Studies and Reports
Taxonomical Series 17 (1): 107-116, 2021

New genera of Alleculinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini) from Malaysia (*Mycetoculoides* gen. nov. and *Nocaroides* gen. nov.)

Vladimír NOVÁK

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

Taxonomy, new genera, new species, descriptions, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Alleculinae, Alleculini, *Mycetoculoides*, *Nocaroides*, Oriental Region, Malaysia

Abstract. Two new genera of Alleculinae from Malaysia *Mycetoculoides* gen. nov. with the species *Mycetoculoides centurio* sp. nov. (type species) and *Nocaroides* gen. nov. with the species *Nocaroides tenebris* sp. nov. (type species) are described, illustrated and compared with similar genera *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015 and *Barbora* Novák, 2020 (*Mycetoculoides* gen. nov.) and *Nocar* Blackburn, 1891 (*Nocaroides* gen. nov.). *Mycetoculoides cameronica* (Novák, 2015) comb. nov. from Malaysia is transferred from the genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015.

INTRODUCTION

The new genera *Mycetoculoides* gen. nov. and *Nocaroides* gen. nov. are described to include the new species *Mycetoculoides centurio* sp. nov. (as a type species) and *Nocaroides tenebris* sp. nov. (as a type species), respectively, both from Malaysia.

The new genera are described and compared with similar genera *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015 and *Barbora* Novák, 2020 (*Mycetoculoides* gen. nov.) and *Nocar* Blackburn, 1891 (*Nocaroides* gen. nov.). The differentiating characters in *Mycetoculoides* gen. nov. are mainly finely elongate oval shape of body and pronotum almost as wide as elytra at humeri (as in Fig. 2), pro- and mesotarsomere 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere strongly widened, antennomere 3 almost as long as antennomere 4, metatarsomeres 2-4 longer than metatarsomere 1, protibia of male finely excised on inner side.

The differentiating characters in *Nocaroides* gen. nov. are mainly penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed (distinctly belonging to subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896).

Species *Mycetoculoides cameronica* (Novák, 2015) comb. nov. from Malaysia is transferred from the genus *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015.

New species are described and illustrated.

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.

The following collection code is used:
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

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

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. Snapshots were taken by using camera Canon EOS 550 D, and Canon Macro Photo Lens MP-E and software Helicon Focus 5.2.

TAXONOMY

tribe Alleculini Laporte, 1840

subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840

Mycetoculoides gen. nov.

(Figs. 1-6)

Type species: *Mycetoculoides centurio* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body outline as in Fig. 2, body long, narrow, finely elongate oval, parallel, dorsal surface with punctuation, microgranulation and setation, widest near middle elytra length. Head (Fig. 3) relatively small, slightly wider than long. Dorsal surface with fine microgranulation and punctuation. Posterior part with smaller and coarser punctures than those in anterior part. Clypeus wide, with microgranulation and pale setation, sides arcuate, apical margin rounded. Mandibles glabrous, shiny. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow, approximately as wide or slightly narrower than length of antennomere 2. Antenna (Fig. 4) relatively long and narrow, slightly exceeding half body length, antennomeres with relatively long and dense setation, microgranulation and shallow punctures. Antennomeres 3-10 finely widened apically, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, only slightly longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 5-11 approximately as long as or very slightly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere arcuate, half drop shaped, widest near middle. Maxillary palpus rather matte, with setation and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere widely triangular, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly. Pronotum (Fig. 3) slightly transverse, in base approximately as wide as elytron in base. Dorsal surface with long, semierect setation, dense punctuation, punctures medium sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow, shiny. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part. Anterior margin approximately straight, posterior

margin bisinuate, anterior and posterior angles obtuse. Elytron narrow, parallel, elongate, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long, semierect setation, shiny. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures distinctly smaller than those in disc of pronotum, elytral interspaces very slightly convex, with dense punctures, distinctly smaller than those in elytral striae and fine microgranulation. Scutellum pentagon shape with microgranulation and punctures. Elytral epipleura well developed with punctures and setation, in basal half regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then leading narrow and parallel. Legs long, surface with setation, very fine microgranulation and very small punctures. Protibiae slightly excised in inner side of anterior part, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres strongly widened and lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws long, with many visible teeth. Ventral side of body with small punctuation and short setae. Abdomen shiny with setation denser near sides of ventrites, microgranulation and dense shallow punctuation, punctures small. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apex. Apical piece of aedeagus as in Figs. 5 and 6.

Female has body slightly wider, space between eyes distinctly wider than in male, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres are narrower than in male. Anterior tarsal claws have less teeth.

Differential diagnosis. Similar genera are *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015 and *Barbora* Novák, 2020.

Species of *Mycetoculoides* gen. nov. differs from similar species of *Mycetocula* mainly by finely elongate oval shape of body and pronotum almost as wide as elytra at humeri (as in Fig. 2), by pro- and mesotarsomere 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere strongly widened, by antennomere 4 only slightly longer than antennomere 3 (1.1-1.2 times), by antennomeres 5-10 only slightly longer than antennomere 3 (1.01-1.24 times), by metatarsomeres 2-4 longer than metatarsomere 1, by protibia of male finely excised on inner side; while species of *Mycetocula* have shape of body more parallel, pronotum slightly narrower than elytra in humeri, pro- and mesotarsomere 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomere finely widened, antennomere 4 distinctly longer than antennomere 3 (1.33-1.44 times) and antennomeres 5-10 distinctly longer than antennomere 3 (1.24-1.66 times), metatarsomeres 2-4 shorter or as long as metatarsomere 1, protibia of male narrow, without excision.

Species of *Mycetoculoides* gen. nov. is clearly different from similar species of *Barbora* mainly by pronotum almost as wide as base of elytra (as in Fig. 2), by legs shorter, femora and tibiae stronger, by antennomeres 3-10 shorter and wider (RLA/W 2.1-4.5), by space between eyes of males very narrow (OI 8-11); while species of *Barbora* have pronotum distinctly narrower than base of elytra, legs narrow and long, antennomeres 3-10 narrow and long (RLA/W 3.5-7.3), space between eyes is in males wider (OI 26-29).

Etymology. Compound name formed by *Mycetocul-* (marking similarity to the genus *Mycetocula* Novák) and masculine ending *-oides*. Gender: masculine.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Mycetoculoides cameronica (Novák, 2015) comb. nov.

Mycetocula cameronica Novák, 2015: 80.

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

Remarks. Species *Mycetoculoides cameronica* (Novák, 2015) comb. nov. was described as *Mycetocula* Novák, 2015. As shown in Figs. 1 - habitus; 2 - head and pronotum; 3 - antenna in Novák 2015: 80 species distinctly belongs to the newly established genus *Mycetoculoides* (pronotum in base approximately as wide as elytra at base; antennomere 4 is only slightly longer than antennomere 3 and antennomeres 5-11 are slightly longer than antennomere 3, space between eyes is very narrow (OI approximately 8), pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres are strongly widened and metatarsomeres 2-4 together are longer than metatarsomere 1).

Distribution. Malaysia.

Mycetoculoides centurio sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-6)

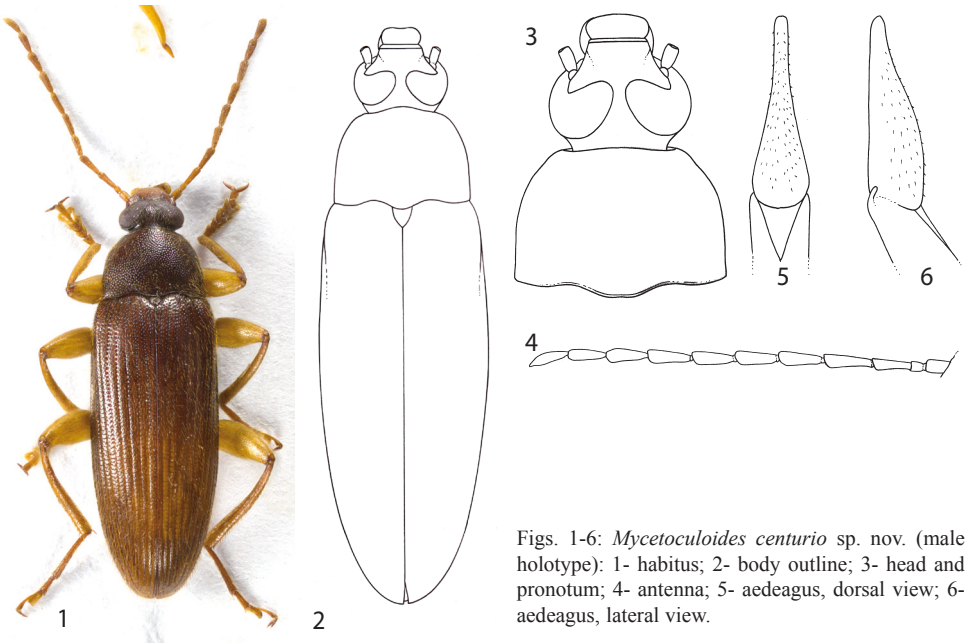
Type locality. Northwestern Malaysia, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Malaysia NW / Cameron Highlands / Tanah Rata, Mt. Gunung Jasar / 26.4.-15.5.2006 / P. Viktora lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): MALAYSIA W., KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang. / Gunung Basor, 1700 m / Kampong Kubur Datu / 10.iv.-5.v.2016 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♀): WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang / Cameron Highlands,WGS84 / GUN. JASAR, Tanah Rata / 04°28´N, 101°21´E / 8.-17.7.2004, 1500-1700 m / lgt. Fouquè R.+H., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Mycetoculoides / centurio sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body outline as in Fig. 2, body long, narrow, finely elongate oval, parallel, dorsal surface from reddish brown to dark brown, with punctuation, microgranulation and pale setation, BL 10.63 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.33.

Head (Fig. 3) relatively small, slightly wider than long. Dorsal surface with fine microgranulation and punctuation. Posterior part dark brown with a few dark setae behind eyes, with smaller and coarser punctures than those in pale reddish brown anterior part. Clypeus pale reddish brown, wide, with microgranulation and pale setation, sides arcuate, apical margin rounded. Mandibles pale brown, glabrous, shiny. HW 1.64 mm; HW/PW 0.62. HL (visible part) 1.54 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, excised, space between eyes very narrow, approximately as wide or slightly narrower than length of antennomere 2; OI equal to 10.59.

Antenna (Fig. 4). Relatively long and narrow, pale brown (AL 5.73 mm, slightly exceeding half body length, AL/BL 0.54), antennomeres with relatively long, dense, pale



Figs. 1-6: *Mycetoculoides centurio* sp. nov. (male holotype): 1- habitus; 2- body outline; 3- head and pronotum; 4- antenna; 5- aedeagus, dorsal view; 6- aedeagus, lateral view.

brown setation, microgranulation and shallow punctures. Antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly shiny, antennomeres 3-11 rather matte, antennomeres 3-10 finely widened apically. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, only slightly longer than antennomere 3, antennomeres 5-10 slightly longer than antennomere 3. Ultimate antennomere arcuate, half drop shaped, widest near middle.

RLA(1-11): 0.56 : 0.35 : 1.00 : 1.12 : 1.04 : 1.04 : 1.05 : 1.04 : 1.03 : 1.01 : 0.96.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.88 : 1.65 : 3.52 : 3.79 : 3.65 : 4.42 : 4.05 : 3.50 : 2.77 : 3.04 : 3.39.

Maxillary palpus ochre yellow, rather matte, with pale brown setation and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere pale brown, slightly darker than penultimate, widely triangular, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly.

Pronotum (Fig. 3). Dark brown, slightly transverse, in base approximately as wide as elytron in base. Dorsal surface with long, semierect, pale setation, dense punctuation, punctures medium sized, interspaces between punctures very narrow, shiny. Border lines narrow, distinct and complete. Lateral margins straight in basal half, arcuate in apical part. Anterior margin approximately straight, posterior margin bisinuate, anterior and posterior angles obtuse. PL 1.74 mm; PW 2.63 mm; PI equal to 66.16.

Elytron reddish brown, narrow, parallel, elongate, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long, semierect, pale setation, shiny. Elytral striae with distinct rows of small punctures distinctly smaller than those in disc of pronotum, elytral interspaces very slightly convex, with fine microgranulation and dense punctures, distinctly smaller than those in elytral striae. EL 7.35 mm; EW 3.19 mm. EL/EW 2.30.

Scutellum. Dark reddish brown with sides darker, pentagonal, with microgranulation and punctures.

Elytral epipleura well developed with punctures and pale setation, reddish brown in basal half, regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then slightly paler and narrow leads parallel.

Legs long, ochre yellow, tarsi slightly darker. Surface with pale setation, very small punctures and very fine microgranulation. Protibiae slightly excised in inner side of anterior part, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3 and 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres strongly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.77 : 1.19 : 1.40 : 1.94 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.52 : 0.70 : 0.97 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.34 : 0.45 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws long, with 32 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body reddish brown or dark reddish brown, with small punctuation and short, pale setae. Abdomen brown with pale setation denser near sides of ventrites, microgranulation and dense shallow punctuation, punctures small, shiny. Ultimate ventrite with large, shallow impression in middle of apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 5 and 6). Basal piece ochre yellow, shiny, very slightly rounded in lateral view and slightly narrowing dorsally. Apical piece pale brown, short, rather matte, narrowly triangular in dorsal view, beak-shaped dorsally and laterally. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece from dorsal view 1: 5.21.

Female has body slightly wider, space between eyes distinctly wider than in male, pro- and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and penultimate metatarsomeres are narrower than in male. Anterior tarsal claws have only 15 teeth.

Measurements. BL 11.77 mm; HL 1.63 mm; HW 1.73 mm; OI 22.09; PL 1.88 mm; PW 2.91 mm; PI 64.61; EL 8.26 mm; EW 3.68 mm; HW/PW 0.60; BL/EW 3.19; EL/EW 2.25.

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 10.41 mm (10.19-10.63 mm); HL 1.46 mm (1.37-1.54 mm); HW 1.55 mm (1.46-1.64 mm); OI 10.77 (10.59-10.95); PL 1.69 mm (1.63-1.74 mm); PW 2.51 mm (2.39-2.63 mm); PI 67.18 (66.16-68.20); EL 7.27 mm (7.19-7.35 mm); EW 3.30 mm (3.19-3.40 mm).

Differential diagnosis. See Differential diagnosis in *Mycetoculoides* gen. nov.

Etymology. From Latin centurio (it means ‘centurion’).

Distribution. Malaysia.

subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896

Nocaroides gen. nov.

(Figs. 7-10)

Type species: *Nocaroides tenebris* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 7, body outline as in Fig. 8, similar to Australian *Nocar* Blackburn species, body wide, oval, strongly convex, shiny. Dorsal surface with

punctuation, fine microgranulation and setation. Widest near middle elytra length. Head (Fig. 9) relatively small, distinctly wider than long, dorsal surface with setation, matte. Posterior part with dense and coarse punctuation, punctuation of anterior half not clearly distinct. Clypeus transverse, with microgranulation and very small, shallow punctures, apex rounded. Mandibles black, glabrous, with a few setae near lateral margins, shiny. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 3 and distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 4. Antenna (Fig. 10) longer and narrow, exceeding half body length, antennomeres filiform, with relatively long, dense setation, microgranulation and shallow punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, each of antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3. Maxillary palpus rather matte, with a few long setae and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere elongate triangular, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly. Pronotum (Fig. 9) strongly transverse, strongly convex, approximately in base as wide as elytra in base. Dorsal surface with irregular, recumbent setation, dense punctuation, punctures small sized, interspaces between punctures narrow, with fine microgranulation, shiny. Lateral margins arcuate. Anterior margin rounded, against eyes roundly excised, posterior margin bisinuate. Anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse. Elytron wide, oval, strongly convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with irregular setation, shiny. Elytral striae with rows of very small punctures, elytral interspaces with dense punctuation, punctures smaller than those in elytral striae. Scutellum roundly triangular with long setae and very small punctures, shiny. Elytral epipleura well developed, with setation regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide leads parallel. Legs long and narrow, with setation, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Protibiae short and strong, with row of short strong setae in edge of outer side. Protarsomeres distinctly wider than meso- and metatarsomeres, ultimate protarsomeres long and bent. Penultimate tarsomeres not lobed. Both anterior tarsal claws with a few visible teeth. Ventral side of body and abdomen with dense, short, pale setation.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. Habitually similar genus is *Nocar* Blackburn, 1891 from subtribe *Alleculina* Laporte, 1840.

Species of *Nocaroides* gen. nov. clearly differ from similar species of *Nocar* by penultimate tarsomeres not widened and lobed (distinctly belonging to subtribe Gonoderina Seidlitz, 1896; while species of *Nocar* have penultimate tarsomeres widened and lobed, distinctly belonging to subtribe Alleculina (see Mathews & Bouchard 2008: 203-212 (Key to the genera of Alleculini); p. 208: fig. B).

Etymology. Compound name formed by *Nocar*- (marking similarity to the genus *Nocar* Blackburn) and masculine ending -*oides*. Gender: masculine.

Distribution. Malaysia.

Nocaroides tenebris sp. nov.
(Figs. 7-10)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Perak, 25 km northeast of Ipoh, Banjaran Titi Wangsu mountains, Korbu mountain, 1200 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): MALAYSIA-W, Perak, / 25 km NE of IPOH, 1200 m. / Banjaran Titi Wangsu mts., / KORBU mt., 27.i.-2.ii. / 1999, P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC). Paratype: (1 ♀): same data as holotype, but 6-12.v.2001, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Nocaroides / tenebris sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2020'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 7, body outline as in Fig. 8, similar to Australian *Nocar* Blackburn species, body wide, oval, strongly convex, shiny. Dorsal surface from blackish brown to black, with punctuation, fine microgranulation and pale setation, BL 7.54 mm. Widest near middle of elytra length; BL/EW 2.26.

Head (Fig. 9) relatively small, distinctly wider than long, dorsal surface with pale setation, matte. Posterior part blackish brown with dense and coarse punctuation (punctures small, interspaces between punctures very narrow). Anterior half dark reddish brown, with microgranulation (punctuation not clearly distinct). Clypeus transverse, reddish brown, with microgranulation and very small, shallow punctures, apex rounded. Mandibles black, glabrous, with a few pale setae near lateral margins, shiny. HW 1.37 mm; HW/PW 0.47. HL (visible part) 0.96 mm. Eyes large, transverse, strongly excised, space between eyes approximately as wide as diameter of one eye, wider than length of antennomere 3 and distinctly narrower than length of antennomere 4; OI equal to 32.53.

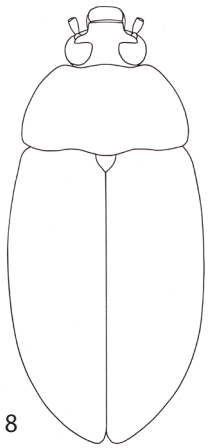
Antenna (Fig. 10). Longer and narrow, (AL 4.16 mm, distinctly exceeding half body length, AL/BL 0.55), antennomeres filiform, dark brown with relatively long, dense, dark setation, microgranulation and shallow punctures. Antennomeres 1-3 slightly shiny, antennomeres 4-11 rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, each of antennomeres 4-11 longer than antennomere 3.
RLA(1-11): 0.74 : 0.53 : 1.00 : 1.34 : 1.38 : 1.38 : 1.48 : 1.52 : 1.44 : 1.47 : 1.45.
RL/WA(1-11): 1.88 : 1.89 : 2.91 : 3.31 : 3.83 : 3.39 : 3.80 : 3.88 : 4.00 : 3.76 : 3.88.

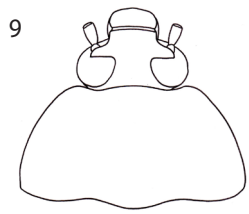
Maxillary palpus brown, rather matte, with a few long setae and fine microgranulation. Ultimate palpomere longitudinally triangular, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly dilated anteriorly.

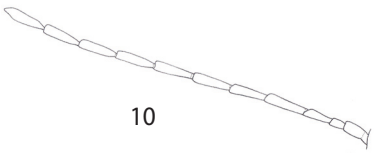
Pronotum (Fig. 9). Blackish brown, strongly transverse, strongly convex, approximately in base as wide as elytra in base. Dorsal surface with irregular, recumbent, pale setation, dense punctuation, punctures small sized, interspaces between punctures narrow, with fine microgranulation, shiny. Border lines narrow, distinct and complete. Lateral margins arcuate. Anterior margin rounded, against eyes roundly excised, posterior margin bisinuate. Anterior and posterior angles distinct, obtuse. PL 1.36 mm; PW 2.90 mm; PI equal to 50.35.

Elytron blackish brown, wide, oval, strongly convex, widest near middle elytra length. Dorsal surface with irregular, pale setation, shiny. Elytral striae with rows of very small punctures, elytral interspaces with dense punctuation, punctures smaller than those in elytral striae. EL 5.12 mm; EW 3.33 mm. EL/EW 1.54.

Scutellum. Dark brown with sides black, roundly triangular with long pale setae and very small punctures, shiny.







Figs. 7-10: *Nocaroides tenebris* sp. nov. (female holotype): 7- habitus; 8- body outline; 9- head and pronotum; 10- antenna.

Elytral epipleura well developed, brown, with pale setation regularly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide leads parallel.

Legs long and narrow, reddish brown, with pale brown setation, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Protibiae short and strong, with row of short strong setae in edge of outer side. Protarsomeres distinctly wider than meso- and metatarsomeres, ultimate protarsomeres long and bent. Penultimate tarsomeres not lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.59 : 0.51 : 2.27 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.53 : 0.53 : 0.34 : 1.10 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.46 : 0.29 : 0.59 (metatarsus).

Both anterior tarsal claws with 3 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body and abdomen blackish brown with dense, short, pale setation.

Male unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Females (n=2). BL 7.41 mm (7.28-7.54 mm); HL 0.93 mm (0.89-0.96 mm); HW 1.32 mm (1.27-1.37 mm); OI 30.76 (29.48-32.03); PL 1.38 mm (1.30-1.46 mm); PW 2.83 mm (2.75-2.90 mm); PI 48.81 (47.27-50.35); EL 5.11 mm (5.09-5.12 mm); EW 3.29 mm (3.25-3.33 mm).

Differential diagnosis. See Differential diagnosis in *Nocaroides* gen. nov.

Etymology. From Latin tenebris (it means ‘dark’), reflecting its colour.

Distribution. Malaysia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Sincere thanks are due to Petr Čechovský (Brno, Czech Republic), †René Fouquè (Liberec, Czech Republic) and Petr Viktora (Kutná Hora, Czech Republic) for bringing me a new material. Special thanks are due to Zuzana Čadová (Liberec, Czech Republic) for excellent drawings.

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Received: 29.10.2020
Accepted: 30.11.2020
Printed: 31.3.2021