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A review of the genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae) with description of new species from the Oriental Region

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Taxonomy, new species, description, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, *Palpichara*, Oriental Region

Abstract. New species of the genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932 are described as *Palpichara gunungjasarica* sp. nov. and *Palpichara malaica* sp. nov. from Malaysia and *Palpichara sabahica* sp. nov. from Borneo (Sabah). The new species are described, illustrated and compared with the species *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932.

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932 with type species *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932 from Singapore was established by Borchmann (1932). Species of this genus have short antennomeres 1-3 (antennomere 2 shortest and antennomere 1 approximately as long as or sligthtly longer than antennomere 3), antennomeres 4-10 serrate (as in *Pseudocistela* species). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and metatarsomere 3 widened and lobed (distinctly belonging to the tribe Alleculini Laporte, 1840). Species of a similar genus *Jaklia* Novák, 2010 have square-shaped pronotum and dorsal surface glabrous; while *Palpichara* species have pronotum narrowing apically and dorsal surface with long setation. Males of *Palpichara* have ultimate palpomere with distinct protuberance. Later Pic (1936) described the species *Palpichara pubescens* Pic, 1936, but according to Pic (1936), this species has antennae filiform and clearly not belonging to the genus *Palpichara*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

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

The following collection codens are used:

NHMB Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic;

VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic;
ZMUH collection of Zoologisches Museum und Universität, Hamburg, Germany;
ZSMG 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).

Other abbreviations used in text are as follows: hb - handwritten black, pb - printed black, rl - red label, wl - white label, yl - yellow label.

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

TAXONOMY

Genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932

Palpichara Borchmann, 1932: 355 type species *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932.

Palpichara gunungjasarica sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-6)

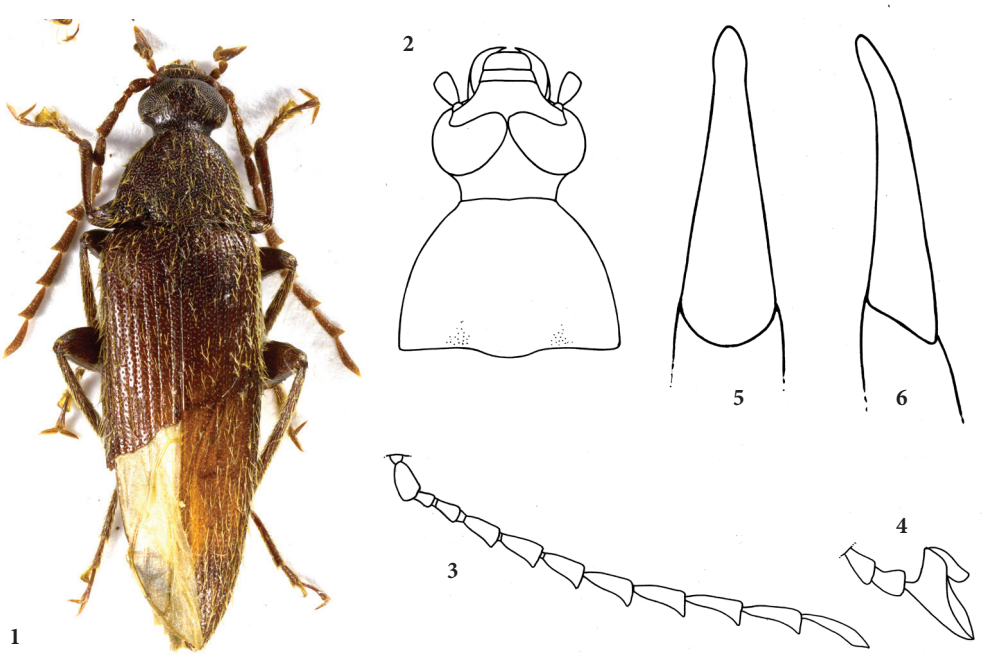
Type locality. Western Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar.

Type material. Holotype (♂): W Malaysia / Cameron Highlands / Tanah Rata - Mt. Gunung Jasar / 30.1.-24.2.2008 / P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). The type is provided with a printed red label: 'Palpichara / gunungjasarica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS / V. Novák det. 2016'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body large, elongate, narrow, parallel, from reddish brown to blackish brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation and microgranulation, slightly shiny. BL 10.32 mm. Widest near half of elytra length, BL/EW 3.74.

Head (Fig. 2) blackish brown, relatively small and narrow, elongate, distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long, sparse, pale setae, shallow punctuation and microgranulation. HL (visible part) 1.14 mm; HW 1.56 mm; HW/PW 0.64. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes distinct, but very narrow; OI equal to 3.34.

Antennae (Fig. 3). Long, unicolored brown, with pale setation, microgranulation and punctures, AL(1-11) 5.58 mm; AL(1-11)/BL 0.57. Antennomeres 1-3 short, slightly shiny and slightly widened in apex. Antennomeres 4-10 longer, matte, serrate apically.



Figs. 1-6: *Palpichara gunungjasarica* sp. nov. (holotype): 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- antenna; 4- maxillary palpus; 5- aedeagus, dorsal view; 6- aedeagus, lateral view.

Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4-11 each distinctly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 4-10 less than 3 times longer than wide at apex.

RLA (1-11): 1.15 : 0.60 : 1.00 : 1.75 : 1.73 : 1.73 : 1.77 : 2.23 : 2.36 : 2.29 : 2.69.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.56 : 1.38 : 1.78 : 2.72 : 2.63 : 1.78 : 1.65 : 2.09 : 2.69 : 2.74 : 5.60.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 4) brown, with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere slightly darker, knife-shaped with dense pale setation on dark protuberance.

Pronotum (Fig. 2). Dark brown, rather flat, matte, with long, ochre yellow setation, dense punctuation and microgranulation; punctures large, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.56 mm; PW 2.45 mm; PI equal to 63.67. Border lines very narrow, lateral margins from dorsal view indistinct, slightly arcuate and narrowing apically, base finely bisinuate. Anterior margin short and narrow. Posterior angles rectangular, anterior angles almost indistinct. Base with two oblique, relatively deep furrows.

Ventral side of body brown, with short, pale setae and punctures, slightly shiny. Abdomen brown, shiny, with long, pale setation and very small punctures. Ultimate ventrite distinctly paler.

Elytron. Reddish brown, narrow, elongate, dorsal surface slightly shiny, with long, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized, elliptical punctures, elytral intervals with very fine microgranulation and dense, relatively coarse and large punctures; punctures

in elytral intervals larger than punctures in elytral striae. EL 7.62 mm; EW 2.76 mm. EL/EW 2.76.

Scutellum brown, small, roundly triangular, with microgranulation and sides darker.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, brown, widest at base, with pale setae and punctuation, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then narrow, leading parallel.

Legs brown, narrow, long, with longer, ochre yellow setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small and shallow. Protarsomeres and mesotarsomes 3 and 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.51 : 0.90 : 1.26 : 2.25 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.47 : 0.86 : 1.24 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.26 : 0.48 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws long with 35 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6). Relatively short, pale brown. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 2.77.

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key). *Palpichara gunungjasarica* sp. nov. distinctly differs from all similar species *Palpichara malaica* sp. nov., *Palpichara sabahica* sp. nov. and *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932 mainly by its body relatively large, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus dark brown, anterior tarsal claws of male large with 35 teeth; while *P. malaica*, *P. sabahica* and *P. serricornis* have body smaller, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus distinctly paler and anterior tarsal claws of male with less numerous teeth (8-10).

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - Mt. Gunung Jasar.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Palpichara malaica sp. nov.

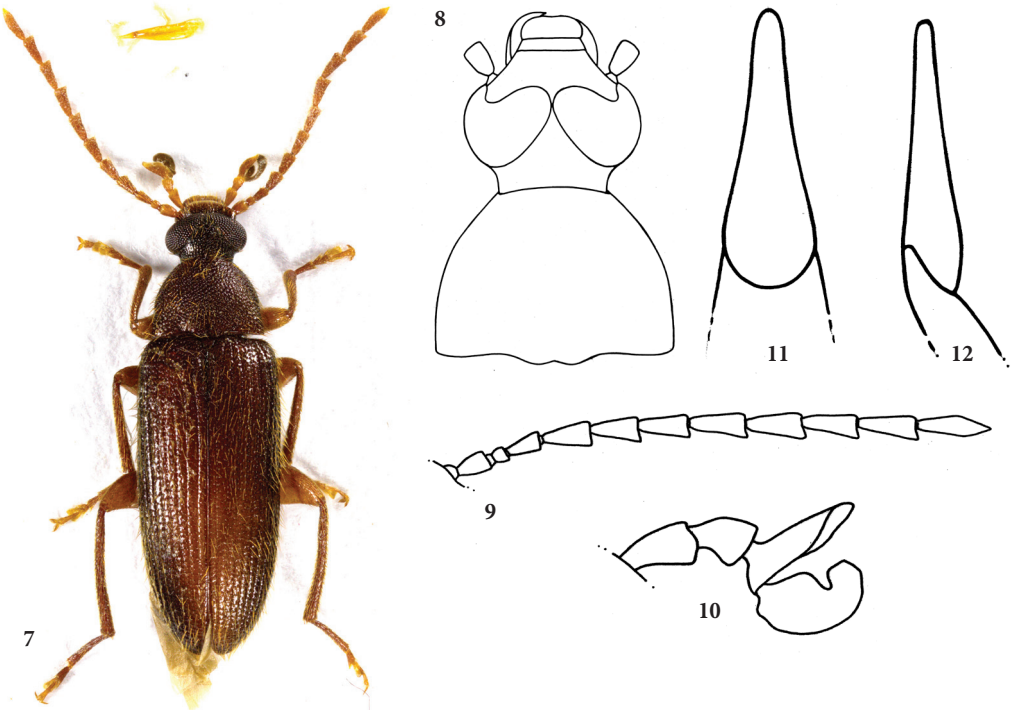
(Figs. 7-12)

Type locality. North-western Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia NW / Cameron Highlands / Tanah Rata / 16.-29.1.2006 / P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): MALAYSIA - Johor / Endau - Rompin / Selendang / 1. - 4.3.1997 / Oliver Ďulík leg., (ZSMG); (1 ♂): same data as penultimate, but 1.3. - 4.3.1997, Ivo Jeniš leg., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Palpichara / malaica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2016'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 7, body small, elongate, narrow, parallel, from pale brown to dark brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation, microgranulation, shiny. BL 6.66 mm. Widest in middle of elytra length; BL/EW 3.23.

Head (Fig. 8) relatively small and narrow, slightly transverse, distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with long setae and punctuation. Posterior part dark brown with relatively large and dense punctuation, behind eyes with dark setae, anterior part distinctly paler - reddish brown, clypeus pale brown with small punctures and fine microgranulation. HL (visible part) 0.93 mm; HW 1.19 mm; HW/PW 0.74. Eyes large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow; OI equal to 7.89.



Figs. 7-12: *Palpichara malaica* sp. nov. (holotype): 7- habitus; 8- head and pronotum; 9- antenna; 10- maxillary palpus; 11- aedeagus, dorsal view; 12- aedeagus, lateral view.

Antennae (Fig. 9). Relatively long, pale brown, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctures, slightly exceeding half of body length, AL(1-11) 3.96 mm; AL(1-11)/BL 0.60. Antennomeres 1 and 2 distinctly paler than antennomeres 3-11, slightly shiny. Antennomeres 4-10 distinctly serrate, rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomeres 1-3 each distinctly shorter than each of antennomeres 4-11.

RLA (1-11): 0.98 : 0.59 : 1.00 : 1.35 : 1.35 : 1.52 : 1.62 : 1.77 : 1.55 : 1.72 : 2.25.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.51 : 1.36 : 2.16 : 2.11 : 1.99 : 1.99 : 2.07 : 2.32 : 2.27 : 2.53 : 3.76.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 10) pale brown, with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere with large dark, matte, snake-shaped protuberance with short and dense setation.

Pronotum (Fig. 8). Brown, slightly convex, slightly shiny, widest in base, with long pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures larger than those in head, interspaces between punctures very narrow. PL 1.08 mm; PW 1.60 mm; PI equal to 67.50. Border lines very narrow, lateral margins parallel in basal half, arcuate in apical half, anterior margins very slightly arcuate, base finely bisinuate. Posterior angles rectangular, anterior angles indistinct. Disc near base with small, shallow furrows, from both sides of scutellum.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen brown, slightly shiny, with long, pale setae, fine microgranulation and shallow punctures. Ultimate ventrite distinctly paler than penultimate.

Elytron. Reddish brown, near sides darker, narrow, elongate, widest near elytral half, dorsal surface shiny, with long, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, elytral intervals with fine microgranulation and punctures approximately as large as punctures in elytral striae. EL 4.65 mm; EW 2.06 mm. EL/EW 2.26.

Scutellum roundly triangular with punctures and microrugosities, sides darker, slightly shiny.

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, dark brown, widest at base, with pale setae and regularly narrowing to mesosternum, then leads parallel.

Legs with long, ochre yellow setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small and shallow. Femora pale brown, tibia and tarsi darker, reddish brown. Protarsomeres and mesotarsomes 3 and 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.56 : 0.56 : 0.47 : 0.97 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.35 : 0.29 : 0.40 : 0.70 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.35 : 0.58 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws short with 8 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 11, 12). Ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece elongate, triangular dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 3.77.

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=3). BL 6.10 mm (5.54-6.66 mm); HL 0.88 mm (0.82-0.93 mm); HW 1.14 mm (1.08-1.19 mm); PL 1.06 mm (1.03-1.08 mm); PW 1.52 mm (1.44-1.60 mm); PI 69.52 (67.50-71.53); EL 4.17 mm (3.69-4.65 mm); EW 1.98 mm (1.89-2.06 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key). *Palpichara malaica* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Palpichara gunungjasarica* sp. nov. mainly by its smaller body, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus paler and anterior tarsal claws of male short with 8 visible teeth; while *P. gunungjasarica* has larger body, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus darker - brown and anterior tarsal claws of male are large with 35 visible teeth. *P. malaica* is clearly different from *Palpichara sabahica* sp. nov. mainly by posterior angles of pronotum rectangular and antennomeres 1 and 2 distinctly paler than antennomeres 3-11; while *P. sabahica* has posterior angles of pronotum distinctly sharp and antenna is unicolored. *P. malaica* clearly differs from similar species *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932 mainly by smaller body, lateral margins of pronotum parallel in basal half and dorsal surface of elytra reddish brown in middle and darker - brown near sides; while *P. serricornis* has larger body, lateral margins of pronotum arcuate and dorsal surface of elytra is pale brown.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the place of distribution.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Palpichara pubescens Pic, 1936

Palpichara pubescens Pic, 1936: 30 Borneo.

Original description. Pic (1923: 30): "Palpichara pubescens n. sp. [Hétéromére]. Oblongo-elongatus, antice et postice attenuatus, subopacus, distincte griseo pubescens, nigro-fuliginosus, capite antice, palpis antenniscque testaceis ; capite minute parum dense punctato, oculis parum distantibus ; antennis gracilibus, filiformibus ; thorace breve et lato, lateraliter fere recto, postice sinuato et minute triimpresso, minute parum dense punctato ; elytris parum elongatis, postice attenuatis, humeris nullis, sat fortiter striato punctatis, intervallis subconvexis ; pedibus parum crassis, tibiis anticis paulo curvatis. Long. 10 mill. environ. Bornéo. - Diffère de *serricornis* Borch. Par les antennes filiformes, la coloration plus foncée, l´aspect non brillant, etc."

Remark. This species does not belong to the genus *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932. Species of *Palpichara* have antennomeres 4-10 serrate not foliform, pronotum with coarse and dense punctuation, with relatively large punctures and elytra with small punctures in elytral striae.

***Palpichara sabahica* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 13-18)

Type locality. Borneo, Sabah, Tibow, 45 km NE Sapulut.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Borneo,Sabah, Tibow / 45 km NE of Sapulut / 600-900m, 7-15 Apr / Bolm lgt. 2000, (NHMB). Paratypes: (4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (NHMB, VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Palpichara / sabahica sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS / V. Novák det. 2016'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 13, body relatively small, elongate, narrow, parallel, from pale brown to dark brown, dorsal surface setose, with punctuation, very fine microgranulation, shiny. BL 7.21 mm. Widest near half of elytra length, BL/EW 3.53.

Head (Fig. 14) relatively small and narrow, slightly transverse, distinctly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, dorsal surface with sparse and long, pale setae, setae behind eyes dark. Posterior part dark brown with relatively sparse large and small punctures, fine microrugosities and glabrous places, shiny. Anterior part reddish brown with fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small, clypeus pale brown with dense pale setation, shallow punctures and distinct microgranulation. HL (visible part) 1.07 mm; HW 1.29 mm; HW/PW 0.76. Eyes very large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes indistinct, eyes close together.

Antennae (Fig. 15). Long, pale brown, with longer pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctures, AL(1-11) 4.11 mm; AL(1-11)/BL 0.57. Antennomeres 1-3 short, slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-10 rather matte, distinctly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 1 approximately as long as antennomere 3. Antennomeres 4-11 each distinctly longer than antennomere 3.

RLA (1-11): 1.02 : 0.63 : 1.00 : 1.50 : 1.70 : 1.78 : 1.76 : 1.98 : 1.89 : 1.87 : 2.28.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.52 : 1.21 : 1.77 : 2.23 : 2.52 : 2.22 : 2.03 : 2.33 : 2.35 : 2.87 : 5.00.

Maxillary palpus (Fig. 16) pale brown, with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2, 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex. Ultimate palpomere large, knife-shaped with dark, large, snake-shaped protuberance covered by short and dense pale setation.

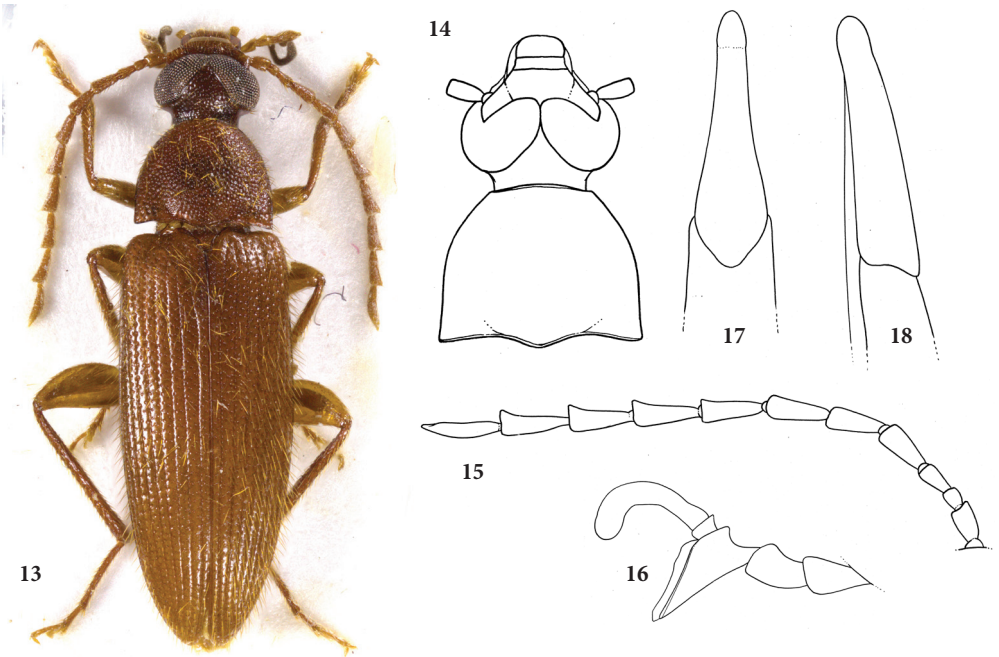
Pronotum (Fig. 14). Reddish brown, slightly shiny, widest at base, at base slightly narrower than elytra at base, with long, pale setation and very dense punctuation, punctures coarse and large-sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow, with fine microgranulation. PL 1.17 mm; PW 1.69 mm; PI equal to 69.23. Border lines narrow, margins distinct, lateral margins in basal half parallel, in apical half slightly arcuate, anterior margin slightly arcuate, base bisinuate. Posterior angles sharp, anterior angles indistinct. Disc in middle with fine, oblique furrows on both sides near posterior angles.

Ventral side of body reddish brown, with very short and sparse, pale setae and small punctures, slightly shiny. Abdomen pale reddish brown, shiny, with short, pale setae, fine microgranulation and very sparse punctuation, punctures small and shallow.

Elytron. Reddish brown, near sides darker, narrow, elongate, widest near half of lateral margins, dorsal surface shiny, with long, pale setation. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small-sized punctures, elytral intervals with fine microgranulation and punctures as large as or slightly larger than those in striae. Apex of elytra arcuate apically. EL 4.97 mm; EW 2.04 mm. EL/EW 2.44.

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

Elytral epipleura. Well developed, reddish brown as colour as elytron itself, with one row of punctures in basal half and long pale setae in apical half, leading relatively wide and parallel.



Figs. 13-18: *Palpichara sabahica* sp. nov. (holotype): 13- habitus; 14- head and pronotum; 15- antenna; 16- maxillary palpus; 17- aedeagus, dorsal view; 18- aedeagus, lateral view.

Legs pale brown, with relatively long and dense, pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small. Protarsomeres and mesotarsomes 3 and 4 and metatarsomeres 3 distinctly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.45 : 0.40 : 0.69 : 0.99 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.30 : 0.29 : 0.19 : 0.34 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.33 : 0.23 : 0.38 (metatarsus).

Anterior tarsal claws short with 9 or 10 visible teeth.

Aedeagus (Figs. 17, 18). Small, ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly rounded laterally and narrowing dorsally. Apical piece with rounded top, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece 1: 3.06.

Female. Body larger and wider BL/EW 3.46, EL/EW 2.39. Antennae shorter AL/BL 0.48. Ultimate palpomere without protuberance. Anterior tarsal claws with 8 visible teeth.

RLA (1-11): 1.23 : 0.60 : 1.00 : 1.66 : 1.55 : 1.70 : 1.79 : 2.02 : 2.06 : 2.04 : 2.28.

RL/WA (1-11): 1.87 : 1.08 : 1.57 : 2.29 : 2.36 : 2.05 : 2.00 : 2.26 : 2.49 : 3.00 : 3.82.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n=5). BL 7.27 mm (7.02-7.56 mm); HL 1.01 mm (0.93-1.07 mm); HW 1.27 mm (1.22-1.33 mm); PL 1.17 mm (1.12-1.25 mm); PW 1.69 mm (1.59-1.80 mm); PI 69.36 (62.22-72.84); EL 5.08 mm (4.96-5.25 mm); EW 2.03 mm (1.89-2.12 mm). Females (n=2). BL 9.12 mm (8.68-9.56 mm); HL 1.29 mm (1.22-1.35 mm); HW 1.44 mm (1.43-1.44 mm); PL 1.52 mm (1.41-1.63 mm); PW 2.14 mm (2.06-2.22 mm); PI 70.94 (68.45-73.42); EL 6.32 mm (6.05-6.58 mm); EW 2.64 mm (2.55-2.72 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (For details see the key above). *Palpichara sabahica* sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *Palpichara gunungjasarica* sp. nov. mainly by its body smaller, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus paler, lateral margins of pronotum parallel in basal half and anterior tarsal claws of male is short with 9 or 10 visible teeth; while *P. gunungjasarica* has larger body, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus darker - brown, lateral margins of pronotum slightly arcuate and anterior tarsal claws of male are large with 35 visible teeth. *P. sabahica* is clearly different from similar species *Palpichara malaica* sp. nov. and *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932 mainly by posterior angles of pronotum sharp and antenna unicolored; while *P. malaica* and *P. serricornis* have posterior angles of pronotum rectangular and antennomeres 1 and 2 distinctly paler than antennomeres 3-11.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality - province Sabah in the island Borneo.

Distribution. Malaysia (Borneo, Sabah).

Palpichara serricornis Borchmann, 1932

(Figs. 19-23)

Palpichara serricornis Borchmann, 1932: 355 Singapore.

Type locality. Singapore.

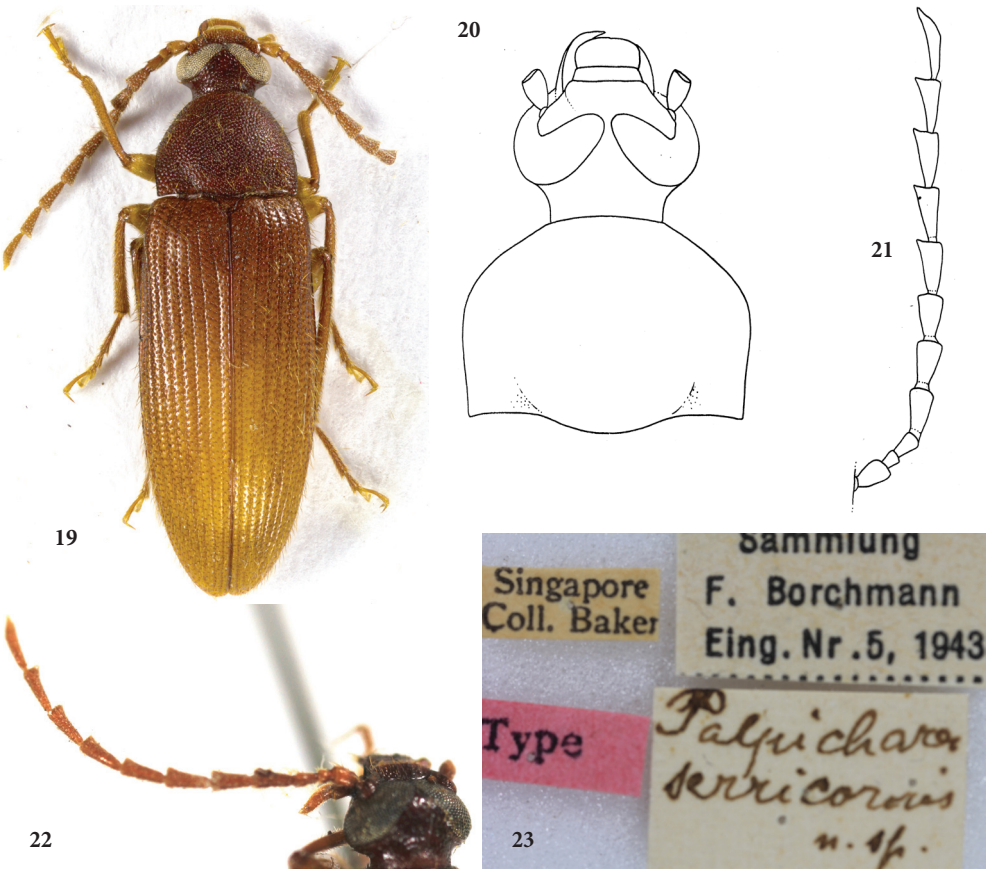
Type material. Syntype (♂): yl: Singapore / Coll. Baker [pb] // rl: Type [pb] // wl: Palpichara / serricornis / n. sp. [hb] // wl: Sammlung / F. Borchmann / Eing. Nr. 5, 1943 [pb], (ZMUH).

Material examined. (2 ♀♀): wl: Singapore / 29 Dr. Baum [pb], (NMPC, VNPC).

Measurements. AL 4.83 mm; AL/BL 0.54; HW/PW 0.66; EL/EW 2.24; BL/EW 3.21. RLA (1-11): 1.20 : 0.58 : 1.00 : 1.74 : 1.72 : 1.68 : 1.92 : 2.16 : 2.10 : 2.06 : 2.60. RL/WA (1-11): 1.23 : 0.91 : 1.35 : 1.78 : 1.83 : 2.00 : 2.46 : 2.63 : 3.18 : 3.03 : 5.00. RLT: 1.00 : 0.58 : 0.74 : 0.94 : 1.76 (protarsus); 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.32 : 0.45 : 0.76 (mesotarsus); 1.00 : 0.31 : 0.27 : 0.54 (metatarsus).

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=2). BL 9.12 mm (8.95-9.28 mm); HL 1.16 mm (1.12-1.20 mm); HW 1.52 mm (1.50-1.54 mm); OI 7.98 (7.02-8.94); PL 1.58 mm (1.54-1.62 mm); PW 2.28 mm (2.26-2.30 mm); PI 69.32 (66.96-71.68); EL 6.38 mm (6.13-6.62 mm); EW 2.81 mm (2.79-2.82 mm).

Distribution. Singapore.



Figs. 19-23: *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932: 19- habitus of female; 20- head and pronotum of female; 21- antenna of female; 22- antenna of male; 23- locality labels of male syntype.

KEY TO THE MALE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PALPICHARA* BORCHMANN, 1932

A (B) Space between eyes distinct, antennomeres 4-10 not clearly serrate. ..... *Allecula* Fabricius, 1801
B (A) Space between eyes very narrow or indistinct, antennomeres 4-10 distinctly serrate. C
C (D) Pronotum square shaped, dorsal surface glabrous, ultimate palpomere of male without protuberance. .... *Jaklia* Novák, 2010
D (C) Pronotum lateral margins more or less arcuate, dorsal surface setose, anterior angles indistinct, ultimate palpomere of male with protuberance. *Palpichara* Borchmann, 1932 1
1 (2) Pronotum lateral margins slightly arcuate, narrowing apically, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus dark brown, anterior tarsal claws large with 35 teeth. Habitus as in Fig. 1, head and pronotum (Fig. 2), antenna (Fig. 3), maxillary palpus (Fig. 4) and aedeagus (Figs. 5 and 6). Malaysia. .... *Palpichara gunungjasarica* sp. nov.
2 (1) Pronotum in basal half with lateral margins more parallel, antennae, legs and maxillary palpus from yellow to reddish brown, anterior tarsal claws of male small with less numerous teeth. 3
3 (4) Posterior angles of pronotum sharp, antenna unicolored. Habitus as in Fig. 13, head and pronotum (Fig. 14), antenna (Fig. 15), maxillary palpus (Fig. 16) and aedeagus (Figs. 17 and 18). Borneo. .... *Palpichara sabahica* sp. nov.
4 (3) Posterior angles of pronotum rectangular, antennomeres 1 and 2 paler than antennomeres 3-11. 5
5 (6) Body smaller, lateral margins of pronotum parallel in basal half, elytra in middle reddish brown, near sides darker. Habitus as in Fig. 7, head and pronotum (Fig. 8), antenna (Fig. 9), maxillary palpus (Fig. 10) and aedeagus (Figs. 11 and 12). Malaysia. ..... *Palpichara malaica* sp. nov.
6 (5) Body larger, lateral margins of pronotum arcuate in basal half, elytra unicolored pale brown. Habitus of female as in Fig. 19, head and pronotum of female (Fig. 20), antenna of female (Fig. 21), antenna of male (Fig. 22). Singapore. ..... *Palpichara serricornis* Borchmann, 1932

LIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PALPICHARA* BORCHMANN, 1932

Palpichara gunungjasarica sp. nov.	Malaysia
Palpichara malaica sp. nov.	Malaysia
Palpichara sabahica sp. nov.	Malaysia (Borneo, Sabah)
Palpichara serricornis Borchmann, 1932	Singapore

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