Contribution to the knowledge of the world Rhynchitidae (Coleoptera)

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ABSTRACT

New genus *Pilosauletes* Legalov, gen.n (type species: *Auletobius aurichalceus* Voss, 1939) and new species *Pseudominurus bananensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Zaire), *Pseudomesauletes kryzhanovskyi* Legalov, sp.n. (Fujian, Yunnan), *P. poirasi* Legalov, sp.n. (India, Nepal), *Heterorhynchites macros* Legalov, sp.n. (Sabah) and *H. perakensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Malaysia: Perak) are described. New synonyms: *Deporaus pauculus* Voss, 1941, **syn.n.** for *Caenorhinus minimus koreanus* (Voss, 1929); *Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, 1924, **syn.n.** for *Auletomorphus cupidio* (Pascoe, 1875); *Rhynchites rhodesianus* Voss, 1938, **syn.n.**, *Rhynchites natalensis* Voss, 1938, **syn.n.**, *Afrovolvulus katonensis* Legalov, 2004, **syn.n.** for *Afrorhynchites bipubescens* (Hustache, 1929); *Callirhynchites biumbanus* Legalov, 2007, **syn.n.** for *Callirhynchites mundus* (Voss, 1938); *Rhynchites kiritshenkoi* Ter-Minassian, 1944, **syn.n.** for *Thompsonirhinus mandschuricus* (Voss, 1939); *Byctiscus chinensis* Formanek, 1911, **syn.n.** for *B. impressus* (Fairmaire, 1899). New systematic placements: *Auletobius pallidus* Voss, 1933 from subgenus *Auletobius* s. str. to subgenus *Auletobioides* Legalov, 2007; *Auletobius aurichalceus* Voss, 1939, **placem.n.** from subtribe Auletobiina Legalov, 2001 to subtribe Mandelschtamiina Legalov, 2003; *Gymnauletes* Legalov, 2001, **placem.n.** (type species: *Auletes glaber* Faust, 1892) and *Gymnauletobius* Legalov, 2007, **placem.n.** (type species: *Auletobius nitidus* Voss, 1922) from subtribe Pseudauletina Voss, 1933 to subtribe Pseudomesauletina Legalov, 2003; *Pseudomesauletes contristatus* (Voss, 1939), **placem.n.** and *P. ueleanus* (Voss, 1939), **placem.n.** from genus *Alonsoiauletes* Legalov, 2003 to genus *Pseudomesauletes* Legalov, 2001; *Pseudomesauletes viridimicans* (Voss, 1939), **placem.n.** from subgenus *Metallauletes* Legalov, 2007 to subgenus *Afromesauletes* Legalov, 2003; *Cateugnamptus hirsutus* (Voss, 1924), **placem.n.** from genus *Neoeugnamptus* Legalov, 2003 to genus *Cateugnamptus* Legalov, 2007; *Eusproda tumida* (Voss, 1938), **placem.n.** from genus *Exrhynchites* Voss, 1930 to genus *Eusproda* Sawada, 1987; *Caenorhinus gilviventris* (Voss, 1938), **placem.n.** from *Caenorhinus* incertae sedis to subgenus *Flavodeporaus* Legalov, 2007; *Proelautobius erythropterus* (Voss, 1921), **placem.n.** from genus *Rubrinvolvulus* Legalov, 2003 to genus *Proelautobius* Legalov, 2007; *Afrorhynchites conradti* (Voss, 1938), **placem.n.** from genus *Pararhynchites* Legalov, 2003 to genus *Afrorhynchites* Legalov, 2003; *Callirhynchites mundus* (Voss, 1938), **placem.n.** from genus *Pararhynchites* Legalov, 2003 to genus *Callirhynchites* Voss, 1938;

Thompsonirhinus mandschuricus (Voss, 1939), **placem.n.** from genus *Parinvolvulus* Legalov, 2003 to genus *Thompsonirhinus* Legalov, 2003. *Pseudominurus mubendensis* Legalov, 2007 in fauna of Zaire and *Yunnanuletes heishuensis* Legalov, 2007 in fauna of Sichuan were proven for the first time. Nine new combinations are established. Type specimens of the following species were studiem by the author: *Auletobius diversicolor* Voss, 1939, *Auletobius kraatzi* Voss, 1922, *Auletobius urundiensis* Voss, 1939, *Auletobius aurichalceus* Voss, 1939, *Auletobius brevihirtus* Voss, 1939, *Auletobius pallidus* Voss, 1933, *Pseudauletes nitens* Voss, 1930, *Auletobius bicolor* Voss, 1922, *Auletobius castaneus* Voss, 1930, *Auletobius cognatus* Voss, 1930, *Auletobius glaber* Faust, 1892, *Auletobius contristatus* Voss, 1939, *Auletobius ueleanus* Voss, 1939, *Auletobius consimilis* Voss, 1930, *Auletobius kuntzeni* Voss, 1922, *Auletobius togoensis* f. *viridimicans* Voss, 1939, *Eugnamptus diversus* Voss, 1948, *Eugnamptus inclusus* Voss, 1941, *Anthribus collaris* Fabricius, 1801, *Attelabus tristis* Fabricius, 1794, *Deporaus scolocnemoides* Voss, 1935, *Deporaus tumidus* Voss, 1938, *Deporaus pauculus* Voss, 1941, *Deporaus kolbei* Voss, 1938, *Deporaus gilviventris* Voss, 1938, *Attelabus planirostris* Fabricius, 1801, *Curculio bicolor* Fabricius, 1775, *Rhynchites bisulcatus* Voss, 1921, *Coenorrhinus decumanus* Voss, 1930, *Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, 1924, *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, 1938, *Rhynchites erythropterus* Voss, 1921, *Rhynchites gilvipes* Voss, 1938, *Rhynchites schenklingi* Voss, 1921, *Rhynchites castaneus* Jekel, 1860, *Rhynchites conradti* Voss, 1938, *Rhynchites natalensis* Voss, 1938, *Rhynchites mundus* Voss, 1938, *Rhynchites lenaeus* ssp. *slovenicus* Purkyne, 1954, *Rhynchites indubius* Voss, 1930, *Rhynchites mandschuricus* Voss, 1939, *Rhynchites balaninoides* Voss, 1938, *Attelabus betuleti* Fabricius, 1792, *Byctiscus chinensis* Formanek, 1911, *Byctiscus impressus* f. *thibetana* Voss, 1933.

INTRODUCTION

To the family Rhynchitidae belong species, which use any other substratum for laying of eggs and species, which roll leaves into tubes for the larvae. The majority of the species belongs to the first group. Taxa are usually difficult to distinguish. The armament of the endophallus is a good character for many genera. Rhynchitidae are distributed over all natural zones. However, the centre of biodiversity is located in the Oriental area.

The author continuously studies the systematics of the leaf-rolling weevils of this family (Legalov, 2001 (2000), 2001, 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, 2003a, 2003b, 2004a, 2004b, 2005, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2007, 2008, 2009; Legalov, Fremuth, 2002; Legalov, Korotyaev, 2006). The author has studied recent material (including type specimens). Results of this work are presented in this paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Types and specimens are kept in the following collections and museums: BMNH – The Natural History Museum (United Kingdom: London); CKJU – P. Kresl Collection (Czech Republic: Janovice nad Uhlavou); DEI – Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Germany: Müncheberg); ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels); IZAS – Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, (China: Beijing); MCSN – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale «Giacomo Doria» (Italy: Genova); MRAC – Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale (Belgium: Tervuren); NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum (Switzerland: Basel); NMPC – National Museum of Natural History (Czech Republic: Prague); RDP – R. Dunda Collection

(Czech Republic: Prague); SMTD = Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Germany: Dresden); ZIN – Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia: St. Petersburg); ZMAN – Zoologisch Museum, Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam (Netherlands: Amsterdam); ZMHB – Museum fur Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universitat (Germany: Berlin); ZMN – Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology (Russia: Novosibirsk); ZMUC – Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (Denmark: Copenhagen).

RESULTS

Family Rhynchitidae Gistel, 1848
Supertribe Rhynchititae Gistel, 1848
Tribe Auletini Desbrochers des Loges, 1908
Subtribe Auletobiina Legalov, 2001
Genus *Auletobius* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869
Subgenus *Auletobius* s. str.

***Auletobius* (s. str.) *diversicolor* Voss, 1939** (Figs. 1, 68-69)
Auletobius diversicolor Voss, 1939b: 388
Distribution. Zaire.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection MRAC with labels «Paratypus», «Musée du Congo, Haut-Uele: Moto, XI.1922, L. Burgeon», «R. Dét. H. 3890», «Lectotype *Auletobius diversicolor* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – a female from the collection MRAC with labels «Holotypus», «Musée du Congo, Haut-Uele: Moto, 1923, L. Burgeon», «R. Dét. H. 3890», «*Auletobius diversicolor* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Paralectotype *Auletobius diversicolor* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Key of species similar to *Auletobius kraatzi*

1. Rostrum longer. Forehead small and sparsely punctate. Cameroon. *A. kraatzi* Voss, 1922
-. Rostrum shorter. Forehead largely and densely punctate.
2. Forehead often and more weakly punctate. Pronotum completely brown. Cameroon. *A. mengalensis* Legalov, 2007
-. Forehead more densely and largely punctate. Apex and base of pronotum yellow. Burundi. *A. urundiensis* Voss, 1939

***Auletobius* (s. str.) *kraatzi* Voss, 1922** (Fig. 2)
Auletobius kraatzi Voss, 1922: 31
Distribution. Cameroon.
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection DEI with labels «N Kamerun, Joh-Albrechshühe, L. Conradt 96», «Coll. Kraatz», «Voss det.», «Holotypus», «*Auletobius Kraatzi* n. sp.», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Auletobius kraatzi* Voss», «Holotype *Auletobius kraatzi* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008».

***Auletobius* (s. str.) *urundiensis* Voss, 1939** (Figs. 3, 70-71)
Auletobius urundiensis Voss, 1939b: 337
Distribution. Burundi.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection MRAC with labels «Holotypus», «Musée du Congo, Urundi: Kanna, 26/28.I.1926, Dr. H. Schouteden», «R. Dét. E 3890», «*Auletobius urundiensis* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Auletobius urundiensis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – a male from the collection MRAC with labels «Paratypus», «Musée du Congo, Urundi: Kanna, 26/28.I.1926, Dr. H. Schouteden», «R. Dét. E 3890», «Paralectotype *Auletobius urundiensis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subgenus *Pseudometopum* Legalov, 2003

***Auletobius* (*Pseudometopum*) *subgranulatus* Voss, 1933** (Fig. 4)
Auletobius subgranulatus Voss, 1933b: 120
Distribution. China, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.
Remarks. A specimen was studied by the author – a female from the collection DEI with labels «Ceylon, Nalanda, Dr. W. Horn», «Syntypus», «*Auletobius* (*Parauletes*) *subgranulatus* m., det. E. Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Auletobius subgranulatus* Voss».

Subgenus *Auletobioides* Legalov, 2007

***Auletobius* (*Auletobioides*) *pallidus* Voss, 1933, placem.n.** (Fig. 5)
Auletobius pallidus Voss, 1933b: 118
Distribution. Kenya.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection ZMHB with labels «Tanga D. O. Afr., IV., leg. Methner, 15», «Cotype», «*Auletobius pallidus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotypus *Auletobius pallidus* Voss, det. Dr. E. Haaf 1963», «Lectotypus *Auletobius pallidus* Voss, 1933, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Auletobius pallidus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – a female from the collection ZMHB with labels «IV.15, Narobi bei Tanga D. O. Afr., leg. Methner», «*Auletobius pallidus* m., Det. E. Voss», «Paralectotype *Auletobius pallidus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».
Previously, this species has been placed wrongly in the eponymous subgenus.

Subtribe Mandelschtamiina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Pilosauletes* Legalov, gen.n (Figs. 6-7)
Type species: *Auletobius aurichalceus* Voss, 1939
Description. Body black-brown, pronotum and elytra dark brown, femora brown. Scapus and funicle of antennae, tibiae, tarsi, basis and apex of the femora yellowly-brown. Body with dense, long, semi-erect, silvery setae. Setae concentrated on forehead, pronotum, elytra, thorax and abdomen.
Rostrum long, 5.33 times longer than wide, 1.23 times longer than pronotum, thick, straight, weakly widened to apex, with small points, looks shagreen. Antennae located near the base of the rostrum. Eyes small, weakly convex. Forehead wide, convex, with dense small points. Temples elongated.
Antennae long, reaching the middle of the pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of the funicle oval. 2nd-4th segments long oval, narrow. 2nd segment much longer than 1st segment. 3rd segment much shorter than 2nd segment. 3rd and 4th segments of almost equal length. 5th and 6th segments shorter than the previous segments, wider. 7th

segment almost trapezoid, short and wide. Clava narrow, almost compact, pointed. 1st and 2nd segments of almost equal length. 2nd segment wider than 1st segment. 3rd segment little shorter than the previous segments.
Pronotum weakly elongated, 1.08 times longer than width. Postnotal groove weakly but wide. Sides very weakly rounded. Disk convex, small and very densely punctate. Greatest width before middle. Scutellum wide, trapezoid.
Elytra almost rectangular, 1.33 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae absent. Points small and dense. Intervals flat.
Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.
Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower, narrower than 1st ventrite. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.
Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter and stronger widened in apex than protibiae. Tarsi long. 1st segment long triangular not flattened. 2nd segment wide triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 2.7 mm.
Diagnosis. This new genus is close to *Caboverdeletus* Legalov, 2007 but differs by the elytra with striae distinct in their first third, body with thin and more sparsely semi-erect hair, eyes strongly convex and tarsi elongated.
Etymology. The name of the genus is formed by adding «pilosus» («hairy») to «auletes».

***Pilosauletes aurichalceus* (Voss, 1939), comb.n., placem.n.** (Figs. 6-7)
Auletobius aurichalceus Voss, 1939b: 42
Distribution. Rwanda.
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection MRAC with labels «Holotypus», «Musée du Congo, Ruanda: Kissenyi, 21.XII.1925, Dr. H. Schouteden», «R. Dét. D 2321», «R. Dét. B 3415», «*Auletobius aurichalceus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Holotype *Auletobius aurichalceus* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008».

Genus *Pseudominurus* Voss, 1956

***Pseudominurus bananensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 8-9, 72)
Holotype. Male (MRAC), «Musée du Congo, Banana, 7.VIII.1920, Dr. H. Schouteden», «R. Dét. D 3890», «*Auletobius* ? *brevihirtus* m. Det. E. Voss».
Description. Male: Body yellowy-brown, tarsi, thorax, abdomen, apex of metafemora, apex of meso- and metatibiae, head and rostrum, spot near scutellum and 1st interval, scapus, 1st segment and clava brown, with dense, short, semi-erect, light setae.
Rostrum 3.5 times longer than wide, hardly shorter than pronotum, thick, very weakly curved, weakly widened to apex, sparsely punctate. Antennae located before the middle of the rostrum. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, convex, with small points. Temples slightly narrowed to pronotum, short.
Antennae long, reaching the middle of the pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of the funicle oval. 2nd-4th segments long oval, narrow. 2nd segment longer than 1st segment. 5th and 6th segments shorter than the previous segments. 7th segment almost trapezoid, wider than 6th segment. Clava narrow, almost compact, pointed. 1st and 2nd segments of equal length. 3rd segment little shorter than the previous segments.

Pronotum 1.05 times longer than wide, with rounded sides, narrowed to base and apex. Disk convex, small and densely punctate. Greatest width in the middle. Scutellum wide, trapezoid.
Elytra almost rectangular, 1.22 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae weak but distinct, with large and flat points. Intervals wide, flat.
Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.
Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower, narrower than 1st ventrite. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.
Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter and stronger widened at the apex than protibiae. Tarsi long. Protarsi more flattened and longer than meso- and metatarsi. 1st segment long triangular. 2nd segment wide triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 2.2 mm.
Distribution. Zaire.
Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *P. loudimensis* Legalov, 2007 but differs by a wider clava of the antennae, a weaker pointed apex of the aedeagus, stronger rounded sides of the pronotum.
Etymology. The name is derived from the location «Banana» – «bananensis».

***Pseudominurus brevihirtus* (Voss, 1939)** (Fig. 10)
Auletobius brevihirtus Voss, 1939b: 339
Distribution. Zaire.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection MRAC with labels «Holotypus», «Musée du Congo, Haut-Uele: Abimya, VI-VII.1925, L. Burgeon», «R. Dét. C 3415», «*Auletobius brevihirtus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Auletobius brevihirtus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

***Pseudominurus mubendensis* Legalov, 2007** (Fig. 11)
Pseudominurus mubendensis Legalov, 2007: 49
Material. Female (MRAC), «Musée du Congo, Mongbwalu (Kilo), 1938, Mme Scheitz», «R. Dét. DD 4970», «*Auletobius brevihirtus* m. Det. E. Voss».
Distribution. Uganda, Zaire.
Remarks. This species is proven the first time for the fauna of Zaire.

Subtribe Pseudauletina Voss, 1933
Genus *Pseudauletes* Voss, 1922
Subgenus *Eopseudauletes* Legalov, 2007

***Pseudauletes* (*Eopseudauletes*) *nitens* Voss, 1930** (Figs. 12, 73-74)
Pseudauletes nitens Voss, 1930b: 61
Distribution. Brazil.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection NMPC with labels «Sao Paulo, Beas. Mraz lgt., Mus. Pragense», «*Pseudauletes nitens* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Pseudauletes nitens* Voss, A. Legalov. design. 2008».

Subtribe Pseudomesauletina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Gymnauletes* Legalov, 2001, placem.n. (Figs. 13-17, 75-78)
Auletobius subgenus *Gymnauletes* Legalov, 2001: 38
Type species: *Auletes glaber* Faust, 1892
Remarks. Genera *Gymnauletes* Legalov, 2001 and *Gymnauletobius* Legalov, 2007 have been placed wrongly by the author in the subtribe Pseudomesauletina Legalov, 2003 based on studying of females. Males, now studied by the author, have an apex of the elytra with weakly sex patches. Therefore, these genera are close to genus *Hamiltoniauletes* Legalov, 2001.

***Gymnauletes bicolor* (Voss, 1922)** (Figs. 13, 75)
Auletobius bicolor Voss, 1922: 34
Distribution. Brazil.
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Brasil: Nirm», «34417», «*Auletobius bicolor* m., nov. spec.», «Holotypus *Auletobius bicolor* Voss, 1922, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Holotype *Auletobius bicolor* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008».

***Gymnauletes castaneus* (Voss, 1930)** (Figs. 14-15, 76-77)
Auletobius castaneus Voss, 1930b: 60
Distribution. Brazil.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection NMPC with labels «Sao Paulo, Beas. Mraz lgt., Mus. Pragense», «*Auletobius castaneus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Auletobius castaneus* Voss, A. Legalov. design. 2008». Paralectotype – a male with labels «Sao Paulo, Beas. Mraz lgt., Mus. Pragense», «*Auletobius castaneus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Paraectotype *Auletobius castaneus* Voss, A. Legalov. design. 2008» and a female with labels «Sao Paulo, Beas. Mraz lgt., Mus. Pragense», «*Auletobius castaneus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Paraectotype *Auletobius castaneus* Voss, A. Legalov. design. 2008».

***Gymnauletes cognatus* (Voss, 1930)** (Figs. 16, 78)
Auletobius cognatus Voss, 1930b: 60
Distribution. Brazil.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection NMPC with labels «Sao Paulo, Beas. Mraz lgt., Mus. Pragense», «*Auletobius cognatus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Auletobius cognatus* Voss, A. Legalov. design. 2008».

***Gymnauletes glaber* (Faust, 1892)** (Fig. 17)
Auletobius glaber Faust, 1892: 43
Distribution. Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela.
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author - a female from the collection SMTD with labels «gold small square», «Caracas, Simon», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Type», «*glaber* Faust», «Holotype *Auletobius glaber* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2005» (Legalov, 2007).

Genus *Gymnauletobius* Legalov, 2007, placem.n.
Gymnauletobius Legalov, 2007: 53
type species: *Auletobius nitidus* Voss, 1922

Remarks. *Gymnauletobius* (s. str.) *kuscheli* (Voss, 1957) and *G.* (s. str.) *nitidus* (Voss, 1922) from Bolivia, *G.* (s. str.) *nudus* (Sharp, 1890) from Colombia and Panama, *G.* (s. str.) *peruanus* Legalov, 2007 from Peru, *G.* (*Amerauletes*) *tibialis* (Faust, 1892) from Venezuela belong to this genus.

Genus *Yunnanuletes* Legalov, 2007

***Yunnanuletes heishuensis* Legalov, 2007**
Yunnanuletes heishuensis Legalov, 2007: 59
Material. Female (RDP), China, S Sichuan, Daliang Shan Mts., Zhaojue vill. env., pass Xichang – Meigu vill., 12-14.VI.1998, M. Tryzna.
Distribution. China (Sichuan, Yunnan).
Remarks. This species is proven the first time for the fauna of Sichuan.

Genus *Pseudomesauletes* Legalov, 2001

***Pseudomesauletes* (s. str.) *contristatus* (Voss, 1939), comb.n., placem.n.** (Figs. 18, 79)
Auletobius contristatus Voss, 1939b: 45
Distribution. Rwanda, Zaire.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection MRAC with labels «Holotypus», «Musée du Congo, Kivu: Tshibinda, XI.1932, L. Burgeon», «R. Dét. CC 2648», «R. Dét. D 3415», «*Auletobius callosus* Voss [Hustache det.]», «*Auletobius contristatus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Auletobius contristatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Specimen – a male from the collection MRAC with labels «Musée du Congo, Ruanda: Kissenyi, 21.XII.1925, Dr. H. Schouteden», «R. Dét. F 3890», «*Auletobius contristatus* m., Det. E. Voss».
Previously, this species and *P. ueleanus* have been placed wrongly in genus *Alonsoiauletes* Legalov, 2003.

***Pseudomesauletes* (s. str.) *ueleanus* (Voss, 1939), comb.n., placem.n.** (Figs. 19, 80)
Auletobius ueleanus Voss, 1939b: 46
Distribution. Guinea, Zaire.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection NHMB with labels «Exped. Mus. G. Frey Franz. Guinea 1951, W. Afr., leg. Bechyne», «Region Kindia, Gangan, 700 m, 26.5.51», «*Auletobius ueleanus* m.», «Lectotype *Auletobius ueleanus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subgenus *Rubrauletes* Legalov, 2003

Key of species similar to *Pseudomesauletes consimilis*

1. Larger (3.5-4.9 mm). Funicle of antennae wider and dark. Armament of the endophallus (fig. 84). N India, Nepal.*P. poirasi* Legalov, sp.n.
-. Smaller (2.2-2.6 mm). Funicle of antennae narrower and light. 2
2. Pronotum wider with more strongly rounded sides. Armament of the endophallus (fig. 81). Yunnan. *P. consimilis*
-. Pronotum narrower with more weakly rounded sides. Armament of the endophallus (fig. 83). Yunnan, Fujian. *P. kryzhanovskyi* Legalov, sp.n.

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Rubrauletes*) *consimilis* (Voss, 1930)** (Figs. 20, 25, 81)
Auletobius consimilis Voss, 1930a: 66
Distribution. China (Yunnan).
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Yun-nan sen», «*Auletobius consimilis* Voss., Voss», «Syntypus *Auletobius consimilis* Voss, 1930, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Auletobius consimilis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».
The close new species (*P.* (*R.*) *poirasi* Legalov, sp.n.) live in India and Nepal.

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Rubrauletes*) *kryzhanovskyi* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 21, 82-83)
Holotype. Male (NMPC), China, Yunnan, Jizhshan, S slope, 1600-2300 m, 23.VII.1995, Bolm.
Paratypes. Male (ZMN), China, Fujian, near Huaan, 29.V.1998; female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Chusun – Kunming, 6.VII.1956, Kryzhanovsky.
Description. Body black-brown. Pronotum, elytra, abdomen red-brown. Scapus and funicle of antennae, coxa, basis of femora, tibiae, occasionally clava brown. Body with semi-erect, sparsely, light, short setae.
Male: Rostrum long, 5 times longer than width, 1.28-1.38 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved, widened to apex, punctate. Antennae located on the middle of the rostrum. Eyes small, strongly convex. Forehead wide, strongly convex, with small points. Temples straight lines, short.
Antennae long, reaching the first line of the pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2nd - 5th segments long oval, narrow. 2nd segment equal to 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment oval, short. 6th segment wide oval. 7th segment almost trapezoid, sharply transversal, wider than 6th segment. Clava narrow, almost compact, pointed. 1st and 2nd segments transversal. 2nd segment hardly longer than 1st segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, little shorter than the previous segments.
Pronotum almost campaniform, length/width = 0.94-1.06, with weakly rounded sides, weakly narrowed to the basis and apex. Disk convex, small and densely punctate. Greatest width on the middle. Scutellum trapezoid.
Elytra almost rectangular, elongated, 1.41 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced. Points large and deep. Intervals weakly convex. Apex of the elytra with sex patches.
Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.
Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower, narrower than 1st ventrite. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.
Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex. Protibiae narrow and long. Tarsi long. Protarsi hardly more flattened and longer than meso- and metatarsi. 1st segment long triangular. 2nd segment wide triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 2.2-2.5 mm.
Female: Rostrum longer, 7.0 times longer than width, 1.56 times longer than pronotum. Pronotum more elongated, 1.13 times longer than width. Elytra stronger widened to apex, 1.31 times longer than wide, without patches. Length of body: 2.6 mm.
Distribution. China (Fujian, Yunnan).

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of O.L. Kryzhanovsky.

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Rubrauletes*) *poirasi* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 22-23, 84)
Holotype. Male (DEI), India, U. Pradesh, Mussoorie, 10 km E Mussoorie, 20 km NE Dehradun, 2000 m, 7.X.1996, Schultz & Vock.
Paratypes. Male (DEI), male (ZMN), Nepal, Himalaya, Annapura Mts., Ulleri suedl., Ghorepani, 2000 m, 16.VI.1993, Schmidt; male (RDP), N India, Uttar Predesh, Missoorie, Kampty-Falls, 1500 m,8.VII.1989, A. Riedel; male (CKJU), female (CKJU), N India, Uttaranchal state, 30 km N of Rishikesh, NW of Chamba, Arakot vill. env., 1800 m, 29-31.VII.2003, Z. Kejval & M. Tryzna; male (RDP), male (RDP), India, W-Arunachal Pr., Dirang vicinly, 27'21-23' N, 92'13-16' E, 1500-1800 m, 1-10.VI.2004, L. Dembicky; female (ISNB), «Ind Bor., Bacon», «Coll. Castelnau, Coll. Roelofs»; female (ZIN), Nepal, Kathmandu, 14.IV.1996, P. Udovichenko.
Description. Body black. Pronotum, scutellum, elytra, abdomen and claws red-brown. 1st-4th segments of funicle partially brown. Body with semi-erect, sparsely, light, short setae.
Male: Rostrum long, 6.0-7.0 times longer than wide, 1.31-1.55 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved, weakly widened to apex, sparsely punctate. Antennae located on the rostrum middle. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, strongly convex, with small points. Temples slightly narrowed to pronotum, short.
Antennae long, reaching the middle of the pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2nd-5th segments long oval, narrow. 2nd segment longer than 1st segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th and 6th segments oval, shorter than the previous segments. 7th segment almost trapezoid, wider than 6th segment. Clava narrow, almost compact, pointed. 1st and 2nd segments transversal. 2nd segment hardly longer than 1st segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, little shorter than the previous segments.
Pronotum almost campaniform, length/width = 0.89-1.0, with rounded sides, narrowed to the basis and apex. Disk convex, small and densely punctate. Greatest width in the middle. Scutellum trapezoid, with narrow apex.
Elytra almost rectangular, elongated, 1.36-1.40 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced. Points small and deep. Intervals weakly convex. Apex of the elytra with sex patches.
Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.
Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower, narrower than 1st ventrite. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.
Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, weakly widened to apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter and stronger widened to apex than protibiae. Tarsi long. Protarsi more flattened and longer than meso- and metatarsi. 1st segment long triangular. 2nd segment wide triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 3.5-4.9 mm.
Female: Rostrum longer, 7.8-8.0 times longer than wide, 1.45-1.78 times longer than pronotum. Pronotum length/width = 0.96-1.14. Sides of pronotum weaker rounded. Elytra 1.27-1.36 times longer than wide, more strongly widened to apex, without patches. Protibiae shorter. Length of body: 4.2-4.9 mm.
Distribution. India, Nepal.
Etymology. This new species is named in honour of A.A. Poiras.

Subgenus *Afromesauletes* Legalov, 2003

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Afromesauletes*) *viridimicans* (Voss, 1939), placem.n.** (Fig. 26)
Auletobius togoensis f. *viridimicans* Voss, 1939b: 48
Distribution. Zaire.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection MRAC with labels «Holotypus», «Musée du Congo, Haut-Uele: Abimya, VII.1925, L. Burgeon», «R. Dét. J 3415», «R. Dét. S 1723», «R. Dét. L 2320», «*R. punctipennis* m. var. Hustache det.», «*Auletobius viridimicans* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Auletobius togoensis* f. *viridimicans* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».
Previously, this species has been wrongly placed in the subgenus *Metallauletes* Legalov, 2007.

Subgenus *Metallauletes* Legalov, 2007

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Metallauletes*) *kuntzeni* (Voss, 1922)** (Figs. 24, 85)
Auletobius kuntzeni Voss, 1922: 110
Distribution. Cameroon, Guinea.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Kamerun, Joh-Albrechshühe, 11.VII.-2.VIII.98, L. Conradt S.», «*Auletobius kuntzeni* m.», «Holotypus *Auletobius kuntzeni* Voss, 1922, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Holotype *Auletobius kuntzeni* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008».

Tribe Eugnamptini Voss, 1930
Subtribe Eugnamptina Voss, 1930
Genus *Eugnamptobius* Voss, 1922

***Eugnamptobius diversus* (Voss, 1948)** (Figs. 27, 86-87)
Eugnamptus diversus Voss, 1948: 156
Distribution. China (FUJ).
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection DEI with labels «Kuatun, 2300 m, Fukien, CHINA, 7.6.1938, J. Klapperich», «Paratype *Eugnampus diversus* det. Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Eugnamptus diversus* Voss», «Lectotype *Eugnamptu diversus* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008».

Genus *Eugnamptus* Schoenherr, 1839

***Eugnamptus inclusus* Voss, 1941** (Figs. 28-29)
Eugnamptus inclusus Voss, 1941b: 142
Distribution. India (E, S), Vietnam.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection DEI with labels «Khasis, 1898, Coll. Kraatz», «Syntypus», «*Eugnampus* (*Eugnamptobius*) *inclusus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Eugnamptus inclusus* Voss», «Lectotype *Eugnamptu inclusus* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008».
Previously, this species has been wrongly placed in the genus *Eugnamptobius* Voss, 1922.

Genus *Cateugnamptus* Legalov, 2007

***Cateugnamptus hirsutus* (Voss, 1924), comb.n., placem.n.** (Fig. 30)
Eugnamptus hirsutus Voss, 1924: 34
Distribution. Indonesia (Java, Sumatra).
Remarks. A specimen was studied by the author – a female from the collection ZMAN with labels «G. Papandajan, Java, Drescher, 3.1915», «coll. F.C. Drescher», «*Eugnamptus hirsutus* m», «*Eugnamptus hirsutus* Voss, 1924, ZMAN type COLE. 1640.1».
Previously this species has been wrongly placed in the genus *Neoeugnamptus* Legalov, 2003.

Genus *Eugnamptus* Schoenherr, 1839

***Eugnamptus angustatus* (Herbst, 1797)** (Fig. 31)
Rhynchites angustatus Herbst, 1797: 140
Anthribus collaris Fabricius, 1801: 410
Distribution. North America.
Remarks. For *Anthribus collaris* the lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection ZMUC with labels «*collaris*», «*Anthribus collaris*, Fabricius 26», «Lectotypus *Attelabus angulatus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Clinolabus angulatus* (Fabricius, 1787), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Tribe Isotheini Scudder, 1893
Subtribe Chonostropheina Morimoto, 1962
Genus *Chonostropheus* Prell, 1924

***Chonostropheus tristis* (Fabricius, 1794)** (Fig. 32)
Attelabus tristis Fabricius, 1794: 454
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female without head and pronotum from the collection ZMUC with labels «*tristis*», «Lectotypus *Attelabus tristis* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Chonostropheus tristis* (Fabricius, 1794), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Subtribe Deporaina Voss, 1929
Genus *Eusproda* Sawada, 1987

***Eusproda tumida* (Voss, 1938), comb.n., placem.n.** (Fig. 33)
Deporaus tumidus Voss, 1938a: 107
Distribution. India (Sikkim).
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection DEI with labels «Sikkim, Regenzeit, H. Fruhstorfer», «Holotypus», «Coll. SEI, Eberswalde», «*Deporaus* (*Exrhynchites*) *tumidus* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «*Deporaus tumidus* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Lectotype *Deporaus tumidus* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008», «*Eusproda tumida* (Voss, 1938), A. Legalov det. 2008».
Previously, this species has been wrongly placed in the genus *Exrhynchites* Voss, 1930.

Genus *Scolocnemus* Kirsch, 1875

Key to the *Scolocnemus scolocnemoides* species-group

1. Aedeagus wide. Apex of aedeagus pointed. Apex of metatibiae bright. Protibiae longer and stronger curved. Pronotum wider. Abdomen light. Sumatra.
Scolocnemus sumatranensis Legalov, 2007
-. Aedeagus narrow. Apex of aedeagus extended. Apex of metatibiae dark. Protibiae shorter and weaker curved. Pronotum narrower. Abdomen dark. Java.
Scolocnemus scolocnemoides (Voss, 1935)

***Scolocnemus scolocnemoides* (Voss, 1935)** (Figs. 34, 88, 90)
Deporaus scolocnemoides Voss, 1935: 112
Material. Male (NMPC), female (NMPC), «Java Centr., Dr. J. Baum»; 8 males (RDP), 4 females (RDP), East Jawa, Mt. Celening, 15 km SE of Lasem, 25-26.I.1998, S. Jakl.
Distribution. Indonesia (Java).
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection DEI with labels «Noesa Kambangan, F.C. Drescher, 22-28.III.1926», «white circle», «Syntypus», «*Deporaus scolocnemoides* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Deporaus scolocnemoides* Voss», «Lectotype *Deporaus scolocnemoides* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008».

Genus *Pseudodeporaus* Voss, 1922
Subgenus *Pseudodeporaus* s. str.

***Pseudodeporaus* (s. str.) *kolbei* (Voss, 1938)** (Figs. 35, 89, 91)
Deporaus kolbei Voss, 1938a: 108
Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi), Papua New Guinea.
Type depository. BMNH, ZMHB, ZMUH.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Neu-Guinea, Kaiser Wih. Land, Hatzfeldhafen, Grabowsky S.», «75934», «187», «*Rhynchites* Faust det.», «*Deporaus* (*Pseudodeporaus*) *kolbei* n. sp.», «Syntypus *Deporaus kolbei* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Deporaus kolbei* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotypes – 3 males from the collection ZMHB with labels «Neu-Guinea, Kaiser Wih. Land, Hatzfeldhafen, Grabowsky S.», «Syntypus *Deporaus kolbei* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Paralectotype *Deporaus kolbei* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Caenorhinus* C.G. Thomson, 1859
Subgenus *Orientarodepus* Legalov, 2003

***Caenorhinus* (*Orientarodepus*) *minimus koreanus* (Voss, 1929)** (Figs. 36, 92-93)
Depasophilus koreanus Voss, 1929: 28
Deporaus pauculus Voss, 1941a: 117, **syn.n.**
Distribution. Southern Far East of the Russia, NE, E and SE China, Korea.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection DEI with labels «Erzendjanzs, Manshukuo, leg. W. Alin, 23.6.1940», «Syntypus», «*Deporaus pauculus* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg». Paralectotypes: a male with labels as lectotype; a male with labels «Erzendjanzs, Manshukuo, leg. W. Alin, 23.6.1940», «Syntypus», «*Deporaus pauculus* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «*Deporaus*

pauculus Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg»; male specimen with labels «Erzendjanzs, Manshukuo, leg. W. Alin, 23.6.1940», «Voss det.», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg»; 2 females with labels «Erzendjanzs, Manshukuo, leg. W. Alin, 20.6.1940», «Voss det.», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg» and female with labels «Erzendjanzs, Manshukuo, leg. W. Alin, 16.6.1940», «*Deporaus pauculus* m., Det. E. Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg».
Deporaus pauculus it is identical to the continental subspecies *Caenorhinus minimus* (Kono, 1928) and can be regarded as its synonym.

Subgenus *Flavodeporaus* Legalov, 2007

***Caenorhinus* (*Flavodeporaus*) *gilviventris* (Voss, 1938), placem.n.** (Figs. 37, 94-95)
Deporaus gilviventris Voss, 1938a: 105
Distribution. China (FUJ), Vietnam.
Type depository. ZMHB, ZMUH.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April, Mai, 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer», «*Deporaus gilviventris* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Syntypus *Deporaus gilviventris* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Deporaus gilviventris* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April, Mai, 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer», «Syntypus *Deporaus gilviventris* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Paralectotype *Deporaus gilviventris* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».
Previously, this species has been previously placed in *Caenorhinus* incertae sedis.

Tribe Rhynchitini Gistel, 1848
Subtribe Temnocerina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Temnocerus* Thunberg, 1815
Subgenus *Temnocerus* s. str.

***Temnocerus* (s. str.) *nanus* (Paykull, 1792)** (Fig. 38)
Curculio nanus Paykull, 1792: 136
Attelabus planirostris Fabricius, 1801: 425
Distribution. West and Central Palaearctic.
Remarks. For *Attelabus planirostris* the lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMUC with labels «*planirostris*» (label in entomological box), «Lectotypus *Attelabus planirostris* F., A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Temnocerus nanus* Payk., A. Legalov det. 2008». Paralectotypes: 2 females with labels «Paralectotypus *Attelabus planirostris* F., A. Legalov desig. 2008», «*Temnocerus nanus* Payk., A. Legalov det. 2008» and 2 males with labels «Paralectotypus *Attelabus planirostris* F., A. Legalov desig. 2008», «*Temnocerus coeruleus* (Fabricius, 1798), A. Legalov det. 2008» and a female with labels «Schilsky, 1901. = *Rhynchites nanus* Payk.», «Paralectotypus *Attelabus planirostris* F., A. Legalov desig. 2008», «*Temnocerus coeruleus* (Fabricius, 1798), A. Legalov det. 2008».
Two similar species (*Temnocerus nanus* и *T. coeruleus*) have been mixed in the series of type specimens.

Subtribe Perrhynchitina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Merhynchites* Sharp, 1889

***Merhynchites bicolor* (Fabricius, 1775)**
Curculio bicolor Fabricius, 1775: 131
Distribution. North America.
Remarks. For *C. bicolor* the paralectotype was studied by the author – a female (fig. 39) from the collection ZMUC with labels «*bicolor*», «Paralectotype *Curculio bicolor* F., A. Legalov det. 2008», «*Attelabus variolosus* F., A. Legalov det. 2008».
This specimen (paralectotype) from type series concerns species from other family (*Attelabus variolosus* F., Attelabidae).

Genus *Japonorhynchites* Legalov, 2003

***Japonorhynchites bisulcatus* (Voss, 1921)** (Fig. 40)
Rhynchites bisulcatus Voss, 1921: 283
Distribution. China (Taiwan).
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection DEI with labels «Banshoryo – Distr., Sokutsu (Formosa), H. Sauter, 1912», «7.VII.», «Voss det.», «Holotypus», «*Rhynchites* (*Merhynchites*) *bisulcatus* m.», «*Rhynchites bisulcatus* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Holotype *Rhynchites bisulcatus* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008», «*Japonorhynchites bisulcatus* (Voss, 1921), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Subtribe Anisomerinina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Exochorhynchites* Voss, 1930

***Exochorhynchites decumanus* (Voss, 1930)** (Figs. 41-42, 96)
Coenorrhinus decumanus Voss, 1930b: 62
Distribution. S-Africa.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection NMPC with labels «typus», «Natal», «Mus. Pragense, Coll. Brydl», «*Coenorrhinus decumanus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotypus *Coenorrhinus decumanus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Exochorhynchites decumanus* Voss A. Legalov det. 2008». Paralectotype – a female from the collection NMPC with labels «typus», «Natal», «Mus. Pragense, Coll. Brydl», «Paralectotype *Coenorrhinus decumanus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Exochorhynchites decumanus* Voss A. Legalov det. 2008».

Subtribe Rhynchitina Gistel, 1848
Genus *Auletomorphus* Voss, 1923
Subgenus *Auletomorphus* s. str.

***Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *cupidio* (Pascoe, 1875)** (Fig. 43)
Rhynchites cupidio Pascoe, 1875: 394
Rhynchites bicuspis Voss, 1924: 42, **syn.n.**
Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysia (Perak, Pahang), S Thailand.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection ZMHB with labels «W. Sumatra, 6.XII.08, Bandar Baut b., Padang Schoede S.G.», «*bicuspis* m.», «SYNTYPUS *Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, 1934, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Auletomorphus cupidio* (Pascoe, 1875), A. Legalov det. 2008»; paralectotype – a female from the collection ZMAN with labels «J. B. Corporaal, Sumatra's O. K.,

Brastagi, 14.2.1921, 1300 m», «*Rhynchites bicuspis* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «*Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, 1924, ZMAN type COLE. 1641.3», «Paralectotype *Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008» and 2 specimens – a female (ZMAN) with labels «J. B. Corporaal, Sumatra's O. K., Medan, 15.4.1921, 300 m», «coll. Dr. D. Mac Gillavry», «Cotype *Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss», «Syntype», «*Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, 1924, ZMAN type COLE. 1641.1» and a male (ZMAN) with labels «J. B. Corporaal, Sumatra's O. K., Medan, 15.4.1921, 300 m», «*Rhynchites bicuspis* m., Det. E. Voss», «*Rhynchites bicuspis* Voss, 1924, ZMAN type COLE. 1641.2».
A study of type specimens of *Rhynchites bicuspis* and material from Malaysia and Indonesia has shown that *Rh. bicuspis* Voss, 1924, **syn.n.** is synonym to *Rh. cupidio* Pascoe, 1875.

Genus *Pararhynchites* Legalov, 2003

***Pararhynchites similatus* (Voss, 1938)** (Figs. 44, 97)
Rhynchites similatus Voss, 1938b: 158
Distribution. Cameroon, Guinea, Zaire.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «N Kamerun, Joh-Albrechshühe, 14.IX.-6.X.98, L. Conradt S.», «*Rh. similatus* n.sp.», «SYNTYPUS *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Pararhynchites similatus* (Voss, 1938), A. Legalov det. 2008». Paralectotypes: 2 females from the collection ZMHB with labels «Kamerun, Joh-Albrechshühe, 14.IX.-6.X.98, L. Conradt S.», «SYNTYPUS *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Paralectotype *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Pararhynchites similatus* (Voss, 1938), A. Legalov det. 2008» and females with labels «Span. Guinea, Nkolentangan, XI.07.-V.08., G. Tessmann S. G.», «SYNTYPUS *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Paralectotype *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Pararhynchites similatus* (Voss, 1938), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Genus *Proelautobius* Legalov, 2007

***Proelautobius erythropterus* (Voss, 1921), comb.n., placem.n.** (Figs. 45, 98)
Rhynchites erythropterus Voss, 1921: 282
Distribution. China (Taiwan).
Remarks. By the author is studied holotype – a male from the collection DEI with labels «Kankau (Koshun), Formosa, H. Sauter, VII.1912», «Voss det.», «Holotypus», «*Rhynchites* (*Merhynchites*) *erythropterus* nov. spec.», «*Rhynchites erythropterus* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Holotype *Rhynchites bisulcatus* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008», «*Rubrinvolvulus erythropterus* (Voss, 1921), A. Legalov det. 2008».
Previously, this species has been placed wrongly in the genus *Rubrinvolvulus* Legalov, 2003.

Genus *Cartorhynchites* Voss, 1958
Subgenus *Cartorhynchoides* Legalov, 2003

***Cartorhynchites* (*Cartorhynchoides*) *gilvipes* (Voss, 1938)** (Fig. 46)
Rhynchites gilvipes Voss, 1938b: 145

Distribution. Vietnam.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Tonkin, Montes Mauson, April – Mai, 2-3000', H. Fruhstorfer», «*Rhynchites gilvipes* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Syntypus *Rhynchites gilvipes* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Rhynchites gilvipes* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Metarhynchites* Voss, 1923
Subgenus *Metarhynchites* s. str.

***Metarhynchites* (s. str.) *schenklingi* (Voss, 1921)** (Fig. 47)
Rhynchites schenklingi Voss, 1921: 282
Distribution. China (Taiwan).
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection DEI with labels «Kosempo, Formosa, H. Sauter, 1911», «7.VII.», «Voss det.», «Holotypus», «*Rhynchites* (*Involvulus*) *schenklingi* m.», «*Rhynchites schenklingi* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Holotype *Rhynchites schenklingi* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008», «*Metarhynchites schenklingi* (Voss, 1921), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Genus *Clinorhynchites* Voss, 1969

***Clinorhynchites castaneus* (Jekel, 1860)** (Figs. 48-49)
Rhynchites castaneus Jekel, 1860: 241
Distribution. Cameroon, Guinea, Zaire.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection MCSN with labels «*Rhynchites Picipes*, Buques, Guinea», «*Castaneus* Jekel», «Syntypus *Rhynchites castaneus* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acqusto 2000), «Lectotype *Rhynchites castaneus* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Afrorhynchites* Legalov, 2003
Subgenus *Afrovolvulus* Legalov, 2004

Key to the species of the subgenus *Afrovolvulus*

1. Eyes stronger convex. Pronotum with more rough sculpture. East and Southern Africa. *A. bipubescens* (Hustache, 1929)
-. Eyes weaker convex. Pronotum with more gentle sculpture. 2
2. Intervals of the elytra sparsely punctuate with small points. Pronotum punctate. Forehead with deepening before rostrum. Rostrum stronger curved. Cameroon, Zaire. *A. conradti* (Voss, 1938)
-. Intervals of the elytra densely punctuate with large points. Pronotum rugose-punctate. Forehead weakly profound before rostrum. Rostrum weaker curved. Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone. *A. ivoirensis* Legalov, 2007

***Afrorhynchites* (*Afrovolvulus*) *conradti* (Voss, 1938), comb.n., placem.n.** (Fig. 50)
Rhynchites conradti Voss, 1938b: 159
Distribution. Cameroon, Zaire.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection DEI with labels «N Kamerun, Johann-Albrechtschuhe, L. Conradt», «coll. Kraatz.», «*Rhynchites conradti* m.», «Voss det.», «Paralectotypus», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Rhynchites conradti* Voss», «Lectotype *Rhynchites conradti* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008».
Previously, this species has been placed wrongly in the genus *Pararhynchites* Legalov, 2003.

***Afrorhynchites* (*Afrovolvulus*) *bipubescens* (Hustache, 1929)** (Figs. 51-53, 99)
Rhynchites bipubescens Hustache, 1929: 499
Rhynchites rhodesianus Voss, 1938b: 156, **syn.n.**
Rhynchites methneri Voss, 1938b: 137
Rhynchites natalensis Voss, 1938b: 159, **syn.n.**
Afrovolvulus katonensis Legalov, 2004a: 64, **syn.n.**
Distribution. Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, S-Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.
Remarks. For *Rh. rhodesianus* the lectotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection BMNH with labels «Type», «Rhodesia, 15/2/06.», «Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1926-292», «*Rhynchites rhodesianus* n.sp., Det. E. Voss, Type». A second specimen is designated as paralectotype.
For *Rh. methneri* the lectotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection ZMHB with labels "D O Africa, Deressalam, leg. Methner", «*Rhynchites methneri* n. sp., Det. E. Voss»,«Holotypus *Rhynchites methneri* Voss, det. Dr. E. Haaf, 1963», «Syntypus *Rhynchites methneri* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHHUB 2004», «Lectotypus *Rhynchites methneri* Voss, A. Legalov des. 2004».
For *Rh. natalensis* The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection DEI with labels «Natal, P. Reineck», «Coll. Pape», «Syntypus», «*Rhynchites* (*Involvulus*) *natalensis* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Rhynchites natalensis* Voss», «Lectotype *Rhynchites natalensis* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008».
For *Afrovolvulus katonensis* the holotype was studied by the author – a female (HNHM) with label «Africa or., Katona, Inter Marti et Arusha».
A study of type specimens and large materials from East and South Africa has shown that *Rh. rhodesianus* Voss, 1938, **syn.n.**, *Rh. methneri* Voss, 1938, *Rh. natalensis* Voss, 1938, **syn.n.**, *A. katonensis* Legalov, 2004, **syn.n.** are synonyms to *Afrorhynchites bipubescens* (Hustache, 1929).

Genus *Callirhynchites* Voss, 1938

***Callirhynchites mundus* (Voss, 1938), comb.n., placem.n.** (Figs. 54-55)
Rhynchites mundus Voss, 1938b: 158
Callirhynchites biumbanus Legalov, 2007: 178, **syn.n.**
Distribution. Rwanda.
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection ZMHB with labels «D. O. Afr., W. Rüanda, 2000 m, 27.VIII.11, Büsrhfang, H. Meyer S. G.», «*Rh. mundus* n. sp.», «Lectotypus *Rhynchites mundus* Voss, det. Dr. E. Haaf 1963», «Holotypus *Rhynchites mundus* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Holotype *Rhynchites mundus* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008».
A study of type specimens has shown that *Callirhynchites biumbanus* Legalov, 2007: 178, **syn.n.** is synonym to *Callirhynchites mundus* (Voss, 1938).

Previously, this species has been placed wrongly in the genus *Pararhynchites* Legalov, 2003.

Genus *Rhynchites* Schneider, 1791

***Rhynchites slovenicus* Purkyne, 1954** (Fig. 56)
Rhynchites lenaeus ssp. *slovenicus* Purkyne, 1954: 168
Distribution. Slovenia, Armenia, Turkey, Israel.
Remarks. For *Rhynchites lenaeus* ssp. *slovenicus* the lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection NMPC with labels «Slov. Sturovo, 19.IV.1949», «ex coll. C. Punrkyne, National Museum Prague, Czech Republic», «Typus» and «subsp. *slovenicus* m. Typus», «Lectotype *Rhynchites lenaeus* ssp. *slovenicus* Pur., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Thompsonirhinus* Legalov, 2003
Subgenus *Thompsonirhinus* s. str.

***Thompsonirhinus* (s. str.) *eduardi* Legalov, 2002** (Figs. 57, 100)
Thompsonirhinus eduardi Legalov, 2002a: 91 [RN]
Rhynchites obscurus Voss, 1938b: 166 [non Gyllenhal, 1833]
Distribution. China (Jiangxi, Yunnan, Xinjiang).
Remarks. A male, determined by E Voss as *Rhynchites gentilis* Voss, 1930 from the collection ZMHB with labels «Kiang-Si, T'en-gan», «*Rhynchites gentilis* Voss., male, Voss», was studied by the author. This specimen is *Th. eduardi*.

***Thompsonirhinus* (s. str.) *gentilis* (Voss, 1930)** (Figs. 58, 101)
Rhynchites gentilis Voss, 1930a: 72
Distribution. China and N India.
Remarks. A specimen was studied by the author – a male from the collection ZMHB with labels «China, Yun-nan-sen», «*Rhynchites gentilis* Voss., Voss»

***Thompsonirhinus* (s. str.) *indubius* (Voss, 1930)** (Fig. 59)
Rhynchites indubius Voss, 1930a: 71
Distribution. China (Yunnan, Zheijang).
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection ZMHB with labels «Tsche-Kiang, Ning-Po», «60», «*Rhynchites indubius* Voss., Voss», «Syntypus *Rhynchites indubius* Voss, 1930, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Rhynchites indubius* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subgenus *Maculinvoles* Legalov, 2003
***Thompsonirhinus* (*Maculinvoles*) *mandschuricus* (Voss, 1939), comb.n., placem.n.** (Figs. 60, 102)
Rhynchites mandschuricus Voss, 1939a: 396
Rhynchites kiritshenkoi Ter-Minassian, 1944: 26, **syn.n.**
Involvulus pilositessellatus f. *continentalis* Voss, 1958: 6
Distribution. Southern Far East of the Russia, NE, E and SE China.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection NHMB with labels «Maoerschan, 30-5-1937, Mandschurei», «Type», «*Rhynchites*

mandschuricus n. spec., Det. E. Voss» and «Typenbezeichnung fraglich 1956 det. Kamp», «Lectotype *Rhynchites mandschuricus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».
Previously, this species has been placed wrongly in the genus *Parinvolvulus* Legalov, 2003.
A study of type specimens has shown that *Rhynchites kiritshenkoi* Ter-Minassian, 1944, **syn.n.** is synonym to *Rh. mandschuricus* Voss, 1939.

Genus *Heterorhynchites* Voss, 1932
Subgenus *Eosawadaia* Legalov, 2004

***Heterorhynchites* (*Eosawadaia*) *balaninoides* (Voss, 1938)** (Figs. 64, 67)
Rhynchites balaninoides Voss, 1938b: 168
Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan).
Remarks. The holotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection ZMHB with labels «S. O. Borneo, Grabowsky S.V.», «Lihong Bahaija, S. O. Borneo», «*Rhynchites balaninoides* n. sp.», «SYNTYPUS *Rhynchites balaninoides* Voss, 1938, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Holotype *Rhynchites balaninoides* Voss, A. Legalov det. 2008», «*Heterorhynchites balaninoides* (Voss, 1938), A. Legalov det. 2008».

***Heterorhynchites* (*Eosawadaia*) *macros* Legalov, sp.n.** (Fig. 66)
Holotype. Female (NMPC), «Cvocker Range, Sabah-Borneo, N. 1990».
Description. Female: Body dark with dark blue lustre, with short bright semi-erect setae.
Rostrum very long, 30.0 times longer than wide, 1.11 times longer than pronotum and elytra, strongly curved in topmost third, thin, without carina, to apex weakly widened, almost smooth. Antennae attached before the middle of the rostrum. Eyes large, weakly convex. Forehead convex, punctate, with weak middle carina. Vertex convex, punctate. Temples short.
Antennae thin and long, reaching the first line of the pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. Scapus longer than 1st segment. 2nd segment very long, 6.3 times longer than 1st segment. 3rd segment hardly shorter than 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment shorter. 6th and 7th segments weakly trapezoid, shorter. 7th segment shorter than 6th segment. Clava short, almost compact. 1st segment wider and hardly longer than 2nd segment. 2nd segment almost square. 3rd segment pointed, narrower and longer than 2nd segment.
Pronotum campaniform, 1.14 times wider than long. Sides weakly rounded. Pronotal groove wide. Disk convex, small rugose-punctate. Scutellum trapezoid.
Elytra almost rectangular, 1.27 times longer than wide. Greatest width in the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals very wide, flat, with dense small points. Striae thin with small points. 9th striae merge with 10th striae in the middle of the elytra.
Thorax rugose-punctate. Metepisternum almost wide. Abdomen convex, with small points. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, punctate.
Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, long, weakly widened to the apex. Protibiae longer and narrower than meso- and metatibiae. Tarsi long. 1st segment long triangular. 2nd segment wide triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.
Length of body: 13.8 mm.
Distribution. Indonesia (Sabah).

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *H. balaninoides* but differs by wider elytra and longer rostrum, which is strongly curved in the topmost third.

Subgenus *Sawadaia* Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999

***Heterorhynchites* (*Sawadaia*) *perakensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 65, 103)
Holotype. Male (BMNH), «Doherty», «Fry Coll., 1905. 100», «Perak L.C.».
Description. Male: Body dark with dark blue lustre, with long light, semi-erect setae. Elytra with weak violet lustre.
Rostrum long, 10.0 times longer than wide, 1.71 times longer than pronotum, curved, thin, with carina from the base to the place of attachment of antennae, to apex weakly widened, long punctate. Antennae located behind the middle of the rostrum. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, weakly convex, punctate, without carina. Vertex convex, punctate. Temples short.
Pronotum elongated, almost trapezoid, 1.09 times longer than wide. Sides weakly rounded. Pronotal groove very weak. Disk convex, small rugose-punctate. Scutellum trapezoid, wide.
Elytra almost rectangular, elongated, 1.46 times longer than wide. Greatest width in the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, almost flat, dense punctuate with small points. Striae distinct with large points. 9th striae merge with 10th striae in the middle of the elytra.
Thorax weakly punctate. Metepisternum narrow. Abdomen convex, with small points. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, punctate.
Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, long, weakly widened to the apex. Protibiae longer and narrower than meso- and metatibiae. Tarsi long. 1st segment long triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.
Length of body: 7.3 mm.
Distribution. Malaysia (Perak).
Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *H. azureus* (Olivier, 1807) and *H. wahnesi* (Hartmann, 1899) but differs by weakly rounded sides of the ponotum and the shape of the basal sclerite.
Etymology. The name is derived from the location «Perak» – «perakensis».

Tribe Byctiscini Voss, 1923
Subtribe Byctiscina Voss, 1923
Genus *Byctiscus* C.G. Thomson, 1859

***Byctiscus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758)** (Fig. 61)
Curculio betulae Linnaeus, 1758: 381
Attelabus betuleti Fabricius, 1792: 387
Distribution. West and Central Palaearctic.
Remarks. For *Attelabus betuleti* the lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the collection ZMUC with labels «*betuleti*», «Lectotypus *Attelabus betuleti* F., A. Legalov desig. 2008», Paralectotypes: 4 females with labels «Paralectotypus *Attelabus betuleti* F., A. Legalov desig. 2008», «*Byctiscus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758), A. Legalov det. 2008» and 3 males «Paralectotypus *Attelabus betuleti* F., A. Legalov desig. 2008», «*Byctiscus populi* (Linnaeus, 1758), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Two species have been mixed in the series of type specimens.

***Byctiscus impressus impressus* (Fairmaire, 1899)** (Fig. 62)
Rhynchites impressus Fairmaire, 1899: 636
Byctiscus chinensis Formanek, 1911: 208, **syn.n.**
Distribution. SE and S China.
Remarks. The lectotype was studied by the author – a female from the collection NMPC with labels «female», «*chinensis*, type», «Mus. Nat. Prague, Inv. 66330», «Kiang-Si, Villard», «Nar. Mus. Praha, Coll. Formanek», «Lectotypus *Byctiscus chinensis* Form., A. Legalov design. 2003», «*Byctiscus impressus* Fairm., A. Legalov det. 2008» and 2 females from NMPC with labels «female», «*chinensis* det. Formanek», «Shanghai, China», «Nar. Mus. Praha, Coll. Formanek», «*Byctiscus impressus* Fairm., A. Legalov det. 2008» and «female», «*chinensis* det. Formanek», «Kiautschau, China», «Nar. Mus. Praha, Coll. Formanek», «*Byctiscus impressus* Fairm., A. Legalov det. 2008».
For *Rh. impressus* the lectotype was studied by the author – a male from the collection MNHN with labels «Kouang-Roung (de Latouche)», «Museum Paris, Chine, H. Donckier, 1900», «Kualam», «Fairmaire det., cf. Ann. Fr., 1899». Paralectotype – a female from the collection MNHN with labels «Kouang-Roung (de Latouche)», «Museum Paris, Chine, H. Donckier, 1900», «Kualam», «*Rhynchites impressus* n. sp.», «Fairmaire det., cf. Ann. Fr., 1899».
A study of type specimens has shown that *Byctiscus chinensis* Formanek, 1911, **syn.n.** is synonym to *Rhynchites impressus* Fairmaire, 1899.

***Byctiscus thibetanus* Voss, 1933** (Figs. 63)
Byctiscus impressus f. *thibetana* Voss, 1933a: 137
Distribution. China (Sichuan).
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection NHMB with labels «Thibet, Coll. Le Mounlt», «Paratype», «*impressus* Frm. f. *thibetana* Voss», «*impressus* Frm. ssp. *thibetanus* Voss», «Sammlung J. Breit-Wien», «Lectotype *Byctiscus impressus* f. *thibetana* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

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Figs. 1-6. Auletini gen. spp.: 1 – *Auletobius diversicolor* (male, lectotype), 2 – *A. kraatzi* (female, holotype), 3 – *A. urundiensis* (male, lectotype), 4 – *A. subgranulatus* (female), 5 – *A. pallidus* (female, lectotype), 6-7 – *Pilosauletes aurichalceus* (female, holotype), 8-9 – *Pseudominurus bananensis* (male, holotype).

Figs. 10-15. Auletini gen. spp.: 10 – *Pseudominurus brevihirtus* (female, lectotype), 11 – *P. mubendensis* (female), 12 – *Pseudauletes nitens* (male, lectotype), 13 – *Gymnauletes bicolor* (male, holotype), 14 – *G. castaneus* (male, lectotype), 15 – *G. castaneus* (female, paralectotype).

Figs. 16-21. Auletini gen. spp.: 16 – *Gymnauletes cognatus* (male, lectotype), 17 – *G. glaber* (female, holotype), 18 – *Pseudomesauletes contristatus* (male, lectotype), 19 – *P. ueleanus* (male, lectotype), 20 – *P. consimilis* (male, lectotype), 21 – *P. kryzhanovskyi* (male, holotype).

Figs. 22-26. *Pseudomesauletes* spp.: 22 – *P. poirasi* (male, paratype), 23 – *P. poirasi* (female, paratype), 24 – *P. kuntzeni* (male, lectotype), 25 – *P. consimilis* (male, lectotype), 26 – *P. viridimicans* (female, lectotype).

Figs. 27-32. Eugnamptini and Isotheini gen. spp.: 27 – *Eugnamptobius diversus* (male, lectotype), 28-29 – *Eugnamptus inclusus* (female, lectotype), 30 – *Cateugnamptus hirsutus* (female), 31 – *Anthribus collaris* (female, lectotype), 32 – *Attelabus tristis* (female, lectotype).

Figs. 33-38. Isotheini and Rhynchitini gen. spp.: 33 – *Eusproda tumida* (female, lectotype), 34 – *Scolocnemus scolocnemoides* (male, lectotype), 35 – *Pseudodeporaus kolbei* (male, lectotype), 36 – *Deporaus pauculus* (male, lectotype), 37 – *Caenorhinus gilviventris* (male, lectotype), 38 – *Attelabus planirostris* (female, paralectotype).

Figs. 39-44. Attelabidae and Rhynchitidae gen. spp.: 39 – *Attelabus variolosus* (female, paralectotype of *Curculio bicolor*), 40 – *Japonorhynchites bisulcatus* (female, holotype), 41 – *Exochorhynchites decumanus* (female, paralectotype), 42 – *E. decumanus* (male, lectotype), 43 – *Rhynchites bicuspis* (female, lectotype), 44 – *Pararhynchites similatus* (male, lectotype).

Figs. 45-49. Rhynchitina gen. spp.: 45 – *Proelautobius erythropterus* (male, holotype), 46 – *Cartorhynchites gilvipes* (male, lectotype), 47 – *Metarhynchites schenklingi* (female, holotype), 48-49 – *Clinorhynchites castaneus* (female, lectotype).

Figs. 50-54. Rhynchitina gen. spp.: 50 – *Afrorhynchites conradti* (female, lectotype), 51 – *Rhynchites rhodesianus* (female, lectotype), 52 – *Rh. methneri* (female, lectotype), 53 – *Rh. natalensis* (male, lectotype), 54 – *Callirhynchites mundus* (female, holotype).

Figs. 55-57. Rhynchitina gen. spp.: 55 – *Callirhynchites mundus* (female, holotype), 56 – *Rhynchites slovenicus* (female, lectotype), 57 – *Thompsonirhinus eduardi* (male).

Figs. 58-63. Rhynchini and Byctiscini gen. spp.: 58 – *Thompsonirhinus gentilis* (male), 59 – *Th. indubius* (female, lectotype), 60 – *Th. mandschuricus* (male,

lectotype), 61 – *Attelabus betuleti* (male, lectotype), 62 – *Byctiscus chinensis* (female, lectotype), 63 – *B. thibetanus* (female, lectotype).

Figs. 64-67. *Heterorhynchites* spp.: 64, 67 – *H. balaninoides* (female, holotype), 65 – *H. perakensis* (male, holotype), 66 – *H. macros* (male, holotype).

Figs. 68-75. Male genitalia: 68-69 – *Auletobius diversicolor*, 70-71 – *A. urundiensis*, 72 – *Pseudominurus bananensis*, 73-74 – *Pseudauletes nitens*, 75 – *Gymnauletes bicolor*.

Figs. 76-84. Male genitalia: 76-77 – *Gymnauletes castaneus*, 78 – *G. cognatus*, 79 – *Pseudomesauletes contristatus*, 80 – *P. ueleanus*, 81 – *P. consimilis*, 82-83 – *P. kryzhanovskyi*, 84 – *P. poirasi*.

Figs. 85-93. Male genitalia: 85 – *Pseudomesauletes kuntzeni*, 86-87 – *Eugnamptobius diversus*, 88, 90 – *Scolocnemus scolocnemoides*, 89, 91 – *Pseudodeporaus kolbei*, 92-93 – *Deporaus pauculus*.

Figs. 94-103. Male genitalia: 94-95 – *Caenorhinus gilviventris*, 96 – *Exochorhynchites decumanus*, 97 – *Pararhynchites similatus*, 98 – *Proelautobius erythropterus*, 99 – *Rhynchites natalensis*, 100 – *Thompsonirhinus eduardi*, 101 – *Th. gentilis*, 102 – *Th. mandschuricus*, 103 – *Heterorhynchites perakensis*.