

**New species of *Pseudohymenalia* Novák, 2008
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Gonoderina)**

Vladimír NOVÁK

Nepasické náměstí 796, CZ-190 14 Prague 9 - Klánovice
e-mail: alleculinae.vn@centrum.cz

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Abstract. Nine new species of Alleculinae genus *Pseudohymenalia* Novák, 2008 from Palaearctic and Oriental Regions are described as: *Pseudohymenalia andreasi* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. from China, *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. from Laos and *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. from Vietnam. The new species are illustrated and keyed. A checklist of all known species is added.

INTRODUCTION

Novák (2008) described new genus *Pseudohymenalia* Novák, 2008 with the type species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008 from China (Yunnan). The new genus of Alleculinae belongs to the subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896. The species of this genus differs from the species of similar genera *Hymenalia* Mulsant, 1856 and *Isomira* Mulsant, 1856 mainly by lobed and widened protarsomere and mesotarsomere 3; while *Hymenalia* species have lobed and widened penultimate protarsomere and mesotarsomere as well as other species of the subtribe Aleculina Laporte, 1840 and species of the genus *Isomira* Mulsant, 1856 have no tarsomere distinctly lobed and widened.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

The following codens are used in the paper:

- APEG private collection of Andreas Pütz, Eisenhüttenstadt, Germany;
MNFI Museo di Storia Naturale, Firenze, Italy;
NMBS Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Switzerland;

NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;

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

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows:

AL - total antennae length; BL - maximum body length; EL - maximum elytral length; EW - maximum elytral width; HL - maximum length of head (visible part); HW - maximum width of head; OI - ocular index dorsally; PI - pronotal index dorsally; PL - maximum pronotal length; PW - pronotal width at base; RLA - ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex (3=1.00); 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).

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

TAXONOMY

KEY TO THE MALES OF *PSEUDOHYMENALIA* NOVÁK

- 1 (2) Space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3. 3
2 (1) Space between eyes as wide as or wider than length of antennomere 3. 5
3 (4) Body larger, more elongate, antennomere 11 approximately as long as each of antennomeres 4-10. China (Yunnan). *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008
4 (3) Body smaller, more oval, antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 4-10. Habitus as in Fig. 13, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 14), aedeagus (Figs. 15 and 16). Laos (Xiang Khoang). *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov.
5 (6) Space between eyes as wide as length of antennomere 3. Habitus as in Fig. 33, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 34), aedeagus (Figs. 35 and 36). China (Yunnan).
..... *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov.
6 (5) Space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3. 7
7 (8) Space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 2. 9
8 (7) Space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2. 11
9 (10) Body reddish brown, more elongate, pronotum longer. Habitus as in Fig. 17, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 18), aedeagus (Figs. 19 and 20). Vietnam. *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov.
10 (9) Body dark brown, more oval, pronotum shorter. Habitus as in Fig. 25, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 26), aedeagus (Figs. 27 and 28). Vietnam. *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov.
11 (12) Space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 1 13
12 (11) Space between eyes as wide as or wider than length of antennomere 1 15
13 (14) Smaller species, each of antennomeres 4-10 less than 4 times as long as antennomere 3. Habitus as in Fig. 29, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 30), aedeagus (Figs. 31 and 32). China (Yunnan).
..... *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov.
14 (13) Larger species, antennomeres 4-10 more than 4 times as long as antennomere 3. Habitus as in Fig. 21, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 22), aedeagus (Figs. 23 and 24). China (Sichuan).
..... *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov.
15 (16) Space between eyes as wide as antennomere 1 long. 17
16 (15) Space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1. Habitus as in Fig. 9, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 10), aedeagus (Figs. 11 and 12). Laos. ... *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov.
17 (18) Posterior angles of pronotum rounded, slightly obtuse-angled. 19
18 (17) Posterior angles of pronotum sharp, rectangular. *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008

- 19 (20) Antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 5-10. Habitus as in Fig. 1, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 2), aedeagus (Figs. 3 and 4). China (Zhejiang). *Pseudohymenalia andreasi* sp. nov.
- 20 (19) Antennomere 11 distinctly longer than each of antennomeres 5-10. Habitus as in Fig. 5, head, pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 (Fig. 6), aedeagus (Figs. 7 and 8). China (Guizhou). *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov.

***Pseudohymenalia andreasi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-4)

Type locality. China, Zhejiang, Tianmu Shan, 25 km NNW Linan, 620-820 m, 30°25'40''N / 119°35'30''E, creek valley with bamboo and mixed forest.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA: Zhejiang [CH07-37] / Tianmu Shan, pass 25 km NNW / Linan, 620-820 m, 30°25'40''N / 119°35'30''E, creek valley with / bamboo and mixed forest, litter, / sifted, 16.VI.2007, leg. A. Pütz, (APEG). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Pseudohymenalia andreasi sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 1. Dorsal surface dark brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and long, dense ochre yellow setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 5.95 mm, widest near the half elytra length, maximum width 2.42 mm, 2.46 times longer than wide.

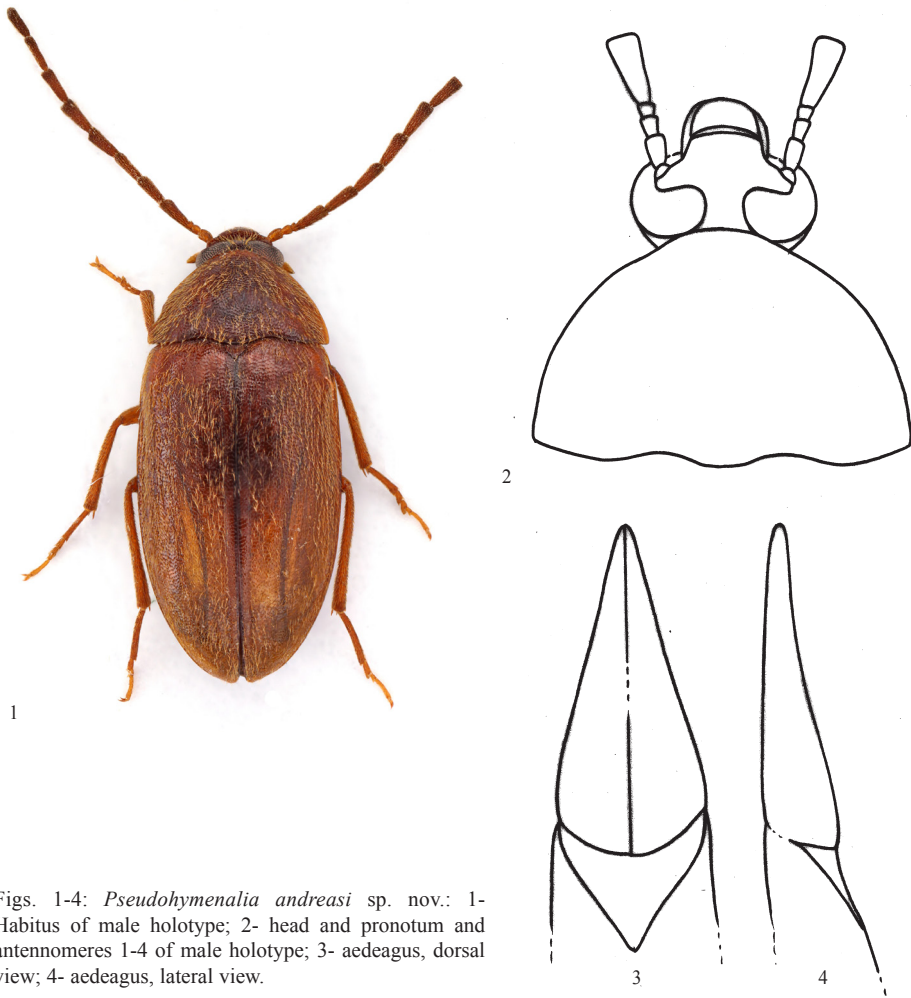
Head (Fig. 2) relatively small and wide, with punctuation and ochre yellow setation. Posterior part brown, anterior part distinctly paler. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.06 mm, HL (visible part) 0.56 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as antennomere 1 long, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2 or 3, OI equal to 15.86.

Antenna (Fig. 2). Relatively long (AL 3.71 mm, i.e. reaching 0.62 of body length) with longer pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 paler and more shiny than matte antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 4-10 distinctly serrate. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest, antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 5-10. RLA (1-11) equal to 2.30 : 1.45 : 1.00 : 5.20 : 5.75 : 5.85 : 5.70 : 5.70 : 5.95 : 5.68 : 5.65. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.28 : 1.04 : 0.71 : 2.21 : 2.50 : 2.49 : 2.53 : 2.78 : 3.05 : 3.03 : 2.97.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and golden yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.31 mm, PW at base 2.16 mm. PI equal to 60.51. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra brown, with relatively dense and long golden yellow setation, EL 4.08 mm; EW 2.42 mm, widest near half elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.69. Elytral striae not clearly conspicuous, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.



Figs. 1-4: *Pseudohymenalia andreasii* sp. nov.: 1- Habitus of male holotype; 2- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 3- aedeagus, dorsal view; 4- aedeagus, lateral view.

Elytral epipleura well developed, as colour as elytron itself, with golden yellow setation. Slightly narrowing to mesosternum, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum brown, roundly triangular, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and punctures.

Legs narrow, brown with dense, golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and metatarsomere 2 of each tarsus with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.55 : 0.26 : 0.29 : 1.20 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.26 : 0.29 : 0.19 : 0.68 (mesotarsus) and 1.00 : 0.26 : 0.17 : 0.50 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, with punctuation and pale setation. Abdomen brown, with sparse, pale setation, dense microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite distinctly paler.

Aedeagus (Figs. 3 and 4). Relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally, basal piece 2.88 times longer than apical piece.

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 5.86 mm (5.77-5.95 mm); HL 0.53 mm (0.49-0.56 mm); HW 1.06 mm (1.06-1.06 mm). OI 15.70 (15.54-15.86). PL (along midline) 1.29 mm (1.26-1.31 mm); PW at base 2.09 mm (2.02-2.16 mm). PI 61.53 (60.51-62.55). EL 4.05 mm (4.02-4.08 mm); EW 2.48 mm (2.42-2.54 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia andreasii* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008, *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3; while *P. yunnanica*, *kubani* and *P. xihouica* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or as wide as length of antennomere 3. *P. andreasii* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; while *P. pacholatkoii* and *P. tamdaoica* have space between eyes as wide as or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *P. andreasii* differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes as wide as antennomere 1 long; while *P. houaphanica*, *P. sichuanica* and *P. viktorai* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or wider than length of antennomere 1. *P. andreasii* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008 mainly by posterior angles of pronotum obtuse angled, rounded; while *P. turnai* has posterior angles of pronotum sharply rectangular. *P. andreasii* differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 5-10; while *P. guizhouica* has antennomere 11 distinctly longer than each of antennomeres 5-10.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector - Andreas Pütz (Eisenhüttenstadt Germany), after his first name.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang).

***Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 5-8)

Type locality. China, Guizhou province, Leigongshan, Xijiang, 1200-1900 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA, W GUIZHOU prov., / LEIGONGSHAN, Xijiang / 29. May - 2 Jun 1997 / 1200-1900 m / Bolm lgt., (NMBS). Paratypes: (11 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (NMBS, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: "Pseudohymenalia guizhouica sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015".

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 5. Dorsal surface dark brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and pale setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 5.44 mm, widest near half elytra length, maximum width 2.20 mm, 2.47 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 6) relatively small and wide, with sparse punctuation and pale setae. Posterior part brown, anterior part distinctly paler with fine microgranulation. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.96 mm, HL (visible part) 0.66 mm; HW/PW 0.54. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as antennomere 1 long, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2 or 3, OI equal to 16.50.

Antenna (Fig. 6). Brown, relatively long (AL 3.39 mm, i.e. reaching 0.62 of body length) with pale brown setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-10 matte and distinctly serrate. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to 1.89 : 1.11 : 1.00 : 3.71 : 3.86 : 4.32 : 4.14 : 4.79 : 4.50 : 4.57 : 4.75. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.36 : 0.97 : 1.08 : 2.26 : 2.51 : 2.88 : 3.31 : 3.62 : 3.23 : 3.46 : 3.50.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and golden yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 6) dark brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation and dense, golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.02 mm, PW at base 1.78 mm. PI equal to 57.44. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra dark brown, with pale setation, EL 3.76 mm; EW 2.20 mm, widest near the half of elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.71. Elytral striae not clearly conspicuous, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well developed, as colour as elytron itself, with pale setae. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum brown, sides darker, triangular, shiny, with punctures and pale setae.

Legs narrow, pale brown with golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and metatarsomere 2 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.39 : 0.28 : 0.97 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.28 : 0.18 : 0.53 (mesotarsus) and 1.00 : 0.25 : 0.14 : 0.36 (metatarsus).

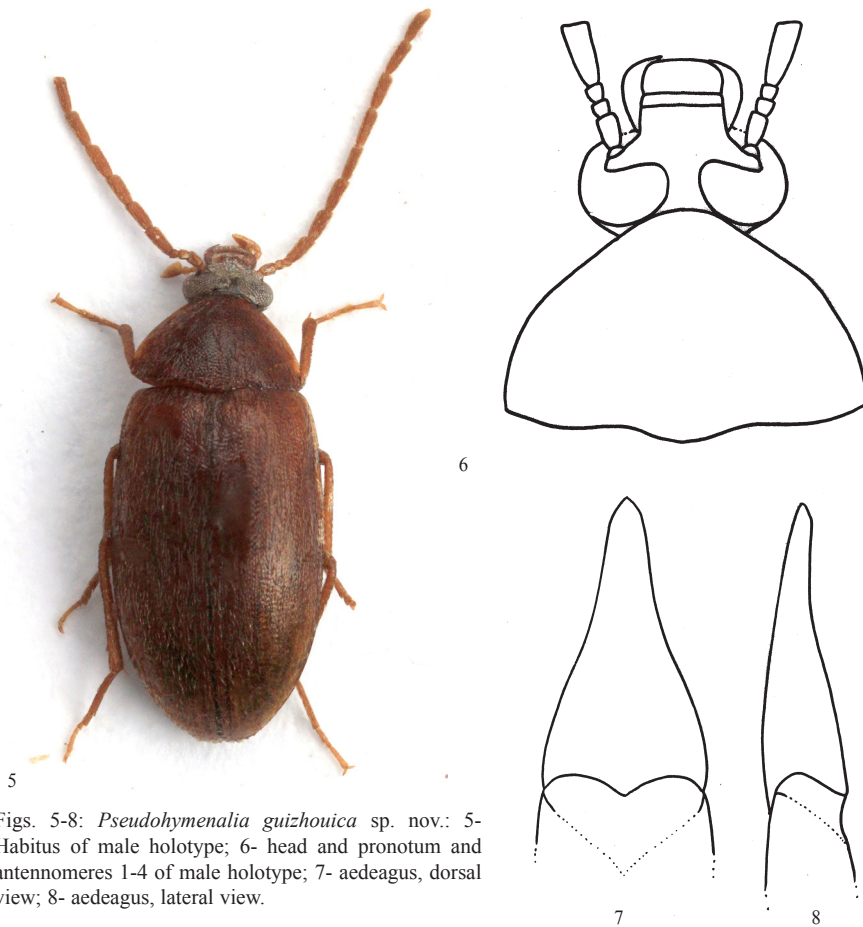
Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark brown, with punctuation and short pale setae. Abdomen pale brown, with sparse, pale setation, dense microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 7 and 8). Relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and slightly rounded laterally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, basal piece 1.91 times longer than apical piece.

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 = 12). BL 5.61 mm (5.43-5.83 mm); HL 0.64



Figs. 5-8: *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov.: 5- Habitus of male holotype; 6- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 7- aedeagus, dorsal view; 8- aedeagus, lateral view.

mm (0.50-0.74 mm); HW 0.97 mm (0.90-1.03 mm). OI 15.71 (13.23-19.20). PL (along midline) 1.12 mm (0.98-1.21 mm); PW at base 1.89 mm (1.69-2.02 mm). PI 59.29 (56.68-62.03). EL 3.85 mm (3.68-4.01 mm); EW 2.33 mm (2.18-2.45 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008, *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3; while *P. yunnanica*, *P. kubani* and *P. xihouica* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or as wide as length of antennomere 3. *P. guizhouica* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly wider than

length of antennomere 2; while *P. pacholatko*i and *P. tamdaoica* have space between eyes as wide as or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *P. guizhouica* differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes as wide as antennomere 1 long; while *P. houaphanica*, *P. sichuanica* and *P. viktorai* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or wider than length of antennomere 1. *P. guizhouica* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008 mainly by posterior angles of pronotum obtuse angled, rounded; while *P. turnai* has posterior angles of pronotum sharply rectangular. *P. guizhouica* differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia andreasi* sp. nov. mainly by antennomere 11 distinctly longer than each of antennomeres 5-10; while *P. andreasi* has antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 5-10.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - province Guizhou (China).

Distribution. China (Guizhou).

***Pseudohymenalia huaphanica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 9-12)

Type locality. North eastern Laos, Hua Phan province, Phu Phan mountain, Ban Saluei, 20°13'N, 103°59'E, 1300-2000 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAO-NE, Hua Phan / prov., 20°12'N, 104°01'E, / PHU PHAN Mt., / ~1750 m, 17.v.-3.vi. / 2007, Vít Kubáň leg., (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): NE LAOS, Hua Phan prov., / Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. / 20°13'N 103°59'E; 6.-18.v. / 2004; 1300-2000 m; / F. & L. Kantner leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Pseudohymenalia huaphanica sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

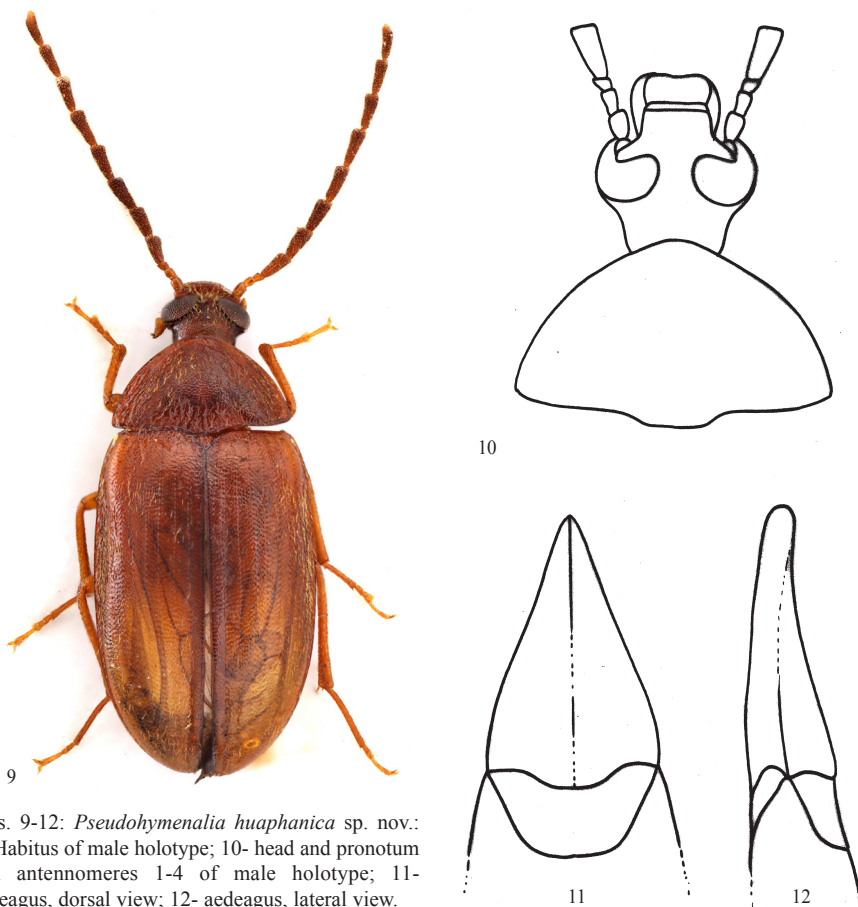
Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 9. Dorsal surface brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and pale setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 5.76 mm, widest near half elytra length, maximum width 2.30 mm, 2.50 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 10) relatively small and wide, with punctuation, microgranulation and yellow setation. Posterior part brown, anterior part slightly paler. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.94 mm, HL (visible part) 0.86 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes narrow, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1 or 3, OI equal to 17.90.

Antenna (Fig. 10). Relatively long (AL 3.34 mm, i.e. reaching 0.58 of body length) with longer pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 paler and rather shiny than matte and distinctly serrate antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to 1.46 : 1.14 : 1.00 : 2.89 : 3.25 : 3.71 : 3.68 : 4.32 : 3.82 : 3.79 : 3.68. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.37 : 1.33 : 1.00 : 1.93 : 2.12 : 2.17 : 2.40 : 3.10 : 2.82 : 3.53 : 3.43.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 10) brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.09 mm, PW at base 1.87 mm. PI



Figs. 9-12: *Pseudohymenalia huaphanica* sp. nov.:
 9- Habitus of male holotype; 10- head and pronotum
 and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 11-
 aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- aedeagus, lateral view.

equal to 58.04. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra brown, with golden yellow setation, EL 3.81 mm; EW 2.30 mm, widest near half elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.66. Elytral striae fine, slightly conspicuous near base and near suture, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well developed, as colour as elytron itself, with a few pale setae. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum roundly triangular, brown, sides darker, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation and pale setation.

Legs narrow, pale brown with dense, yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and metatarsomere 2 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.48 : 0.59 : 0.31 : 1.12 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.21 : 0.25 : 0.13 : 0.60 (mesotarsus) and 1.00 : 0.25 : 0.16 : 0.31 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, as colour as pronotum, with punctuation and short, pale setation. Abdomen brown, with sparse, pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Ventrites 3-5 distinctly paler.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11 and 12) relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Apical piece triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally, basal piece 2.43 times longer than apical piece.

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 5.59 mm (5.41-5.76 mm); HL 0.81 mm (0.75-0.86 mm); HW 0.94 mm (0.93-0.94 mm). OI 18.08 (17.90-18.25). PL (along midline) 1.05 mm (1.01-1.09 mm); PW at base 1.84 mm (1.80-1.87 mm). PI 56.98 (55.92-58.04). EL 3.73 mm (3.65-3.81 mm); EW 2.27 mm (2.23-2.30 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008, *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3; while *P. yunnanica*, *P. kubani* and *P. xihouica* have space between eyes distinctly narrower than or as wide as length of antennomere 3. *P. houaphanica* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; while *P. pacholatkoii* and *P. tamdaoica* have space between eyes as wide as or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *P. houaphanica* differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia andreasi* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008 and *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider as length of antennomere 1; while *P. andreasi*, *P. guizhouica*, *P. sichuanica*, *P. turnai* and *P. viktorai* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or as wide as length of antennomere 1.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - province Houa Phan (Laos).

Distribution. Laos.

Pseudohymenalia kubani sp. nov.

(Figs. 13-16)

Type locality. Laos north, Xieng Khoang province, 19°27'N 103°13'E, environ of Phonsavan, 1150 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): LAO-N, Xieng Khoang / prov., 19°27'N 103°13'E, / PHONSAVAN env., /, 5.-6. vi.2007, 1150 m, / Vít Kubáň leg., // NHMB Basel, expedition to / L a o s, 2007, (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Pseudohymenalia kubani sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

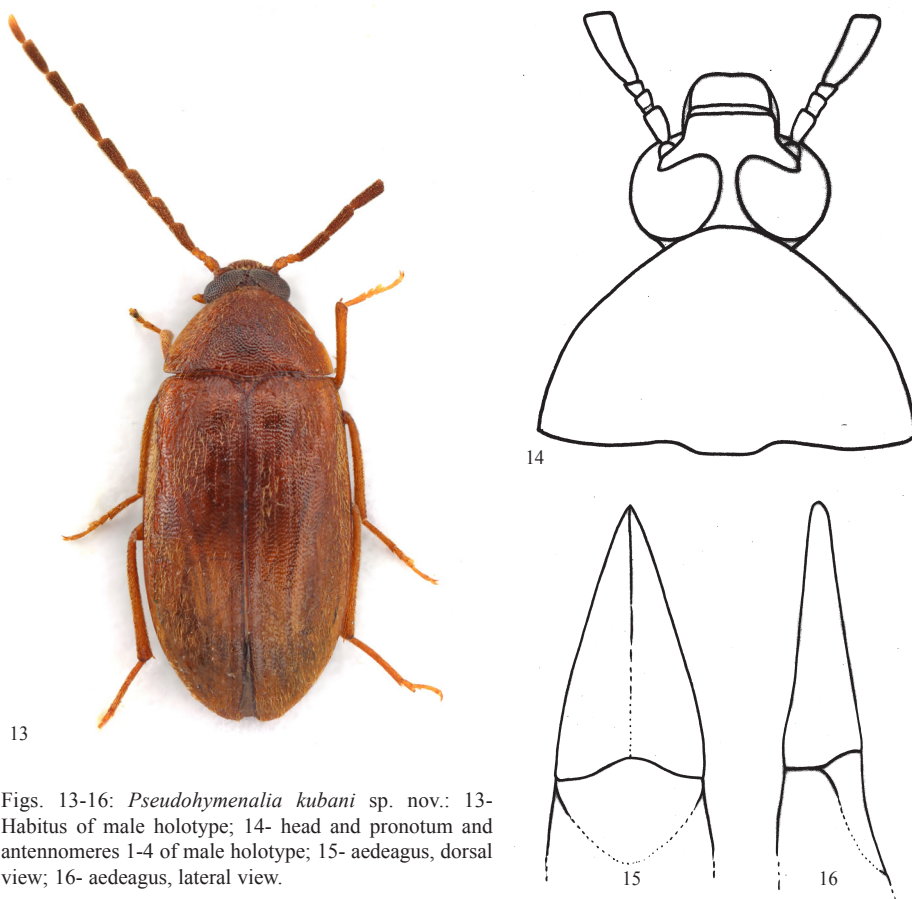
Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 13. Dorsal surface brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and ochre yellow setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL

5.87 mm, widest near the half of elytra length, maximum width 2.42 mm, 2.43 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 14) relatively small and wide, with punctuation and ochre yellow setation. Posterior part brown, anterior part distinctly paler with microgranulation. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.02 mm, HL (visible part) 0.69 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes very narrow, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 3, OI equal to 6.54.

Antenna (Fig. 14). Relatively long (AL 4.18 mm, i.e. reaching 0.71 of body length) with longer pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 paler and rather shiny than matte and distinctly serrate antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest, antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 4-10. RLA (1-11) equal to 2.25 : 1.20 : 1.00 : 5.90 : 6.65 : 6.40 : 6.75 : 7.05 : 6.75 : 6.75 : 5.80. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.36 : 0.92 : 0.58 : 3.19 : 3.33 : 3.46 : 3.38 : 3.36 : 3.46 : 3.46 : 4.06.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with fine microgranulation and golden yellow setae. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2



Figs. 13-16: *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov.: 13- Habitus of male holotype; 14- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 15- aedeagus, dorsal view; 16- aedeagus, lateral view.

and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation, fine microgranulation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.11 mm, PW at base 1.95 mm. PI equal to 56.93. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra brown, with relatively long golden yellow setation, EL 4.07 mm; EW 2.42 mm, widest near half elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.68. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures fine and conspicuous near base and near suture, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well developed, brown, with golden yellow setation and punctuation. Distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum brown, as colour as elytron itself with sides darker, triangular, slightly shiny, with pale setae, punctures and microgranulation.

Legs narrow, pale brown with dense, golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and metatarsomere 2 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.43 : 0.33 : 0.23 : 0.68 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.23 : 0.15 : 0.55 (mesotarsus) and 1.00 : 0.25 : 0.16 : 0.31 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 4 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body dark reddish brown, with punctuation and short, pale setation. Abdomen brown, with sparse, pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 15 and 16) relatively small, ochre yellow. Basal piece slightly arcuate laterally. Apical piece longitudinally triangular dorsally and laterally, basal piece 2.45 times longer than apical piece.

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 5.63 mm (5.41-5.87 mm); HL 0.64 mm (0.59-0.69 mm); HW 1.00 mm (0.97-1.02 mm). OI 6.30 (6.06-6.54). PL (along midline) 1.05 mm (0.99-1.11 mm); PW at base 1.90 mm (1.85-1.95 mm). PI 55.09 (53.25-56.93). EL 3.96 mm (3.85-4.07 mm); EW 2.37 mm (2.32-2.42 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. differs from all similar species excepting *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008 by very narrow space between eyes, which is narrower than length of antennomere 3; while all species have space between eyes as wide or wider than length of antennomere 3. *P. kubani* is clearly different from similar species *P. yunnanica* mainly by smaller and more oval body and antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than length of each of antennomeres 4-10; while *P. yunnanica* has body large and more elongate and antennomere 11 approximately as long as each of antennomeres 4-10.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector - Vítězslav Kubáň (NMPC), my good friend and excellent specialist in beetle family Buprestidae.

Distribution. Laos.

***Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 17-20)

Type locality. North Vietnam (Tonkin), Hoang Lien Son, Sa Pa.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N VIETNAM (Tonkin) / pr. Hoang Lien Son / SA PA 11.-15.V.1990 / P. Pacholátko leg., (NMBS). Paratype: (1 ♂): N VIETNAM - Lao Cai / province, Van Ban district: / Van Ban Nature Reserve (at light) / (~1000 m) - 23-26.V.2011 // L. Bartolozzi, S. Bambi / F.Fabiano, E.Orbach leg. / (Num. Magazzino 2909), (MNFI). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 17. Dorsal surface pale reddish brown, with dense punctuation, microgranulation and long, dense ochre yellow setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 5.82 mm, widest near the half of elytra length, maximum width 2.24 mm, 2.60 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 18) relatively small and wide, with punctuation and ochre yellow setation. Posterior part brown, anterior part distinctly paler. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.05 mm, HL (visible part) 0.73 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes very narrow, distinctly wider than antennomere 3 long and narrower than length of antennomere 2, OI equal to 10.45.

Antenna (Fig. 18). Brown, relatively long (AL 3.77 mm, i.e. reaching 0.65 of body length) with pale brown setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 paler and rather shiny than matte and distinctly serrate antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to 2.57 : 1.48 : 1.00 : 4.91 : 5.29 : 5.33 : 5.71 : 5.91 : 5.86 : 5.71 : 5.81. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.50 : 1.15 : 0.75 : 2.71 : 2.64 : 2.87 : 3.33 : 3.65 : 3.73 : 3.24 : 3.59.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and golden yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

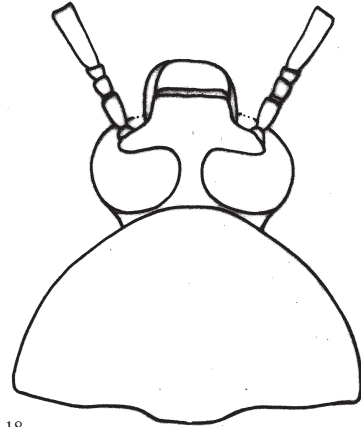
Pronotum (Fig. 18) reddish brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.15 mm, PW at base 1.91 mm. PI equal to 60.27. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra pale brown, with relatively dense and long golden yellow setation, EL 3.94 mm; EW 2.44 mm, widest near the half of elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.62. Elytral striae conspicuous only near base and near suture with rows of small-sized punctures, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.

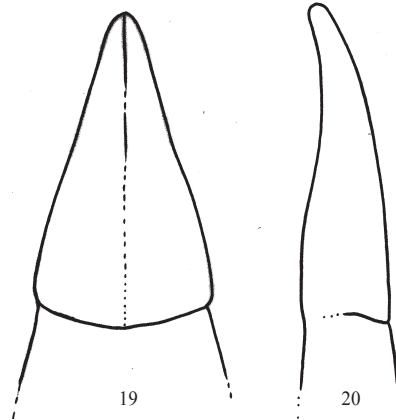
Elytral epipleura well developed, as colour as elytron itself, with golden yellow setation. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leads parallel.



17



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Figs. 17-20: *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov.: 17- Habitus of male holotype; 18- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 19- aedeagus, dorsal view; 20- aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum pale reddish brown, triangular, slightly shiny, with microgranulation, pale setae and punctures.

Legs narrow, pale brown with dense, golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctures. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and metatarsomere 2 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.42 : 0.42 : 0.24 : 0.88 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.33 : 0.17 : 0.73 (mesotarsus) and 1.00 : 0.20 : 0.14 : 0.39 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, with sparse pale setation. Abdomen pale reddish brown, with sparse, pale setation, dense microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 19 and 20) relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Apical piece triangular dorsally and beak-shaped laterally, basal piece 2.65 times longer than apical piece.

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 5.89 mm (5.82-5.96 mm); HL 0.75

mm (0.73-0.76 mm); HW 1.07 mm (1.05-1.08 mm). OI 10.31 (10.17-10.45). PL (along midline) 1.18 mm (1.15-1.20 mm); PW at base 1.92 mm (1.91-1.93 mm). PI 61.26 (60.27-62.24). EL 3.97 mm (3.94-4.00 mm); EW 2.34 mm (2.24-2.44 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia pacholatko* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008, *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. mainly by the space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3; while *P. yunnanica*, *P. kubani* and *P. xihouica* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or as wide as length of antennomere 3. *P. pacholatko* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia andreas* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008 and *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. mainly by the space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 2; while *P. andreas*, *P. guizhouica*, *P. sichuanica*, *P. turnai* and *P. viktorai* have the space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2. *P. pacholatko* is distinctly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. mainly by body reddish brown and more elongate and longer pronotum; while *P. tamdaoica* has body dark brown and more oval and shorter pronotum.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to one of the collectors - Petr Pacholátko (Brno, Czech Republic).

Distribution. North Vietnam (Tonkin).

***Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 21-24)

Type locality. China, west Sichuan, Ya'an pref., 11 km S of Shimian, Xiaoxiang Ling, 1250 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA: W-Sichuan / Ya'an Pref., Shimian Co. / Xiaoxiang Ling, side-valley b. / Nanya Cun nr. Caluo, 11km S / Shimian, 1250m, 7.VII.1999 / leg. A. Pütz, (APEG). The type is provided with a printed red label: "Pseudohymenalia sichuanica sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS V. Novák det. 2015".

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 21. Dorsal surface brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and long, dense ochre yellow setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 6.34 mm, widest near half elytra length, maximum width 2.56 mm, 2.48 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 22) relatively small and wide, with punctuation and ochre yellow setation. Posterior part dark brown, matte, anterior part distinctly paler, shiny. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.07 mm, HL (visible part) 0.72 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes narrow, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2 or 3, narrower than length of antennomere 1. OI equal to 16.55.

Antenna (Fig. 22). Relatively long (AL 3.88 mm, i.e. reaching 0.61 of body length) with dense, pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 paler and rather shiny than matte and distinctly serrate antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest, each of antennomeres 4-10 more than 4 times longer than

antennomere 3 long. RLA (1-11) equal to 2.12 : 1.19 : 1.00 : 4.12 : 4.12 : 4.27 : 4.65 : 5.12 : 4.65 : 5.08 : 4.58. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.72 : 1.11 : 0.90 : 2.89 : 3.34 : 3.70 : 3.56 : 3.69 : 3.46 : 4.00 : 3.50.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with pale setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 22) brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.25 mm, PW at base 2.12 mm. PI equal to 58.99. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles rounded, slightly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra pale brown, with relatively dense and long golden yellow setation, suture darker, EL 4.37 mm; EW 2.56 mm, widest near half elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.71. Elytral striae not clearly conspicuous, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, shiny.

Elytral epipleura well developed, brown, with golden yellow setation. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum pale brown with sides darker, triangular, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and punctures.

Legs narrow, pale brown with dense, golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and metatarsomere 2 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.44 : 0.20 : 0.93 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.28 : 0.14 : 0.67 (mesotarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, with punctuation and pale setation. Abdomen pale brown, with sparse, pale setation, dense microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite distinctly paler.

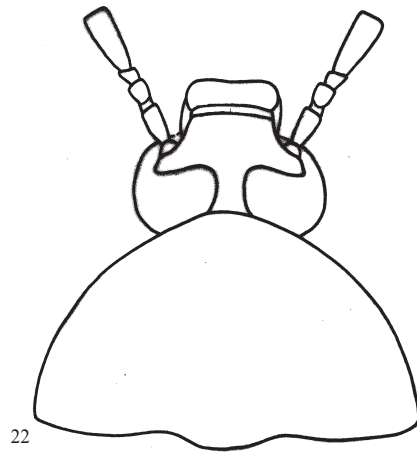
Aedeagus (Figs. 23 and 24). Relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece distinctly arcuate laterally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, basal piece 2.89 times longer than apical piece.

Female. Unknown.

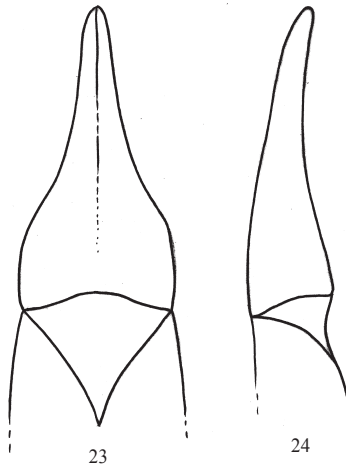
Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008, *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3; while *P. yunnanica*, *P. kubani* and *P. xihouica* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or as wide as length of antennomere 3. *P. sichuanica* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; while *P. pacholatkoii* and *P. tamdaoica* have space between eyes as wide or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *P. sichuanica* differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia andreasi* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp.



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Figs. 21-24: *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov.: 21- Habitus of male holotype; 22- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 23- aedeagus, dorsal view; 24- aedeagus, lateral view.

nov., *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008 mainly by space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 1; while *P. andreasi*, *P. guizhouica*, *P. houaphanica* and *P. turnai* have space between eyes as wide or wider than length of antennomere 1. *P. sichuanica* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. mainly by large body and each of antennomeres 4-10 more than 4 times longer than antennomere 3 long; while *P. viktorai* has smaller body and each of antennomeres 4-10 only 3-4 times longer than antennomere 3.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - province Sichuan (China).

Distribution. China (Sichuan).

***Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 25-28)

Type locality. North Vietnam, Tam Dao.

Type material. Holotype (♂): N. Vietnam, 1985 / Tam dao, 3.-11.6. / 900 - 1400 m / J. Jelínek lgt., (NMPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂ 1 ♀): 17.-21.5.1990 TAM DAO / VINH PHU Distr. / N VIETNAM, 900m / JAN HORÁK Leg., (NMBS, VNPC); (1 ♂): 11.-16.5.1990 SA PA / HOANG LIEN SON Distr. / N VIETNAM, 1600m / JAN HORÁK Leg., (VNPC); (1 ♂): N VIET NAM (Tonkin) / pr. Vinh Phu 1990 / TAM DAO 17. - 21.v. / P. Pacholátka leg., (NMBS). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 25. Dorsal surface dark brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and long, dense ochre yellow setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 5.41 mm, widest near the half of elytra length, maximum width 2.40 mm, 2.25 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 26) relatively small and wide, with punctuation and ochre yellow setation. Posterior part dark brown, anterior part distinctly paler. Head widest across eyes, HW 1.00 mm, HL (visible part) 0.67 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes very narrow, approximately as wide as antennomere 3 long, distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2 and narrower than antennomere 1 long, OI equal to 11.90.

Antenna (Fig. 26). Relatively long (AL 3.42 mm, i.e. reaching 0.63 of body length) with longer yellow setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 paler and rather shiny than matte and distinctly serrate antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest. RLA (1-11) equal to 2.38 : 1.24 : 1.00 : 4.14 : 4.62 : 4.81 : 4.86 : 5.33 : 5.38 : 4.95 : 5.36. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.67 : 1.13 : 0.88 : 2.42 : 2.31 : 2.73 : 2.55 : 2.80 : 3.23 : 3.25 : 4.48.

Maxillary palpus pale brown with fine microgranulation and golden yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 26) dark brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.08 mm, PW at base 1.83 mm. PI equal to 58.99. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly rectangular, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra dark brown, with relatively dense and long golden yellow setation, EL 3.66 mm; EW 2.40 mm, widest near half elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.53. Elytral striae indistinct, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.

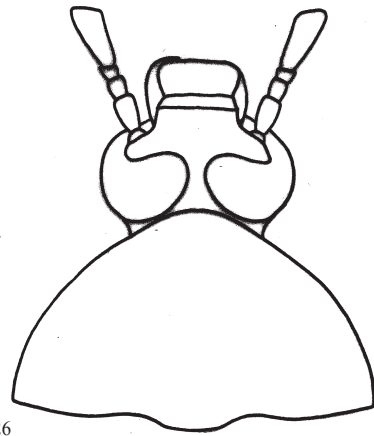
Elytral epipleura well developed, pale brown with margins darker, with golden yellow setation. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum brown, sides darker, triangular, slightly shiny, with microgranulation, pale setae and punctures.

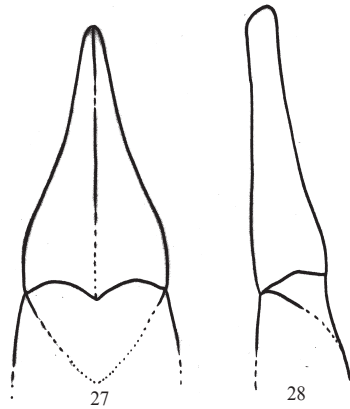
Legs narrow, pale brown with dense, golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and



25



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Figs. 25-28: *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov.: 25- Habitus of male holotype; 26- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 27- aedeagus, dorsal view; 28- aedeagus, lateral view.

punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.65 : 0.29 : 1.13 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.50 : 0.23 : 0.93 (mesotarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, with punctuation and pale setation. Abdomen pale brown, with sparse, pale setation, dense microgranulation and shallow punctuation. Ventricle 1 darker and ultimate ventrite distinctly paler.

Aedeagus (Figs. 27 and 28). Relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, basal piece 2.13 times longer than apical piece.

Female. Space between eyes distinctly wider than in male. Anterior tarsal claws with 5 teeth. BL 5.69 mm; HL 0.71 mm; HW 0.99 mm; OI equal to 33.33; PL 1.21 mm; PW 2.11 mm; PI equal to 57.09; EL 3.77 mm; EW 2.38 mm; AL 2.90 mm; AL/BL 0.51.

RLA (1-11) equal to 1.15 : 0.70 : 1.00 : 1.70 : 1.50 : 1.85 : 1.98 : 1.98 : 1.78 : 1.76 : 1.83.
RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.89 : 1.46 : 2.30 : 3.00 : 2.23 : 2.74 : 3.14 : 3.37 : 2.56 : 2.46 : 2.48.
RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to 1.00 : 0.59 : 0.54 : 0.25 : 1.43 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.24 : 0.29 : 0.15 : 0.71 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.57 : 0.17 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n = 4). BL 5.25 mm (5.13-5.41 mm); HL 0.73 mm (0.67-0.78 mm); HW 0.96 mm (0.91-1.00 mm). OI 12.67 (11.24-14.23). PL (along midline) 1.06 mm (0.99-1.09 mm); PW at base 1.85 mm (1.80-1.93 mm). PI 58.10 (54.44-60.66). EL 3.46 mm (3.28-3.66 mm); EW 2.21 mm (2.09-2.40 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008, *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3; while *P. yunnanica*, *P. kubani* and *P. xihouica* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or as wide as length of antennomere 3. *P. tamdaoica* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia andreasi* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008 and *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 2; while *P. andreasi*, *P. guizhouica*, *P. sichuanica*, *P. turnai* and *P. viktorai* have space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2. *P. tamdaoica* is distinctly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov. mainly by body dark brown and more oval and shorter pronotum; while *P. pacholatkoii* has body reddish brown and more elongate and longer pronotum.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Tam Dao (Vietnam).

Distribution. Vietnam.

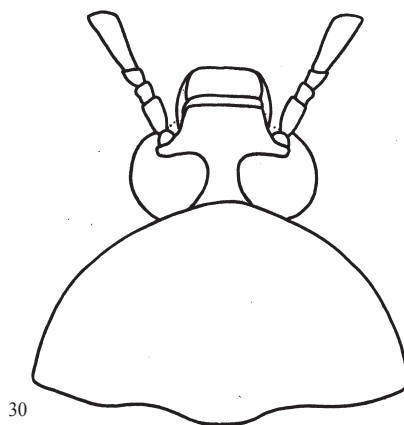
***Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29-32)

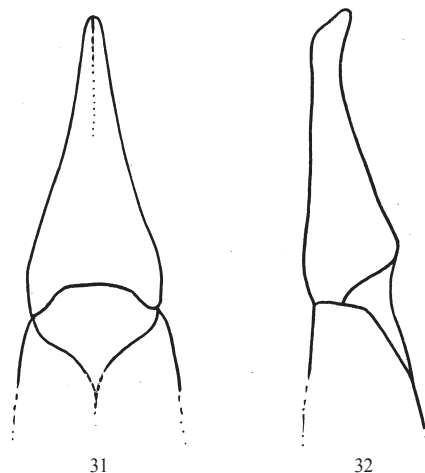
Type locality. South western China, Yunnan, Gaoligong Shan Mts., environ of Pianme, N 25°58.538', E 98°42.613', 2469 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): SW CHINA, Yunnan, / Gaoligong Shan Mts., Pianme env. / pass to N 25°58.538', E 98°42.613'E, 2469 m / 5.VI.2013, P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Pseudohymenalia viktorai sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] V. Novák det. 2015'.

Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 29. Dorsal surface dark brown, with punctuation, very fine microgranulation and long, dense, golden yellow setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 5.18 mm, widest near the half of elytra length, maximum width 2.22 mm, 2.33 times longer than wide.



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Figs. 29-32: *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov.: 29- Habitus of male holotype; 30- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 31- aedeagus, dorsal view; 32- aedeagus, lateral view.

Head (Fig. 30) relatively small and wide, with punctuation, microgranulation and pale setation. Posterior part brown, anterior part slightly paler. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.93 mm, HL (visible part) 0.51 mm; HW/PW 0.52. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes narrow, wider than length of antennomere 2, distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 1, OI equal to 14.67.

Antenna (Fig. 30). Relatively long (AL 2.86 mm, i.e. reaching 0.55 of body length) with longer pale brown setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 pale brown and rather shiny than matte, brown and distinctly serrate antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest, antennomere 11 distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 6-10. RLA (1-11) equal to 1.67 : 1.11 : 1.00 : 3.48 : 3.56 : 3.93 : 3.78 : 4.04 : 3.89 : 3.74 : 3.70. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.36 : 1.11 : 1.00 : 2.41 : 2.67 : 2.72 : 2.43 : 2.21 : 3.00 : 3.37 : 3.57.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with fine microgranulation and pale setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 30) brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctuation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.05 mm, PW at base 1.80 mm. PI equal to 57.93. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles rounded, slightly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra brown, with relatively dense and long golden yellow setation, EL 3.62 mm; EW 2.22 mm, widest near the half of elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.63. Elytral striae not clearly conspicuous, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and very fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well developed, as colour as elytron itself, with golden yellow setation. Slightly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum brown, triangular, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and punctures.

Legs narrow, pale brown with dense, golden yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and metatarsomere 2 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.58 : 0.31 : 1.18 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.29 : 0.28 : 0.14 : 0.59 (mesotarsus) and 1.00 : 0.28 : 0.12 : 0.46 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body brown, with punctuation and pale setation. Abdomen brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Apex of ultimate ventrite paler.

Aedeagus (Figs. 31 and 32). Relatively small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and rounded laterally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, basal piece 2.12 times longer than apical piece.

Female. Space between eyes distinctly wider than in male. Anterior tarsal claws with 5 visible teeth. BL 5.58 mm; HL 0.56 mm; HW 0.95 mm; OI equal to 36.84; PL 1.13 mm; PW 1.95 mm; PI equal to 57.95; EL 3.89 mm; EW 2.38 mm; AL 2.46 mm; AL/BL 0.44. RLA (1-11) equal to 1.05 : 0.93 : 1.00 : 1.84 : 1.77 : 1.80 : 1.86 : 2.00 : 1.86 : 1.86 : 1.91. RL/WA (1-11) equal to 1.35 : 1.86 : 2.00 : 2.79 : 3.00 : 2.93 : 3.04 : 4.00 : 3.28 : 3.73 : 3.82. RLT 1-5 and 1-4 equal to 1.00 : 0.30 : 0.33 : 0.20 : 0.85 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.27 : 0.20 : 0.14 : 0.62 (mesotarsus), and 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.17 : 0.78 (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 4.91 mm (4.64-5.18 mm); HL 0.52 mm (0.51-0.52 mm); HW 0.91 mm (0.89-0.93 mm). OI 16.29 (14.67-17.90). PL (along midline) 0.97 mm (0.89-1.05 mm); PW at base 1.74 mm (1.67-1.80 mm). PI 55.57 (53.20-57.93). EL 3.43 mm (3.23-3.62 mm); EW 2.10 mm (1.98-2.22 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia viktorai* sp. nov. differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008, *Pseudohymenalia kubani* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes wider than length of antennomere 3; while *P. yunnanica*, *P. kubani* and *P. xihouica* have space between eyes distinctly narrower or as wide as length of antennomere 3. *P. viktorai* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoii* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica* sp. nov. mainly by space between eyes distinctly wider than length of antennomere 2; while *P. pacholatkoii* and *P. tamdaoica* have space between eyes as wide or narrower than length of antennomere 2. *P. viktorai* differs from similar species *Pseudohymenalia andreasii* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia guizhouica* sp. nov., *Pseudohymenalia houaphanica* sp. nov. and *Pseudohymenalia turnai* Novák, 2008 mainly by space between eyes narrower than length of antennomere 1; while *P. andreasii*, *P. guizhouica*, *P. houaphanica* and *P. turnai* have space between eyes as wide or wider than length of antennomere 1. *P. viktorai* is clearly different from similar species *Pseudohymenalia sichuanica* sp. nov. mainly by small body and each of antennomeres 4-11 only 3-4 times longer than antennomere 3; while *P. sichuanica* has large body and each of antennomeres 4-11 more than 4 times longer than antennomere 4.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to the collector - Petr Viktora (Kutná Hora, Czech Republic), my good friend and excellent specialist in the beetle tribe Clitini (Cerambycidae).

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

***Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 33-36)

Type locality. China, south eastern Yunnan, Xihou, 23°22-26', 104°41-49', 1400-1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): CHINA, SE - YUNNAN / XIHOU - E env. / 1400-1700 m, 13.-18.5.95 / 23°22-26' / 104°41-49' / L. +R. BUSINSKÝ lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Pseudohymenalia xihouica sp. nov. HOLOTYPUS V. Novák det. 2015'.

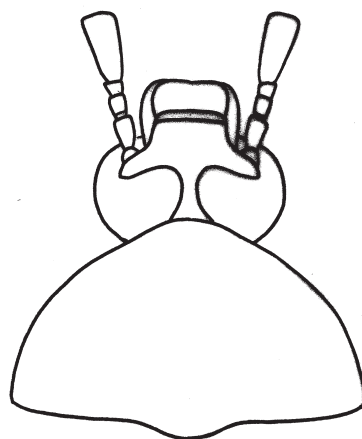
Description of holotype. Habitus of male holotype as in Fig. 33. Dorsal surface brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and long, dense ochre yellow setation. Body relatively small and oval, BL 4.93 mm, widest near the half of elytra length, maximum width 2.10 mm, 2.35 times longer than wide.

Head (Fig. 34) relatively small and wide, with punctuation, microgranulation and ochre yellow setation. Posterior part dark brown, anterior part distinctly paler, pale brown. Head widest across eyes, HW 0.96 mm, HL (visible part) 0.62 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, deeply excised. Space between eyes very narrow, approximately as wide as antennomere 3 long, OI equal to 9.13.

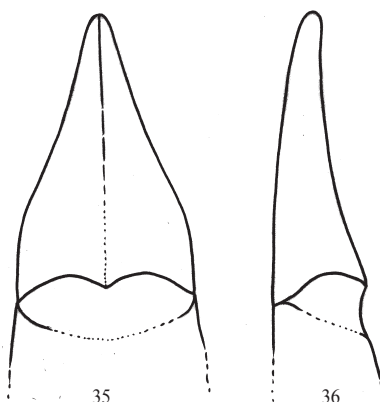
Antenna (Fig. 34). Relatively long (AL (1-10) 3.19 mm, i.e. reaching 0.65 of body length) with longer pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation. Antennomere 1-3 pale brown, rather shiny than matte, brown and distinctly serrate antennomeres 4-10. Antennomeres 2 and 3 very short, antennomere 3 shortest. RLA (1-10) equal to 1.98 : 1.32 : 1.00 : 4.05 : 5.32



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Figs. 33-36: *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov.: 33- Habitus of male holotype; 34- head and pronotum and antennomeres 1-4 of male holotype; 35- aedeagus, dorsal view; 36- aedeagus, lateral view.

: 5.44 : 6.05 : 6.00 : 5.76 : 6.15. RL/WA (1-10) equal to 1.52 : 1.04 : 0.85 : 1.79 : 2.40 : 2.69 : 2.40 : 3.00 : 2.81 : 3.15.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow with fine microgranulation and golden yellow setation. Palpomeres 2-4 distinctly widest at apex, penultimate palpomere shorter than palpomere 2 and ultimate palpomere. Ultimate palpomere in form of long triangle, axe-shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 34) brown, longest at middle, widest at base, almost semicircular, with dense punctation and dense golden yellow setation, slightly shiny. Punctures medium-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.01 mm, PW at base 1.77 mm. PI equal to 57.14. Borders complete and distinct, posterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles slightly obtuse-angled, anterior angles indistinct, arcuate. Lateral and anterior margins rounded.

Elytra brown, with relatively dense and long golden yellow setation, EL 3.30 mm; EW 2.10 mm, widest near the half of elytra length. EL/EW ratio equal to 1.57. Elytral striae slightly conspicuous only near base and near suture, elytral surface with dense, small-sized punctures and fine microgranulation, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura well developed, as colour as elytron itself, with golden yellow setation. Slightly narrowing to metasternum, then relatively wide and parallel.

Scutellum brown, more transverse, pentagonal, slightly shiny, with fine microgranulation, pale setation and punctures.

Legs narrow, pale brown with dense, golden yellow setation and punctuation. Femora thicker than tibia. Tarsi ochre yellow, pro and mesotarsomeres 3 with membranous lobes. RLT equal to 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.59 : 0.27 : 1.41 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.29 : 0.34 : 0.16 : 0.61 (mesotarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 6 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with punctuation, punctures relatively large. Abdomen pale brown, with sparse, pale setation, dense microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 35 and 36). Relatively small, ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally, basal piece 2.08 times longer than apical piece.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Pseudohymenalia xihouica* sp. nov. differs from all similar species by space between eyes as wide as length of antennomere 3; while other species have space between eyes narrower or wider than length of antennomere 3.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Xihou (southeastern Yunnan).

Distribution. China (Yunnan).

Pseudohymenalia yunnanica Novák, 2008

Pseudohymenalia yunnanica Novák, 2008: 216.

New material examined. (2 ♂♂): YUNNAN 2200-2500m / 24.57N 98.45E 8-16/5 / GAOLIGONG mts. / Vit Kubán leg. 1995, (NMBS).

CHECKLIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PSEUDOHYMENALIA*

Genus *Pseudohymenalia* Novák, 2008

type species *Pseudohymenalia yunnanica* Novák, 2008

<i>Pseudohymenalia andreasi</i> sp. nov.	China (Zhejiang)
<i>Pseudohymenalia guizhouica</i> sp. nov.	China (Guizhou)
<i>Pseudohymenalia houaphanica</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Pseudohymenalia kubani</i> sp. nov.	Laos
<i>Pseudohymenalia pacholatkoi</i> sp. nov.	Vietnam
<i>Pseudohymenalia sichuanica</i> sp. nov.	China (Sichuan)

<i>Pseudohymenalia tamdaoica</i> sp. nov.	Vietnam
<i>Pseudohymenalia turnai</i> Novák, 2008	China (Hubei, Yunnan)
<i>Pseudohymenalia viktorai</i> sp. nov.	China (Yunnan)
<i>Pseudohymenalia xihouica</i> sp. nov.	China (Yunnan)
<i>Pseudohymenalia yunnanica</i> Novák, 2008	China (Yunnan)

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