33- antenna; 34- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 35- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytra. Brown, oval, shiny, strongly convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with pale setae. Dense, small punctures and microgranulation. EL 3.22 mm; EW 2.08 mm; EL/EW 1.56. Rows of punctures in elytral striae not clearly distinct.

Scutellum. Brown with sides narrowly darker, semi-circular, surface with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, reddish brown, slightly narrowing near base, then leads almost parallel to ventrite 1, then becoming parallel on apical part.

Legs. Pale reddish brown, long and narrow. Dorsal surface with pale setae and microgranulation. Protasomeres 3 and 4, penultimate meso- and metatarsomeres widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.63 : 1.75 : 3.50 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.32 : 0.47 : 1.06 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.21 : 0.36 : 0.39 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws pale reddish brown, with 6 and 7 visible teeth.

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

Aedeagus (Figs. 34, 35) ochre yellow. Basal piece narrowing in dorsal view and slightly rounded laterally. Apical piece widely triangular dorsally, beak-shaped from dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 3.03.

Female without distinct differences.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n=39). BL 4.59 mm (4.11-5.22 mm); HL 0.60 mm (0.55-0.67 mm); HW 0.84 mm (0.77-0.94 mm); OI 30.73 (27.60-32.81); PL 0.90 mm (0.79-1.00 mm); PW 1.69 mm (1.46-1.84 mm); PI 54.50 (53.17-55.87); EL 3.12 mm (2.77-3.56 mm); EW 2.03 mm (1.83-2.26 mm).

Differential diagnosis. The new species *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species from Peninsular Malaysia *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis pribiki*

Novák, 2014, *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* Novák, 2014 and *Cistelopsis xandri* Novák, 2014 by dorsal surface of elytra unicolor brown.

Similar species are: *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov., *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914 and *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov. all from Peninsular Malaysia.

The new species *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. is distinctly different from similar species *C. meinei* mainly by body strongly convex, by dorsal surface of elytra brown and by the shape of aedeagus (Figs. 34 and 35); while *C. meinei* has dorsal surface of elytra pale (ochre yellow or pale reddish brown) and the shape of aedeagus is as in Figs. 29 and 30.

The new species *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. clearly differs from the similar species *C. andersoni*, *C. jaggeri* and *C. malaccana* mainly by indistinct rows of punctures in elytral striae; while *C. andersoni*, *C. gabrieli* and *C. malaccana* have rows of punctures in elytral striae distinct.

The new species *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov. is distinctly different from the similar species *C. gabrieli* by head brown, by punctures of pronotum coarse, by antenna shorter (AL/BL 0.41) and by antennomeres 6-10 1.0-1.3 times longer than wide (Fig. 33); while *C. gabrieli* has head blackish brown, punctures of pronotum are shallow, antenna is longer (AL/BL 0.48) and antennomeres 6-10 1.3-1.5 times longer than wide (Fig. 13).

Etymology. The name of the new species is dedicated to the singer of the Doors band - Jim Morrison.

Distribution. Peninsular Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang, Perak).

Cistelopsis pribiki Novák, 2014

Cistelopsis pribiki Novák, 2014: 45.

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

Material examined. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA-W, Pahang; / 30 km SE of IPOH, 1500 m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsa, / TANAH RATA, 14-15.iii. / 2002, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC).

Distribution. Malaysia.

Remark. Species *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014 has dorsal surface of elytra bicolor (blackish brown with four orange spots). Habitus as in Novák 2014: 47: fig. 2, aedeagus as in figs. 5, 6.

Cistelopsis ululalatensis Novák, 2014

Cistelopsis ululalatensis Novák, 2014: 49.

Type locality. Malaysia West, Kelantan, Ulu Lalat mount, 30 km northwestern of Gua Musang, 800-1000 m.

Material examined. Paratype (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).

Distribution. Malaysia.

Remark. Species *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* Novák, 2014 has dorsal surface of elytra bicolor (blackish brown with six orange spots). Habitus as in Novák 2014: 50: fig. 7, aedeagus as in figs. 10, 11.

Cistelopsis xandri Novák, 2014

Cistelopsis xandri Novák, 2014: 52.

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

Material examined. Paratype (♂): MALAYSIA-W, Perak, / 40 km SE of IPOH, 900m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsa, / RINGLET, 25.iii.-3.iv. / 2002, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC).

Distribution. Malaysia.

Remark. Species *Cistelopsis xandri* Novák, 2014 has dorsal surface of elytra bicolor (blackish brown with four orange spots). Habitus as in Novák 2014: 53: fig. 12, aedeagus as in figs. 15, 16.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *CISTELOPSIS* FAIRMAIRE OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

- 1(2) Body narrow. *Cistelopsis dohertyi* Pic, 1922
- 2(1) Body wide, oval, convex. 3
- 3(4) Dorsal surface of elytra bicolored (dark with reddish spots). 5
- 4(3) Dorsal surface of elytra unicolored. 11
- 5(6) Elytra with a single large reddish spot in middle (Fig. 6). *Cistelopsis bicolor* sp. nov.
- 6(5) Elytra with more than one spot. 7
- 7(8) Dorsal surface of elytra with six spots, pronotum pale reddish brown or reddish brown.....
..... *Cistelopsis ululalatensis* Novák, 2014
- 8(7) Dorsal surface of elytra with four spots, pronotum dark. 9
- 9(10) Body smaller (BL approximately 4.3 mm), space between eyes narrower (OI approximately 17 in males). *Cistelopsis xandri* Novák, 2014
- 10(9) Body larger (BL approximately 5.2 mm), space between eyes wider (OI approximately 32 in males).
..... *Cistelopsis pribiki* Novák, 2014
- 11(12) Dorsal surface of elytra ochre yellow or pale reddish brown (Fig. 26).
..... *Cistelopsis meinei* sp. nov.
- 12(11) Dorsal surface of elytra dark (brown, dark reddish brown, blackish brown). 13
- 13(14) Rows of punctures in elytral striae indistinct. 15
- 14(13) Rows of punctures in elytra striae distinct. 17
- 15(16) Head blackish brown, punctures of pronotum shallow, antenna longer (AL/BL 0.48), antennomeres 6-10 1.3-1.5 times longer than wide (Fig. 11). *Cistelopsis gabrieli* sp. nov.
- 16(15) Head brown, punctures of pronotum coarse, antenna shorter (AL/BL 0.41), antennomeres 6-10 1.0-1.3 times longer than wide (Fig. 31). *Cistelopsis morrisoni* sp. nov.
- 17(18) Body larger, dark brown (BL approximately 6.7 mm), antennomeres 1 and 2 pale (Fig. 1).
..... *Cistelopsis andersoni* sp. nov.

- 18(17) Body smaller, reddish brown, (BL 4.4-6.3 mm), antennomeres 1-4 or 1-5 pale. 19
 19(20) Body smaller (BL 4.4 mm), pronotum shiny, antennomeres 1-5 pale (Fig. 21).
 *Cistelopsis malaccana* Pic, 1914
 20(19) Body larger (BL 5-6.3 mm), pronotum matte, antennomeres 1-4 pale. (Fig. 16).
 *Cistelopsis jaggeri* sp. nov.

LIST OF *CISTELOPSIS* FAIRMAIRE SPECIES FROM PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

andersoni sp. nov.
bicolor sp. nov.
dohertyi Pic, 1922
gabrieli sp. nov.
jaggeri sp. nov.
malacanna Pic, 1914
meinei sp. nov.
morrisoni sp. nov.
pribiki Novák, 2014
ululalatensis Novák, 2014
xandri Novák, 2014

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