Ukrainian Journal of Ecology

UkrainianJournalofEcology, 2018, 8(1), 780-831. doi: 10.15421/2018_280

ORIGINAL ARTICLE *UDC 595.768*

Annotated key to weevils of the world. Part 1. Families Nemonychidae, Anthribidae, Belidae, Ithyceridae, Rhynchitidae, Brachyceridae and Brentidae

A.A. Legalov

Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences
Frunze str. 11, Novosibirsk 630091 Russia. E-mail: fossilweevils@gmail.com
Submitted: 15.11.2017. Accepted: 27.01.2018

A supertribe Setapiitae Legalov, supertrib. n. (type genus *Setapion* Balfour-Browne, 1944), four new tribes Acanthopygini Legalov, trib. n. (type genus *Acanthopygus* Montrouzier, 1861), Philippinauletini Legalov, trib. n. (type genus *Philippinauletes* Legalov, gen. n.), Setapiini Legalov, trib. n. (type genus *Setapion* Balfour-Browne, 1944), Apiomorphini Legalov, trib. n. (type genus *Apiomorphus* Wagner, 1912), new genus *Philippinauletes* Legalov, gen. n. (type species *Philippinauletes rubrauletiformis* Legalov, sp. n.), and new subgenus *Apiomorphilus* Legalov, subgen. n. (type species *Apiomorphus inermipes* Voss, 1931) of the genus *Apiomorphus* Wagner, 1912, *Orthorhynchoides* (*Guineorhinotia*) *telnovi* Legalov, sp. n., *Vossicartus kakumensis* Legalov, sp. n., *Philippinauletes rubrauletiformis* Legalov, sp. n., *Deneauletes lackneri* Legalov, sp. n., *Auletanus* (*Neauletes*) *palawanensis* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*N.*) *versicolor* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*N.*) *banggiensis* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*N.*) *kuscheli* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*N.*) *kurimansis* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*Stictauletes*) *mabilabolensis* Legalov, sp. n., *Macroauletes philippinensis* Legalov, sp. n., *M. luzonensis* Legalov, sp. n., *Auletobius* (*Auletobius*) *barligensis* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*A.*) *crockerensis* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*A.*) *emeljanovi* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*A.*) *indochinensis* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*A.*) *kapataganensis* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*A.*) *weigeli* Legalov, sp. n., *A.* (*Pseudometopum*) *hartmanni* Legalov, sp. n., *Pseudauletes* (*Eopseudauletes*) *parvus* Legalov, sp. n., *Pseudomesauletes* (*Pseudomesauletes*) *boettcheri* Legalov, sp. n., *P.* (*P.*) *luzonensis* Legalov, sp. n., *Lasioauletes insolitus* Legalov, sp. n., *Cyllorhynchites* (*Pseudocyllorhynus*) *limbourgi* Legalov, sp. n. are described. Trigonorhinini Valetnine, 1999, syn. n. is synonymized with Anthribini Billberg, 1820, Jordanthribini Morimoto, 1980, syn. n. with Proscoporhinini Lacordaire, 1866, Platyrhinini Bedel, 1882, syn. n. with Zygaenodini Lacordaire, 1866, Auletobiina Legalov, 2001, syn. n. and Guineauletina Legalov, 2003, syn. n. with Auletorhinina Voss, 1935, *Eosalacus* Legalov, 2007, syn. n. with *Pseudominurus* Voss, 1956, Acritorrhynchitina Legalov, 2007, syn. n. with Eugnamptini Voss, 1930, Chonostropheina Morimoto, 1962, syn. n. with Deporaini Voss, 1929, Anisomerinina Legalov, 2003, syn. n. with Temnocerina Legalov, 2003, Rhynchitallina Legalov, 2003, syn. n. with Rhynchitina Gistel, 1856, *Zherichiniletus cinerascens* Legalov, 2007, syn. n. and *Zh. luchti* Legalov, 2007, syn. n. with *Parauletanus kabakovi* (Legalov, 2003), *Stictauletoides* Legalov, 2007, syn. n., *Neauletoides* Legalov, 2007, syn. n., *Javaeletobius* Legalov, 2007, syn. n., *Auletanoides* Legalov, 2013, syn. n. with *Neauletes* Legalov, 2003, *Auletobius insularis* Voss, 1933, syn. n. with *Auletanus* (*Stictauletes*) *punctiger* (Voss, 1922), *Auletorhinus* Voss, 1935, syn. n. and *Zherichiniletoides* Legalov, 2007, syn. n. with *Auletobius* s. str., *Auletobius pumilio* Marshall, 1954, syn. n. with *Pseudomesauletes* (*Pseudomesauletes*) *gamoensis* (Marshall, 1954), Oxystomatina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, syn. n. with Toxorhynchina Scudder, 1893, Acratini Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, Bartolozzi et Sforzi, 1999, syn. n. with Ithystenina Lacordaire, 1866. The systematic position of Distenorrhinoidini Legalov, 2009, placem. n., *Parexillis* Jordan, 1904, placem. n., *Isanthribus* Holloway, 1982, placem. n., *Polycorynus* Schoenherr, 1839, placem. n., *Mecocerina* Jordan, 1895, placem. n., Ischnocerides Lacordaire, 1866, placem. n., *Sharpius* Holloway, 1982, placem. n., *Systellorhynchus* Blanchard, 1849, placem. n., Nessiarini Morimoto, 1972, placem. n., *Exillis* Pascoe, 1860, placem. n., *Phloeops* Lacordaire, 1866, placem. n., *Lagopezus* Dejean, 1834, placem. n., *Neoxenus* Valentine, 1999, placem. n., *Cyptoxenus* Valentine, 1982, placem. n., *Sicanthus* Valentine, 1989, placem. n., *Holostilpna* Jordan, 1907, placem. n., *Euxenulus* Valentine, 1960, placem. n., *Acaromimus* Jordan, 1907, placem. n., *Habroxenus* Valentine, 1989, placem. n., Auletanina Legalov, 2003, placem. n., *Parauletanus kabakovi* (Legalov, 2003), placem. n., *Auletobius* (*Auletobius*) *horaki* (Legalov, 2007), placem. n., Eosalacina Legalov, 2007, placem. n., Trichapiina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, placem. n., *Mythapion* Kissinger, 2005, placem. n., *Hecyrapion* Kissinger, 2005, placem. n., *Rhamnapion* Kissinger, 2005, placem. n., *Acarapion* Kissinger, 2005, placem. n., *Pystapion* Kissinger, 2005, placem. n., Stereodermina Sharp, 1895, placem. n., Atopobrentina Damoiseau, 1965, placem. n., Hoplopisthiina Senna et Calabresi, 1919, placem. n., *Schizotrachelus* Lacordaire, 1866, placem. n., Tychaeina Schoenfeldt, 1908, placem. n., Ithystenina Lacordaire, 1866, placem. n. and Pholidochlamydina Damoiseau, 1962, placem. n. are changed. Status of Phloeotragini Lacordaire, 1866, stat. res., Apolectini Lacordaire, 1866, stat. res., Cappadocini Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999, stat. res., Valenfriesiini Alonso-Zarazaga et

Lyal, 1999, stat. res., Homoeoderini Pierce, 1930, stat. res., *Australobelus* Legalov, 2009, stat. res., *Blackburnibelus* Legalov, 2009, stat. res., *Leabelus* Legalov, 2009, stat. res., *Pascoebelus* Legalov, 2009, stat. res., *Pseodorhinotia* Legalov, 2009, stat. res., *Tasmanobelus* Legalov, 2009, stat. res., *Germaribelus* Legalov, 2009, stat. res., Afrocorynini Voss, 1957, stat. res. , Hispodini Voss, 1957, stat. res., *Crowsonicar* Legalov, 2013, stat. res., *Daulaxius* Pascoe, 1887, stat. res., Vossicartini Legalov, 2003, stat. res., Parauletanini Legalov, 2007, stat. res., *Australetobius* Legalov, 2007, stat. res., *Longoauletes* Legalov, 2007, stat. res., *Micrauletes* Legalov, 2003, stat. res., *Pseudoparauletes* Legalov, 2001, stat. res., Eugnamptini Voss, 1930, stat. res., Synapiina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, stat. res. and Paussobrenthina Gestro, 1919, stat. res. are recovered. Changes of status for Montsecanomalinae Legalov, 2015, stat. n., *Neauletes* Legalov, 2003, stat. n., *Stictauletes* Voss, 1934, stat. n., Mecolenini Wanat, 2001, stat. n., Catapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, stat. n., Hephebocerina Lacordaire, 1866, stat. n., Pholidochlamydina Damoiseau, 1962, stat. n., Pholidochlamydina Damoiseau, 1962, stat. n. and *Protocylas* Pierce, 1941, stat. res. are made. New combinations for *Parauletanus kabakovi* (Legalov, 2003), comb. n., *Auletanus* (*Neauletes*) *baitetensis* (Legalov, 2007), comb. n., *A.* (*N.*) *drescheri* Voss, 1935, *A.* (*N.*) *madangensis* (Legalov, 2007), comb. n., *A.* (*N.*) *mindanaoensis* (Legalov, 2007), comb. n., *A.* (*N.*) *relictus* (Legalov, 2003), comb. n., *A.* (*N.*) *salomonicus* (Thompson, 1982), comb. n., *A.* (*N.*) *sumbaensis* (Legalov, 2013), comb. n., *A.* (*N.*) *tawitawensis* (Legalov, 2007), comb. n., *A.* (*N.*) *toxopeusi* (Voss, 1957), comb. n., *Auletanus* (*Stictauletes*) *punctiger* (Voss, 1922), comb. n., *Auletobius* (*Auletobius*) *horaki* (Legalov, 2007), comb. n., *Pseudominurus* (*Pseudominurus*) *reunionensis* (Legalov, 2007), comb. n. are established. A key to the families of Curculionoidea is given. The keys to subfamilies, supertribes, tribes and subtribes of Nemonychidae, Anthribidae, Belidae, Ithyceridae, Rhynchitidae and Brentidae, key to Oriental genera of tribe Parauletanini, key to genera of subtribe Auletorhinina, key to subgenera of genus *Auletanus* and key to subfamilies and genera of Brachyceridae are provided.

Key words*:* Coleoptera; Curculionoidea; new taxa; new statuses; new synonyms; check lists; keys

Introduction

Weevils (also fungus, snout, bark, and ambrosia beetles) are the largest superfamily of Coleoptera, which have more than 70000 species in the world fauna (Bouchard et al., 2009). The first Curculionoidea were recorded on the border of the middle-late Jurassic (Arnoldi, 1977; Gratshev, Zherichin, 1995, 1996; Gratshev, Legalov, 2014; Legalov, 2010b, 2011b, 2012a, 2013b, 2015b). They reached a great diversity at the beginning of the Paleogene (Legalov, 2013a, 2015b, 2016; Legalov et al., 2017).

The characteristic feature of weevils is the presence of a rostrum for gnawing a lacune for oviposition. The rostrum is considerably shortened in the forms that have develop in the soil, since it has become unnecessary to make a lacune. The first weevils (Nemonychidae) specialized in developing in the male strobila of gymnosperms, subsequently moving to female generative organs (for example, species in Nemonychinae, Ithyceridae, Rhynchitinde) and the vegetative part of the plants (for example, species in Belinde, Brentidae, Curculionidae). The first Chrysomeloidea probably developed in gymnosperm generative organs, then passed into the vegetative parts of gymnosperms, and then into fruits, spears, and leaves of angiosperms. Cerambycidae was separated from the primitive groups of Chrysomeloidea probably by developing in wood. The first cerambycids are described from the Barremian of Yixian (Wang et al., 2014; Yu et al., 2015). The generic ancestor of Chrysomeloidea and Curculionoidea was thought to live in the middle Jurassic and to develop most likely in male strobila, because the first weevils are very diverse and represented by 62 species of 12 tribes (subfamilies) from three families, whereas the one-aged Chrysomelidae is represented by one tribe Mesolpinini (Kirejtshuk et al., 2015) only.

The Curculionoidea are widespread, from Queen Elizabeth Islands in the north - *Isochnus arcticus* (Korotyaev, 1977) from Rhamphini (Andreson, 1989; Chernov et al., 2014), to the subantarctic islands (Heard Is.) in the south - tribe Ectemnorhinini (Chown, 1992). The greatest diversity is in tropical and subtropical areas.

There are many views on the curculionoid system (Crowson, 1955, 1981, 1984, 1986; Morimoto, 1962a, 1962b, 1976; Sanborne, 1981; Wood, 1986; Zherikhin, Egorov, 1991; Thompson, 1992; Zimmerman, 1993, 1994a, 1994b; Kuschel, 1995a; Lawrence, Newton, 1995; Zherikhin, Gratshev, 1995; Morrone, 1997; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Marvaldi, Morrone, 2000; Marvaldi et al., 2002; Morimoto, Kojima, 2003, 2004; Oberprieler et al., 2007; Legalov, 2016, Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017, etc.), but there is no generally accepted one. In this work I use the systems of Zherikhin and Egorov (1991) and Thompson (1992) with changes and additions by the author.

The keys of supraspecific taxa for the curculionids of the world fauna was given by Lacordaire (1863, 1866). There are the regional keys to subfamilies (tribes) (Morimoto, 1962b; Zimmerman, 1993, 1994a, 1994b; Egorov, 1996a, 1996b, 1996c, 1996d, 1996f, 1996g; Egorov, Zherikhin, 1996; Egorov et al., 1996; Krivolutskaya, 1996a, 1996b; Morrone, 2000; Anderson, 2002a, 2002b; Anderson, Kissinger, 2002; Hamilton, 2002; Ivie, 2002; Valentine, 2002; Marvaldi, Lanteri, 2005, etc.) or keys to families (subfamilies) of the weevil world fauna (Wood, 1986; Thompson, 1992; Kuschel, 1995a), but a key to tribes (subtribes) to Curculionoidea of the world fauna is absent.

In the first part, a key to the families of the superfamily Curculionoidea and the keys of supracpecific taxa (from subfamilies to subtribes) of the families Nemonychidae, Anthribidae, Belidae, Ithyceridae, Brachyceridae, Rhynchitidae and Brentidae are given. The keys to the families Attelabidae, Curculionidae, Platypodidae and Scolytidae will be given in following parts. The family Obrieniidae is not considered in this paper because of controversy over its systematic position (Zherikhin, Gratshev, 1993; Gratshev, Zherikhin, 2003; Kuschel, 2003; Bouchard et al., 2011; Legalov, 2012b, 2015b).

Material and methods

The Curculionoidea species used for this study are deposited in the American Museum of Natural History (USA: New York), Borissiak Paleontological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia: Moscow), Collection of R. Dunda (Czech Republic: Prague), Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Germany: Munchenberg), Field Museum of Natural History (USA: Chicago), Geological-Paleontological Collection of the Federal Institute of Technology (Switzerland: Zürich), Hungarian Natural History Museum (Hungary: Budapest), Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels), Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk), Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Museum für Naturkunde (Germany: Berlin), Lund University (Sweden: Lund), Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester (UK: Manchester), Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Belgium: Tervuren), Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria" (Italy: Genova), Museum für Tierkunde, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden (Germany: Dresden), Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France: Paris), National Museum of Natural History (Czech Republic: Prague), Natural History Museum (UK: London), Naturhistorisches Museum (Switzerland: Basel), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Austria: Wien), Naturhistoriska riksmuseet (Swedish Museum of Natural History) (Sweden; Stockholm), Naturkundemuseum (Germany: Erfurt), Petr Kresl Collection (Czech Republic: Janovice nad Uhlavou), Smithsonian Institution – National Museum of Natural History (USA: Washington), Tel Aviv University (Israel: Tel Aviv), Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia: St. Petersburg), Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Russia: Moscow), Zoologisch Museum, Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam (Netherlands: Amsterdam), Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (Denmark: Copenhagen), Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (Denmark: Copenhagen), Zoologische Forschungsinstitut und Museum "Alexander Koenig" (Germany: Bonn), etc.
Those groups marked with † are extinct taxa.
General publications are given after each family.
Observations and photographs were made with a Zeiss Stemi-2000 stereoscopic microscope and Leica-M165C binocular microscope.

Systematic entomology

Key to families of Curculionoidea

1. Head ventrally with pregular sutures (figs. 1-2). Rostral pleurostomal sinus shallow (fig. 3). Rostrum reduced (fig. 3). Tibiae usually with denticles (fig. 4) on outer margin or with transverse carinae (fig. 5) 2
- Head ventrally lacking pregular suture. Rostral pleurostomal sinus usually deep, as exception it is shallow (Nemonychidae, Attelabidae). Rostrum long; if reduced, tibiae without denticles on outer margin (Curculionidae: some Entiminae) or antennae straight (some Nemonychidae and Anthribidae). Tibiae lacking denticles on outer margin; otherwise, rostrum more or less elongate (Cossoninae: Araucariini)..... 3
2. Pregular sutures parallel to exterior margin of hypostomal sinus (fig. 1). Tibiae with denticles on outer margin (fig. 4); otherwise, tibiae without transverse carinae (some Scolytinae). Head narrower than pronotum. Tarsomere 1 shorter than tarsomeres 2–5 taken together (fig. 6). Club with sutures.....Scolytidae
- Pregular sutures continued anteriorly to hypostomal margin at bottom of hypostomal sinus (fig. 2). Tibiae usually with transverse carinae on outer margin (fig. 5). Head as wide as pronotum. Tarsomere 1 longer than tarsomeres 2–5 taken together (fig. 7). Club without sutures.....Platypodidae
3. Gular suture double (figs. 8-10, 12-14); if single (fig. 11), then (a) antennae straight (fig. 16), protibiae with wide apical groove, thick hairs on inner surface at point of tarsal attachment (figs. 16, 19) and ventrites free (Belidae: Allocorynini), (b) body stumpy (fig. 17), tibiae without uncus, ventrites almost homonomous (fig. 18), suture between ventrites 1 and 2 distinct, tegmen with developed tegmenal plate (Brachyceridae: Brachycerinae and Byrsopinae); if gular suture not visible, then (a) labrum free and maxillary palpi elongate (Nemonychidae and Anthribidae), (b) all ventrites free and protibiae with wide apical groove and thick hairs on inner surface at point of tarsal attachment (Belidae), (c) rostrum short, tibiae without uncus, suture between ventrites 1 and 2 distinct, tegmen with developed tegmenal plate (Brachyceridae). Antennae straight; if geniculate, then prosternum with deep prosternal channel reaching mesocoxal cavities (Brachyceridae: Byrsopinae) 4
- Gular suture single (fig. 15) 7
4. Labrum free; if fused then rostrum long and thin (Nemonychidae: Idiomacerinae). Maxillary palpi elongate.....5
- Labrum fused, if free then body convex and oval, not elongate (Ithyceridae: Montsecanomalini). Maxillary palpi compact. 6
5. Rostral pleurostomal sinus shallow. Pygidium absent. All five ventrites completely free. Tibiae with spurs. .....Nemonychidae
- Rostral pleurostomal sinus deep. Pygidium present. Ventrites 1–4 fused in part or firmly braced; if all free, then rostrum short and wide (Juranthribinae and Urodontinae) or reduced and procoxal cavities transverse (Protoscelinae). Tibiae lacking spurs in Recent forms.....Anthribidae
6. Protibiae with wide apical groove and thick hairs on inner surface at point of tarsal attachment (figs. 16, 19); if protibiae simple, then rostrum long (Montsecbelinae). Antennal scrobes absent. All five ventrites free or ventrites 1 and 2 fused (some Belinae). Epipleuron distinct or indistinct. Tarsomere 1 as rule enlarged (fig. 20) .....Belidae

- Protibiae with front face at apex flat, lacking dense setae. Antennal scrobes distinct. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Epipleuron absent. Tarsomere 1 not widened.....Brachyceridae
7. Ventrites more or less homonomous (fig. 21). Epipleuron narrow or absent..... 8
- Ventrites 1 and 2 fused, elongate, and ventrites 3 and 4 shortened (fig. 27); if ventrites 1–4 approximately equal in length, then antennae geniculate. Epipleuron absent.....10
8. Maxillary palpi 3-articled. Elytra as rule lacking scutellar striole. Ventrites free; if ventrites 1 and 2 fused, they are no longer than succeeding ventrites. Ventrite 5 slightly longer than ventrite 4. Tarsomere 1 extended and enlarged; otherwise, ventrite 5 not shortened. Epipleuron usually absent.....Ithyceridae
- Maxillary palpi 4-articled. Elytra usually with scutellar striole. Ventrites 1 and 2 or ventrites 1–4 fused. Tarsomere 1 not extended nor enlarged. Ventrite 5 shorter than, or equal to, ventrite 4; if longer, ventrites 1 and 2 fused (some Rhynchitini). Epipleuron narrow or indistinct.....9
9. Claws free at base. Tibiae lacking large mucro on the outer apex (fig. 22), with spurs, not serrated on inner margin. Labial palpi 3-articled; if 2-articled, tibiae without large mucro on the outer apex. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Rostral pleurostomal sinus deep and membranous. Rostrum long (fig. 24).....Rhynchitidae
- Claws fused at base. Tibiae with large mucro on the outer apex (fig. 23), without spurs, serrated on inner margin. Labial palpi 1–2-articled or absent. Ventrites 1–4 fused. Rostral pleurostomal sinus shallow. Rostrum short (fig. 25).....Attelabidae
10. Antennae straight; if geniculate, then ventrites oriented as indicated above and trochanters extended (Nanophyinae). Ventrite 5 lacking anal setae. Ventrites 1 and 2 and ventrites 3–5 oriented in different planes (fig. 32); if in one plane, antennae straight (Antliarhininae, some Brentinae). Tibiae sometimes with mucro, but without uncus or two groups of setae at apex. Labial palpi 2-articled, rarely, 1-articled.....Brentidae
- Antennae geniculate. Ventrite 5 usually with anal setae (fig. 26). Ventrites 1–5 oriented in one plane (figs. 28, 31); or ventrite 1 and ventrites 2–5 oriented in different planes (some Campyloscelini (Conoderinae)). Tibiae with uncus, mucro, and two groups of setae at apex (figs. 29-30); if without uncus or groups of setae, antennae geniculate. Labial palpi 3-articled; if 1- or 2-articled, then antennae geniculate (some Dryophthorinae, Cleoninae, Curculioninae, Entiminae). .....Curculionidae

Family Nemonychidae Bedel, 1882

Kuschel, 1954, 1989, 1993, 1994, 1995a; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Legalov, 2009b, 2010a, 2017; Bouchard et al., 2011; Gratshev, Legalov, 2014; Kuschel, Leschen, 2011.

Remarks. A composition of the family Nemonychidae is considered in the general opinion (Kuschel, Leschen, 2011), including Cimberididae that was separated by Crowson (1985) and Eobelidae that was described by Arnoldi (1977). The systematics of fossil beetles was provided by Gratshev and Legalov (2014) and Recent beetles by Legalov (2017).

Key to subfamilies, tribes and subtribes of Nemonychidae

1. Pronotum with distinct lateral carina from apical margin to base of prosternum (fig. 33). Eyes weakly convex or not convex (fig. 5) 2
- Pronotum lacking lateral carina (fig. 34) or with short carina in basal third of prosternum. Eyes strongly convex (fig. 36) 17
2. Procoxae located in middle or closer to apical margin of prosternum. (Brenthorrhininae).....3
- Procoxae located closer to basal margin of prosternum 6
3. Procoxae located closer to apical margin of prothorax. Mandibles narrow.....Eccoptarthrini
- Procoxae located in middle of prothorax. Mandibles wide.....4
4. Antennae inserted subapically. Rostrum weakly elongate. (Brenthorrhinini).....5
- Antennae inserted in middle or beyond middle of rostrum. Rostrum long.....Distenorrhinini
5. Mandible lacking teeth at external margin.....Brenthorrhinina
- Mandible with teeth at external margin.....Brenthorrhinoidina
6. Antennae inserted submedially or subbasally. (Eobelinae).....7
- Antennae inserted subapically.....11
7. Antennae inserted subbasally.....Distenorrhinoidini
- Antennae inserted submedially.....8
8. Rostrum long and thin. Body larger (7.0–10.2 mm).....9
- Rostrum shorter and thicker. Body smaller (2.1–7.1 mm).....10
9. Tarsi strongly dilated.....Eobelini
- Tarsi not dilated or weakly dilated.....Probelini
10. Tarsomeres not dilated, narrower than tibiae.....Oxycorynoidini
- Tarsomeres dilated, wider than tibiae.....Karataucarini
11. Mesocoxae with their external margins partly covering mesepimeron and mesepisternum. (Cretonemonychinae).....12
- Mesocoxae rounded, lacking external margins partly covering mesepimeron and mesepisternum. Mesepimeron and mesepisternum free. (Paleocartinae).....13

12. Procoxal cavities closed. Mesacoxae wide. Mandible quite small. Tarsomere 1 simple.....Cretonemonychini
- Procoxal cavities not closed. Mesacoxae narrow. Mandible large. Tarsomere 1 elongate.....Eocenonemonychini
13. Procoxal cavities transversely oval and separated. Eyes oval. Trochanters completely separating femora and coxae.....Oropsini
- Procoxal cavities rounded and linked. Eyes round. Trochanters not separating femora and coxae.....14
14. External margin of elytra strongly incised near metacoxae. Body convex dorsally.....Selengarhynchini
- External margin of elytra straight.....15
15. Elytra roughly punctate, with distinct striae. .....Metrioxenoidini
- Elytra gently punctate, with weak or without striae. (Paleocartini).....16
16. Mandible with tooth at external margin. Pronotum sharply transverse. Profemora strongly dilated.....Nebrenthorrhinina
- Mandible lacking tooth at external margin. Pronotum weakly transverse. Profemora weakly dilated.....Paleocartina
17. Pronotum with short lateral carina in basal third of prosternum.....Aepyceratinae
- Pronotum lacking lateral carina.....18
18. Mesocoxal cavities open laterally to pleurites. Mandible with longitudinal groove at top. Ventrite 1 not rimmed at coxal cavities. Ventrite 5 with setiferous fovea on either sides in female. Claws with teeth. .....Nemonychinae
- Mesocoxal cavities closed. Mandible lacking longitudinal groove at top. Ventrite 1 rimmed at coxal cavities. Ventrite 5 lacking setiferous fovea in female. Claws lacking teeth, if with teeth than elytra striate.....19
19. Claws simple, lacking teeth. Elytra without striae. (Cimberidinae).....20
- Claws with teeth. Elytra with distinct striae.....22
20. Tarsomere 2 notprojecting over base of tarsomere 3. Notosternal suture of pronotum widely open.....Kuschelomacerini
- Tarsomere 2 projecting over base of tarsomere 3. Notosternal suture of pronotum closed.....21
21. Mandibles directed obliquely downward. Epipleuron broad. Antennae inserted in middle or basal third of rostrum.....Doydirhynchini
- Mandibles horizontal. Epipleuron narrow. Antennae inserted subapically or in middle of rostrum. .....Cimberidini
22. Clypeolabral suture absent. Antennae inserted basally.....Idiomacerinae
- Clypeolabral suture distinct. Antennae inserted subapically, if basally then antennal club 4-articled and forehead flat. (Rhinorhynchinae).....23
23. Eyes elongate, if round then rostrum reduced (Brarus). Procoxa hemispherical or subconical. Labrum with four or more pairs of setae. Maxillary palpi with terminal article about as long as antennomere 1. (Mecomacerini). 24
- Eyes round. Procoxa subconical. Labrum with at most three pairs of setae. Maxillary palpi with terminal article considerably shorter than antennomere 1. 27
24. Mesonotum punctate, lacking stridulatory files. Rostrum on basal half strongly constricted (Rhynchitomacerinus), or not constricted, but distinctly longer than pronotum (Rhynchitoplesius).....Rhynchitoplesiina
- Mesonotum with stridulatory files. Rostrum on basal half not constricted and shorter than pronotum or equal in length to pronotum.....25
25. Eyes oval. Rostrum distinct, short or quite long. Tibiae not widened.....26
- Eyes round. Rostrum reduced. Tibiae broad.....Brarina
26. Procoxa hemispherical. Mesonotum with one coarsely ridged stridulatory file. Forehead distinctly wider than apex of rostrum.....Bunyaeina
- Procoxa subconical. Mesonotum with finely ridged stridulatory files. Forehead about as wide as apex of rostrum.....Mecomacerina
27. Pronotum narrowed before basal fourth. Antennae inserted subbasally. Club 4-articled.....Argentinomacerini
- Pronotum narrowed to apex and base. Antennae inserted subapically or behind middle of rostrum. Club 3-articled. 28
28. Mandible exodontous. Maxillary palpi hardly extending forward beyond prementum. .....Zimmiellini
- Mandible not exodontous. Maxillary palpi long.....29
29. Mesonotum with stridulatory files. Rostrum weakly widened at apex; distinctly longer than pronotum (excluding Nannomacer).....Rhinorhynchini
- Mesonotum lacking stridulatory files. Rostrum distinctly widened at apex; usually shorter than pronotum (excluding Stenomacer) .....Rhynchitomacerini

Systematic list of subfamilies, tribes and subtribes of Nemonychidae

†Subfamily Cretonemonychinae Gratshev et Legalov, 2009
†Tribe Cretonemonychini Gratshev et Legalov, 2009
†Tribe Eocenonemonychini Legalov, 2013
Subfamily Nemonychinae Bedel, 1882

†Subfamily Eobelinae Arnoldi, 1977
†Tribe Oxycorynoidini Arnoldi, 1977
†Tribe Karataucarini Legalov, 2009
†Tribe Eobelini Arnoldi, 1977
†Tribe Probelini Legalov, 2009
†Tribe Distenorrhinoidini Legalov, 2009, **placem. n.**

Remarks. The genus *Distenorrhinoides* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 2000 was described as the member of the family Nemonychidae (Gratshev, Zherikhin, 2000b), but then was moved by Legalov (2009) to the family Belidae as a separate tribe Distenorrhinoidini based on the subbasal antennae. Discovery of Recent (Idiomacerinae and Argentinomacerini) and fossil (Aepyceratinae) groups that have basal and subbasal antennae in the family Nemonychidae (Legalov, 2017; Poinar et al., 2017) provides evidence to place the tribe Distenorrhinoidini within this family.

†Subfamily Brenthorrhininae Arnoldi, 1977
†Tribe Distenorrhinini Arnoldi, 1977
†Tribe Brenthorrhinini Arnoldi, 1977
†Subtribe Brenthorrhinoidina Legalov, 2003
†Subtribe Brenthorrhinina Arnoldi, 1977
†Tribe Eccoptarthrini Arnoldi, 1977
= Procurculionini Arnoldi, 1977
= Eccoptothoracini Arnoldi, 1977
†Subfamily Aepyceratinae Poinar, Brown et Legalov, 2017
†Subfamily Paleocartinae Legalov, 2003
†Tribe Selengarhynchini Gratshev et Legalov, 2009
†Tribe Metrioxenoidini Legalov, 2009
= Megametrioxenoidesini Legalov, 2010
†Tribe Paleocartini Legalov, 2003
†Subtribe Paleocartina Legalov, 2003
†Subtribe Nebrenthorrhinina Legalov, 2007
†Tribe Oropsini Legalov et Kirejtshuk, 2017
Subfamily Rhinorhynchinae Voss, 1922
Tribe Mecomacerini Kuschel, 1994
Subtribe Rhynchitoplesiina Legalov, 2011
Subtribe Brarina Legalov, 2009
Subtribe Mecomacerina Kuschel, 1994
Subtribe Bunyaeina Legalov, 2017
Tribe Zimmiellini Legalov, 2017
Tribe Rhinorhynchini Voss, 1922
Tribe Rhynchitomacerini May, 1993
Tribe Argentinomacerini Legalov, 2017
Subfamily Idiomacerinae Legalov, 2011
Subfamily Cimberidinae Gozis, 1882
†Tribe Kuschelomacrini Riedel, 2010
Tribe Cimberidini Gozis, 1882
Tribe Doydirhynchini Pierce, 1916

Family Anthribidae Billberg, 1820

Jordan, 1906; Morimoto, 1972; Frieser, 1981; Louw, 1993; Zimmerman, 1994a; Kuschel, 1995a; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Valentine, 1999, 2003; Rheinheimer, 2004; Bouchard et al., 2011; Mermudes, Leschen, 2014; Legalov, 2015b; Poinar, Legalov, 2016.

Remarks. A composition of the family Anthribidae is considered in the general opinion (Mermudes, Leschen, 2014), including Urodontidae. The fossil subfamilies are given by Legalov (2015b). Apolectini was elevated to the rank of subfamily (Tryzna, Valentine, 2011), but I regard it as a tribe in the subfamily Anthribinae. The systematics of Recent tribes is revised below by the author.

Key to subfamilies and tribes of Anthribidae

1. Ventrites free. Tarsomere 2 simple (fig. 37). Transverse carina absent or weak. Ovipositor without extrorse apical teeth.....2
- Ventrites 1-4 fused to greater or lesser extent. Tarsomeres 2 more or less embracing tarsomere 3 laterally (fig. 38). Transverse carina usually distinct, subbasal (fig. 40) or basal (fig. 39). Ovipositor with extrorse apical teeth.....4
2. Epipleuron absent. Elytra lacking striae.....Urodontidnae
- Epipleuron distinct. Elytra with striae.....3
3. Procoxal cavities transverse. Body strongly chitinized. Prosternal process extends beyond procoxae.....Protoscelinae
- Procoxal cavities rounded. Body poorly chitinized.....Juranthribinae
4. Antennae inserted dorsally between or next to lower portion of eyes (fig. 41). (Choraginae).....5
- Antennae inserted laterally (fig. 53) or ventrally on beak, rarely dorso-lasterally (Eugonini (fig. 45), Ozotomerini (fig. 44)), if dorsally then they located in middle of rostrum. (Anthribinae).....12
5. Pronotum lacking transverse carina.....6
- Pronotum with transverse carina.....8
6. Metacoxae globular or short tear-drop shaped.....Cisanthribini
- Metacoxae elongate-transverse, almost reaching elytral margin.....7
7. Body globular, strongly convex, naked.....Xenorchestini
- Body elongate, moderately convex, covered with hairs.....Homoeoderidini
8. Transverse pronotal carina antebasal.....9
- Transverse pronotal carina basal.....10
9. Elytral intervals flattened.....Valenfriesiini
- Elytral intervals keel-shaped.....Cretochoragini
10. Eyes elongate-oval, upper edges closer than lower.....Choragini
- Eyes rounded, upper edges not closer than lower.....11
11. Tarsomere 3 entire. Lateral carina extending to anterior margin of prosternum.....Stenorhinini
- Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Lateral carina not reaching anterior margin of prosternum.....Araecerini
12. Pronotum lacking transverse carina. Rostrum sagittate at apex (fig. 47).....Cretanthribini
- Pronotum with transverse carina (fig. 40). Rostrum narrowed or widened to apex, if almost sagittate then transverse carina distinct (Mauiini (fig. 46)).....13
13. Transverse pronotal carina basal, touching elytra (figs. 39, 48).....14
- Transverse pronotal carina antebasal (fig. 40). 22
14. Rostrum rapidly narrowing from base to apex.....Anthribini
- Rostrum parallel-sided or widening to apex.....15
15. Mandibles with strongly toothed ventral cutting edge as well as normal dorsal edge.....Cratoparini
- Mandibles lacking toothed cutting edge on ventral side.....16
16. Antennal scrobes dorso-lateral (figs. 42, 44-46).....17
- Antennal scrobes lateral or latero-ventral.....20
17. Antennal scrobes separated from eyes (fig.42). Body not cylindrical (fig. 48). Precoxal portion of prosternum starkly elongate. Epipleuron with row of tubercles.....Acanthopygini
- Antennal scrobes contiguous with eyes (figs. 44, 45). Body more or less cylindrical. Precoxal portion of prosternum slightly elongate. Epipleuron lacking row of tubercles.....18
18. Antennal scrobes sulciform.....Eugonini
- Antennal scrobes foveiform.....19
19. Rostrum narrowed in place of antennal insertion (fig. 46). Antennae long, extend beyond humeri. Antennae simple in males.....Mauiini
- Rostrum not narrowed in place of antennal insertion (fig. 44). Antennae short. Antennomere 4 greatly expanded in males.....Ozotomerini
20. Antennal scrobes sulciform. Club pseudo-4-articled.....Basitopini
- Antennal scrobes foveiform.....21
21. Procoxal cavities widely separated (fig. 49). Antennal scrobes lateral, partially visible from above. Rostrum narrowed before eyes, with sriae or carinae. Antennae usually long and reaching apex of elytra in males and humeri in females.....Platystomini
- Procoxal cavities narrowly separated (fig. 50). Antennal scrobes usually ventro-lateral, hidden by rostral edges. Rostrum parallel sides, usually lacking carinae or striae. Antennae quite short, usually not reaching base of pronotum.....Corrhecerini
22. Antennal scrobes sulciform.....23
- Antennal scrobes foveiform.....26
23. Antennal scrobes convergent to each other on underside of rostrum. Underside of rostrum with median carina....Sintorini
- Antennal scrobes not convergent. Underside of rostrum without median carina.....24
24. Side of rostrum with longitudinal carinae. Dorsum of rostrum with three carinae (fig. 43).....Ptychoderini
- Side of rostrum lacking longitudinal carinae. Dorsum of rostrum with one carina or groove.....25

25. Antennal scrobes dorso-lateral, partially visible from above. Antennae inserted in apical third.....Tophoderini
- Antennal scrobes lateral, not visible from above. Antennae inserted near middle.....Ecelonerini
26. Underside of rostrum with deep transverse sulcus. Rostrum with middle carinate or sulcus.....27
- Underside of rostrum without deep transverse sulcus. Rostrum with or without middle carinae.....28
27. Club narrow (fig. 52). Antennae narrow, much longer than length of body in male. Eyes strongly or weakly emarginate.....Xenocerini
- Club broad (fig. 51). Antennae robust, not beyond elytra in both sexes. Eyes weakly emarginate.....Xylinadini
28. Antennal scrobes dorsal.....29
- Antennal scrobes lateral or ventral.....31
29. Rostrum elongate, more than twice longer than wide in middle, expanded at apex.....Phloeotragini
- Rostrum short, shorter or equal to wide in middle.....30
30. Club articles equal in wide to other antennomeres.....Apolectini
- Club broad, pseudo-4- articled.....Discoteini
31. Antennal scrobes dorso-lateral partially visible from above.....32
- Antennal scrobes ventral or lateral, not visible from above.....34
32. Underside of head angulate to rostrum in profile (fig. 53).....Cappadocini
- Underside of head continuous to rostrum, forming arc in profile (fig. 54).....33
33. Antennae pseudo-10-articled (11 antennomeres, but antennomere 10 very short) in males and 9-articled in females.....Decataphanini
- Antennae 11-articled.....Mecocerini
34. Antennomere 2 distinctly shorter than antennomere 1.....35
- Antennomere 2 as long as or longer than antennomere 1.....36
35. Antennae inserted either on the inner sides of eyes near their tops or at the lower margin of eyes.....Proscoporhinini - Antennae inserted near middle or apical third of rostrum.....Mycterini
36. Anterior half of scutellum partially encircled by base of elytra (fig. 55).....Gymnognathini
- Anterior half of scutellum visible.....37
37. Rostrum longer than wide.....38
- Rostrum shorter or equal in width.....40
38. Rostrum perpendicular. Underside of head angulate to rostrum in profile.....Tropiderini
- Rostrum directing antero-ventrally. Underside of head continuous to rostrum and forming an arc in profile.....39
39. Club loose. Antennae with whorls of long, erect setae. Transverse pronotal carina located near base of pronotum.....Stenocerini
- Club nearly compact. Antennae lacking whorls of long erect setae. Transverse pronotal carina distant from base of pronotum.....Allandrini
40. Eyes coarsely faceted, 26 or fewer rows perpendicular to long axis.....Piesocorynini
- Eyes finely faceted, more than 26 rows perpendicular to long axis.....Zygaenodini

Systematic list of subfamilies and tribes of Anthribidae

†Subfamily Juranthribinae Legalov, 2011
†Subfamily Protoscelinae Medvedev, 1968
Subfamily Urodontinae C. G Thomson, 1859
Subfamily Anthribinae Billberg, 1820
†Tribe Cretanthribini Legalov, 2009
Tribe Cratoparini LeConte, 1876
Tribe Anthribini Billberg, 1820
= Trigonorhinini Valetnine, 1999, **syn. n.**

Remarks. This tribe was established by Valetnine (1999) on the basis of free tarsomeres, but this character is clearly not sufficient for the separation of these groups.

Tribe Acanthopygini Legalov, trib. n.

Figs. 42, 48.

Type genus. *Acanthopygus* Montrouzier, 1861

Diagnosis. Body black, rarely covered with hairs or almost naked, sometimes with metallic lustre. Head subparallel behind eyes. Labrum free. Rostrum weakly widened to apex, almost straight, flattened, slightly longer than head, much shorter than pronotum. Dorsum of rostrum with three weak carinae. Eyes convex, oval. Forehead distinctly narrower than wide rostrum base. Mandible simple. Antennal scrobes foveiform, dorso-laterally, separated from eyes. Antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, quite short, not reaching elytra. Transverse pronotal carina basal, touching elytra. Lateral carinae long, almost reaching first line of prosternum; Scutellum small, subsemicircular. Elytra quite elongate, with scutellar striole. Elytral striae weak. Epipleuron with row of tubercles. Precoxal portion of prosternum starkly elongate. Procoxal cavities separated. Mesocoxal cavities widely separated. Abdomen convex. Ventrites almost homologous. Tibiae almost straight, lacking apical spurs. Tarsi long and quite wide. Claws free, strongly divergent, dentate.

Comparison. The new tribe differs from the tribe Mauiini in the dorso-lateral antennal scrobes separated from the eyes, quite short antennae, epipleuron with row of tubercles, and rostrum weakly widened toward apex. It is distinguish from the tribe Discoteini in the dorso-lateral antennal scrobes, three-articled antennal club, short antennae, and epipleuron with a row of tubercles.

Composition. Type genus.

Tribe Ozotomerini Morimoto, 1972

Tribe Basitropidini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Mauiini Valentine, 1989

Remarks. The genera *Parexillis* Jordan, 1904, **placem. n.** and *Isanthribus* Holloway, 1982, **placem. n.** also belong to this tribe.

Tribe Platystomini Pierce, 1916

Tribe Corrhecerini Lacordaire, 1866

=Phaenithonini Pierce, 1930

Tribe Eugonini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Sintorini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Ptychoderini Jekel, 1855

Tribe Tophoderini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Ecelonerini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Xenocerini Lacordaire, 1866

Remarks. The genus *Polycorynus* Schoenherr, 1839, **placem. n.** also belongs to this tribe.

Tribe Xylinadini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Phloeotragini Lacordaire, 1866, **stat. res.**

Tribe Discotenini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Apolectini Lacordaire, 1866, **stat. res.**

Tribe Cappadocini Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999, **stat. res.**

Remarks. The genus *Mecocerina* Jordan, 1895, **placem. n.** also belongs to this tribe.

Tribe Decataphanini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Mecocerini Lacordaire, 1866

= Ischnocerides Lacordaire, 1866, **placem. n.**

Tribe Proscoporhinini Lacordaire, 1866

= Jordanthribini Morimoto, 1980, **syn. n.**

Tribe Mycteini Morimoto, 1972

Tribe Gymnognathini Valentine, 1960

Tribe Tropiderini Lacordaire, 1866

= Acorynides Lacordaire, 1866

=Eurymycterini Pierce, 1930

Tribe Stenocerini Kolbe, 1895

Tribe Allandrini Pierce, 1930

Remarks. The genera *Sharpius* Holloway, 1982, **placem. n.** and *Systellorhynchus* Blanchard, 1849, **placem. n.** also belong to this tribe.

Tribe Piesocorynini Valentine, 1960

Tribe Zygaenodini Lacordaire, 1866

= Ormiscini LeConte, 1876

= Platyrhinini Bedel, 1882, **syn. n.**

=Nessiarini Morimoto, 1972, **placem. n.**

Remarks. The genera *Exillis* Pascoe, 1860, **placem. n.**, *Phloeops* Lacordaire, 1866, **placem. n.**, and *Lagopezus* Dejean, 1834, **placem. n.** also belong to this tribe.

Subfamily Choraginae W. Kirby, 1819

†Tribe Cretochoragini Legalov, 2015

Tribe Valenfriesiini Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999, **stat. res.**

Remarks. The genera *Neoxenus* Valentine, 1999, **placem. n.** and *Cyptoxenus* Valentine, 1982, **placem. n.** also belong to this tribe.

Tribe Choragini W. Kirby, 1819

Tribe Araecerini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Stenorhinini Valentine, 2011

Tribe Cisanthribini Zimmerman, 1994

Remarks. The genus *Sicanthus* Valentine, 1989, **placem. n.** also belongs to this tribe.

Tribe Xenorchestini Lacordaire, 1866

***Remarks**. The genera Holostilpna Jordan, 1907, **placem. n.**, Euxenulus Valentine, 1960, **placem. n.**,* Acaromimus Jordan, 1907, **placem. n.**, *Habroxenus* Valentine, 1989, **placem. n.** also belong to this tribe.

Tribe Homoeoderini Pierce, 1930, **stat. res.**

Family Belidae Schoenherr, 1826

Vanin, 1976; Zimmerman, 1994a; Kuschel, 1995a, 1995b; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Marvaldi et al., 2006; Legalov, 2009b, 2015b; Bouchard et al., 2011; O'Brien, Tang, 2015.

Remarks. My system of Belidae is very different from the system proposed by Marvaldi and Ferrer (2014). These differences are based on the diverse definition of the characters by the authors (Marvaldi et al., 2006; Anderson, Marvaldi, 2013; Marvaldi, Ferrer, 2014 vs Legalov, 2009c, 2015b) for the systematics of this family. The systematics of this family is adopted from Legalov (2009) with additions.

Key to subfamilies, supertribes, tribes and subtribes of Belidae

1. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tibiae with apical spurs. Body more or less cylindrical. Antennal club usually not expressed. 2
- Tarsomere 2 bilobed. Tibiae without apical spurs, if spurs present then pronotum with full lateral carina or gular suture single. Body flattened. Antennal club distinct, usually more or less compact. (Oxycoryninae).....8
2. Protibiae simple. Antennal club distinctly expressed. (Montsecbelinae).....3
- Protibiae with wide apical notch and abundant hairs on internal surface near point of attachment of tarsi. Antennal club not expressed. (Belinae).....4
3. Antennae inserted in apical one-third of rostrum. Mandibles moving horizontally. Forehead slightly convex. Rostrum in lower position. Precoxal portion of prosternum elongate.....Montsecbelini
- Antennae inserted in first one-third of rostrum. Mandibles moving vertically. Forehead strongly convex. Rostrum in middle position. Precoxal and postcoxal portions of prosternum short.....Gratshevibelini
4. Antennomeres 1-3 subequal in length. (Davidibelintae).....Davidibelini
- Antennomre 1 longer than antennomere 2.....5
5.Antennomeres 1 and 2 together as long as or longer than antennomere 3. (Belitae: Belini).....6
- Antennomeres 1 and 2 together shorter than antennomere 3. (Pachyuritae).....7
6. Labial palpi 3-articled. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum.....Belina
- Labial palpi 1-articled. Antennae inserted near rostrum base.....Homalocerina
7. Forehead with groove near eye.....Agnesiotidini
- Forehead without grooves near eye.....Pachyurini
8. Gular suture single. Maxillary palpi 2-articled. Profemora usually swollen in male. (Allocorynitae).....9
- Gular suture double or reduced. Maxillary palpi 3-articled. Profemora not swollen in male.....10
9. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum. Elytra with distinct striae. Body convex. Profemora lacking teeth. .....Palaeorhopalotriini
- Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Elytra without striae. Body flattened. Profemora usually with teeth.....Allocorynini
10. Maxillae exposed in ventral view. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Club articles fused or free. (Oxycorynitae).....11
- Maxillae concealed by prementum in ventral view. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum. Club articles free. (Aglycyderitae).....18
11. Procoxae contiguous.....12
- Procoxae separated.....13
12. All club articles free.....Alloxycorynini
- Club 2-3 fused.....Oxycorynini
13. Procoxae located in middle of prothorax or closer to first line.....14
- Procoxae located subbasally.....16
14. Club articles 1-3 fused.....Archicorynini
- Club articles 2-3 fused.....15
15. Pronotum lacking lateral carinae. Mentum twice as long as wide. Claws free.....Hispodini
- Pronotum with lateral carinae. Mentum square. Claws fused at base.....Afrocorynini
16. Tibiae with spurs. Head behind eyes lacking groove. Pronotum without carinae on disc. Rostrum lacking long setae ventrally in males.....Oxycraspedini
- Tibiae lacking spurs. Head behind eyes with more or less distinct groove. Pronotum often with serrated lateral carinae and three carinae on disc. Rostrum often with long setae ventrally in males. (Metrioxenini).....17
17. Ventrite 1 slightly longer than ventrite 2. Apex of elytra usually with teeth. Rostrum lacking erect setae ventrally in males. .....Zherichinixenina
- Ventrite 1 strongly elongate. Apex of elytra lacking teeth. Rostrum with long setae ventrally in males.....Metrioxenina
18. Epipleuron distinct. Gular suture reduced.....Aglycyderini
- Epipleuron indistinct. Gular suture double and distinct.....Proterhinini

Systematic list of subfamilies, supertribes, tribes and subtribes of Belidae

†Subfamily Montsecbelinae Legalov, 2015

†Tribe Montsecbelini Legalov, 2015

†Tribe Gratshevibelini Legalov, 2015
Subfamily Belinae Schoenherr, 1826
†Tribe Davidibelini Legalov, 2015
Supertribe Pachyuritae Kuschel, 1959
Tribe Pachyurini Kuschel, 1959
Tribe Agnesiotidini Zimmerman, 1994
Supertribe Belitae Schoenherr, 1826
Tribe Belini Schoenherr, 1826
Subtribe Belina Schoenherr, 1826

Remarks. *Australobelus* Legalov, 2009, **stat. res.**, *Blackburnibelus* Legalov, 2009, **stat. res.**, *Leabelus* Legalov, 2009, **stat. res.**, *Pascoebelus* Legalov, 2009, **stat. res.**, *Pseodorhinotia* Legalov, 2009, **stat. res.**, *Tasmanobelus* Legalov, 2009, **stat. res.**, *Germaribelus* Legalov, 2009, **stat. res.** were erroneously reduced to synonyms of the genus *Rhinotia* W. Kirby, 1819 (Pullen et al., 2014). I have restored their status. The characters confirming their generic (subgeneric) rank are given in Legalov (2009c).

***Orthorhynchoides* (*Guineorhinotia*) *telnovi* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 56-58.

Etymology. In honor of Dmitry Telnov (Latvia), who studies the biodiversity of New Guinea beetles.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 11.7 mm. Rostrum length 2.0 mm. Body black, naked, with bluish shine. Elytra behind middle with two small spots formed by white hairs. Head weakly widened behind eye. Labrum fused. Mandibles small. Rostrum long, weakly curved, 1.2 times as long as length of pronotum, 4.4 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 3.2 times as long as wide at base, almost smooth in apical and second thirds, densely rugose-punctate at basal third. Eyes large, strongly convex and rounded. Forehead convex, weakly punctate. Temples quite long, 2.1 times as long as length of eye. Gular suture double, conniving at apex. Antennae long, inserted before middle of rostrum, almost reaching elytral base. Scape not reaching eye, 3.3 times as long as wide. Antennomere 2, 1.8 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere 1. Antennomeres 2-4 equal in length. Antennomere 3, 2.4 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as antennomere2. Antennomere 4 equal in length to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5, 1.8 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6, 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as and 1.4 times as wide as antennomere 5. Antennomeres 6-9 subequal in wide. Antennomere 7, 1.8 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8, 2.0 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as antennomere 7. Club indistinct. Antennomere 8 equal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 10, 1.9 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 3.8 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle and at base, without lateral carina. Sides weakly rounded from apex to base. Disk weakly flattened, weakly rugose-punctate. Scutellum rectangular, 0.6 times as long as wide. Elytra 3.4 times as long as wide at base, 3.5 times as long as wide in middle, 3.9 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.8 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Scutellar striole distinct. Elytral striae distinct with quite small points. Elytral intervals flattened, narrow. Epipleura absent. Apex of elytra elongate. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum densely punctate, 3.6 times as long as wide in middle, apically with one spot of white hairs. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated, closed. Mesoventrite flattened, almost smooth. Metaventrite weakly convex, smooth, 5.1 times as long as length of mesocoxal cavity. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 2-4 with spots of white hairs. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 1, 3.1 times as long as length of metacoxal cavity. Ventrite 2, 1.2 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.8 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.8 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 0.6 times as long as length of ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small, not separating femora from coxae. Femora thickened, with teeth. Profemora with two teeth. Meso- and metafemora with one tooth. Tibiae almost straight. Protibiae with mucro, serrate at inner edge, without spur. Meso- and metatibiae with two apical spurs, without mucro. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Claws free, without teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, "West Papua, Sarmi Distr., 14 km from Bora-Bora, Foja (Gauttier) Mountains, 950 m, 05-06.05.2016, S.02.27.629°/E.138.51.033°, leg. Bretschnaider", kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Comparison. The new species is close to *O*. (*G*.) *corallimerus* (Heller, 1901) but differs in the black femora, shorter rostrum, elytra with two small white hair spots and metanepisternum apically with one white hair spot.

Subtribe Homalocerina Legalov, 2009
Subfamily Oxycoryninae Schoenherr, 1840
Supertribe Oxycorynitae Schoenherr, 1840
Tribe Oxycraspedini Marvaldi et Oberprieler, 2006
Tribe Oxycorynini Schoenherr, 1840
Tribe Alloxycorynini Legalov, 2009

Remarks. Two genera (*Alloxycorynus* Voss, 1957 and *Balanophorobius* Anderson, 1995) were placed in this tribe in the description (Legalov, 2009), but they were placed in different branches on the cladogram in Anderson and Marvaldi (2013).

Alloxycorynus combined with *Hydnorobius* Kuschel, 1959, *Balanophorobius* with *Oxycorynus* Chevrolat, 1832. Some characters confirm these branches (Anderson, Marvaldi, 2013). I used the structure of the antennal club. However, if we accept the groups sensu Anderson and Marvaldi (2013), then the two tribes Alloxycorynini and Oxycorynini will be regarded in different composition.

Tribe Archicorynini Anderson et Marvaldi, 2013
Tribe Afrocorynini Voss, 1957, **stat. res**.
Tribe Hispodini Voss, 1957, **stat. res.**
Tribe Metrioxenini Voss, 1953
Subtribe Metrioxenina Voss, 1953
Subtribe Zherichinixenina Legalov, 2009
Supertribe Aglycyderitae Wollaston, 1864
Tribe Alloxycorynini Legalov, 2009
Tribe Aglycyderini Wollaston, 1864
Supertribe Allocorynitae Sharp, 1890
Tribe Allocorynini Sharp, 1890

Family Ithyceridae Schoenherr, 1823

Thompson, 1992; Kuschel, 1992, 1995a; Zimmerman, 1994a; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Bouchard et al., 2011; Gratshev, Legalov, 2011; Legalov, 2013a, 2013c, 2015b; Legalov, Poinar, 2015; Poinar et al., 2016.

Remarks. The family Ithyceridae is considered in the author's interpretation (Legalov, 2009a, 2015b) as including Caridae, Ithyceridae and extinct Ulyanidae in one family. This family is characterized by the primitive features: almost homomous abdominal ventrites with a tendency to increase ventrite 1 or ventrites 1 and 2, ventrites 1 and 2 free (as rule), tibiae with spurs, lacking uncus and two groups of setae, and straight antennae (as rule). Ithyceridae is the descendant of Nemonychidae and they developed advanced characters (single gular suture, fused labrum (as rule), epipleuron usually absent, highly sclerotized body, scutellar striole usually absent). These signs were preserved in the descendants of Ithyceridae in Brentidae and Curculionidae, therefore we can separate Ithyceridae from them only by the primitive characters. The subfamily Ithycerinae is represented in Recent fauna by one American species, a larva of which develops in the soil (Sanborne, 1981). It is very different from Recent Carinae, but Eocene forms were more similar to it (Legalov, 2013a, 2015b). Early Cretaceous was the heyday for Ithyceridae (Legalov, 2012a). The systematics of this family was given earlier by Legalov (2015b).

Key to subfamilies, tribes and subtribes of Ithyceridae

1. Pronotum with lateral carina.....2
- Pronotum lacking lateral carina.....10
2. Antennae inserted dorsally near rostral apex (fig. 59).....Ulyaninae
- Antennae inserted laterally.....3
3. Rostrum distinctly narrowing toward apex (fig. 60). (Slonikinae).....4
- Rostrum weakly if at all narrowing toward apex.....5
4. Femora lacking teeth. Precoxal portion of prosternum elongate.....Slonikini
- Femora with teeth. Precoxal portion of prosternum short.....Ulyaniscini
5. Mesocoxal cavities open.....Mongolocarinae
- Mesocoxal cavities closed. (Baissorhynchinae).....6
6. Precoxal portion of prosternum elongate. Procoxal depressions subbasal.....Gobicarini
- Precoxal portion of prosternum almost equal to postcoxal portion. Procoxal cavities submedial.....7
7. Antennae inserted near rostrum base.....Baissorhynchini
- Antenna inserted near middle of rostrum.....8
8. Integument very dense and rough. Disk of pronotum and elytron covered with identical large flat grains. Fine elytral striae usually absent.....Mongolobrenthorrhinini
- Integument thin. Disk of pronotum punctate. Sculpture of pronotum disk and elytra different. Fine elytral striae usually distinct.....9
9. Procoxae large. Eyes elongate oval. Profemora not thickened.....Abrocarini
- Procoxae slightly convex. Eyes round. Profemora thickened.....Nanophydini
10. Tarsomere 1 simple. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Tibial spurs present only in females.....Ithycerinae
- Tarsomere 1 enlarged and widened. All ventrites free. Tibiae with spurs in either sexes.....11
11. Labrum free. Scutellar striole distinct.....Montsecanomalinae
- Labrum fused. Scutellar striole absent.....12
12. Mandibles with teeth on external margin, move horizontally. (Carinae).....13
- Mandibles lacking teeth on external margin, move vertically. (Chilecarinae).....16

13. Procoxal cavities contiguous.....14
- Procoxal cavities separate.....15
14. Tarsal claws with teeth. Antennae inserted laterally near middle of rostrum. Precoxal portion of prosternum elongate. Trochanters swollen. Ventrite 1 short.....Mekorhamphini
- Tarsal claws lacking teeth. Antennae inserted ventrally near rostrum base. Precoxal portion of prosternum short. Trochanters short. Ventrite 1 elongate.....Carini
15. Precoxal part of prosternum elongate. Trochanters increased. Elytra elongate, lacking striae. Pro- and mesotibiae having mucro.....Mesophyletini
- Precoxal part of prosternum not elongate. Trochanters not increased. Elytra wide, with distinct striae. Tibiae lacking mucro.....Anchineini
16. Body more or less rounded.....Cretuliini
- Body from oval to almost rectangular.....17
17. Labial palpi 3-articled. Elytra almost rectangular, with irregular setae.....Carodesina
- Labial palpi 2-articled. Elytra oval, with uniform setae.....Chilecarina

Systematic list of subfamilies, tribes and subtribes of Ithyceridae

†Subfamily Mongolocarinae Gratshev et Legalov, 2010
†Subfamily Baissorhynchinae Zherikhin, 1993
†Tribe Nanophydini Arnoldi, 1977
†Tribe Baissorhynchini Zherikhin, 1993
†Tribe Gobicarini Legalov, 2009
†Tribe Mongolobrenthorrhinini Gratshev et Legalov, 2011
†Tribe Abrocarini Legalov, 2009
Subfamily Montsecanomalinae Legalov, 2015**, stat. n.**
Subfamily Carinae Thompson, 1992
Tribe Carini Thompson, 1992

Remarks. The genus *Crowsonicar* Legalov, 2013**, stat. res.** was erroneously reduced to synonyms of the genus *Car* Blackburn, 1897 (Pullen et al., 2014). I have restored its status. The characters confirming its rank as the genus are given in Legalov (2013c).

†Tribe Mesophyletini Poinar, 2006
†Tribe Mekorhamphini Poinar, Brown et Legalov, 2016
†Tribe Anchineini Poinar et Legalov, 2015
Subfamily Chilecarinae Legalov, 2009
Tribe Chilecarini Legalov, 2009
Tribe Carodesini Legalov, 2009
†Tribe Cretuliini Legalov 2009
†Subfamily Ulyaninae Zherikhin, 1993
†Subfamily Slonikinae Zherikhin, 1977
†Tribe Slonikini Zherikhin, 1977
†Tribe Ulyaniscini Legalov, 2009
Subfamily Ithycerinae Schoenherr, 1823

Family Rhynchitidae Gistel, 1856

Voss, 1922, 1930, 1931a, 1932, 1933a, 1933b, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938a, 1938b, 1941a, 1941b, 1941c, 1942, 1943, 1969; Hamilton, 1979; Sawada, 1993; Zimmerman, 1994a; Kuschel, 1995a; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Legalov, 2004, 2007, 2009d, 2011a, 2012c, 2013a, 2015a, 2015b; Gratshev, Zherikhin, 2000a; Bouchard et al., 2011; Riedel et al., 2012; Poinar, Legalov, 2015a.

Remarks. The family Rhynchitidae is regarded as a separate family, and not as a subfamily of the family Attelabidae, since it is assumed that Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae originated from Ithyceridae independently (Gratshev, Legalov, 2014). The morphological differences between Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae are given in the key for families and in Legalov (2004, 2007, 2015). Recently, a cladogram based on molecular data has been published (Gunter et al., 2016) showing that the genera Car Blackburn, 1897 (Ithyceridae), Auletobius Desbrochers des Loges, 1869 (Rhynchitidae) and Euops Schoenherr, 1839 (Attelabidae) form one branch and can be considered either as one family or as three separate families. The systematics of this family was earlier provided by Legalov (2015a).

Key to subfamilies, supertribes, tribes and subtribes of Rhynchitidae

1. Tarsal claws strongly divergent (fig. 62). (Sayrevilleinae).....2
- Tarsal claws slightly divergent (fig. 61). (Rhynchitinae).....4
2. Tarsal claws lacking teeth.....Sayrevilleini
- Tarsal claws with teeth.....3

3. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum. Mandibles externally dentate. Tibia lacking costate dorsal margin.....Minurini
- Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Mandibles externally edentate. Tibia with costate dorsal margin.....Vossicartini
4. Mandibles externally edentate. (Rhinocartitae).....5
- Mandibles externally dentate. (Rhynchititae).....7
5. Procoxae with pit and hair bunches in males. Apex of elytra with hair stains in males.....Philippinauletini
- Procoxae lacking pit and hair bunches in males. Apex of elytra lacking hair stains in males.....6
6. Antennae inserted near middle of short rostrum. Temples elongate.....Rhinocartini
- Antennae inserted at base of long rostrum. Temples short.....Parauletanini
7. Procoxal cavities widely separated. Sides of pronotum with lateral carina. Body rounded.....Pterocolini
- Procoxal cavities contiguous. Sides of pronotum lacking carina. Body elongate.....8
8. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Labial palpi usually 2-articled. (Auletini).....9
- Apices of elytra separately rounded. Labial palpi usually 3-articled.....13
9. Tarsal claws lacking teeth.....Auletina
- Tarsal claws with teeth.....10
10. Tibia lacking costate dorsal margin.....11
- Tibia with costate dorsal margin.....12
11. Procoxae lacking hair bunches in males. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum. Apex of elytra lacking hair stains in males. .....Auletorhinina
- Procoxae with hair bunches in males (fig. 65). Antennae inserted near middle or before middle of rostrum. Apex of elytra with hair stains in males.....Pseudomesauletina
12. Procoxae lacking hair bunches in males.....Mandelschtamiina
- Procoxae with hair bunches in males.....Pseudauletina
13. Spiculum gastrale directed left anteriorly. Labial palpi 1- or 2-articled. Pygidium and part of propygidium usually exposed from elytra.....Deporaini
- Spiculum gastrale directed right anteriorly. Labial palpi 3-articled. Propygidium concealed by elytra. 14
14. Metacoxa not reaches metepisternum. Head conical. Eyes slightly convex (Byctiscini).....15
- Metacoxa reaches metepisternum. Eyes usually convex.....17
15. Elytra lacking scutellar striole.....Listrobyctiscina
- Elytra with scutellar striole.....16
16. Pronotal groove weak (fig. 66). Prothorax lacking teeth in males. .....Svetlanaebyctiscina
- Pronotal groove strong and sharp (fig. 67). Prothorax with teeth in males.....Byctiscina
17. Spiculum ventrale of rhynchitoid type (fig. 63). Pronotum usually quite wide, if narrow then elytra lacking scutellar striole. Elytra striate. (Rhynchitini).....18
- Spiculum ventrale of auletoid type (fig. 64). Pronotum usually narrow or elytra lacking striae. 21
18. Elytra with scutellar striole.....19
- Elytra lacking scutellar striole.....Rhynchitina
19. Ventrite 1 narrower than ventrite 2. Ventrite 3 slightly narrower than ventrite 2. Eyes small.....Temnocerina
- Ventrites 1 and 2 almost equal in wide. Ventrite 3 much narrower than ventrite 2. Eyes large.....20
20. Procoxae with hair bunches in males, but lacking pits (fig. 68). Rostrum short and thick, usually straight. Eyes large, especially in males, strongly convex.....Lasiorhynchitina
- Procoxae with pit and hair bunches in males (fig. 69). Rostrum long, usually curved. Eyes usually small and weaker convex.....Perrhynchitina
21. Tibia lacking costate dorsal margin. Elytra lacking striae. Styles of ovipositor weakly expressed. Pronotum broad. .....Cesauletini
- Tibia with costate dorsal margin. Elytra with striae and scutellar striole. Styles of ovipositor distinctly expressed. Pronotum usually narrow.....Eugnamptin

Systematic list of subfamilies, supertribes, tribes and subtribes of Rhynchitidae

Subfamily Sayrevilleinae Legalov, 2003
†Tribe Sayrevilleini Legalov, 2003
Tribe Minurini Legalov, 2003
Tribe Vossicartini Legalov, 2003, **stat. res.**

Remarks. This tribe is considered as a synonym of Rhinocartini in Bouchard et al. (2011), which is incorrect because *Vossicartus* Legalov, 2003 has tarsal claws strongly divergent and belongs to the subfamily Sayrevilleinae.

Vossicartus Legalov, 2003

***Vossicartus kakumensis* Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 70.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 3.5 mm. Rostrum length 0.7 mm. Body yellow-brown, covered with semierect long dense hairs. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally edentate. Rostrum quite short, weakly curved, flattened, 0.7 times as long as pronotum, 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.1 times as long as wide in middle, 2.4 times as long as wide at base, sparsely punctate. Eyes large, stark convex, rounded. Forehead flattened, sparsely punctate, 1.4 times as wide as rostrum base width, with median sulcus. Temples quite short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted at base of rostrum, reaching humeri of elytra. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval. Antennomere 2 distinctly shorter than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 equal in length to antennomere 3. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 subequal in light to antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct, loose and narrow, 0.6 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 wider and longer than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 slightly shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 shorter than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle and at base. Disk weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, 2.1 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.6 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae distinct. Scutellar striola present. Elytral intervals convex, wider than points in striae. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum quite wide, densely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, densely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1-3 fused. Ventrite 2, 1.3 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.7 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.6 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 0.8 times as long as length of ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with costate dorsal, without spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws strongly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Ghana, Kakum Nat. Parc, 5°20'55 N, 1°23 E, 159 m, secondary rain forest, 19.XI.2005, O. Debakker, kept in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Paratype, female, idem, 17.XI.2005, kept in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique.

Comparison. The new species is lake to *V. bruncki* (Voss, 1974) but differs in the wider pronotum, sparsely punctate rostrum and forehead. From *V. tanzanensis* Legalov, 2007 it differs in the wider elytral intervals and pronotum.

Subfamily Rhynchitinae Gistel, 1856

Supertribe Rhinocartitae Voss, 1931

Tribe Rhinocartini Voss, 1931

= Proteugnamptini Legalov, 2003

Tribe Parauletanini Legalov, 2007, **stat. res.**

Remarks. This tribe is considered as a synonym of Rhinocartini in Bouchard et al. (2011) which is incorrect because Parauletanini differs from Rhinocartini in having the antennae inserted at the base of the long rostrum and short temples.

Key to Oriental genera of tribe Parauletanini

1. Antennomere 11 distinctly longer than antennomere 10. Armament of endophallus as on fig. 96.....*Parauletanus*
- Antennomere 11 barely longer than antennomere 10. Armament of endophallus as in genus *Auletobius*.....*Zherichiniletus*

Parauletanus Legalov, 2007

*Parauletanus kabakov*i (Legalov, 2003), **placem. n., comb. n.**

=*Zherichiniletus cinerascens* Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.**

=*Zherichiniletus luchti* Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.**

Material examined. Male, Vietnam, Nghetinh Prov., mountains of NW of Qui Chau, 200 m, 11.IV.1963, Kabakov, Holotype of *Zherichiniletus kabakovi*, kept in the Zoological Institute (Saint-Petersburg); male, "Sumatra, Boekit Gabah, IV.1919, H. Lucht", Holotype of *Zherichiniletus luchti*, kept in the Universiteit van Amsterdam; male, "*Auletes cinerascens* Motsch., Java", Holotype of *Zherichiniletus cinerascens*, kept in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University; 2 males, Indonesia, Lombok Is., Senaro, N slope of Rinjani, 1100 m, 2-5.II.1994, Bolm, kept in the Radek Dunda Collection (Prague); male, Indonesia, "Sumatra, Mjöberg", kept in the Swedish Museum of Natural History; female, Indonesia, Maluku Isl., "Ganee, Halmaheira, Doherty VIII", kept in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria".

Philippinauletini Legalov, trib. n.

Figs. 71, 95.

Type genus. *Philippinauletes* Legalov, gen. n.

Diagnosis. Body large, weakly flattened. Mandibles externally edentate. Labial palpi 3-articled. Rostrum shorter than pronotum, with median sulcus in middle. Eyes large. Antennae long, inserted in middle of rostrum, reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomeres 9 and 10 together. Pronotum weakly convex. Elytra elongate, densely punctate, without elytral striae. Rounded apex of elytra when both together, with hair stains. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Ventrites 1 and 2 equal in length. Ventrites 3 and 4 equal in length, shorter than previous ventrites. Ventrite 5 shorter than ventrite 4. Procoxae with pit and hair bunches. Tibiae without costate dorsal margin. Tarsi long and wide. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.
Comparison. The new tribe is similar to the tribe Rhinocartini but differs in the procoxae with pit and hair bunches, and apex of elytra with hair stains in males.

Philippinauletes **Legalov, gen. n.**
Type species. *Philippinauletes rubrauletiformis* Legalov, sp. n.
Etymology. Generic name from the name of Philippine and "Auletes".
Diagnosis. As for tribe.

Philippinauletes rubrauletiformis **Legalov, sp. n.**
Etymology. The species epithet is from "Rubrauletes" and Latin "formis".
Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 6.3 mm. Rostrum length 1.4 mm. Body red-brown, covered with short dense decumbent hairs. Rostrum, head, antennae, apices of femora, tibiae and tarsi brown. Head narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally edentate. Labial palpi 3-articled. Rostrum quite long, weakly curved, about 0.9 times as long as pronotum, about 2.4 times as long as wide at apex, about 4.1 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.3 times as long as wide at base, densely and coarsely punctate, with median sulcus in middle. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, finely and densely punctate, wider than rostrum base width. Temples quite short. Antennae long, inserted in middle of rostrum, reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomere 1 oval. Antennomeres 2-7 conical. Antennomere 2 narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 equal in length to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter and wider than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter and wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 shorter and wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 semicircular, shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose and wide. Antennomere 9 wider than length. Antennomere 10 subequal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomeres 9 and 10 together. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, about 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, equal to wide in middle, 1.1 times as long as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, finely and densely punctate. Sides weakly rounded. Scutellum almost rectangular. Elytra about 2.0 times as long as wide at base, about 1.7 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.9 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 2.7 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate, without elytral striae. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral intervals weak convex. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together, with hair stains. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrites 1 and 2 equal in length, fused. Ventrites 3 and 4 equal in length. Ventrite 3, 0.8 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 5, 0.8 times as long as ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical, with pit and hair bunches. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two apical spurs, without costate dorsal margin. Tarsi long, wide. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 wide-bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth. Protarsi: tarsomere 1, 1.3 times as long as wide; tarsomere 2, 0.7 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as tarsomere 1; tarsomere 3, 0.6 times as long as wide, subequal in length and 1.1 times as wide as tarsomere 2; tarsomere 5, 4.0 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as and 0.2 times as narrow as tarsomere 3.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Philippines, Mindanao, Lanao del Sur Prov., South Cotabato, I.2013, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS. Paratype: male, Philippines, Samar, Hinabangan, VIII.2016, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Supertribe Rhynchititae Gistel, 1848
Tribe Auletini Desbrochers des Loges, 1908
Subtribe Auletina Desbrochers des Loges, 1908
Subtribe Auletorhinina Voss, 1935, **stat. n.**
= Auletobiina Legalov, 2001, **syn. n.**
= Auletanina Legalov, 2003, **placem. n.**
= Guineauletina Legalov, 2003, **syn. n.**
Remarks. Auletorhinina was previously considered as a separate tribe (Legalov, 2007), based on the structure of the mandibles, but because the presence or absence of a tooth is different in one species, this tribe groups with Auletobiina (= Auletobiina, **syn. n.** = Auletanina, **placem. n.** = Guineauletina, **syn. n.**).
Australetobius Legalov, 2007, **stat. res.**, *Longoauletes* Legalov, 2007, **stat. res.**, *Micrauletes* Legalov, 2003, **stat. res.**, *Pseudoparauletes* Legalov, 2001, **stat. res.** were erroneously summarized to *Metopum* Agassiz, 1846 (Pullen et al., 2014). I restore their status. The characters confirming their subgeneric rank are given in Legalov (2007).

Key to genera of subtribe Auletorhinina

1. Elytra with punctate striae.....2
- Elytra lacking punctate stria.....4
2. Pronotum cylindrical. Antennomere 3 longer than antennomeres 1 and 2 together.....*Parauletoides*
- Pronotum with rounded sides. Antennomere 3 equal in length or shorter than antennomeres 1 and 2 together.....3
3. Protibiae males with tooth at internal edge in males. Apex of protibiae thornlikely widening inside. Metatibiae short and wide, flattened. Ventrite 2 with two protuberances near middle.....*Deneauletes*
- Protibiae lacking tooth and not widened at apex. Ventrite lacking protuberances.....*Auletanus*
4. Antennae inserted before base of rostrum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 as rule not reaching eye. 5
- Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 reaching eye.....6
5. Length of pronotum longer than wide in middle. Antennal club quite short.....*Guineauletes*
- Length of pronotum equal in wide in middle. Antennal club elongate.....*Macrouletes*
6. Head narrowed behind eyes.....*Afroauletanus*
- Head with parallel sides or widened behind eyes.....*Auletobius*

Genus *Deneauletes* Legalov, 2007

***Deneauletes lackneri* Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 72.

Etymology. In honor of the Tomáš Lackner (Munich)

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.5 mm. Rostrum length 1.1 mm. Body black, covered with decumbent hairs. Antennomeres 2-8, tarsomere 3 and tarsal claws brown. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, straight, 1.3 times as long as length of pronotum, 3.9 times as long as wide at apex, 5.4 times as long as wide in middle, 3.6 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate. Eyes large, convex, rounded. Forehead convex, finely punctate, 1.4 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted near base of rostrum, reaching humeri of elytra. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval, subequal in length. Antennomere 2 narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 narrower than antennomere 2, 0.7 times as long as antennomeres 1 and 2 together. Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 shorter and slightly wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose, 0.3 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 wider and shorter than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex and at base, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle. Disk weakly convex, densely and finely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.3 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae distinct. Intervals about 2.5-3.0 times as long as striae, flattened. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan, Nipsan, Walmak, 4°07' S, 139°36' E, 1750-2250 m, 18-25.II.2005, T. Lackner, kept in the Universiteit van Amsterdam.

Comparison. The new species is lake to *D. limbourgi* Legalov, 2007 but differs in the shorter, sparsely punctate rostrum, longer antennomeres 2-6, and weakly convex eyes.

Genus *Auletanus* Voss, 1922

Key to subgenera of genus Auletanus

1. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomeres 9 and 10 together.....*Auletanus*
- Antennomere 11 shorter than antennomeres 9 and 10 together.....2
2. Rostrum quite short, subequal in length to pronotum.....*Stictauletes*
- Rostrum long, distinctly longer than pronorum.....*Neauletes*

Subgenus *Auletanus* s. str.

Remarks. *Auletanus* (*Auletanus*) *ascendens* (Heller, 1915) belong to this subgenus.

Subgenus *Neauletes* Legalov, 2003, **stat. n.**
= *Stictauletoides* Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.**
= *Neauletoides* Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.**
= *Javaeletobius* Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.**
= *Auletanoides* Legalov, 2013, **syn. n.**

Remarks. *Auletanus* (*Neauletes*) *baitetensis* (Legalov, 2007), **comb. n.**, *A.* (*N.*) *drescheri* Voss, 1935, *A.* (*N.*) *madangensis* (Legalov, 2007), **comb. n.**, *A.* (*N.*) *mindanaoensis* (Legalov, 2007), **comb. n.**, *A.* (*N.*) *relictus* (Legalov, 2003), **comb. n.**, *A.* (*N.*) *salomonicus* (Thompson, 1982), **comb. n.**, *A.* (*N.*) *sumbaensis* (Legalov, 2013), **comb. n.**, *A.* (*N.*) *tawitawensis* (Legalov, 2007), **comb. n.**, *A.* (*N.*) *toxopeusi* (Voss, 1957), **comb. n.** belong to this subgenus.

Auletanus (*Neauletes*) *palawanensis* Legalov, sp. n.

Fig. 73.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.2 mm. Rostrum length 0.8 mm. Body black-brown, covered with dense appressed hairs. Antennomeres 1-9 brown. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, slightly curved, 1.2 times as long as length of pronotum, 4.6 times as long as wide at apex, 6.9 times as long as wide in middle, 4.2 times as long as wide at base, sparsely punctate. Eyes large, stark convex, rounded. Forehead flattened, finely punctate, 1.7 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted at base of rostrum, almost reaching base of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 subequal in length, oval. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 subequal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 6 shorter and wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 subequal to antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose. Antennomere 9 equal in length and wide, wider than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 equal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 1.8 times as long as wide, 2.2 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, equal to wide in middle, 1.1 times as wide at base. Disk weakly flattened, densely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.2 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.3 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae distinct. Intervals about 2.0 times as long as striae, flattened. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused, subequal in length. Ventrite 3, 0.6 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.9 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 0.9 times as long as length of ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Philippines, Palawan, "Balabac, N. Poll", kept in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria".

Comparison. The new species is lake to *A. madangensis* from Papua New Guinea but differs in the more convex eyes, slightly curved rostrum and coarser punctate pronotum.

Auletanus (*Neauletes*) *versicolor* Legalov, sp. n.

Fig. 74.

Etymology. The species epithet is from the Latin “versicoloribus” = multicolor.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.3-2.4 mm. Rostrum length 1.0-1.2 mm. Body brown, covered with sparsely light decumbent hairs. Head, pronotum and prosternum red. Elytra black with two yellow spots. Antennomeres 2-4, legs (without meso- and metacoxae, apices of tarsomere 5 and claws) yellow. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, straight, 1.6 times as long as length of pronotum, 7.0 times as long as wide at apex, 10.4 times as long as wide in middle, 6.7 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate. Eyes large, convex, rounded. Forehead convex, finely punctate, 1.9 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted near base of rostrum, reaching second quarter of elytra. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval, subequal in length. Antennomere 2 narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 narrower than antennomere 2, equal in length to antennomeres 1 and 2 together. Antennomere 4 equal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 equal to antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 shorter and slightly wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose, 0.3 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 wider and shorter than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 2.0 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 1.2 times as long as wide in middle, 1.3 times as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely and finely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.9 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae distinct. Intervals about 2.0-3.0 times as long as striae, flattened. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate, 5.0 times as long as wide in middle. Metaventrite weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrite 2, 1.5 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.8 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.4 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 equal in length to ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Quirino Prov., Sierra Madre, X.2013, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS. Paratype, female, Eastern Luzon, Quirino Prov., Sierra Madre, Nagtipunan, IX.2014, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Comparison. The new species differs from other species of this subgenus in the red head and pronotum, and yellow antennae, legs, and two spots on the elytra.

Auletanus (*Neauletes*) *banggiensis* Legalov, sp. n.

Fig. 75.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.2-2.5 mm. Rostrum length 0.8 mm. Body black, covered with sparsely

decumbent hairs. Antennomeres 1-9 brown and mandibles. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, almost straight, 1.1 times as long as length of pronotum, 3.9 times as long as wide at apex, 5.2 times as long as wide in middle, 3.0 times as long as wide at base, sparsely punctate. Eyes large, convex, rounded. Forehead flattened, finely punctate, 1.2 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted at base of rostrum, reaching base of elytra. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval. Antennomere 2 longer than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 distinctly longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4 and 5 subequal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 4 shorter and slightly narrower than antennomere 3. Antennomere 6 shorter and slightly wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 subequal to antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose, 0.5 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 wider than length in middle, wider and shorter than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 longer than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 1.9 times as long as wide, 2.0 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle, 1.2 times as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, finely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra evenly convex, 1.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 2.1 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae distinct. Intervals about 3.0-4.0 times as long as striae, flattened. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Malaysia, Sabah, Banggi Island, "Borneo, Banguey", kept in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria". Parapype, female, idem, kept in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria".

Comparison. The new species is lake to *A. relictus* from Papua New Guinea but differs in the wider, evenly convex elytra and black body.

***Auletanus* (*Neauletes*) *kuscheli* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 76-77, 97.

Etymology. In memory of the entomologist Guillermo Kuschel (New Zealand).

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 2.7 mm. Rostrum length 0.9 mm. Body black-brown, covered with sparsely light decumbent hairs. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, straight, 2.2 times as long as length of pronotum, 3.9 times as long as wide at apex, 5.1 times as long as wide in middle, 3.3 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate. Eyes large, convex, rounded. Forehead convex, finely punctate, 1.2 times as wide as rostrum base width, with middle longitudinal groove. Temples short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted near base of rostrum, reaching base of elytra. Antennomere 1 oval. Antennomere 2 long-oval, longer than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomeres 6 and 7 subequal to antennomere 5. Antennomere 8 wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose. Antennomere 9 slightly wider than length, wider and shorter than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 slightly wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.3 times as wide at base. Disk weakly flattened, densely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.8 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.5 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae weak. Intervals about 5.0 times as long as striae, flattened, densely punctate. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate, 5.6 times as long as wide in middle. Metaventrite weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 subequal in length, fused. Ventrite 3, 0.7 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 subequal in length to ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 0.8 times as long as ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.2 mm. Rostrum length 0.6 mm. Rostrum narrower.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon Prov., Intavas, I.2016, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS. Paratype, female, Eastern Luzon, Quirino Prov., Sierra Madre, Nagtipunan, I.2016, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. madangensis* in the thickened rostrum and other armament of the endophallus.

***Auletanus* (*Neauletes*) *kurimansis* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 78, 98.

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 2.3-2.6 mm. Rostrum length 0.6 mm. Body black, covered with very sparsely decumbent hairs. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, straight, 1.3 times as long as length of pronotum, 3.2 times as long as wide at apex, 4.2 times as long as wide in middle, 3.7 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate. Eyes large, convex, rounded. Forehead convex, finely punctate, 1.5 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted near base of rostrum, almost reaching base of elytra. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval. Antennomere 2 slightly longer than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than

antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 equal to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter and narrower than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose, 0.5 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 slightly wider than length, wider and shorter than antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 slightly wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 1.8 times as long as wide, 1.7 times as long as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle and at base. Disk weakly flattened, densely and finely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, 2.1 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae weak. Intervals about 4.0-5.0 times as long as striae, flattened, finely punctate. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate, 4.4 times as long as wide in middle. Metaventrite weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 2, 1.3 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.7 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.7 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 1.1 times as long as length of ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Indonesia, Irian Jaya, Wamena S, Kurima, 4°12'64" S, 139°01'32" E, 1400-1800 m, 24-28.II.2007, A. Weigel, kept in the Naturkundemuseum (Erfurt). Paratype, male, idem, kept in the Naturkundemuseum (Erfurt).

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. kuscheli* in the narrower, rarely punctate pronotum, almost smooth elytral intervals and other armament of the endophallus.

Subgenus *Stictauletes* Voss, 1934, **stat. n.**

Auletanus (*Stictauletes*) *punctiger* (Voss, 1922), **comb. n.**

=*Auletobius insularis* Voss, 1933, **syn. n.**

Remarks. For *Auletobius insularis* by the author is designated the lectotype, female from the Natural History Museum with labels "Type", "44532", "Wallace", "Fry Coll., 1900.100", "Moluccas, Mysol", "*Auletobius insularis* n. sp.", "Lectotypus *Auletobius insularis* Voss, 1933, A. Legalov des. 2017".

Distribution. Indonesia (Mysol).

***Auletanus* (*Stictauletes*) *mabilabolensis* Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 79.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 3.7 mm. Rostrum length 1.1 mm. Body black, covered with semierect metallic lustre hairs. Rostrum, antennae, tibiae and tarsi brown. Coxae, femora and abdomen yellow-brown. Head almost subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, straight, 1.1 times as long as pronotum, 3.2 times as long as wide at apex, 4.2 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2 times as long as wide at base, sparsely punctate, with medial carina in first third. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, finely punctate, slightly wider than rostrum base width. Temples short. Antennae long, inserted at base of rostrum, reaching base of elytra. Antennomeres 1 and 2 long-oval. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 equal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 slightly shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 slightly shorter than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 slightly shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose, about 0.4 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 longer than wide. Antennomere 10 equal in length and wide, shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 distinctly longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, equal to wide in middle, 1.1 times as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, finely and sparsely punctate. Sides weakly convex. Scutellum almost rectangular. Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.3 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum, with weak elytral striae. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral intervals flat, finely and sparsely punctate. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, puncate. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 2, 1.4 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3, 0.7 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.5 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 0.6 times as long as ventrite 5. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Indonesia, Papua, Kekamatan, Oksibil, Mabilabol, 1340 m, 21-25.VII.2005, kept in the Universiteit van Amsterdam.

Comparison. The new species is close to *A.* (*S*). *punctiger* (Voss, 1922) from Mysol but differs in the brown tibiae, tarsi and antennae, longer rostrum, narrower forehead and body covered with metallic shiny hairs.

Genus *Macroauletes* Legalov, 2003

***Macroauletes philippinensis* Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 80.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 4.6 mm. Rostrum length 1.7 mm. Body black, covered with sparse hairs. Head weakly narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, almost straight, 1.5 times as long as length of pronotum, 5.6 times as long as wide at apex, 7.7 times as long as wide in middle, 4.9 times as long as wide at base, sparsely

punctate. Eyes large, strongly convex and rounded. Forehead convex, weakly punctate, 1.5 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples quite long, almost equal in length to length of eye. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted before base of rostrum, reaching elytral humeri. Antennomeres 1 and 2 not reaching eye. Antennomere 1, 2.2 times as long as wide. Antennomere 2 slightly shorter and narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3, 5.3 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as and 0.8 times as narrow as antennomere2. Antennomeres 4-6 equal in length. Antennomere 4 slightly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 7 shorter than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 subequal in length and slightly wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose, 0.4 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9, 1.1 times as long as wide. Antennomere 10 subequal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 3.3 times as long as wide, 1.9 times as long as and 0.6 times as narrow as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle and at base. Disk weakly flattened, distinctly transversely rugose-punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 1.6 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum punctate. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated, closed. Metaventrite convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 2, 1.4 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.8 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.3 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 0.9 times as long as length of ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Quirino Prov., Sierra Madre, IX.2012, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Comparison. The new species is close to *M. picticornis* (Pascoe, 1885) from New Guinea but differs in the transversely rugose-punctate pronotum, and densely punctate elytra.

Macroauletes luzonensis **Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 81.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 3.7 mm. Rostrum length 1.7 mm. Body black, covered with dense light hairs. Head narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, straight, 1.5 times as long as length of pronotum, 5.1 times as long as wide at apex, 7.7 times as long as wide in middle, 5.1 times as long as wide at base, sparsely punctate. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead weakly convex, finely punctate, 1.5 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Gular suture single. Antennae long, inserted before base of rostrum, reaching elytral humeri. Antennomeres 1 and 2 reaching eye. Antennomere 1, 3.1 times as long as wide. Antennomere 2, 5.0 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 1.Antennomere 3, 6.0 times as long as wide, equal in length and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 2.Antennomeres 3-6 subequal in wide. Antennomere 4, 6.4 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5, 7.1 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as antennomere 4. Antennomere 6, 5.2 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as antennomere 5. Antennomere 7, 4.0 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as and 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennomere 8, 3.0 times as long as wide, equal in length and 1.3 times as wide as antennomere 7. Antennal club distinct and loose, 0.3 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 equal in length and wide, 0.7 times as long as and 2.0 times as wide as antennomere 8. Antennomere 10 equal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11, 2.1 times as long as wide, 1.9 times as long as and 0.9 times as narrow as antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, equal to wide in middle, 1.1 times as wide at base. Disk weakly flattened, finely punctate. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide at base and at apical fourth, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate, with slightly flattened humeri. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 2, 1.3 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.7 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.4 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 equal in length to ventrite 4. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Quirino Prov., Nagtipunan, IX.2014, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Comparison. The new species is close to *M. philippinensis* Legalov, sp. n. but differs in the densely punctate pronotum, pronotum and elytra covered with dense hair, antennomeres 1 and 2 reaching eye, and shorter antennomere 11.

Genus *Afroauletanus* Legalov, 2007

Genus *Guineauletes* Legalov, 2003

Genus *Auletobius* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869

Subgenus *Auletobius* s. str.

= *Auletorhinus* Voss, 1935, **syn. n.**

= *Zherichiniletoides* Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.**

Remarks. *Auletobius* (*Auletobius*) *horaki* (Legalov, 2007), **comb. n.**, **placem. n.** belongs to this subgenus.

Auletobius (*Auletobius*) *barligensis* Legalov, sp. n.

Fig. 82.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.7 mm. Rostrum length 0.9 mm. Body yellow, covered with decumbent light hairs. Rostrum, head, thorax and antennal club brown. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, weakly curved, 1.5 times as long as pronotum, 4.9 times as long as wide at apex, 6.5 times as long as wide in middle, 3.9 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate, with weak medial stria in first fourth. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, finely punctate. Temples quite long. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Antennomere 1 oval. Antennomere 2 long-oval, slightly longer than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 subequal to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 slightly shorter than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose, about 0.4 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 slightly wider than length. Antennomere 10 shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 distinctly longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 0.9 times as long as wide at apex and wide at base, 0.8 times as narrow as wide in middle. Disk flattened, densely punctate. Scutellum small, almost rectangular. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 3.1 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrite 2, 1.3 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3-5 subequal in length. Ventrite 3, 0.4 times as long as ventrite 2. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Philippines, North Luzon, Mountain Prov., Barlig, IX.2014, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. ovatus* Voss, 1922 in the yellow body, longer rostrum, and densely punctate elytra.

Auletobius (*Auletobius*) *crockerensis* Legalov, sp. n.

Figs. 83, 99.

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum and head) 2.4 mm. Body yellow-brown, covered with decumbent hairs. Thorax and abdomen brown. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as narrow as wide in middle and at base. Disk weakly flattened, densely punctate. Scutellum small, rectangular. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.1 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Sides of elytra subparallel. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely and densely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, densely punctate. Abdomen convex, densely punctate. Ventrite 2, 1.1 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.6 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.8 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 subequal in length to ventrite 4. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lackingteeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 conical, flattened. Tarsomere 3 wide-bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Borneo, Sabah, Crocker Mt., Gunong Emas env., 15-27.IV.1993, Jenis & Strba, kept in the National Museum of Natural History (Prague).

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. flavus* Legalov, 2007 from Taiwan (China) in the subparallel sides of the elytra, densely punctate pronotum and other armament of the endophallus.

Auletobius (*Auletobius*) *emeljanovi* Legalov, sp. n.

Figs. 84-85.

Etymology. In honor of A.F. Emeljanov (Russia).

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.5 mm. Rostrum length 0.7 mm. Body black, covered with semierect hairs. Antennae and legs brown. Head weakly narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, straight, equal in length to pronotum, 4.5 times as long as wide at apex, 5.4 times as long as wide in middle, 3.0 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate, with medial stria in first third. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, densely punctate, wider than rostrum base width. Temples short. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle and at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Scutellum small, almost rectangular. Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide at base, 1.6 times as long as wide in middle, 2.4 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, puncate. Ventrite 2, 1.2 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 subequal to ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.3 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5 equal to ventrite 5. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Ethiopia, Addis 'Alem, 14.VI.1990, A.F. Emeljanov, kept in the Zoological Institute RAS.

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. kraatzi* Voss, 1922 from Cameroon in the black body, shorter rostrum, densely punctate pronotum, and wide elytra.

***Auletobius* (*Auletobius*) *indochinensis* Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 86.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 3.3 mm. Rostrum length 1.1 mm. Body brown, covered with decumbent hair with metallic lustre. Antennae and legs yellow. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, straight, 1.5 times as long as pronotum, 5.3 times as long as wide at apex, 6.9 times as long as wide in middle, 3.4 times as long as wide at base, almost smooth, with medial stria in first fourth. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, densely punctate, 1.1 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples quite short. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 almost oval. Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 2. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 equal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 slightly shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 slightly shorter than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose, about 0.4 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 subequal in length and wide. Antennomere 10 subequal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 distinctly longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as narrow as wide in middle and subequal to wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Scutellum small, almost rectangular. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.2 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.7 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, puncate. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Laos north, 15 km NW Louang Namtha, N 21°07.5, E 101°21.0, 750 m, 13-24.V.1997, E. Jendek & O.Sausa, kept in the National Museum of Natural History (Prague).

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. thailandicus* Legalov, 2003 from Thailand in the brown body covered with metallic lustre hair, yellow antennae and legs, narrower elytra and wider pronotum.

***Auletobius* (*Auletobius*) *kapataganensis* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 87-88.

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.0 mm. Rostrum length 0.6 mm. Body brown, covered with decumbent light hairs. Antennomeres 2-8, profemora, base of meso- and metafemora, tibiae and tarsi yellow. Head weakly narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, almost straight, 1.3 times as long as pronotum, 4.5 times as long as wide at apex, 5.3 times as long as wide in middle, 3.5 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate, with weak medial stria in first fourth. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, finely punctate. Temples quite long. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Antennomere 1 oval. Antennomere 2 long-oval, longer than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 subequal to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 slightly shorter than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 oval, shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose, about 0.4 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 slightly wider than length. Antennomere 10 distinctly shorter than length, shorter and wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomeres 9 and 10 together. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as narrow as wide in middle, subequal to wide at base. Disk flattened, densely punctate. Scutellum small, almost rectangular. Elytra 1.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.8 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrites 1 and 2 subequal in length. Ventrite 3 shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 4 shorter than ventrite 3. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Philippines, Mindanao, Lanao del Sur Prov., Kapatagan, X.2016, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS.

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. barligensis* Legalov, sp. n. in the brown body, shorter rostrum, and weaker convex eyes. From A. ovatus it differs in the other colour of body and longer rostrum.

***Auletobius* (*Auletobius*) *weigeli* Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 89.

Etymology. In honor of Andreas Weigel (Germany).

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.2 mm. Rostrum length 0.8 mm. Body black, covered with semierect hairs. Antennomeres 2-8 yellow. Head subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite long, straight, 2.0

times as long as pronotum, 5.3 times as long as wide at apex, 7.4 times as long as wide in middle, 4.6 times as long as wide at base, almost smooth, with medial stria in first fourth. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, densely punctate, 1.5 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 almost oval. Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 2. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 slightly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 subequal to antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 slightly shorter than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose, 0.3 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 wider than length. Antennomere 10 subequal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 distinctly longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, subequal to wide at apex, 0.8 times as narrow as wide in middle and 0.9 times as narrow as wide at base. Disk weakly flattened, densely punctate. Scutellum small, almost rectangular. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 1.8 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 3.1 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Ventrite 2, 1.4 times as long as length of ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.6 times as long as length of ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.5 times as long as length of ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 1.3 times as long as length of ventrite 4. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, puncate. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, W Papua Prov., Manokwari, vic. Manokwam (Siyoubrig), 1°06'20" S, 133°54'41" E, 1400-1700 m, 26.I.1999, A. Weigel, kept in the Naturkundemuseum (Erfurt).

Comparison. The new species is close to *A. hirtellus* (Voss, 1935), **comb. n.** from Maluku but differs in the narrower elytra, shorter antennal club, and yellow antennomeres.

Auletobius (*Pseudometopum*) *hartmanni* **Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 90, 100.

Etymology. In honor of Matthias Hartmann (Germany).

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 2.4 mm. Rostrum length 0.6 mm. Body brown, covered with decumbent light hairs. Antennae, indistinct spots on pronotum and elytra brown, tibiae and tarsi yellow. Head weakly narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum quite short, straight, subequal to pronotum, 3.6 times as long as wide at apex, 4.2 times as long as wide in middle, 3.1 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate, with weak medial stria in first fourth. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead convex, densely punctate. Temples quite short. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval, subequal in length. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex and at base, equal to wide in middle. Disk flattened, densely punctate. Sides weakly rounded. Scutellum small, almost rectangular. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.8 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.6 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral striae absent. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 2, 1.3 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.8 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrites 4 and 5 equal in length. Ventrite 4, 0.7 times as long as ventrite 3. Procoxae conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 long-conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.4-2.8 mm. Rostrum length 0.8-0.9 mm. Body yellow -brown. Antennomeres 1-8 and legs yellow. Head and indistinct spots on pronotum and elytra brown. Rostrum longer. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval, subequal in length. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter and wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 slightly shorter and wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 conical, subequal to antennomere 7. Antennal club loose. Antennomere 9 wider than length. Antennomere 10 longer and wider antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 10.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Indonesia, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Afrak Mts., Syoubri vill., 1°06'40" S, 133°54'36" E, 1510 m, edge of secondary lower montane rainforest, white light, 12-13.IX.2015, D. Telnov, kept in the Naturkundemuseum (Erfurt). Paratypes: male, idem, kept in the Naturkundemuseum (Erfurt); female, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Afrak Mts., Anngi Gigi lake S env., Uper vill., 1°18'10" S, 133°54'03" E, 1985 m, primary mid montane rainforest, MV light, 8-9.IX.2015, D. Telnov, kept in the Naturkundemuseum (Erfurt); female, Indonesia, Papua, Kecamatan, Abenaho, Pass valley, 3°51' S, 139°05' E, 1700-1250 m, dist. montane rainforest, 18-25.II.2005, T. Lackner, kept in the Universiteit van Amsterdam.

Comparison. The new species differs from *A. aopensis* Legalov, 2007 from Sulawesi in the brown or yellow-brown body and shorter straight rostrum.

Subtribe Mandelschtamiina Legalov, 2003

=Eosalacina Legalov, 2007, **placem. n.**

Remarks. Eosalacina is considered as a synonym of Rhinocartini in Bouchard et al. (2011), which is incorrect because *Eosalacus* Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.** is a synonym of the nominative subgenus of the genus *Pseudominurus* Voss, 1956. A new combination name (*Pseudominurus* (*Pseudominurus*) *reunionensis* (Legalov, 2007), **comb. n.**) is established.

Subtribe Pseudauletina Voss, 1933

***Pseudauletes* (*Eopseudauletes*) *parvus* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 91, 101.

Etymology. The species epithet is from the Latin "parvum" = small.

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 2.2-2.5 mm. Rostrum length 0.6-0.8 mm. Body black, covered with long black erect hairs. Head almost subparallel behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, weakly curved, slightly longer than pronotum, about 4.5 times as long as wide in middle, punctate by elongate points. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead flattened, finely punctate, wider than rostrum base width. Temples quite long. Antennae long, inserted in middle of rostrum, not reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 oval. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 slightly shorter and wider than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter and wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 rounded, wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 transverse, wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose and wide, about 0.6 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 wider than length. Antennomere 10 slightly longer and wider than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 slightly shorter and wider than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, longer than wide in middle. Disk weakly convex, finely punctate. Sides almost straight. Scutellum almost rectangular. Elytra about 1.3 times as long as wide at base, about 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, about 1.8 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 1.8 times as long as pronotum, with weak elytral striae. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral intervals flat, finely punctate. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate by elongate points. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrites 1 and 2 fused. Ventrite 2 subequal to ventrite 1. Ventrites 3 and 4 subequal in length. Ventrite 3 shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrite 5 shorter than ventrite 5. Procoxae large, conical. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.2-2.6 mm. Rostrum length 0.8-1.0 mm. Rostrum longer. Pronotum narrower.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Guatemala, Sosola, Panajachel, 1600 m, beating the vegetation, tropical montane forest, 11.XI.1991, R. Baranowski, kept in the Lund University. Paratypes: idem, 3 males and 2 females (Lund University), male (Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS); male (Lund University), male and female (Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS), Guatemala, Sosola, Panajachel, 1580 m, sweeping, tropical montane forest, 12.XI.1991, R. Baranowski; female (Lund University), Guatemala, Sosola, 2 km N of Panajachel, 1700 m, beating the vegetation, tropical montane forest, 15.XI.1991, R. Baranowski; male and female (Lund University), Mexico, Oaxaca, 10 km N of Oaxaca, 1900 m, shaking shrubs, dec. forest, 17.IX.1986, R. Baranowski.

Comparison. The new species differs from *P.* (*E.*) *subelongatus* Voss, 1922 from Costa Rica in the smaller body sizes, scutellum and sides of the thorax lacking dense white hair and other armament of the endophallus.

Subtribe Pseudomesauletina Legalov, 2003

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Pseudomesauletes*) *boettcheri* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 92, 102.

Etymology. In memory of the entomologist Georg Boettcher (Germany).

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 2.4-3.6 mm. Rostrum length 1.0-1.7 mm. Body black, covered with long light decumbent hair usually with metallic lustre. Head narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, weakly curved, about 1.4 times as long as pronotum, about 5.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 7.8 times as long as wide in middle, about 3.9 times as long as wide at base, punctate by small points. Eyes large, stark convex and rounded. Forehead convex, densely punctate, wider than rostrum base width. Temples short. Antennae long, inserted before middle of rostrum, not reaching base of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 long-oval. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 slightly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter and wider than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter and wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 subequal to antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 rounded, shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose and wide, about 0.4 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 distinctly wider than length. Antennomere 10 subequal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.2 times as long as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Scutellum almost rectangular. Elytra about 1.8 times as long as wide at base, about 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.1 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 2.2 times as long as pronotum, with weak elytral striae. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral intervals weak convex. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together, with hair stains. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrite 2 subequal to ventrite 1. Ventrite 3 shorter than ventrite 2. Ventrites 4 and 5 equal in length. Ventrite 4 shorter than ventrite 3. Procoxae large, conical, with hair bunches. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and with two apical spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.5-3.6 mm. Rostrum length 1.2-1.9 mm. Antennae inserted closer to middle. Pronotum narrower. Apex of elytra without hair stains. Procoxae lacking hair bunches.

Material examined. Holotype, male, Philippines, Eastern Luzon, Quirino Prov., Sierra Madre, Disimungal, XII.2014, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS. Paratypes: male, Philippines, Mindanao, Sarangani Prov., Kiamba, XII.2015, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS; female, Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon Prov., Intavas, VI.2015, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS; female, Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidnon Prov., Panamokan, VII.2014, kept in the Institute of systematics and ecology of animals SB RAS; 7 males and 6 females, "Luzon, Mt. Banahao, G. Boettcher", kept in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria".

Comparison. The new species differs from *P*. (*P*.) *bakeri* (Voss, 1922) from Mindanao in the wider elytra, narrower rostrum and other form of the basal sclerite of the endophallus.

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Pseudomesauletes*) *luzonensis* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 93, 103.

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 2.7-2.9 mm. Rostrum length 1.1-1.4 mm.

Body black, covered with long yellowish decumbent hairs. Head narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, weakly curved, about 1.6 times as long as pronotum, about 6.1 times as long as wide at apex, about 8.5 times as long as wide in middle, about 4.4 times as long as wide at base, punctate. Eyes large, stark convex and rounded. Forehead convex, densely punctate, wider than rostrum base width. Temples short. Antennae long, inserted before middle of rostrum, reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 long-oval. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 slightly longer than antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter and wider than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter and wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 rounded, shorter than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose and wide. Antennomere 9 wider than length. Antennomere 10 subequal to antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 distinctly longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, about 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, equal to wide in middle, 1.1 times as long as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Sides weakly rounded. Scutellum almost rectangular. Elytra about 1.7 times as long as wide at base, about 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, about 2.5 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 2.3 times as long as pronotum, with weak elytral striae. Hairs dense behind scutellum. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral intervals weak convex. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together, with hair stains. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrite 2, 1.1 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrites 3-5 equal in length. Ventrite 3, 0.7 times as long as ventrite 2. Procoxae large, conical, with hair bunches. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, with two apical spurs, lacking costate dorsal margin. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 2.7 mm. Rostrum length 1.5 mm.

Comparison. The new species is lake to *P*. (*P*.) *boettcheri* Legalov, sp. n. from Luzon and Mindanao but differs in the body covered with yellowish hair, more rounded sides of pronotum and other form of the basal sclerite of the endophallus.

Pseudomesauletes (*Pseudomesauletes*) *gamoensis* (Marshall, 1954)

Auletobius pumilio Marshall, 1954**, syn. n.**

Remarks. For *Auletobius gamoensis* by the author was studied holotype - male from the Natural History Museum (London) with labels "Holotype", "From roots of fern", "Abyssinia: Gamo Prov., Mt. Gughe, c. 10,500-11,000 ft., 20.XII.1948", "Ethiopia: 1948-1949, Hugh Scott., B. M., 1949-184", "*Auletobius gamoensis*, Mshl., Type, male", and for *Auletobius pumilio* by the author was studied holotype - male from the Natural History Museum (London) with labels "Holotype", "From roots of fern", "Abyssinia: Gamo Prov., between Dita and Bonghe, c. 9,000-10,500 ft., 5.XII.1948", "Ethiopia: 1948-1949, Hugh Scott., B. M., 1949-184", "*Auletobius pumilio*, Mshl., Type, male".

***Lasioauletes insolitus* Legalov, sp. n.**

Figs. 94, 104.

Etymology. The species epithet is from the Latin “insolitam” = unusual.

Description. Male. Body length (without rostrum) 3.4 mm. Rostrum length 1.1 mm. Body brown, covered with long yellow-brown appressed hairs. Head narrowed behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, weakly curved, 1.3 times as long as pronotum, 4.2 times as long as wide at apex, 5.6 times as long as wide in middle, 3.8 times as long as wide at base, densely punctate. Eyes large, stark convex and rounded. Forehead convex, densely punctate, 1.4 times as wide as rostrum base width. Temples short. Antennae long, inserted before middle of rostrum, reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomere 1 oval. Antennomere 2 long-conical, longer and narrower than antennomere 1. Antennomere 3 longer and narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomere 4 subequal to antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 shorter than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 shorter and wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose and wide, about 0.5 times as short as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 distinctly wider than length. Antennomere 10 shorter than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer than antennomere 10. Pronotum almost bell-shaped, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.3 times as long as wide at base, with rounded sides. Disk weakly convex, densely punctate. Scutellum almost rectangular. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.8 times as long as wide at apical fourth, 2.1 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate. Humeri slightly flattened. Elytral intervals weak convex. Epipleura narrow. Rounded apex of elytra when both together, with hair stains. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous.

Metanepisternum finely punctate. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, puncate. Ventrite 2 subequal to ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.9 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrites 4 and 5 subequal in length. Ventrite 4, 0.7 times as long as ventrite 3. Procoxae large, conical, with hair bunches. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, without costate dorsal margin and with two apical spurs. Tarsi long, quite narrow. Tarsomere 1 conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth

Material examined. Holotype, male, Tanzania, Iringa, Mufindi Distr., Uzungwa Scarp For. Res., 8°22'05.7" S, 35°58'41.6" E, 1800 m, edge of secondary lower montane rainforest, white light, 19.V.1997, kept in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Paratype, female, idem, kept in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique.

Comparison. The new species differs from *L. zumpti* (Voss, 1956) in the pronotum with rounded sides, and narrower rostrum.

Tribe Cesauletini Legalov, 2003

Tribe Eugnamptini Voss, 1930, **stat. res.**

=Acritorrhynchitina Legalov, 2007, **syn. n.**

Remarks. This tribe is considered as the subtribe of the tribe Rhynchitini in Bouchard et al. (2011), but since the group is characterized in the spiculum ventrale of auletoid type, it deserves the status of an independent tribe.

Tribe Deporaini Voss, 1929

= Chonostropheina Morimoto, 1962, **syn. n.**

=Depasophilina Legalov, 2003

Remarks. The genus *Chonostropheus* Prell, 1924 is characterized in having elytra with scutellar striole which was recognized as a separate subtribe (Morimoto, 1962b). An examination of the elytra ventrally showed that the punctate row is not visible from below, but the real scutellar striole is visible from below. The other characters in the genus *Chonostropheus* are very apomorphic.

Depasophilina is mistakenly regarded as a subtribe of the tribe Isotheini (Bouchard et al., 2011), but the genus *Depasophilus* Voss, 1922 belongs to the tribe Deporaini, because it is characterized in the spiculum gastrale directed left anteriorly.

Tribe Pterocolini Lacordaire, 1866

Tribe Rhynchitini Gistel, 1856

= Isotheinae Scudder, 1893

Remarks. Synonymy Isotheinae with Rhynchitini see in Legalov (2013a).

Subtribe Lasiorhynchitina Legalov, 2003

Subtribe Temnocerina Legalov, 2003

= Anisomerinina Legalov, 2003, **syn. n.**

Subtribe Perrhynchitina Legalov, 2003

Subtribe Rhynchitina Gistel, 1856

=Rhynchitallina Legalov, 2003, **syn. n.**

***Cyllorhynchites* (*Pseudocyllorhynus*) *limbourgi* Legalov, sp. n.**

Fig. 105.

Etymology. In honor of Pol Limbourg (Belgium).

Description. Female. Body length (without rostrum) 5.0-5.3 mm. Rostrum length 3.5-3.7 mm. Body black, covered with sparse yellowish appressed hairs. Dense hair on scutellum, behind scutellum and on metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite. Head weakly widened behind eye. Mandibles externally dentate. Rostrum long, weakly curved, about 2.3 times as long as pronotum, about 8.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 11.3 times as long as wide in middle, about 5.0 times as long as wide at base, finely punctate, with carina from forehead to place of antennal attachment. Eyes large, convex and rounded. Forehead weakly convex, densely punctate, wider than rostrum base width. Temples short. Antennae long, inserted in basal third of rostrum, reaching middle of pronotum. Antennomeres 1 and 2 long-oval, flattened laterally. Antennomere 3 shorter than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 3-5 subequal in length. Antennomere 6 shorter than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 shorter and wider than antennomere 6. Antennomere 8 almost rounded, shorter and wider than antennomere 7. Antennal club loose and wide, 0.6 times as long as antennomeres 1-8 together. Antennomere 9 longer than wide. Antennomere 10 shorter and narrower than antennomere 9. Antennomere 11 longer and narrower than antennomere 10. Pronotum bell-shaped, about 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, subequal to wide in middle, 0.8 times as long as wide at base. Disk weakly convex, densely rugose-punctate. Sides almost straight. Scutellum almost rectangular. Elytra about 1.4 times as long as wide at base and in middle, about 1.9 times as long as wide at apical fourth, about 2.3 times as long as pronotum, with distinct elytral striae. Scutellar striole absent. Humeri distinct. Elytral intervals flattened, rugose, with row of tubercles. Epipleura narrow. Apices of elytra separately rounded. Pre- and postcoxal portions of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Metanepisternum wide. Metaventrite weakly convex, punctate. Abdomen convex, finely puncate. Ventrite 2, 1.1 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventrite 3, 0.7 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventrite 4, 0.7 times as long as ventrite 3. Ventrite 5, 0.8 times as long as ventrite 4. Pygidium flattened, densely punctate. Procoxae large, conical, with hair bunches. Metacoxae transverse. Trochanters small. Femora thickened, lacking teeth. Tibiae almost straight, widened to apex, with costate dorsal margin and two apical spurs. Protibae flattened. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1 conical. Tarsomeres 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws slightly divergent, with teeth.

Material examined. Holotype, female, Indonesia, Borneo, West Kalimantan, 00°53,5' N, 109°22,2'E, 245 m, IX-XI.2013, kept in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Paratype, female, idem, kept in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique.

Comparison. The new species is lake to *C*. (*P*.) *granulipennis* (Voss, 1969) from Sarawak but differs the scutellum, spot behind scutellum and metanepisternum and sides of metaventrite covered with yellowish dense hair, and smaller body sizes.

Tribe Byctiscini Voss, 1923
Subtribe Svetlanaebyctiscina Legalov, 2003
Subtribe Byctiscina Voss, 1923
Subtribe Listrobyctiscina Legalov, 2003

Family Brachyceridae Billberg, 1820

Marshall, 1907; Bovie, 1909; Haaf, 1957, 1958; Arzanov, 2005; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Friedman, Sagiv, 2010; Oberprieler, 2010; Legalov, 2015b.

Remarks. The family Brachyceridae is regarded as the separate family characterized by Zherikhin et Egorov (1991). Zherikhin et Egorov (1991) noted that representatives of the genus Brachycerus Olivier, 1789 have a double gular suture (Zherikhin, Egorov, 1991, p. 7, fig. 1). Oberprieler (2014c) wrote that Brachycerinae (incl. Erirhininae) has "Gular sutures confluent", but it is correct only for the representatives of Erirhininae, whereas some species of Byrsopinae and Brachycerinae are characterized in the distinctly double gular suture. Brachyceridae was combined with Erirhininae into one subfamily (Oberprieler (2014c) or family (Bouchard et al., 2011). However, it is not valid because Erirhininae has a single gular suture as their ancestral group Ithyceridae. Brachyceridae originated from the families with the double gular suture, for example from Anthribidae. Earlier Legalov (2015b) suggested that Brachyceridae could be separated from primitive extinct Anthribidae in the transition to a terrestrial way of life.

Key to subfamilies and genera of Brachyceridae

1. Prosternum with prosternal channel, reaching procoxae. Antennae geniculate. (Byrsopinae)....2
- Prosternum lacking prosternal channel, or weakly one nor reaching procoxae. Antennae straight. (Brachycerinae)....7
2. Sides of pronotum with tooth.....*Hoplitotrarhelus*
- Sides of pronotum lacking tooth.....3
3. Maxillae exposed in ventral view (fig. 107).....*Byrsops*
- Maxillae concealed by prementum in ventral view (fig. 108).....4
4. Mesocoxal cavities separated.....5
- Mesocoxal cavities contiguous.....6
5. Mesosternal process obtuse. Distance between mesocoxal cavities wide.....*Euryxena*
- Mesosternal process acute. Distance between mesocoxal cavities narrow.....*Daulaxius*
6. Upper edge of eye above forehead.....*Synthocus*
- Upper edge of eye in one plane with forehead.....*Brotheus*
7. Antennae with 7 or 8 antennomeres.....8
- Antennae with 9 antennomeres.....9
8. Antennae with 8 antennomeres. Pronotum weakly transverse.....*Theatomorphus*
- Antennae with 7 antennomeres. Pronotum much longer than wide in middle.....*Euretus*
9. Prosternum with weak channel (fig. 109).....*Progravidus*
- Prosternum without channel.....10
10. Eyes stark convex (fig. 110).....*Theates*
- Eyes weakly convex or not protruding from contour of head.....11
11. Anterior margin of pronotum straight, without impressions and constrictions (fig. 112). Rostrum quite long.....*Protomantis*
- Anterior margin of pronotum curved, with impressions and constrictions (fig. 106).....*Brachycerus*

Systematic list of subfamilies and genera of Brachyceridae

Subfamily Brachycerinae Billberg, 1820
= Protomantini Aurivillius, 1886
Genus *Brachycerus* Olivier, 1789
Genus *Euretus* Peringuey, 1896
Genus *Progradivus* Haaf, 1957
Genus *Protomantis* Schoenherr, 1840
Genus *Theates* Fahraeus, 1871
Genus *Theatomorphus* Haaf, 1958
Subfamily Byrsopinae Germar, 1829
= Brotheini Marshall, 1907
= Brotheusini Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 2006
Genus *Brotheus* Stephens, 1829
Genus *Byrsops* Germar, 1829-358
Genus *Daulaxius* Pascoe, 1887, **stat. res.**
Genus *Euryxena* Pascoe, 1887
Genus *Hoplitotrachelus* Schoenherr, 1847
Genus *Synthocus* Schoenherr, 1842

Family Brentidae Billberg, 1820

Kleine, 1938; Damoiseau, 1967; Kissinger, 1968, 1992, 2002, 2005; Morimoto, 1976; Alonso-Zarazaga, 1983, 1984, 1989, 1990, 2014; Louw, 1986, 2004; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Thompson, 1992; Zimmerman, 1993, 1994a; Kuschel, 1995a; Wanat, 1995, 2001; Anderson, Kissinger, 2002; Sforzi, Bartolozzi, 2004; Bouchard et al., 2011; Alonso-Zarazaga, Wanat, 2014; Oberprieler, 1995, 2000, 2004a, 2004b, 2014a, 2014b; Mantilleri, 2012; Sforzi et al., 2014; Legalov, 2014, 2015b; Poinar, Legalov, 2015a.

Remarks. The family Brentidae is considered in the standard volume (Alonso-Zarazaga, 2014; Alonso-Zarazaga, Wanat, 2014; Oberprieler, 2014a, 2014b, Sforzi et al., 2014) excluding Ithycerinae. The systematics of the tribes is revised below by the author.

Key to subfamilies, supertribes, tribes and subtribes of Brentidae

1. Procoxal cavities separated by prosternal processes, if contiguous then body baculiform (some Ulocerina).....2
- Procoxal cavities contiguous, if separated then body oval or pear-shaped (Axelrodiellini, part of Apioninae).....3
2. Body elongate (fig. 116), cylindrical or slightly flattened. Tarsi narrow and long. Tibial spurs present. (Brentinae).....7
- Body wide, not elongate, strongly flattened (fig. 111). Tarsi wide. Tibial spurs absent.....Antliarhininae
3. Femora touching coxae.....4
- Femora not touching coxae. Trochanters usually elongate.....6
4. Antennal club snout (fig. 113). Rostrum short. Ventrites 3 and 4 located in one plane with ventrites 1 and 2. Tibial spurs preesent.....Microcerinae
- Antennal club elongate. Rostrum usually long. Ventrites 3 and 4 located in different planes than ventrites 1 and 2....5
5. Pronotum lacking broad collar before base (fig. 114). Eye not glazed. Tibial spurs present. Claws free. (Eurhynchinae).....24
- Pronotum with broad collar before base (fig. 117). Eye glazed. Tibial spurs absent. Claws fused.....Cyladinae
6. Antennae straight. Antennal scrobes deep. Scape short, not extending to eyes. Scutellum visible. Base of elytra lacking crenulate or granulate carina. Maxillary palpi 2-articled. Labial palpi 1-articled. (Apioninae).....25
- Antennae geniculate. Antennal scrobes shallow. Scape long, usually extending to eyes. Scutellum concealed. Base of elytra with crenulate or granulate carina. Maxillary palpi 3-articled. Labial palpi 2-articled. (Nanophyinae).....53
7. Rostrum and place of antennal attachment similar in males (figs. 126, 128) and females (figs. 126-127).....8
- Rostrums in males (figs. 116, 119, 120) and females (figs. 118, 121, 122) very different. Antennae usually inserted closer to apex of rostrum in males, they closer to base of rostrum in females.....16
8. Sides of pronotum strongly compressed laterally (fig. 124), if sides slightly compressed or not compressed, then rostrum equal in length to head. Rostrum wide. Tarsomere 3 entire. Antennal club distinct. Stria 10 shortened, disappears near level of metacoxa.....Cyphagogini
- Sides of pronotum not compressed laterally. Rostrum narrow. Stria 10 short or full. (Trachelizini).....9
9. Protibia with hook-shaped tooth and cleaning brush between tooth and apex. Tarsomere 3 entire. Club indistinct. Stria 10 shortened, disappears near level of metacoxa.....Stereodermina
- Protibia lacking tooth and brush between tooth and apex. Club distinct.....10
10. One spur on protibia elongate, longer than tarsomere 1. Tarsomere 3 entire. Striae 9 and 10 full.....Microtrachelizina
- Spurs short.....11
11. Femur with tooth, if tooth small or absent then body covered with matt wax coating. Stria 10 shortened, disappears near level of metacoxa.....12
- Femur lacking tooth. Stria 10 usually shortened, disappears near level of metacoxa, rarely full.....13
12. Head longand wrinkled in males, more than three times longer than width.....Rhyticephalina
- Head short or slightly elongate, not wrinkled in both sexes, no more than 1.3 times longer than width in males and females.....Pseudoceocephalina
13. Eyes greatly enlarged. Forehead narrow.....Hephebocerina
- Eyes simple. Forehead wide.....14
14. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Stria 10 full, rarely shortened disappears near level of metacoxa.....Trachelizina
- Tarsomere 3 entire. Stria 10 shortened, disappears near level of metacoxa.....15
15. Rostrum flattened. Femora widened. Apices of elytra elongate into teeth (figs. 129-130).....Hoplopisthiina
- Rostrum weak convex. Femora weakly widened. Rounded apices of elytra when both together (fig.123).....Atopobrentina
16. Sides of pronotum strongly compressed laterally (fig. 116). Tarsomere 3 entire. Club distinct. Stria 10 full. .....Taphroderini
- Sides of pronotum not compressed laterally.....17
17. Apex of rostrum not widened in both sexes (figs. 131, 132). Body except rostral apex covered with thick broad scales. (Ulocerini).....18
- Apex of rostrum widened in males (figs. 119, 120) and not widened in females (figs. 122, 121), if it not widened in males then long and thin antennae inserted subapically. Antennae inserted in apical or second third in males. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum in females, rarely second third. Body naked or covered with sparse scales. (Brentini).....19

18. Procoxal cavities contiguous or slightly separated. Club compact with fused joints (fig. 132). Antennae seem 9-articled.....Ulocerina
- Procoxal cavities distinctly separated. Club not compact (fig. 131). Antennae distinctly 11-articled.....Pholidochlamydina
19. Dorso-lateral edges of prorostrum denticulate (figs. 120, 121). Stria 10 full.....20
- Prorostrum not denticulate (figs. 119, 122). Stria 10, full, shortened or absent.....22
20. Tarsomere 3 bilobed. Femora with teeth.....Arrhenodina
- Tarsomere 3 entire. Femora lacking teeth.....21
21. Antennae strongly flattened and widened. 1st and 2nd articles of club identical to previous article of flagellum, glabrous. Gray hairs only at apex of club articles 3. Tibiae strongly flattened.....Paussobrenthina
- Antennae simple. Articles of club covered with gray dense hairs. 1st and 2nd articles of club longer than articles of flagellum. Tibiae narrow.....Eremoxenina
22. Femora with teeth. Antennae short, usually not reaching eyes or slightly behind eyes in males. Antennomeres 7-10 slightly longer or shorter than wide. Stria 10 full.....Brentina
- Femora lacking teeth. Antennae long, behind eyes in males. Antennomeres 7-10 usually several times longer than wide in males.....23
23. Temples short, shortened than eye. Rostrum at apex not widened in males. Stria 10 full.....Tychaeina
- Temples elongate, much longer than eye. Rostrum at apex widened in males. Stria 10 full but weak after middle, rarely shortened disappears near level of metacoxa, or striae absent.....Ithystenina
24. Procoxal cavities separated.....Axelrodiellini
- Procoxal cavities contiguous.....Eurhynchini
25. Elytral stria 10 distinct, full or merges with stria 9 near metacoxa.....26
- Elytral stria 10 absent.....34
26. Elytral stria 10 full. Pygidium of apionine type. (Cybebitae).....Cybebini
- Elytral stria 10 merges with stria 9 near metacoxa.....27
27. Trochanters short (fig. 133). Mesocoxal cavities separated. (Tanaitae).....28
- Trochanters long (fig. 145). Mesocoxal cavities separated or contiguous.....30
28. Antennal scrobes foveiform. Pronotum tuberculate. Pygidium of aspidapionine type.....Apiomorphini
- Antennal scrobes sulciform.....29
29. Antennae inserted in apical third. Forelegs enlarged. Femora with denticles and tubercles. Pygidium of apionine type..... .....Mecolenini
- Antennae inserted near middle or in basal third. Forelegs simple. Femora lacking teeth. Pygidium of aspidapionine type.... .....Tanaini
30. Body covered with hairs (fig. 134). Mesocoxal cavities contiguous. Pygidium of aspidapionine type (fig. 135). (Chilapiitae). ..... Chilapiini
- Body naked. Mesocoxal cavities separated or contiguous.....31
31. Mesocoxal cavities contiguous, as exception, separated by depressed process. (Rhadinocybitae).....32
- Mesocoal cavities separated by convex process. (Myrmacicelitae).....33
32. Greatest width of pronotum usually near middle. Elytral striae with sharp edges.....Notapionini
- Greatest width of pronotum usually in apical third. Elytral striae lacking sharp edges.....Rhadinocybini
33. Eyes lateral (fig. 137). Trochanters not very elongate, equal to above one-sixth of femur length. Rostrum thin, longer than pronotum (fig. 137).....Lispotheriini
- Eyes shifted dorsally. Trochanters very long, equal to about half of femur length. Rostrum thick, shorter than pronotum.... .....Myrmacicelini
34. Procoxal cavities partially separated. Body covered with long erect hairs. (Setapiitae).....Setapiini
- Procoxal cavities completely separated. Body covered with appressed or short erect hairs.....35
35. Trochanters short (fig. 138).....36
- Trochanters long (fig. 140).....38
36. Mesocoxae cavities separated. Antennae inserted in first third of rostrum. (Noterapiitae).....Noterapiini
- Mesocoxae cavities contiguous. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum.....37
37. Claws dentate. Rostrum straight. Tarsomere 1 enlarged (fig. 139). Pygidium of aspidapionine type. (Rhinorhynchidiitae). .....Rhinorhynchidiini
- Claws lacking teeth. Rostrum curved. Tarsomere 1 simple (fig. 115). Pygidium of apionine type. (Podapiitae).....Podapiini
38. Mesocoxae contiguous. Pygidium of apionine type.....Aplemonini
- Mesocoxae separated.....39
39. Sutures of club absent.....40
- Sutures of club distinct.....42
40. Claws simple. Intervals 9 with specialized seta or it absent.....Ceratapiini
- Claws toothed. Intervals 7 and 9 with specialized setae.....41
41. Place of antennal insertion dilated. Tarsal claws large.....Prototrichapiini
- Place of antennal insertion not or weakly dilated. Tarsal claws small.....Catapiini

42. Pronotal vestiture centrifugal (fig. 147).....43
- Pronotal vestiture centripetal (fig. 148), if centrifugal then place of antennal insertion not dilated and pygidium of apionine type (Apionini: *Kissingeria*).....45
43. Interval 7 with specialized seta in middle. Pygidium of apionine type.....Exapiini (*Exapion*)
- Interval 7 with specialized seta in apical third or absent. Pygidium of aspidapionine type.....44
44. Scutellum protrudes above elytra, distinctly elongate.....Aspidapiini
- Scutellum flat, weakly elongate or quite wide.....Kalcapiini
45. Interval 7 with specialized seta in middle.....Exapiini
- Interval 7 with specialized seta in apical third or absent.....46
46. Rostrum laterally usually with preocular sulci (fig. 146). Head sometimes constricted behind eyes. Pygidium of apionine type.....Piezotrachelini
- Rostrum laterally lacking preocular sulci. Head widened behind eyes.....47
47. Ventrites 1 and 2 coarsely punctate. Ventrites 3-5 finely punctate. Place of antennal insertion as rule dilated. Antennae inserted at base of rostrum. Pygidium of aspidapionine type.....Metapiini
- All ventrites similarly punctate. Place of antennal insertion not dilated. Antennae inserted in basal third, rarely at base of rostrum. Pygidium of aspidapionine or apionine type.....48
48. Tarsomere 2 transverse. Elytra with basal spot from light hairs (fig. 143) or densely covered with long appressed hairs (fig. 150). Pygidium of incomplete apionine type.....Ixapiini
- Tarsomere 2 longer than wide, if transverse then elytra almost naked or evenly covered with sparse hairs. Elytra lacking basal spot of light hairs. Pygidium of aspidapionine or apionine type.....49
49. Hairs condensed on base of elytral interval 3. Pygidium of aspidapionine type.....Malvapiini
- Hairs not condensed on base of elytral interval 3 or condensed on base of elytral intervals 1-3. Pygidium of apionine type (fig. 136). (Apionini).....50
50. Pronotum almost cylindrical, compressed before base and near apex (fig. 144). Rostrum straight. Elytral base much wider than pronotum.....Stenapiina
- Pronotum bell-shaped. Rostrum usually curved. Elytral base usually slightly wider than pronotum.....51
51. Tegminal plate apically pointy (fig. 149) or weakly notched.....Apionina
- Tegminal plate apically distinctly notched.....52
52. Parameres fused to basal piece (fig. 142).....Toxorhynchina
- Parameres articulated with basal piece (fig. 141). .....Synapiina
53. Tarsomere 5 with two fused claws or one claw. Articles of antennal club separated. Tibiae with mucro in males. .....Nanophyini
- Tarsomere 5 with free claws. Articles of antennal club fused. Tibiae simple in males.....Corimaliini

Systematic list of subfamilies, supertribes, tribes and subtribes of Brentidae

Subfamily Eurhynchinae Lacordaire, 1863
†Tribe Axeirodiellini Legalov, 2009
Tribe Eurhynchini Lacordaire, 1863
Subfamily Apioninae Schoenherr, 1823
Supertribe Tanaitae Schoenherr, 1839
Tribe Tanaini Schoenherr, 1839

Tribe Apiomorphini Legalov, trib. n.

Type genus. *Apiomorphus* Wagner, 1912

Diagnosis. Body black, with or without metallic lustre, covered with short erect or decumbent hairs. Head weakly widened behind eyes. Rostrum quite long, weakly curved, longer than pronotum. Antennal scrobes foveiform. Eyes convex. Forehead usually wide. Antennae inserted in basal third. Antennomere 1 long. Club compact. Pronotum bell-shaped, tuberculate. Elytra quite elongate. Greatest width behind the middle. Elytral striae distinct. Stria 10 merges with stria 9 near metacoxa. Intervals convex, usually wider than striae. Specialized setae present. Procoxal cavities separated. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 long. Procoxae subconical, with dentiform process. Trochanters short. Femora clavate, with or without teeth. Tibiae lacking apical spurs. Tarsi long and quite wide. Claws free, dentate.

Comparison. The new tribe is similar to the tribe Tanaini but differs in the foveiform antennal scrobes and tuberculate pronotum. It differs from the tribe Mecolenini in the antennae inserted in the basal third of the rostrum, foveiform antennal scrobes, tuberculate pronotum, and the pygidium of the aspidapionine type.

Composition. Type genus.

Genus *Apiomorphus* Wagner, 1912

Type species. Apiomorphus cyaneus Wagner, 1912 = Apion eximium Beguin-Billecocq, 1910

Subgenus Apiomorphilus Legalov, subgen. n.

Type species. *Apiomorphus inermipes* Voss, 1931

Diagnosis. Body black, lacking metallic lustre, naked. Rostrum weakly curved, slightly longer than pronotum. Antennal scrobes foveiform. Forehead wide or quite narrow. Antennae inserted in basal fourth. Elytral striae narrow or wide. Intervals convex, narrower or wider than striae. Femora clavate, lacking teeth.

Comparison. The new subgenus differs from Apiomorphus s. str. in the femora lacking teeth and the naked elytra.

Remarks. Voss (1931b) did not specify the type species for *Apiomorphilus* and the name was not valid.
Composition. Two species from South and East Africa.
Tribe Mecolenini Wanat, 2001, **stat. n.**
Supertribe Chilapiitae Wanat, 2001
Tribe Chilapiini Wanat, 2001
Supertribe Cybebitae Lacordaire, 1863
Tribe Cybebini Lacordaire, 1863
Supertribe Myrmacicelitae Zimmerman, 1994
Tribe Lispotheriini Wanat, 2001
Tribe Myrmacicelini Zimmerman, 1994
Supertribe Rhadinocybitae Alonso-Zarazaga, 1992
Tribe Notapionini Zimmerman, 1994
Tribe Rhadinocybini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1992
Supertribe Noterapiitae Kissinger, 2004
Tribe Noterapiini Kissinger, 2004
Supertribe Rhinorhynchidiitae Zimmerman, 1994
Tribe Rhinorhynchidiini Zimmerman, 1994
Supertribe Podapiitae Wanat, 2001
Tribe Podapiini Wanat, 2001
Supertribe Setapiitae Legalov, supertrib. n.
Type genus. *Setapion* Balfour-Browne, 1944
Diagnosis. Body black-brown or black, covered with long erect hairs. Head weakly conical, widened behind eyes. Rostrum long or quite short, almost straight, shorter than pronotum or distinctly longer than head and pronotum together. Antennal scrobes sulciform. Eyes convex, lateral. Forehead wide. Antennae inserted in basal third. Antennomere 1 long. Club compact. Pronotum bell-shaped, coarsely punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra quite elongate. Elytral striae wide. Striae 10 absent. Intervals convex, slightly wider than striae. Specialized setae absent. Procoxal cavities partially separated. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 long. Procoxae subconical. Trochanters quite long. Femora clavate, lacking teeth. Tibiae without apical spurs. Tarsi long and quite wide. Claws free, dentate.
Comparison. The new tribe differs from the other apionine tribes in the partially separated procoxae and body covered by long erect hairs.
Composition. Tribe Setapiini Legalov, trib. n.
Tribe Setapiini Legalov, trib. n.
Type genus. *Setapion* Balfour-Browne, 1944
Diagnosis. As for supertribe.
Composition. Type genus.
Supertribe Aspidapiitae Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Remarks. The subtribes Aspidapiitae and Apionitae differ in the structure of the pygidium. Tegminal characters are important for identification of the tribes (Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990), but I tried to use external characters for the determination of taxa, because they are more obvious on females or fossil material.
Tribe Ceratapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Tribe Prototrichapiini Wanat, 1995
Tribe Kalcapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Tribe Aspidapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Tribe Malvapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Tribe Metapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Supertribe Apionitae Schoenherr, 1823
Tribe Ixapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Tribe Exapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990
Tribe Piezotrachelini Voss, 1959
Tribe Aplemonini Kissinger, 1968
Tribe Catapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, **stat. n.**
Tribe Apionini Schoenherr, 1823
Remarks. I see no significant characters for the separation of tribes Apionini and Toxorhynchini. The differences between them are based solely on the structure of the tegmen, which is variable.
Subtribe Apionina Schoenherr, 1823
Subtribe Synapiina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, **stat. res.**
=Trichapiina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, **placem. n.**
Remarks. The genus *Mythapion* Kissinger, 2005, **placem. n.** belongs to this subtribe.
Subtribe Toxorhynchina Scudder, 1893
= Oxystomatina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, **syn. n.**
Remarks. The genera *Hecyrapion* Kissinger, 2005, **placem. n.**, *Rhamnapion* Kissinger, 2005, **placem. n.**, *Acarapion* Kissinger, 2005, **placem. n.**, *Pystapion* Kissinger, 2005, **placem. n.** belong to this subtribe.

Subtribe Stenapiina Poinar et Legalov, 2015
Subfamily Nanophyinae Gistel, 1856
Tribe Nanophyini Gistel, 1856
Tribe Corimaliini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1989
Subfamily Antliarhininae Schoenherr, 1823
Subfamily Cyladinae Schoenherr, 1823
Remarks. Two genera *Cylas* Latreille, 1802 and *Protocylas* Pierce, 1941, **stat. res.** belong to this subfamily. The genus *Protocylas* is differs from Cylas in the short rostrum, inflated elytra, and femora surpassing the elytra (Pierce, 1941).
Protocylas rufipes (Faust, 1893)
Remarks. There is the first record of this species for Thailand. Material: 10 ex., Thailand, Nakhon Prov., Ratchasima, Nong Bun Nak, 200 m, leaf-falling gallery forest, 1-22.XI.2011, A.V. Korshunov; 1 ex., Chiang Mai, Maerim, 14.V.1994, R. Beaver.
Subfamily Brentinae Billberg, 1820
Tribe Cyphagogini Kolbe, 1892
=Calodrominen Kolbe, 1916
Tribe Trachelizini Lacordaire, 1866
Subtribe Stereodermina Sharp, 1895, **placem. n.**
Subtribe Microtrachelizina Zimmerman, 1994
Subtribe Atopobrentina Damoiseau, 1965, **placem. n**.
Subtribe Hoplopisthiina Senna et Calabresi, 1919, **placem. n.**
Subtribe Pseudoceocephalina Kleine, 1922
Subtribe Rhyticephalina Kleine, 1922
Subtribe Trachelizina Lacordaire, 1866
Remarks. The genus *Schizotrachelus* Lacordaire, 1866, **placem. n.** belongs to this tribe.
Subtribe Hephebocerina Lacordaire, 1866**, stat. n.**
= Anchistenini Schedl, 1961
Tribe Brentini Billberg, 1820
Subtribe Arrhenodina Lacordaire, 1866
=Belopherides Lacordaire, 1866
=Eutrachelides Lacordaire, 1866
=Belorhynchides Lacordaire, 1866
=Orychodi Senna, 1895
=Eupsalini Muizon, 1960
Subtribe Eremoxenina Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1892
=Amorphocephalides Power, 1879
Subtribe Paussobrenthina Gestro, 1919, **stat. res.**
Subtribe Brentina Billberg, 1820
Subtribe Tychaeina Schoenfeldt, 1908, **placem. n.**
Subtribe Ithystenina Lacordaire, 1866, **placem. n.**
= Acratini Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, Bartolozzi et Sforzi, 1999, **syn. n.**
Tribe Taphroderini Lacordaire, 1866
=Ischnomerides Lacordaire, 1866
=Dominibrentini Poinar, 2009
Tribe Ulocerini Schoenherr, 1823
Subtribe Ulocerina Schoenherr, 1823
Subtribe Pholidochlamydina Damoiseau, 1962, **stat. n.**, **placem. n.**
Subfamily Microcerinae Lacordaire, 1863
=Episides Lacordaire, 1863

Acknowledgements

The author thanks M.V.L. Barclay (UK: London), L. Behne (Germany: Munchenberg), L. Chamorro (USA: Washington), R. Daniels son (Sweden: Lund), M. De Meyer (Belgium: Tervuren), R. Dunda (Czech Republic: Prague), A.-L.-L. Friedman (Israel: Tel Aviv), J. Frisch (Germany: Berlin), A.A. Gusakov (Russia: Moscow), O. Jaeger (Germany: Dresden), J. Jelinek (Czech Republic: Praga), M. Hartmann (Germany: Erfurt), A.G. Kirejtshuk (Russia: St.-Petersburg), K.-D. Klass (Germany: Dresden), B. A. Korotyaev (Russia: St.-Petersburg), P. Limbourg (Belgium: Bruxelles), S. Lingafelter (USA: Washington), D.V. Logunov (UK: Manchester), O. Merkl (Hungry: Budapest), A. Nel (France: Paris), N.B. Nikitsky (Russia: Moscow), Ch. W. O'Brien (USA: Green Valley), G. Osella (Italy: Coppio), J. Pelletier (France: Monnaie), H. Perrin (France: Paris), M. Pika-Biolzi (Switzerland: Zürich), R. Poggi (Italy: Genova), A.G. Ponomarenko (Russia: Moscow), A.P. Rasnitsyn (Russia: Moscow), H. Schillhammer (Austria: Wien), S.G. Selvantharan (Denmark: Copenhagen), A.Yu. Solodovnicov (Denmark: Copenhagen), E. Sprecher-Uebersax (Switzerland: Basel), R.T. Thompson (UK: London), D. Van Den Spiegel (Belgium: Tervuren), J. Willers (Germany: Berlin) for the opportunity to study of material, R.S. Anderson (Ottawa), K. Morimoto (Fukuoka), J.J. Morrone (Mexico), J. Rheinheimer (Germany: Ludwigshafen), S.A. Vanin (Sao Paulo), M. Wanat (Wroclaw) for help with the literature, and Dr. George O. Poinar, Jr. (USA: Corvallis) for improving the manuscript.

The study was supported by the Federal Fundamental Scientific Research Programme for 2013–2020 (grant number VI.51.1.5) and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grant number 18-04-00243-a).

References

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A. (1983). Studies on Ethiopian Apionidae (Coleoptera). 1. Comments on the genus *Apiomorphus* Wagner, 1911, with description of a new South African species. Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa, 46, 241–247.

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A. (1984). Studies on Ethiopian Apionidae (Coleoptera). 2. *Afrotibicina stygia* gen. and sp. nov. and biological notes on the tribe Tanaonini. Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa, 47, 203–209.

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A. (1989). Revision of the supraspecific taxa in the Palaearctic Apionidae Schoenherr, 1823. 1. Introduction and subfamily Nanophyinae Seidlitz, 1891. Fragmenta Entomologica, Roma, 21(2), 205–262.

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A. (1990). Revision of the supraspecific taxa in the Palaearctic Apionidae Schoenherr, 1823 (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). 2. Subfamily Apioninae Schoenherr, 1823: Introduction, keys and descriptions. Graellsia, 46, 19–156.

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A. (2014). 3.6.4. Nanophyinae Gistel, 1848. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 415-422.

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A., Lyal, C.H.C. (1999). A world catalogue of families and genera Curculionoidea (Insecta: Coleoptera) (excepting Scolytidae and Platypodidae). Barcelona: Entomopraxis.

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A., Wanat, M. (2014). 3.6.3. Apioninae Schoenherr, 1823. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 395-415.

Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A., Barrios, H., Borovec, R., Bouchard, P., Caldara, R., Colonnelli, E., Gültekin, L., Hlavá, P., Korotyaev, B., Lyal, C.H.C., Machado, A. ., Meregalli, M., Pierotti, H., Ren, L., Sánchez-Ruiz, M., Sforzi, A., Silfverberg, H., Skuhrovec, J., Trýzna, M., Velázquez de Castro, A.J., Yunakov, NN. (2017). Cooperative catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera Curculionoidea. Monografías electrónicas, 8, 1-729.

Anderson, R.S. (1989). Revision of the subfamily Rhynchaeninae in North America (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Transactions of the American Entomological Society, 115(3), 207-312.

Anderson, R.S. (2002a). Nemonychidae Bedel 1882. American beetles. 2. Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea. Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington, CRC Press, 692-694.

Anderson, R.S. (2002b). Curculionidae Latreille 1802. American beetles. 2. Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea. Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington, CRC Press, 722-815.

Anderson, R.S., Kissinger, D.G. (2002). Brentidae Billberg 1820. American beetles. 2. Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea. Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington, CRC Press, 711-719.

Anderson, R.S., Marvaldi, A.E. (2013). Finding unexpected beetles in odd places: Archicorynus kuscheli Anderson and Marvaldi, a new genus and species representing a new tribe, Archicorynini, of Oxycoryninae (Coleoptera: Belidae) from Nicaragua. The Coleopterists Bulletin, 67(2), 61–71. http://dx.doi.org/10.1649/0010-065X-67.2.61

Arnoldi, L.V. (1977). Rhynchophora. In: Arnoldi, L.V., Zherichin, V.V., Nikritin, L.M., Ponomarenko, A.G. Mesozoic Coleoptera. Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta, 161, 142-176 (in Russian).

Arzanov, Yu.G. (2005). Review of the weevils of the genus *Brachycerus* Olivier (Coleoptera: Brachyceridae) from the European part of Russia, the Caucasus and adjacent countries. Kavkazskii Entomologicheskii Byulleten, 1(1), 65–80 (in Russian).

Bouchard, P., Bousquet, Y., Davies, A.E., Alonso-Zarazaga, M.A., Lawrence, J.F., Lyal, C.H.C., Newton, A.F., Reid, C.A.M., Schmitt, M., Ślipiński, S.A., Smith, A.B.T. (2011). Family-group names in Coleoptera (Insecta). ZooKeys, 88, 1–972. http://dx.doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.88.807

Bouchard, P., Grebennikov, V.V., Smith, A.B.T., Douglas, H. (2009). Biodiversity of Coleoptera. Insect Biodiversity. Science and Society. Chichester, UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd., 2, 265–301.

Bovie, A. (1909). Coleoptera: Fam. Curculionidae: Subfam. Brachycerinae. Genera Insectorum, 99, 1–38.

Chernov, Yu.I., Makarova, O.L., Penev, L.D., Khruleva, O.A. (2014). The beetles (Insecta, Coleoptera) in the Arctic Fauna. Communication 1. Faunal composition. Zoologichesky Zhurnal, 93(1), 7–44 (in Russian). http://dx.doi.org/10.7868/S004451341401005X

Chown, S.L. (1992). A preliminary analysis of weevil assemblages in the Sub-Antarctic: local and regional patterns. Journal of Biogeography, 19(1), 87-98.

Crowson, R.A. (1955). The natural classification of Coleoptera. Nathaniel Lloyd & Co. London.

Crowson, R.A. (1981). The biology of Coleoptera. Academic Press. New York.

Crowson, R.A. (1984). On the systematic position of *Bruchela* Dejean (Urodon auctt.) (Coleoptera). The Coleopterists Bulletin, 38, 91–93.

Crowson, R.A. (1985). The systematic position of *Nemonyx* Redtenbacher (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea: Nemonychidae). Entomologia Generalis, 11(1–2), 57–58.

Crowson, R.A. (1986). On the systematic position of Allocoryninae (Coleoptera: Allocorynidae). The Coleopterists Bulletin, 40(3), 243–244.

Damoiseau, R. (1967). Monographie des coléoptères Brentidae du continent africain. Annales du Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 160, 1-507.

Egorov, A.B. (1996a). Superfam. Curculionoidea (Rhynchophora). A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 158-162 (in Russian).

Egorov, A.B. (1996b). Fam. Nemonychidae (Rhinomaceridae). A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 162-164 (in Russian).

Egorov, A.B. (1996c). Fam. Antribidae - lozhnosloniki. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 166-199 (in Russian).
Egorov, A.B. (1996d). Fam. Rhynchitidae - rinkhitidy. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 199-215 (in Russian).
Egorov, A.B. (1996e). Fam. Attelabidae - trubkoverty. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 216-230 (in Russian).
Egorov, A.B. (1996f). Fam. Brentidae - dlinnotely. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 230-234 (in Russian).
Egorov, A.B. (1996g). Fam. Apionidae. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 235-240 (in Russian).
Egorov, A.B., Zherikhin, V.V. (1996). Fam. Dryophthoridae (Rhynchophoridae). A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 241-248 (in Russian).
Egorov, A.B., Zherikhin, V.V., Korotyav, B.A. (1996). Fam. Curculionidae - dolgonosiki ili sloniki. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 249-311, 431-516 (in Russian).
Friedman, A.-L.-L., Sagiv, A. (2010). Review of the genus *Brachycerus* Olivier in Israel (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea: Brachyceridae: Brachycerinae). Israel Journal of Entomology, 40, 25–70.
Frieser, R. (1981). Die Anthribiden der Westpaläarktis einschliesslich der Arten der UdSSR. Mitteilungen der Münchener Entomologischen Gesellschaft, 71, 33–107.
Gratshev, V.G., Legalov, A.A. (2011). New Mesozoic Ithyceridae beetles (Coleoptera). Paleontological Journal, 45(1), 76–81. http://doi.org/ 10.1134/S0031030111010060
Gratshev, V.G., Legalov, A.A. (2014). The Mesozoic stage of evolution of the family Nemonychidae (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Paleontological Journal, 48(8), 851–944. http://doi.org/10.1134/S0031030114080012
Gratshev, V.G., Zherichin, V.V. (1995). Revision of the Late Jurassic Nemonychid weevil genera *Distenorrhinus* and *Procurculio* (Insecta, Coleoptera: Nemonychidae). Paleontological Journal, 2, 83-94 (in Russian).
Gratshev, V.G., Zherikhin, V.V. (1996). A revision of the Nemonychid weevil subfamily Brenthorrhininae (Insecta, Coleoptera: Nemonychidae). Paleontological Journal, 29, 112-127.
Gratshev, V.G., Zherikhin, V.V. (2000a). The weevils from the Late Cretaceous New Jersey Amber (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Sudies on fossils in amber, with particular reference to the Cretaceous of New Jersey. Leiden, 241-254.
Gratshev, V.G., Zherichin, V.V. (2000b). New Early Cretaceous weevil taxa from Spain (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Acta Geologica Hispanica, 35, 37–46.
Gratshev, V.G., Zherikhin, V.V. (2003). The fossil record of weevils and related beetle families (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia, 46, 129–138.
Gunter, N.L., Oberprieler, R.G., Cameron, S.L. (2016). Molecular phylogenetics of Australian weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea): exploring relationships in a hyperdiverse lineage through comparison of independent analyses. Austral Entomology, 55(2), 217–233.
Haaf, E. (1957). Revision de athiopischen und madagassischen Arten de Gattung *Brachycerus* Ol. (Col. Curc.). Entomologische Arbeiten aus dem Museum G. Frey, 8(1-2), 1-274, 343-559.
Haaf, E. (1958). Neue athiopischen Brachycerus-Arten und eine neue Gattung de Subfamilie Brachycerinae (Col. Cure.). Entomologische Arbeiten aus dem Museum G. Frey, 9(1), 220-228.
Hamilton, R.W. (1979). Taxanomic use of endophallic structures in some Attelabidae and Rhynchitidae of America, North of Mexico (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea), with notes on nomenclature. Annals of the Entomological Society of America, 72, 29-34.
Hamilton, R.W. (2002). Attelabidae Billberg 1820. American Beetles. 2. Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea. Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington, CRC Press, 703-710.
Ivie, M. (2002). Keys to families of beetles in America North of Mexico. American beetles. 2. Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea. Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington, CRC Press, 816-835.
Jordan, K. (1906). Insecta. Coleoptera. Rhynchophora. Anthribidae. Biologia Centrali-Americana, 4(6), 315-246, 347-362.
Kirejtshuk, A.G., Moseyko, A.G., Ren, D. (2015). Mesozoic leaf beetles of the tribe Mesolpinini trib. nov. (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) from the Lower Cretaceous. Paleontological Journal, 49(13), 1424–1435. http://dx.doi.org/S0031030115130043
Kissinger, D.G. (1968). Curculionidae subfamily Apioninae of North and Central America, with reviews of the world genera of apioninae and world subgenera of Apion Herbst (Coleoptera). Taxonomic Publications, South Lancaster.
Kissinger, D.G. (1992). Apionidae from North and Central America. Part 4. Generic classification and introduction to the genus *Coelocephalapion* Wagner, with new species from Mexico and Venezuela (Coleoptera). Insecta Mundi, 6(2), 65–77.
Kissinger, D.G. (2002). Review of *Noterapion* Kissinger from Chile and Argentina (Coleoptera: Apionidae). Insecta Mundi, 16(4), 221–246.
Kissinger, D.G. (2005). Review of Apionidae of Chile (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea: Apionidae). The Coleopterists Bulletin, 59 (1), 71–90.
Kleine, R. (1938). Coleoptera. Fam. Brenthidae. Genera Insectorum, 207, 1–197.
Krivolutskaya, G.O. (1996a). Fam. Scolytidae - koroedy. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 312-373 (in Russian).
Krivolutskaya, G.O. (1996b). Fam. Platypodidae - ploskonogi. A key to Insects of the Russian Far East, 3(3). Vladivostok, 374-377 (in Russian).
Kuschel, G. (1954). La familia Nemonychidae en la Region Neotropical (Aporte 15 de Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Revista Chilena de Historia Natural, 54 (9), 97-126.

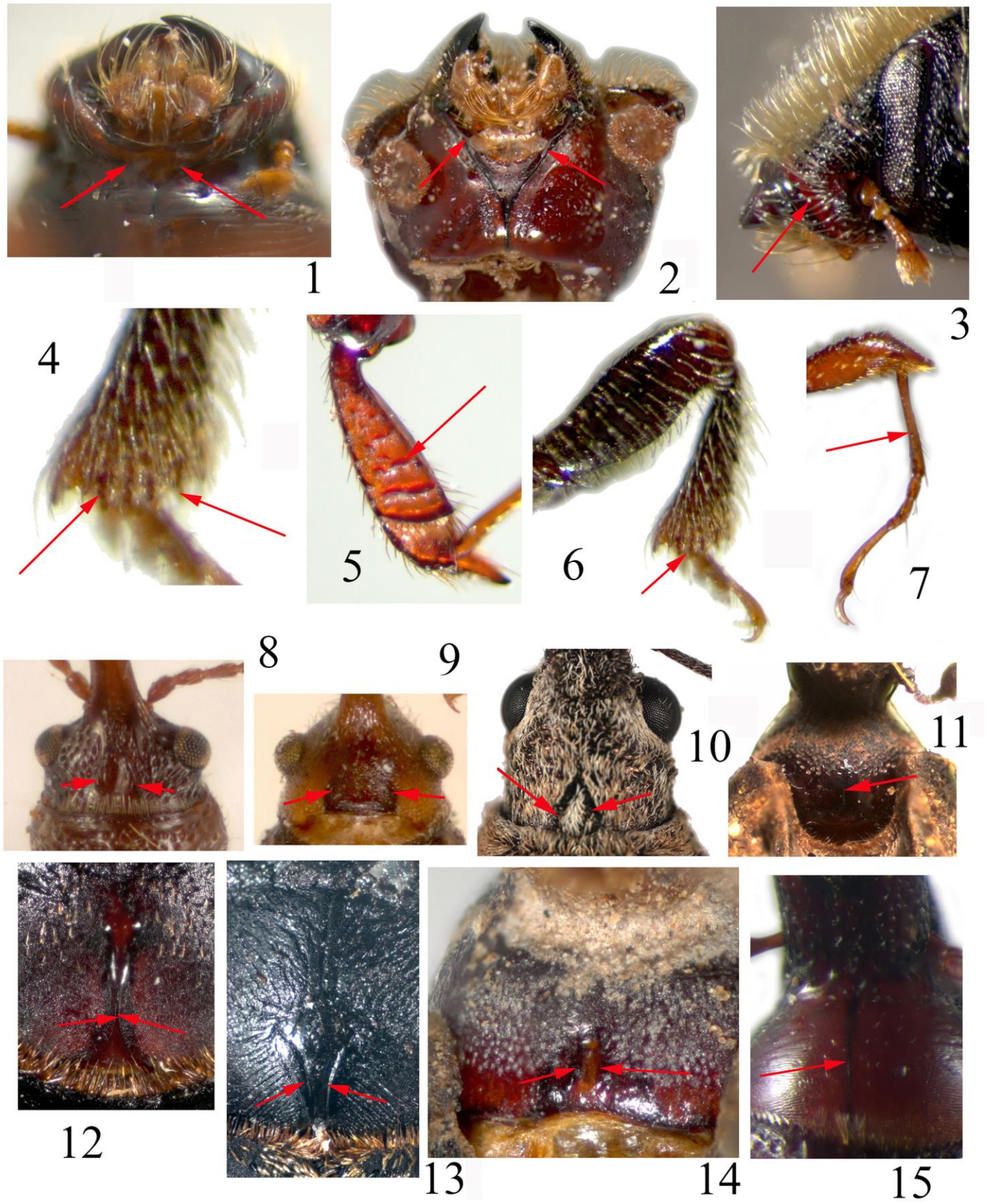
Kuschel, G. (1989). The Nearctic Nemonychidae (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Entomologica Scandinavica, 20, 121-171. http://doi.org/10.1163/187631289X00276
Kuschel, G. (1992). Reappraisal o the Baltic amber Curculionoidea described by E. Voss. Mitteilungen aus dem Geologisch-Paläontologischen Institut der Universitat Hamburg, 73, 191-215.
Kuschel, G. (1993). The Palaearctic Nemonychidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Annales de la Société entomologique de France, 29(1), 23-46.
Kuschel, G. (1994). Nemonychidae of Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia. In: Zimmerman E.C. Australian weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Vol. 1. Melbourne: CSIRO Australia, 563-637
Kuschel, G. (1995a). A phylogenetic classification of Curculionoidea to families and subfamilies. Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Washington, 14, 5–33.
Kuschel, G. (1995b). *Oxycorynus missionis* spec. nov. from NE Argentina, with key to the South American species of Oxycoryninae (Coleoptera, Belidae). Acta Zoologica Lilloana, 43(1), 45–48.
Kuschel, G. (2003). Nemonychidae, Belidae, Brentidae (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Fauna of New Zealand, 45. Lincoln, Canterbury: Manaaki Whenua Press.
Kuschel, G., Leschen, R.A.B. (2011). Phylogeny and taxonomy of the Rhinorhynchinae (Coleoptera: Nemonychidae). Invertebrate Systematics, 24, 573-615. http://doi.org/10.1071/IS09027
Lacordaire, T. (1863). Histoire Naturelle des Insectes. Genera des Coléoptères ou exposé méthododique et critique de tous les genres proposés jusqu'ici dans cet ordre d'insectes. 6. Paris. Roret.
Lacordaire, T. (1866). Histoire Naturelle des Insectes. Genera des Coléoptères ou exposé méthododique et critique de tous les genres proposés jusqu'ici dans cet ordre d'insectes. 7. Paris. Roret.
Lawrence, J.F., Newton, A.F. (1995). Families and subfamilies of Coleoptera (with selected genera, notes, references and data on family-group names). Biology, phylogeny, and classification of Coleoptera. Papers celebrating the 80th birthday of Roy A. Crowson. Warszawa, 778–1006.
Legalov, A.A. (2004). Reconstruction of phylogeny in leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) using the Synap method. Report 1. Zoologichesky Zhurnal, 83(12), 1427–1432 (in Russian).
Legalov, A.A. (2007). Leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the world fauna. Novosibirsk: Agro-Siberia.
Legalov, A.A. (2009a). A review of fossil and recent species of the family Ithyceridae (Coleoptera) from the world fauna. Amurskii Zologicheskii Zhurnal, 1(2), 117–131, I–IV.
Legalov, A.A. (2009b). Annotated checklist of fossil and recent species of the family Nemonychidae (Coleoptera) from the world fauna. Amurskii Zoologicheskii Zhurnal, 1(3), 200-213, I.
Legalov, A.A. (2009c). Annotated checklist of fossil and recent species of the family Belidae (Coleoptera) from the world fauna. Amurskii Zologicheskii Zhurnal, 1(4), 296–324, V–XIV.
Legalov, A.A. (2009d). Contribution to the knowledge of the world Rhynchitidae (Coleoptera). Baltic Journal of Coleopterology, 9(1), 55–88.
Legalov, A.A. (2010a). Phylogeny of the family Nemonychidae (Coleoptera) with descriptions of new taxa. Evraziatskii Entomologicheskii Zhurnal, 9(3), 457-473.
Legalov, A.A. (2010b). Review of Curculionoid beetles of the genus *Arnoldibelus* Leg. from the Jurassic of Kazakhstan (Coleoptera: Nemonychidae). Paleontological Journal, 44(6), 654-656. http://doi.org/10.1134/S0031030110060079
Legalov, A.A. (2011a). A new species of the genus *Zherichiniletus* Legalov, 2003 with systematic notes on the tribes Sanyrevilleini, Auletini and Cesauletini (Coleoptera: Rhychitidae). Baltic Journal of Coleopterology, 11(1), 93–104.
Legalov, A.A. (2011b). First record of Anthribid beetles from the Jurassic of Kazakhstan (Coleoptera: Anthribidae). Paleontological Journal, 45(6), 629–633. http://doi.org/10.1134/S0031030111060074
Legalov, A.A. (2012a). Fossil history of Mesozoic weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Insect Science, 19(6), 683-698. http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-7917.2012.01508.x
Legalov, A.A. (2012b). New Obrieniidae from the Jurassic of Kazakhstan (Coleoptera, Obrienioidea). Paleontological Journal, 46(1), 73–78. http://dx.doi.org/10.1134/S0031030112010091
Legalov, A.A. (2012c). New Curculionoid beetles (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) from the Baltic amber. Paleontological Journal, 46(3), 262–272. http://dx.doi.org/10.1134/S0031030112030094
Legalov, A.A. (2013a). New and little known weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) from the Paleogene and Neogene. Historical Biology, 25(1), 59–80. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08912963.2012.692681
Legalov, A.A. (2013b). Review of the family Anthribidae (Coleoptera) from the Jurassic of Karatau: subfamily Protoscelinae. Genus *Protoscelis* Medvedev. Paleontological Journal, 47(3), 292–302. http://doi.org/10.1134/S0031030113030064
Legalov, A.A. (2013c). A new genus of the subfamily Carinae (Coleoptera, Ithyceridae) from Australia. Amurskii Zologicheskii Zhurnal, 5(1), 23–26.
Legalov, A.A. (2014). New Nemonychidae, Brentidae and Curculionidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) from the Turonian of Kzyl-Dzhar (Kazakhstan). Historical Biology, 26(5), 675-689. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08912963.2013.829826
Legalov, A.A. (2015a). The family Rhynchitidae (Insecta: Coleoptera) in the Himalayas. Biodiversitäd und Naturausstattung im Himalaya, 5, 479–486.
Legalov, A.A. (2015b). Fossil Mesozoic and Cenozoic weevils (Coleoptera, Obrienioidea, Curculionoidea). Paleontological Journal, 49(13), 1442-1513. http://doi.org/10.1134/S0031030115130067
Legalov, A.A. (2016). New weevils (Curculionidae) in Baltic amber. Paleontological Journal, 50(9), 970–985. http://dx.doi.org/10.1134/S0031030116090057

Legalov, A.A. (2017). Contribution to the knowledge of the family Nemonychidae (Coleoptera) with descriptions of new taxa. Ukrainian Journal of Ecology, 7(2), 64–87. http://dx.doi.org/10.15421/2017_22
Legalov, A.A., Nel, A., Kirejtshuk, A.G. (2017). New and little known weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) from the Paleocene of Menat (France). Comptes Rendus Palevol, 16(3), 248–256. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.crpv.2016.10.007
Legalov, A.A., Poinar, G.Jr. (2015). New tribes of the superfamily Curculionoidea (Coleoptera) in Burmese amber. Historical Biology, 27(5), 558–564. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08912963.2014.896908
Louw, S. (1993). Systematics of the Urodontidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) of southern Africa South Africa. Entomology Memoirs, Department of Agriculture Entomology, 87, 1–92.
Louw, S. (1986): Revision of the Microcerinae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) and an analysis of their phylogeny and zoogeography. Memoirs van die Nasionale Museum Bloemfontein, 21, 1–331.
Louw, S. (2004). Microcerini Lacordaire, 1863 (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Brentidae of the World (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Torino, 905–935.
Mantilleri, A. (2012). Taxonomy, nomenclature and phylogeny of the tribes Hoplopisthiini Senna & Calabresi, 1919 and Microtrachelizini Zimmerman, 1994 (Coleoptera, Brentidae). Zoosystema, 34(3), 561-633. http://dx.doi.org/10.5252/z2012n3a5
Marshall, G.A.K. (1907a). A revision of the coleopterous sub-family Byrsopinae (Curculionidae). Transactions of the South African Philosophical Society, 18(1), 53–88.
Marshall, G.A.K. (1907b). A revision of the genus Synthocus, Schonh., and its allies (Curculionidae). Transactions of the South African Philosophical Society, 18(1), 89–120.
Marvaldi, A.E., Ferrer, M.S. (2014). 3.3. Belidae Schoenherr, 1826. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 316-327.
Marvaldi, A.E., Lanteri, A.A. 2005. Key to higher taxa of South American weevils based on adult characters (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Revista Chilena de Historia Natural, 78, 65-87.
Marvaldi, A.E., Lyal, C.H.C., Oberprieler, R.G., Bradbury, T., Anderson, R.S. (2006). Phylogeny of the Oxycoryninae s. l. (Coleoptera: Belidae) and evolution of host-plant associations. Invertebrate Systematics, 20, 447–476. http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/IS05059
Marvaldi, A.E., Morrone, JJ. (2000). Phylogenetic systematics of weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea): a reappraisal based on larval and adult morphology. Insect Systematics and Evolution, 31: 43-58.
Marvaldi, A.E., Sequeira, A.S., O'Brien, Ch.W., Farrell, B.D. (2002). Molecular and morphological phylogenetics of weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea): do niche shifts accompany diversification? Systematic biology, 51(5), 761–785. http://doi.org/10.1080/10635150290102465
Mermudes, J.R.M., Leschen, R.A.B. (2014). 3.2. Anthribidae Billberg, 1820. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 309-315.
Morimoto, K. (1962a). Comparative morphology, phylogeny and systematics of the superfamily Curculionoidea of Japan. Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, 11, 331–373.
Morimoto, K. (1962b). Key to families, subfamilies, tribes and genera of the superfamily Curculionoidea of Japan excluding Scolytidae, Platypodidae and Cossoninae, (Comparative morphology, phylogeny and systematics of the superfamily Curculionoidea of Japan. III). Journal of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, 12, 21–66.
Morimoto, K. (1972). A key to the genera of Oriental Anthribidae (Coleoptera). Bulletin of the Government Forest Experiment Station, 246, 35-54, pl. 1-17.
Morimoto, K. (1976). Notes on the family characters of Apionidae and Brentidae (Coleoptera), with key to the related families. Kontyu, 44, 469–476.
Morimoto, K., Kojima, H. (2003). Morphologic characters of the weevil head and phylogenetic implications (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Esakia, 43, 133–169.
Morimoto, K., Kojima, H. (2004). Systematic position of the tribe Phylloplatypodini, with remarks on the definitions of the families Scolytidae, Platypodidae, Dryophthoridae and Curculionidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Esakia, 44, 153–168.
Morrone, J.J. (1997). The impact of cladistics on weevil classification, with a new scheme of families and subfamilies (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Trends in Entomology, 1, 129-136.
Morrone, JJ. (2000). Mexican weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea): a preliminary key to families and subfamilies. Acta zoológica mexicana, 80, 131-141.
Oberprieler, R.G. (1995). The weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) associated with cycads. 1. Classification, relationships, and biology. Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Cycad Biology. The Cycad Society of South Africa, Stellenbosch, 295–334.
Oberprieler, R.G. (2000). The larvae of the weevil tribe Eurhynchini and the phylogeny of the Brentidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Invertebrate Taxonomy, 14, 755–770.
Oberprieler, R.G. (2004a): Antliarhininae Schoenherr, 1823 (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Brentidae of the World (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Torino, 829–853.
Oberprieler, R.G. (2004b). Eurhynchinae Lacordaire, 1863 (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Brentidae of the World (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Torino, 873–903.
Oberprieler, R.G. (2010). A reclassification of the weevil subfamily Cyclominae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Zootaxa, 2515, 1-35. Oberprieler, R.G. (2014a). 3.6. Brentidae Billberg, 1820. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 363.

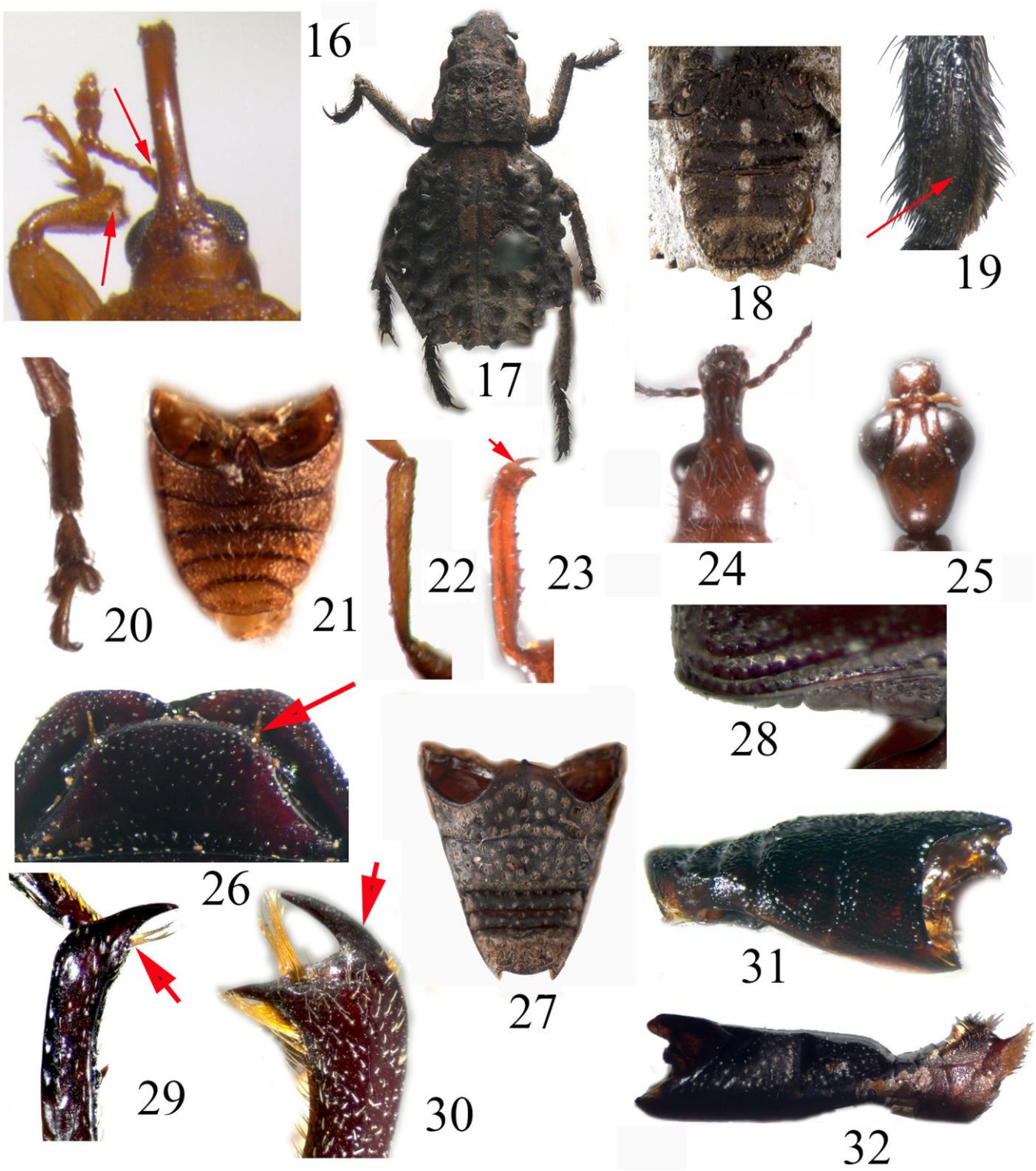
Oberprieler, R.G. (2014b). 3.6.1. Eurhynchinae Lacordaire, 1863, Ithycerinae Schoenherr, 1823 and Microcerinae Lacordaire, 1863. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 364-383.
Oberprieler, R.G. (2014c). 3.7.1. Brachycerinae Billberg, 1820. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 424-451.
Oberprieler, R.G., Marvaldi, A.E., Anderson, R.S. (2007). Weevils, weevils, weevils everywhere. Zootaxa, 1668, 491–520.
O'Brien, Ch.W., Tang, W. (2015). Revision of the New World cycad weevils of the subtribe Allocorynina, with description of two new genera and three new subgenera (Coleoptera: Belidae: Oxycoryninae). Zootaxa, 3970, 1-87.
Pierce, W. D. (1941). Studies of the sweet potato weevils of the subfamily Cyladinae. Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, 39(3), 205-228.
Poinar, G.,Jr., Brown, A.E., Legalov, A.A. (2016). A new weevil tribe, Mekorhamphini trib. nov. (Coleoptera, Ithyceridae) with two new genera in Burmese amber. Biological Bulletin of Bogdan Chmelnitskiy Melitopol State Pedagogical University, 6(3), 157–163. http://doi.org/10.15421/201683
Poinar, G.,Jr., Brown, A.E., Legalov, A.A. (2017). A new weevil, Aepyceratus hyperochus gen. et sp. nov., Aepyceratinae subfam. nov., (Coleoptera; Nemonychidae) in Burmese amber. Cretaceous Research, 77, 75–78. http://doi.org/10.1016/j.cretres.2017.05.006
Poinar, G.Jr., Legalov, A.A. (2015a). New Apioninae (Coleoptera: Brentidae) in Dominican amber. Historical Biology, 27(2), 134–157. http://doi.org/10.1080/08912963.2013.871010
Poinar, G.Jr., Legalov, A.A. (2015b). Two new species of the genus *Rhynchitobius* Sharp, 1889 (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae) in Dominican amber. Annales de la Société entomologique de France (N.S.), 51(1), http://doi.org/10.1080/00379271.2015.1059996
Poinar, G.Jr., Legalov, A.A. (2016). New Anthribidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) in Dominican and Mexican ambers. Palaeontologia Electronica, 19.2.24A, 1-38. palaeo-electronica.org/content/2016/1519-new-anthribidae-in-ambers. http://doi.org/10.26879/635
Pullen, K.R., Jennings D., Oberprieler R.G. (2014). Annotated catalogue of Australian weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea), Zootaxa, 3896(1), 1–481. http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3896.1.1
Rheinheimer, J. (2004). Illustrierter Katalog und Bibliographie der Anthribidae der Welt (Insecta: Coleoptera). Mitteilungen des Entomologischen Vereins Stuttgart, 39, 1-288.
Riedel, A., dos Santos Rolo, T., Cecilia, A., van de Kamp. (2012). Sayrevilleinae Legalov, a newly recognised subfamily of fossil weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Attelabidae) and the use of synchrotron microtomography to examine inclusions in amber. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 165, 773–794. http://dx.doi.org/j.1096-3642.2012.00825.x
Sanborne M. 1981. Biology of *Ithycerus noveboracensis* (Forster) (Coleoptera) and weevil phylogeny. Evolutionary Monographs, 4, 1–80.
Sawada, Y. (1993). A systematic study of the family Rhynchitidae of Japan (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Humans and Nature, 2, 1-93.
Sforzi, A., Bartolozzi, L. (2004). Brentidae Billberg, 1820 (Brentinae, Cyphagoginae, Pholidochlamydinae, Taphroderinae, Trachelizinae, Ulocerinae) (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). Brentidae of the World (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Torino, 19–828.
Sforzi, A., Bartolozzi, L., Leschen, R.A.B. (2014). 3.6.2. Brentinae Billberg, 1820. Arthropoda: Insecta. Handbook of Zoology. Tb. 40: Coleoptera (Beetles). Vol. 3: Morphology and Systematics (Phytophaga) Editor(s): R.A.B. Leschen and R.G. Beutel, 384-394.
Thompson, R.T. (1992). Observations on the morphology and classification of weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea) with a key to major groups. Journal of Natural History, 26 (4), 835–891. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222939200770511
Tryzna, M., Valentine, B.D. (2011). Family Anthribidae. Caralogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, 7, Stenstrup: Apollo Books, 64-66, 90-109.
Valentine, B.D. (1999). A review of Nearctic and some related Anthribidae (Coleoptera). Insecta Mundi, 12, 251–296.
Valentine, B.D. (2002). Anthribidae Billberg 1820. American beetles. 2. Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea. Boca Raton, London, New York, Washington, CRC Press, 695-700.
Valentine, B.D. (2003). A catalogue of West Indies Anthribidae (Coleoptera). Insecta Mundi, 17, 49-67.
Vanin, S.A. (1976). Taxonomic revision of the Sout American (Belidae) (Coleoptera). Arquivos de Zoologia, 28(1), 1-75.
Voss, E. (1922). Monographische Bearbeitung der Unterfamilie Rhynchitinae (Curc.). I. Teil: Nemonychini-Auletini (5. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Ab A(88)8, 1-113.
Voss, E. (1930). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Byctiscini. VI. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (31. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Koleopterologische Rundschau, 16(5), 191-208.
Voss, E. (1931a). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Byctiscini. VI. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (31. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Koleopterologische Rundschau, 16(6), 209-243.
Voss, E. (1931b). Zwei neue Apiomorphus-Arten (Col. Curc.). Mitteilungen der Deutschen Entomologischen Gesellschaft, 2, 2–4.
Voss, E. (1932). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Rhynchitini. 2. Gattungsgruppe: Rhynchitina. V. 1. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (41. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Koleopterologische Rundschau. Bd. 18. No. 3-4. S. 153-189.
Voss, E. (1933a). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Auletini. III Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (37. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 94, 108-136, 273-286.
Voss, E. (1933b). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Rhynchitini. 2. Gattungsgruppe: Rhynchitina. V. 1. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (37. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Koleopterologische Rundschau, 19(1-2), 25-56.

Voss, E. (1934). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Auletini. III Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (37. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 95, 109-135, 330-344.
Voss, E. (1935). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Auletini. III Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (37. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 96, 91-105, 229-241.
Voss, E. (1936). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Auletini. III Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (37. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 97(2), 279-289.
Voss, E. (1938a). Monographie der Rhynchitinen Tribus Deporaini sowie der Unterfamilien Pterocolinae-Oxycoryninae (Allocorynini). VII Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae. (73. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 99, 59-116, 302-363.
Voss, E. (1938b). Monographie der Rhynchitinen Tribus Rhynchitini. V. 2. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae. (45. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Koleopterologische Rundschau, 24(3/4-6), 129-171.
Voss, E. (1941a). Monographie der Rhynchitinen Tribus Deporaini sowie der Unterfamilien Pterocolinae-Oxycoryninae (Allocorynini). VII Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (73. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 102, 132-141.
Voss, E. (1941b). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Rhinocartini sowie der Gattungsgruppe Eugnamptina der Tribus Rhynchitini. IV. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (32. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, 1941(3-4), 113-215.
Voss, E. (1941c). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Rhynchitini. 2. Gattungsgruppe: Rhynchitina. V. 2. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae. (45. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Mitteilungen der мьnchener entomologische Gesellschaft, 31(2), 628-660.
Voss, E. (1942). Monographie der Rhynchitinen Tribus Deporaini sowie der Unterfamilien Pterocolinae-Oxycoryninae (Allocorynini). VII Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (73. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 103, 129-155.
Voss, E. (1943). Monographie der Rhynchitinen Tribus Deporaini sowie der Unterfamilien Pterocolinae-Oxycoryninae (Allocorynini). VII Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae-Pterocolinae (73. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung, 104, 46-63.
Voss, E. (1969). Monographie der Rhynchitinen-Tribus Rhynchitini. 2. Gattungsgruppe: Rhynchitina (Coleoptera - Curculionidae). V.2. Teil der Monographie der Rhynchitinae - Pterocolinae). (195. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Curculioniden). Entomologische Arbeiten der Museum G. Frey, 20, 117-375.
Wanat, M. (1995). Systematics and phylogeny of the tribe Ceratapiini (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea: Apionidae). Biologica Silesiae, Wrocaw.
Wanat, M. (2001). Genera of Australo-Pacific Rhadinocybinae and Myrmacicelinae, with biogeography of the Apionidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) and Phylogeny of the Brentidae (s. lato). Mantis, Olsztyn.
Wang, B., Ma, J., McKenna, D.D., Yan, E.V., Zhang, H., Jarzembowski, E.A. (2014). The earliest known longhorn beetle (Cerambycidae: Prioninae) and implications for the early evolution of Chrysomeloidea. Journal of Systematic Palaeontology, 12(5), 565-574. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14772019.2013.806602
Wood, S.L. (1986). A reclasification of the genera of Scolytidae (Coleoptera). Great Basin Naturalist Memoirs, 10, 1–126.
Yu, Y., Slipinski, A., Reid, Ch., Shih, Ch.-K., Pang, H., Ren, D. (2015). A new longhorn beetle (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from the Early Cretaceous Jehol Biota of Western Liaoning in China. Cretaceous Research, 52, 453-460. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cretres.2014.02.019
Zherikhin, V.V., Egorov, A.B. (1991). Zhuki-dolgonosiki (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) Dal'nego Vostoka SSSR (obzor podsemeistv s opisaniem novykh taksonov) [Weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from Russian Far East (review of subfamilies with description of new taxa). Vladivostok. (in Russian).
Zherikhin, V.V., Gratshev, V.G. (1993). Obrieniidae, fam. nov., the oldest Mesozoic weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Paleontological Journal, 27(1A), 50–69.
Zherikhin, V.V., Gratshev, V.G. (1995). A comparative study of the hind wing venation of the superfamily Curculionoidea, with phylogenetic implications. Biology, phylogeny, and classification of Coleoptera. Papers celebrating the 80th birthday of Roy A. Crowson. Warszawa, 633–777.
Zimmerman, E.C. (1993). Australian Weevils (Coleoptera. Curculionoidea). III. Nanophyidae, Rhynchophoridae, Erirhinidae, Curculionidae: Amycterinae, literature consulted. CSIRO Publications.
Zimmerman, E.C. (1994a). Australian Weevils (Coleoptera. Curculionoidea). I. Anthribidae to Attelabidae. CSIRO Publications.
Zimmerman, E.C. (1994b). Australian Weevils (Coleoptera. Curculionoidea). II. Brentidae, Eurhynchidae, Apionidae and a chapter on immature stages by Brenda May. CSIRO Publications.

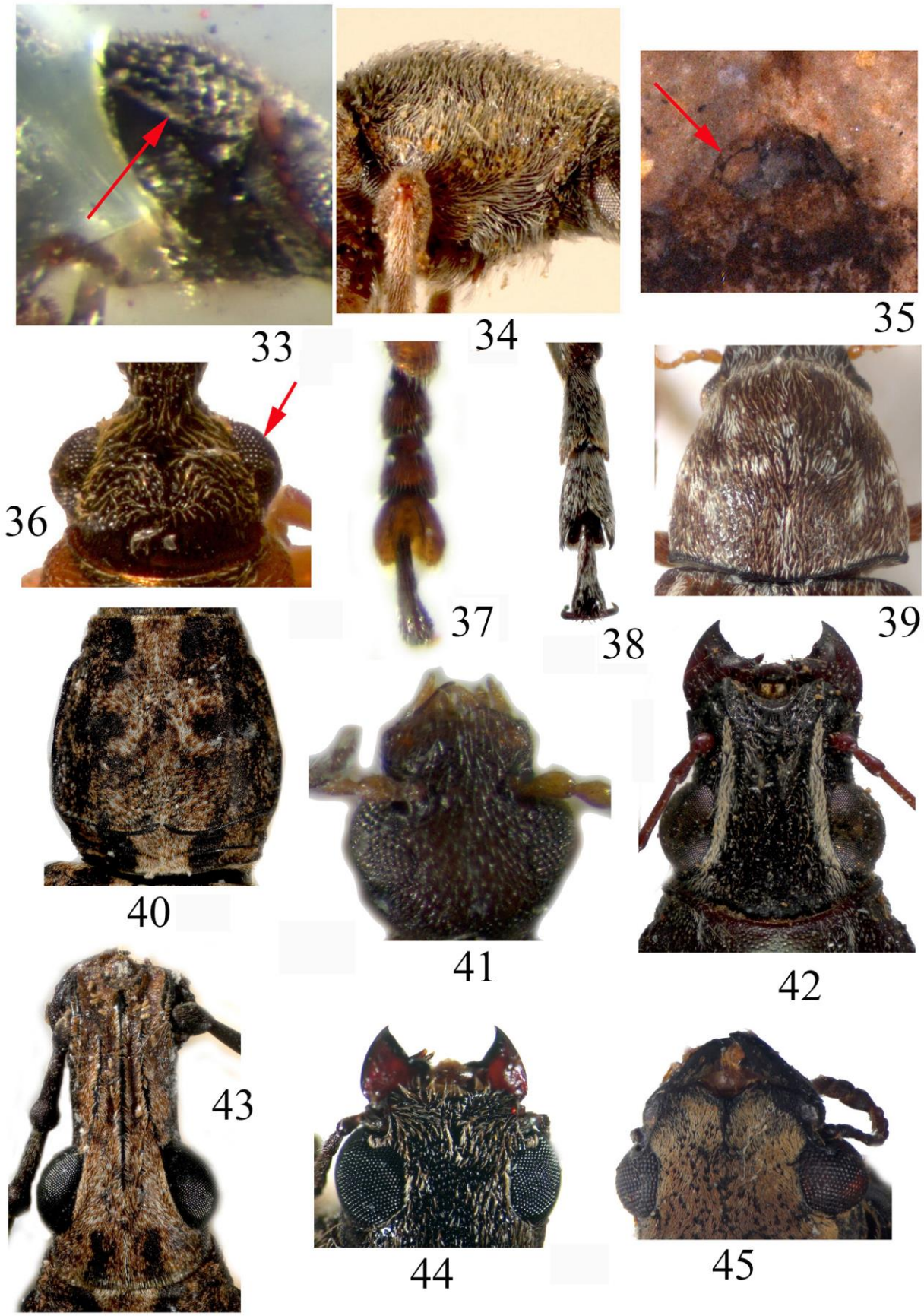
Citation:
Legalov, A.A. (2018). Annotated key to weevils of the world. Part 1. Families Nemonychidae, Anthribidae, Belidae, Ithyceridae, Rhynchitidae, Brachyceridae and Brentidae. *Ukrainian Journal of Ecology, 8*(*1*), 780–831.



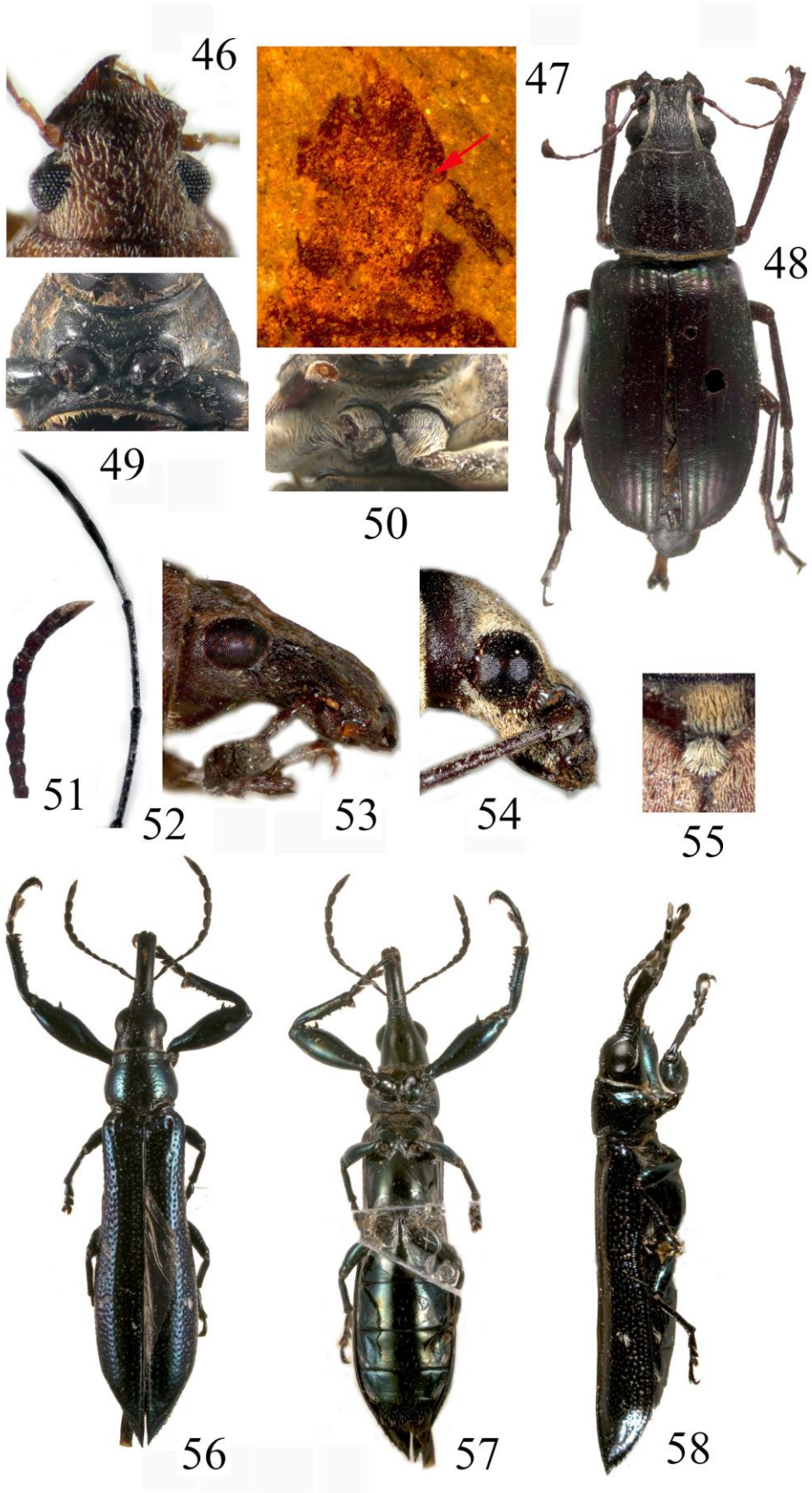
Figures 1–15. Curculionoidea sp. 1 – *Scolytus ratzeburgi* Janson, 1856, head, ventral view; 2 – *Crossotarsus* sp., head, ventral view; 3 – *Scolytus ratzeburgi*, head, lateral; 4 – *Phloeosinus punctatus* LeConte 1876, apex of metatibia; 5 – *Tesserocerus* sp., protibia; 6 – *Phloeosinus punctatus*, hind leg; 7 – *Tesserocerus* sp., front tarsus; 8 – *Argentinomacer unicus* Legalov, 2017, head with gular sutures, ventral view; 9 – *Doydirhynchus bicolor* Pic, 1905, head with gular sutures, ventral view; 10 – *Pachyura australis* Hope, 1833, head with gular sutures, ventral view; 11 – *Euryxena bruchoides* Pascoe, 1887, head with gular sutures, ventral view; 12 – *Brachycerus obesus* (Fabricius, 1775), gular sutures, ventral view; 13 – *Brachycerus ornatus* (Drury, 1773), gular sutures, ventral view; 14 – *Synthocus* sp., head with gular sutures, ventral view; 15 – *Hexarthrum exiguum* Boheman, 1838, gular suture, ventral view.



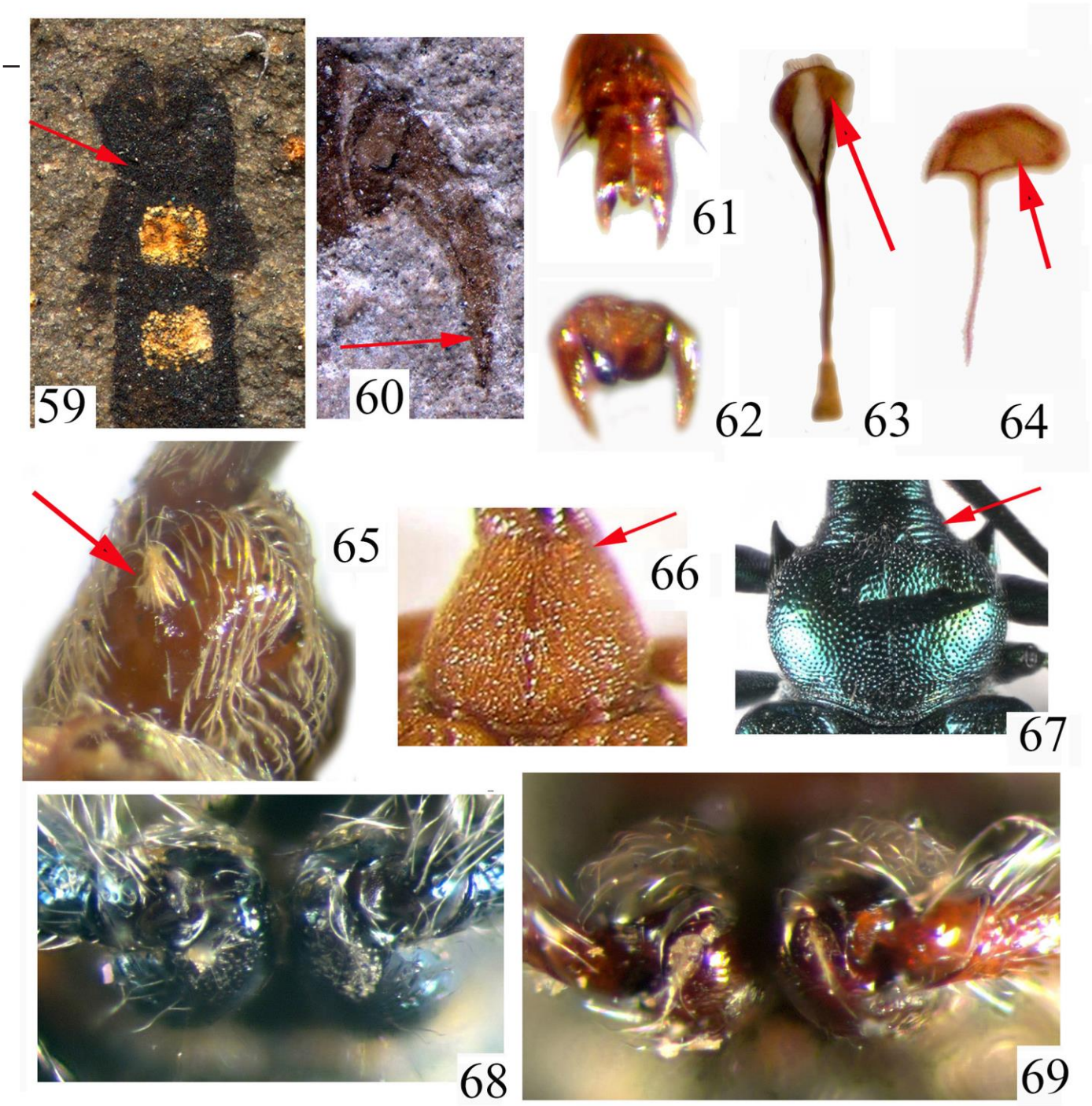
Figures 16–32. Curculionoidea spp. 16 – *Rhopalotria mollis* (Sharp, 1890), rostrum, head, and fore leg, dorsal view; 17 – *Byrsops quadratus* (Wiedemann, 1821), dorsal view; 18 – *Synthocus dorsalis* Fahraeus, 1871, abdomen; 19 – *Dicordylus balteatus* (Fairmaire & Germain, 1860), apex of protibia; 20 – *Ricnobelis metallicus* (Pascoe, 1877), metatarsus; 21 – *Chilecar pilgerodendri* Kuschel, 1992, abdomen; 22 – *Hustacheletes decorsei* (Hustache, 1922), lectotype, protibia, dorsal view; 23 – *Lamprolabus anjiensis* Legalov, 2007, protibia, dorsal view; 24 – *Cartorhynchites bicolor* Legalov, 2007, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 25 – *Homapoderus occidentalis* Legalov, 2007, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 26 – *Trypetes guildingi* Fahraeus, 1844, ventrite 5 with anal setae;; 27 – *Stromboscerus schuppeli* Gyllenhal, 1838, abdomen; 28 – *Hexarthrum exiguum*, abdomen lateral view; 29 – *Rhinostomus niger* (Drury, 1773), apex of protibia; 30 – *Cholus parallelogrammus* (Germar, 1824), apex of protibia; 31 – *Procas biguttatus* Faust, 1882, abdomen, lateral view; 32 – *Prophthalmus wichmanni* Kleine, 1916, abdomen, lateral view.



Figures 33–45. Nemonychidae and Anthribidae spp. 33 – *Oropsis marinae* Legalov et Kirejtshuk, 2017, holotype, pronotum; 34 – *Nemonyx canescens* Solsky, 1881, dorsal view; 35 – *Eccoptarthrus crassipes* Arnoldi, 1977, holotype, head, dorsal view; 36 – *Rhynchitomacerinus kuscheli* (Voss, 1952), head, dorsal view; 37 – *Bruchela suturalis* (Fabricius, 1792), protarsus, dorsal view; 38 – *Ptychoderes elongatus* Germar, 1824, metatarsus, dorsal view; 39 – *Trigonorhinus dolgovi* (Korotyaev, 1977), pronotum; 40 – *Ptychoderes elongatus*, pronotum; 41 – *Choragus scheppardi* Kirby, 1819, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 42 – *Acanthopygus metallicus* Montrouzier, 1861, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 43 – *Ptychoderes elongatus*, rostum and head, dorsal view; 44 – *Ozotomerus japonicus* Sharp, 1891, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 45 – *Eugonus* sp., rostrum and head, dorsal view.

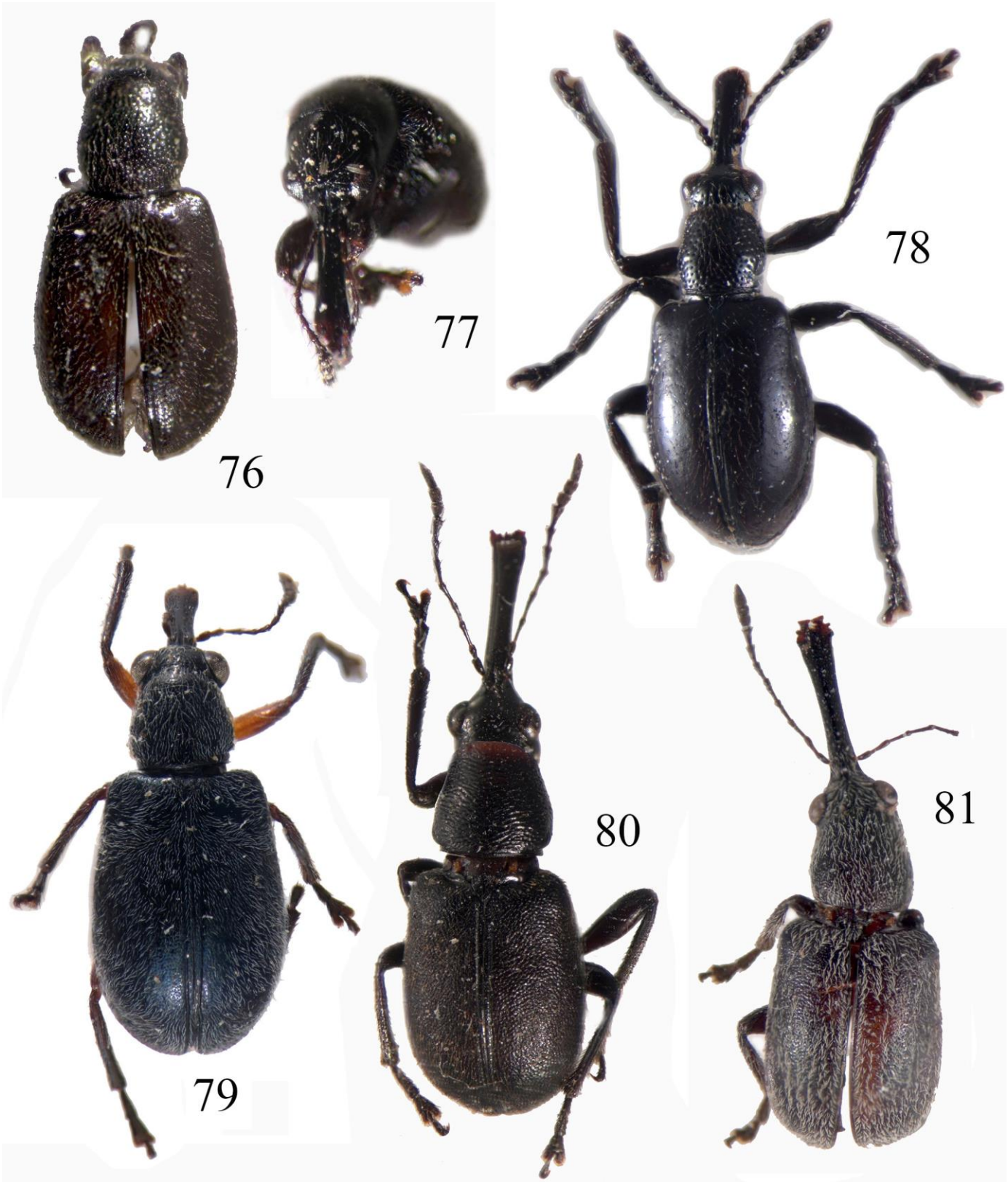


Figures 46-58. Anthribidae and Belidae spp. 46 – *Mauia subnotata* (Boheman, 1859), rostrum and head, dorsal view; 47 – *Cretanthribus cretaceus* (Zherikhin, 1993), holotype, rostrum and head; 48 – *Acanthopygus metallicus*, dorsal view; 49 – *Platystomos wallacei* (Pascoe, 1860), prosternum; 50 – *Corrhecerus* sp., prosternum; 51 – *Xylinada* sp., apex of antenna; 52 – *Xenocerus striatus* Jordan, 1894, apex of antenna; 53 – *Cappadox sulcifrons* (Fahraeus, 1839), rostrum and head, lateral view; 54 – *Decataphanes pictus* Imhoff, 1842, rostrum and head, lateral view; 55 – *Gymnognathus* sp., scutellum, dorsal view; 56 – *Orthorhynchoides telnovi,* holotype, female, dorsal view; 57 – *O. telnovi,* holotype, female, ventral view; 58 – *O. telnovi,* holotype, female, lateral view.

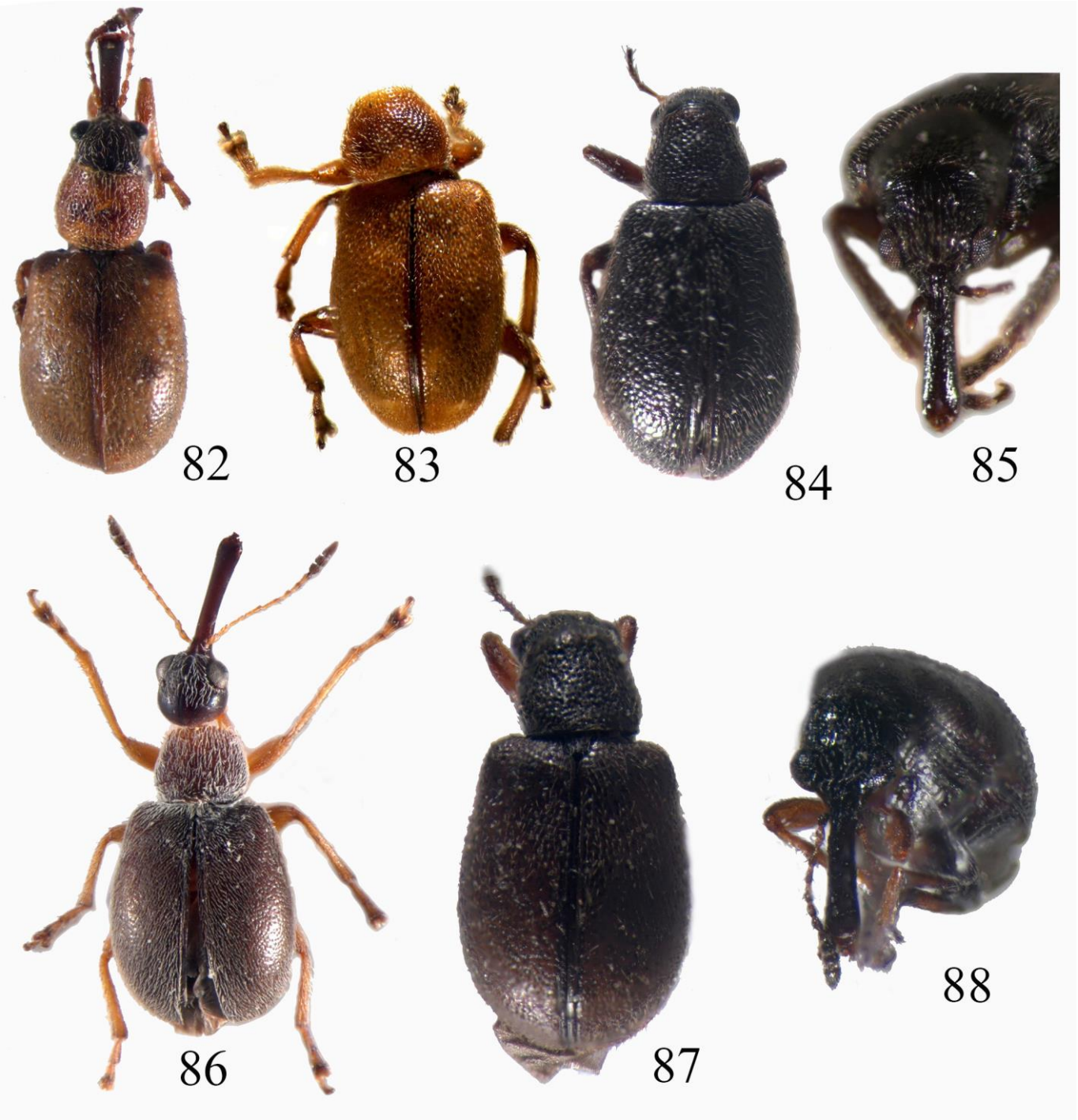


Figures 59–69. Ithyceridae and Rhynchitidae spp. 59 – *Ulyaniana nobilis* (Zherikhin, 1993), holotype, apex of rostrum, dorsal view; 60 – *Slonik sibiricus* Zherikhin, 1977, holotype, rostrum and head, lateral view; 61 – *Rhinocartus tessmanni* Voss, 1922, male, claws, frontal view; 62 – *Vossicartus kakumensis*, female, paratype, claws, frontal view; 63 – *Rhynchites bacchus* (Linnaeus, 1758), female, spiculum ventrale; 64 – *Auletobius imitator* (Lea, 1910), female, spiculum ventrale; 65 – *Dicranognathus bipunctatus* Legalov, 2007, holotype, male, procoxa; 66 – *Svetlanaebyctiscus vitis* (Ter-Minassian, 1959), male, pronotum; 67 – *Byctiscus himalayaensis* Legalov, 2007, holotype, male, pronotum; 68 – *Lasiorhynchites cavifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1833), male, procoxae; 69 – *Tatianaerhynchites aequatus* (Linnaeus, 1767), male, procoxae.

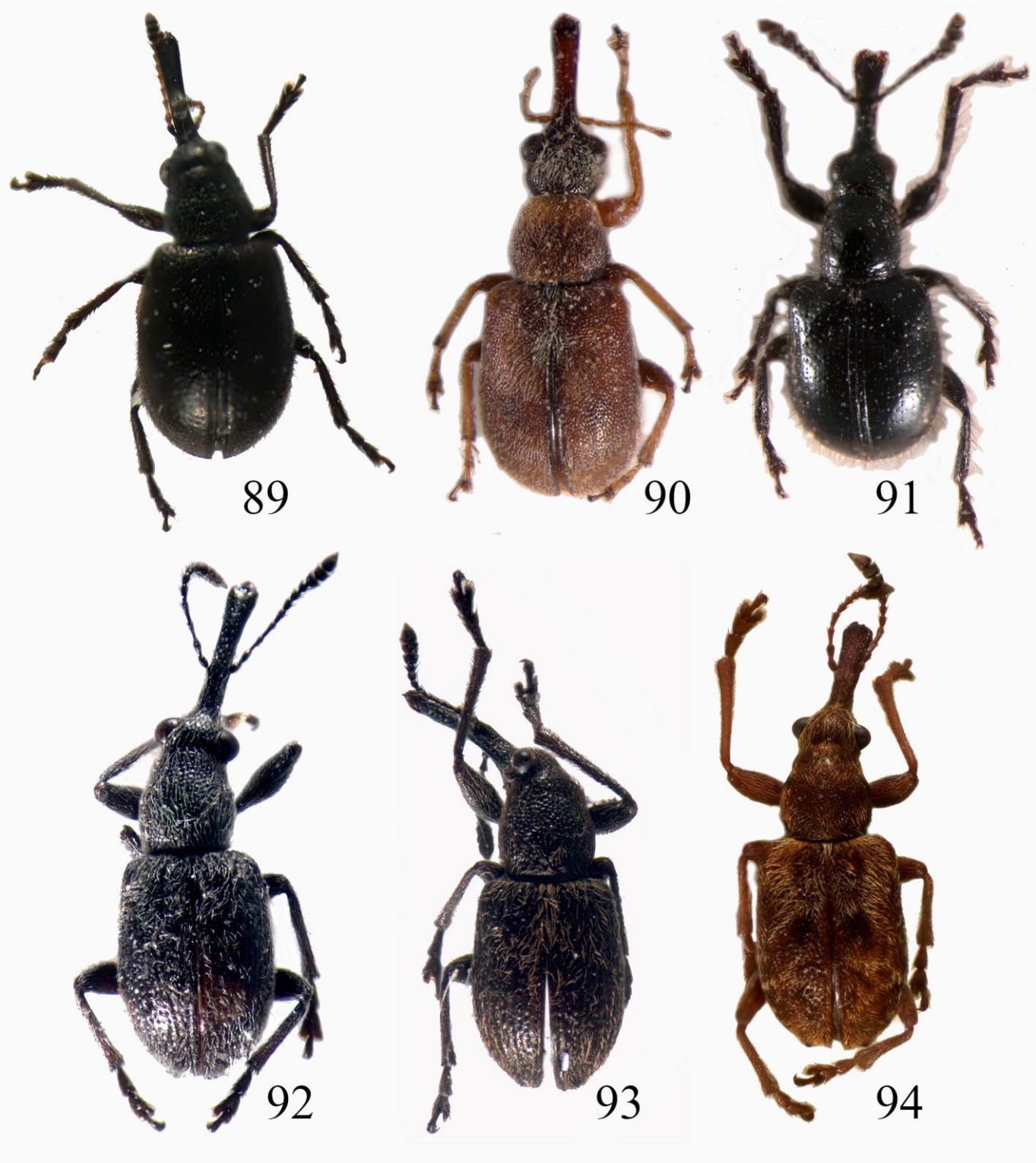
Figures 70–75. Rhynchitinae spp. 70 – *Vossicartus kakumensis*, female, paratype, dorsal view; 71 – *Philippinauletes rubrauletiformis*, male, holotype, dorsal view; 72 – *Deneauletes lackneri*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 73 – *Auletanus palawanensis*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 74 – *A. versicolor*, female, paratype, dorsal; 75 – *A. banggiensis*, female, holotype, dorsal view.



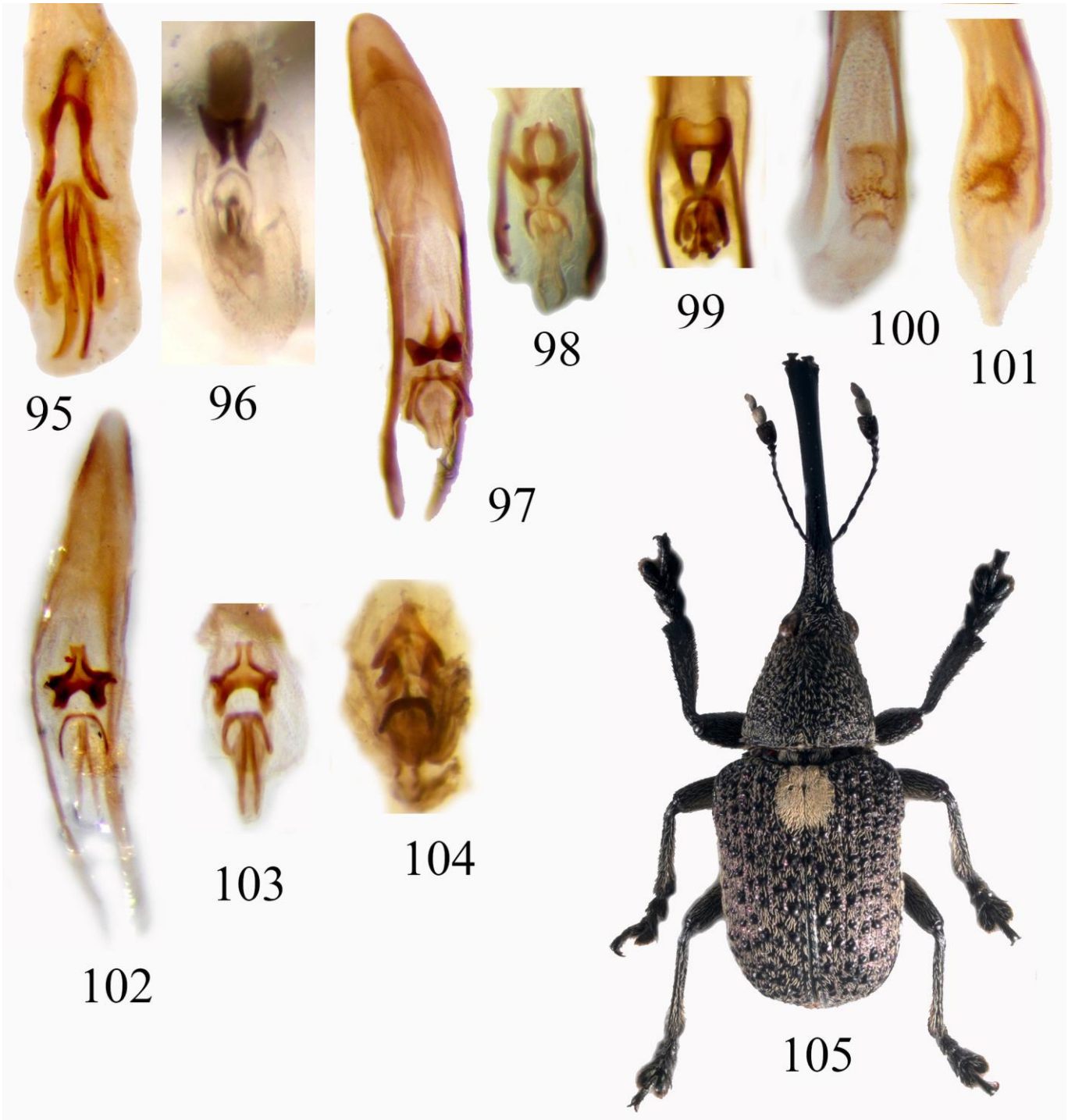
Figures 76–81. Auletini spp. 76 – *Auletanus kuscheli*, male, holotype, dorsal view; 77 – *A. kuscheli*, male, holotype, head and rostrum, dorsal view; 78 – *A. kurimansis*, male, holotype, dorsal view; 79 – *A. mabilabolensis*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 80 – *Macroauletes philippinensis*, female, holotype, dorsal; 81 – *M. luzonensis*, female, holotype, dorsal view.



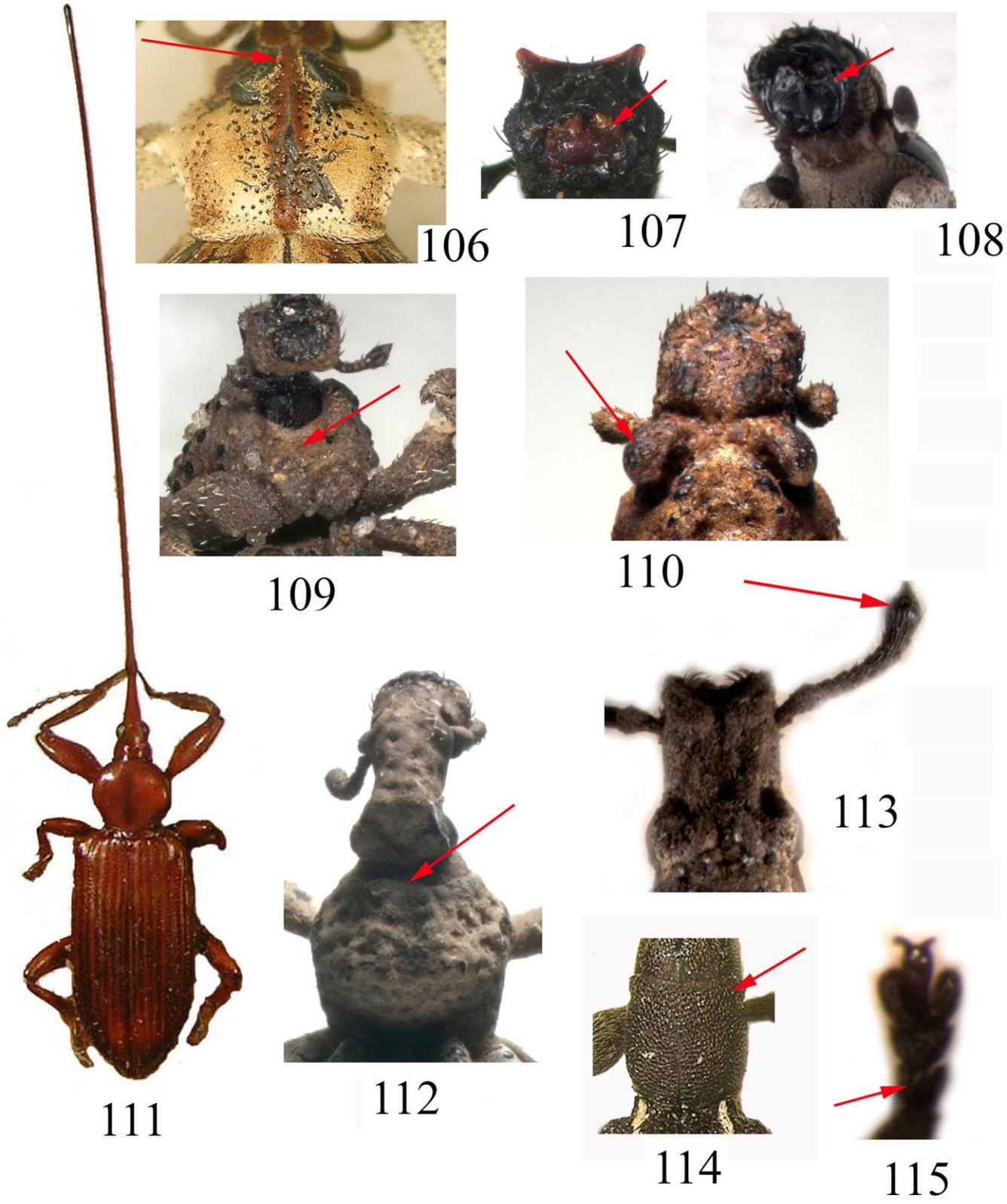
Figures 82–88. *Auletobius* spp. 82 – *A. barligensis*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 83 – *A. crockerensis*, male, holotype, dorsal view; 84 – *A. emeljanovi*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 85 – *A. emeljanovi*, female, holotype, head and rostrum, dorsal view; 86 – *A. indochinensis*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 87 – *A. kapataganensis*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 88 – *A. kapataganensis*, female, holotype, head and rostrum, dorsal view.



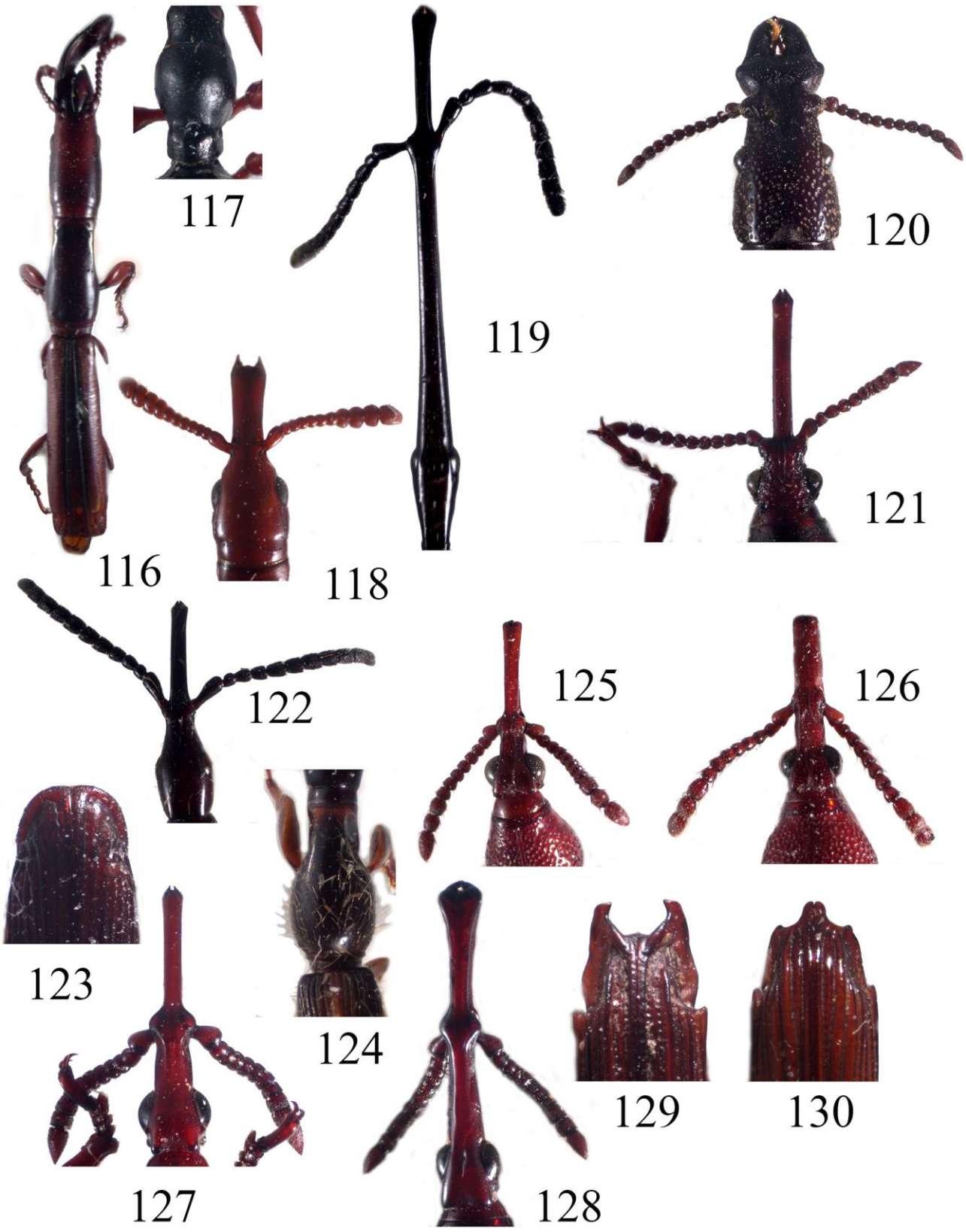
Figures 89–94. Auletini spp. 89 – *Auletobius weigeli*, female, holotype, dorsal view; 90 – *A. hartmanni*, female, paratype, dorsal view; 91 – *Pseudauletes parvus*, male, holotype, dorsal view; 92 – *Pseudomesauletes boettcheri*, male, holotype, dorsal view; 93 – *P. luzonensis*, male, holotype, dorsa viewl; 94 – *Lasioauletes insolitus*, male, holotype, dorsal view.



Figures 95–105. Rhynchitidae spp. 95 – *Philippinauletes rubrauletiformis*, male, holotype, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 96 – *Parauletanus kabakovi* (Legalov, 2003), male, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 97 – *Auletanus kuscheli*, male, holotype, aedeagus, dorsal view; 98 – *A. kurimansis*, male, holotype, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 99 – *Auletobius crockerensis*, male, holotype, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 100 – *A. hartmanni*, male, holotype, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 101 – *Pseudauletes parvus*, male, holotype, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 102 – *Pseudomesauletes boettcheri*, male, holotype, eadeagus, dorsal view; 103 – *P. luzonensis*, male, holotype, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 104 – *Lasioauletes insolitus*, male, holotype, armament of the endophallus, dorsal view; 105 – *Cyllorhynchites limbourgi*, female, holotype, dorsal view.



Figures 106–115. Brachyceridae and Brentidae spp. 106 – *Brachycerus tursio* Pascoe, 1873, pronotum; 107 – *Brotheus* sp., apex of rostrum, frontal view; 108 – *Synthocus dorsalis*, apex of rostrum, frontal view; 109 – *Progradivus proletarius* (Peringuey, 1888), rostrum, head, prosternum, ventral view; 110 – *Theates spectator* Fahraeus, 1871, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 111 – *Antliarhis zamiae* (Thunberg, 1784), dorsal view; 112 – *Protomantis dregei* Gyllenhal, 1840, rostrum, head and pronotum, dorsal view; 113 – *Microcerus besckei* Fahraeus, 1840, rostrum, head and antenna; 114 – *Eurhynchus laevior* (Kirby, 1819), pronotum; 115 – *Podapion gallicola* Riley, 1883, mesotarsus.



Figures 116–130. Brentinae spp. 116 – *Bolbocranius csikii* (Bolkay, 1910), male, dorsal view; 117 – *Protocylas rufipes* (Faust, 1893), female, pronotum; 118 – *Bolbocranius csikii*, female, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 119 – *Brentus anchorago* (Linnaeus, 1758), male, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 120 – *Prophthalmus wichmanni*, male, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 121 – *P. wichmanni*, female, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 122 – *Brentus anchorago*, female, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 123 – *Neoceocephalus* sp., male, apices of elytra, dorsal view; 124 – *Cyphagogus fijianus* Kleine, 1928, pronotum; 125 – *Hypomiolispa conspicua* Kleine, 1926, female, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 126 – *Hypomiolispa conspicua*, male, rostrum and head, dorsal view'; 127 – *Schizotrachelus intermedius* Senna, 1892, female, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 128 – *Schizotrachelus intermedius*, male, rostrum and head, dorsal view; 129 – *Carcinopisthius oberthueri* Senna, 1893, apices of elytra, dorsal view; 129 – *Hoplopisthius trichemerus* Senna, 1892, apices of elytra, dorsal view.

Figures 131–150. Ulocerini and Apioninae spp. 131 – *Pholidochlamys madagascariensis* Lacordaire, 1866, male, apex of rostrum and antennae, dorsal view; 132 – *Ulocerus lacerosus* Schoenherr, 1823, male, apex of rostrum and antennae, dorsal view; 133 – *Tanaos sanguineum* (Thunberg, 1815), female, trochanter; 134 – *Chilapion macilentum* (Blanchard, 1851), male, dorsal view; 135 – *Ch. macilentum*, male, pygidium, lateral view; 136 – *Eutrichapion cavifrons* (LeConte, 1857), male, pygidium, lateral view; 137 – *Lispotherium hildebrandti* Faust, 1891, holotype, rostrum, head and antenna, lateral view; 138 – *Rhinorhynchidius* sp., female, protarsus, dorsal view; 139 – *Rhinorhynchidius* sp., female, hind leg, dorsal view; 140 – *Prototrichapion* sp., female, fore leg; 141 – *Trichapion proclive* (LeConte, 1857), male, tegmen; 142 – *Eutrichapion cavifrons*, male, tegmen; 143 – *Neapion herculanum* (Smith, 1884), female, dorsal view; 144 – *Stenapion constricticolle* (Sharp, 1890), dorsal view; 145 – *Rhadinocyba nitidipennis* Faust, 1889, trochanter of fore leg; 146 – *Piezotrachelus* sp., head and base of rostrum, lateral view; 147 – *Squamapion flavimanum* (Gyllenhal, 1833), pronotum; 148 – *Trichapion proclive* (LeConte, 1857), pronotum; 149 – *Apion frumentarium* (Linnaeus, 1758), tegmen; 150 – *Trichopterapion holosericeum* (Gyllenhal, 1833), dorsal view.