

New leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) from China

Andrei A. Legalov, Ning Liu

Legalov A.A., Liu N. 2005. New leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) from China. *Baltic J. Coleopterol.*, 5 (2): 99 - 132.

In this paper, 44 new taxa (5 new genera, 3 new subgenera and 36 new species) are described and 1 new combination is established.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae, phylogeny, fauna, China

Andrei Legalov. Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, SB RAS, Frunze street-11, Novosibirsk 630091 Russia; e-mail: legalov@ngs.ru

Ning Liu. Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 25 Beisihuan Xilu, Beijing 100080, China; e-mail: liun@panda.ioz.ac.cn

INTRODUCTION

A growing interest in studies of the leaf-rolling weevils (Legalov, 2003, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2005) in the world fauna can be seen in recent years. The fauna of China is one of the richest in the world, with 168 species of Rhynchitidae and 193 species of Attelabidae (Legalov, 2003b). This paper is based on the collections of the Institute of Zoology. 36 species are described here as new. Thus, the fauna of China now totals 397 species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the following collections and museums: CKJU = Collection of P. Kresl (Janovice nad Uhlavou); IZAS = Institute of

Zoology, Academia Sinica, (Beijing); SZMN = Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, SB RAS (Novosibirsk).

RESULTS

Family Rhynchitidae Gistel, 1848

Tribe Isotheini Scudder, 1893

Genus *Deporaus* Samouelle, 1819

Deporaus ruber Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 1-2)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Diqing, 3800 m, 01.VI.1984, Li Changfang.

Description. Female: Body red with sparse, light semierect setae. Metathorax dark. Rostrum long, thick, weakly curved. Forehead wide, punctured. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum, of average size, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Pronotum lengthened, punctured. Elytra lengthened. Greatest width behind the middle. Intervals convex, wide. Striae narrow and deep. Abdomen convex. Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae narrow, weakly curved. Length of body: 3.4 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Deporaus bicolor* Voss, 1938 but can be distinguished by the uniformly red colour of the body, a long rostrum, weakly convex eyes and narrower body.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for "red" – "ruber".

Tribe Byctiscini Voss, 1923

Genus *Baikovius* Legalov, gen.n. (Figs. 3-4)

Type species: *Baikovius unicus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Description. Body dark brown. Rostrum, clava of antennae, mesepisternum, mesothorax, pygidium, first third of femora and tibiae red-brown. Metathorax, abdomen and metepisternum red. Body with densely appressed light setae. Bottom with densely long, appressed yellow setae, which concentrate on mesepisternum, metathorax and sides of ventrites. Rostrum almost straight, thin, long, finely and densely punctured, not widening toward apex, with carina from basis up to place of antennal attachment. Antennae located before the middle of rostrum. Forehead narrow, densely and roughly punctured. Vertex convex, densely punctured. Temples not lengthened. Eyes large, not protruding from contour of head. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Pronotum almost trapezoid, narrowed toward apex. Sides almost rectangular. Disk convex, densely and strongly punctured, with medial striae. Scutellum wide, back trapezoid. Elytra wide. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, densely, large and roughly punctured. Striae narrow and deep.

Points in them dense and fine. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax lacking lustre, densely punctured. Mes-, metepisternum, meso-, metathorax densely and strongly punctured. Mesepisternum well visible from above. Metepisternum very wide. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened in the middle, densely and finely punctured. Legs long. Tarsi long. 1st segment long and wide. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 5.3 mm.

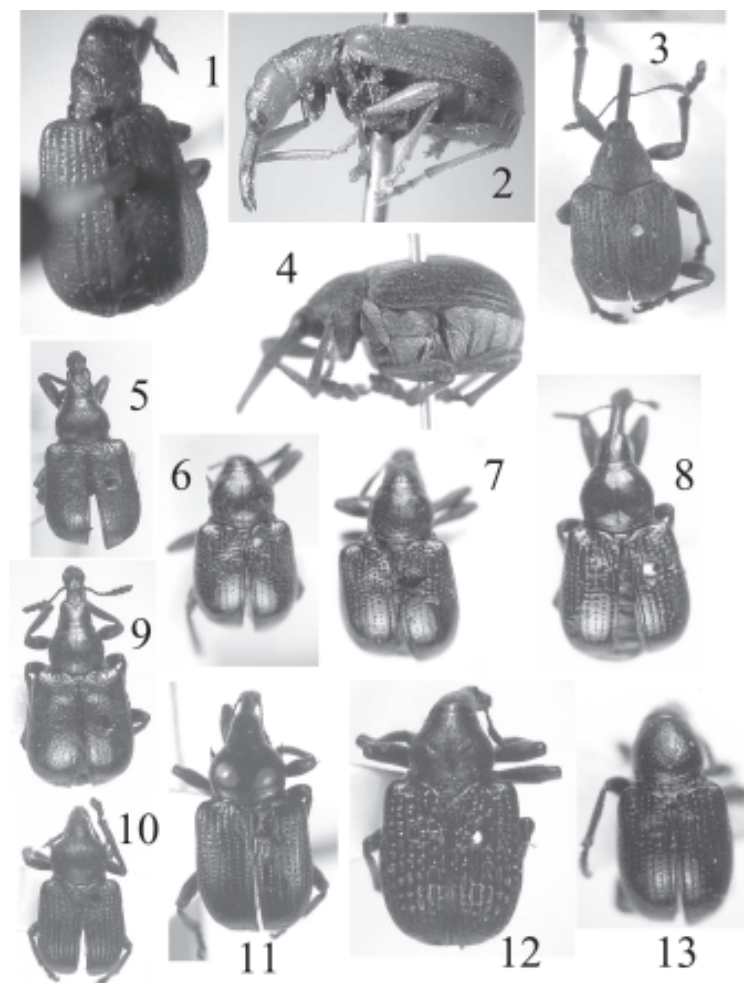
Diagnosis. This new genus is close to genus *Byctiscophilus* Voss, 1930 and can be distinguished by the bottom covered with dense, long, appressed yellow setae which are concentrated on the mesepisternum, metathorax and sides of ventrites, and a markedly lengthened and wider 1st segment of tarsi.

Etymology. This new genus is named in honour of Konstantin Baikov (Novosibirsk).

***Baikovius unicus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 3-4)**

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, 620-650 m, 28.VIII.1959, Zhang Facai.

Description. Female: Body dark brown. Rostrum, antennal clava, mesepisternum, mesothorax, pygidium, first third of femora, tibiae red-brown. Metathorax, abdomen and metepisternum red. Body with dense, appressed light setae. Bottom with dense, long, appressed yellow setae, which are concentrated on mesepisternum, metathorax and sides of ventrites. Rostrum almost straight, thin, long, 9 times longer than wide and 1.5 times longer than pronotum, finely and densely punctured, not widening toward apex, with carina from basis up to place of antennal attachment. Antennae located before the middle of rostrum. Forehead narrow, densely and roughly punctured. Vertex convex, densely punctured. Temples not lengthened. Eyes large, not protruding from contour of head. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus, 1st-5th segments



Figs. 1-13. Rhynchitidae gen. spp.: 1-2 – *Deporaus ruber*, 3-4 – *Baikovius unicus*, 5 – *Byctiscus minimus* (male), 6 – *Aspidobyctiscus (Eobyctiscus) vossi* (male), 7 – *A. (E.) vossi* (female), 8 – *A. (E.) zhejiangensis*, 9 – *Byctiscus minimus* (female), 10 – *Aspidobyctiscus (Taiwanobyctiscus) cyanocuperus*, 11 – *A. (Eobyctiscus) pseudocoerulans*, 12 – *A. (Parabyctiscus) konoii*, 13 – *Nelistrobyctiscus (Listrobyctiscidius) pseudopatruelis*.

of funicle lengthened - oval. Scapus wider than funicle. 1st segment more short than 2nd segment. 6th segment short - oval. 7th segment transversal, similar to segments of clava. Clava short, much wider than funicle. 1st claval segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment shorter than previous segments, pointed. Pronotum almost trapezoid, narrowed toward apex, 1.2 times wider than long. Sides almost rectangular. Disk convex, densely and strongly punctured, with medial striae. Scutellum wide, back trapezoid. Elytra wide, 1.1

times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, densely, large and roughly punctured. Striae narrow and deep. Points in them dense and fine. Scutellar striae advanced. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax lacking lustre, densely punctured. Mes-, metepisternum, meso-, metathorax densely and strongly punctured. Mesepisternum well visible from above. Metepisternum very wide. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened in the middle, densely and finely punctured. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide.

3rd ventrite narrow. 4th ventrite narrower, rugose, punctured. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium flat, large and densely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, densely punctured. Tibiae almost straight, thick, densely and finely punctured, widening toward apex, little shorter than femora. Tarsi long. 1st segment long and wide. 2nd segment wide triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 5.3 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Byctiscophilus championi* Voss, 1931 and can be distinguished by the bottom covered with dense, long, appressed yellow setae which are concentrated on mesepisternum, metathorax and sides of ventrites, almost square elytra, dark body, strongly lengthened and widening 1st segment of tarsi and antennae located before the middle of rostrum.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “unique” – “unicus”.

Genus *Byctiscus* C.G. Thomson, 1859

Byctiscus minimus Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 5, 9, 58)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Hebei, Xiaowutaishan, Tatou, 1200-1600 m, 20.VIII.64, Li Bingqian.

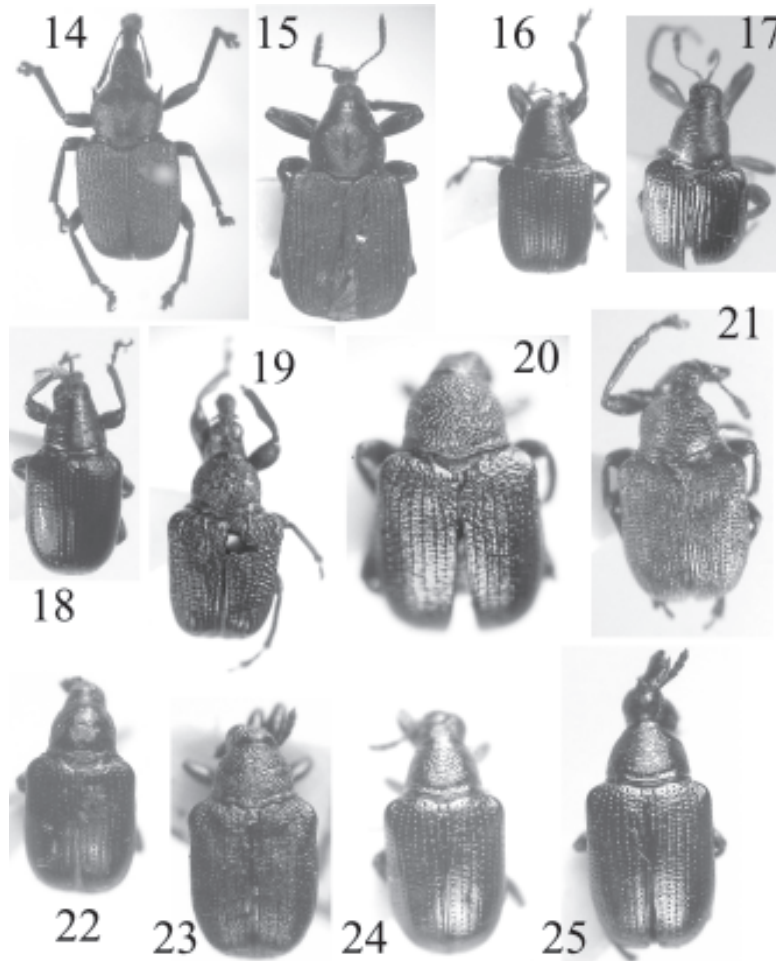
Paratypes. 1 male (SZMN), idem; 1 female (SZMN), Hebei, Xiaowutaishan, Huichuan, 1400 m, 14.VII.64, Han Yinheng; 2 females, (IZAS), Hebei, Wulingshan, Liushuigou, 1200 m, 04.VII.81, Yu Peiyu.

Description. Pronotum and elytra green, with golden lustre. Head and pygidium golden-bronze. Edges of elytra violet. Rostrum, scutellum, thorax, legs, abdomen blue - green. Pronotum, elytra or rostrum sometimes bronze. Antennae black. Body with dense, light appressed setae.

Male: Rostrum short, 1.6-2 times longer than wide, widening toward apex, densely punctured, curved, dorsal surface of rostrum strongly bent,

thick. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, pressed, densely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, densely punctured. Temples lengthened. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle wide - oval. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 2nd and 3rd segments oval. 4th and 5th segments rounded. 6th segment weakly transversal. 7th segment strongly transversal, similar to segments of clava. Clava long, compact, wide, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment, pointed. Pronotum weakly transversal, 1.1 times wider than long, narrowed toward basis and apex. Sides rounded. Disk convex, densely and finely punctured, with medial striae. Grooves expressed. Pronotal groove wrinkled. Scutellum wide, rectangular, densely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, 1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri convex, widest in the middle of elytra. Intervals wide, weakly convex, densely punctured. Striae weak. Points in them fine and dense. Prothorax with forward directed small teeth. Thorax, mes- and metepisternum with densely rugose-punctate. Abdomen convex, densely rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with blades. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely punctured, with longitudinal carina in the middle. Legs long. Femora widened, densely punctured. Tibiae short, densely rugose-punctate. Protibiae straight lines weakly widening toward apex. Meso- and metatibiae weakly curved, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi long and wide. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 4.6-4.7 mm.

Female: Rostrum more weakly curved, 1.8-2.4 times longer than wide, dorsal surface of rostrum weaker strongly bent. Antennae located before the middle of rostrum. Pronotum 1.1-1.2 times wider than long. Sides of pronotum weaker rounded. Elytra 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind the middle of elytra. Protibiae weakly curved. Length of body: 4.7-5.4 mm.



Figs. 14-25. Leaf-rolling weevils gen.spp.: 14 – *Aspidobyctiscus* (*Chinobyctiscus*) *mirabilis* (male), 15 – *A. (Ch.) mirabilis* (female), 16 – *Suniops* (*Neosuniops*) *menghunsis*, 17 – *Suniopsidius policoloratus* (male), 18 – *S. policoloratus* (female), 19 – *Macrosynaptopsis zhangi*, 20 – *Parasynatops* (*Pseudoeuops*) *tibetanus*, 21 – *P. (P.) pyralis* (male), 22 – *P. (s. str.) tzinpinensis*, 23 – *P. (Pseudoeuops) pyralis* (female), 24 – *P. (P.) lushuensis* (male), 25 – *P. (P.) lushuensis* (female).

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Byctiscus fausti* Sharp, 1889 but can be distinguished by the armament of endophallus, a densely punctured pronotum and dense setae on body.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “small” – “minimus”.

Genus *Aspidobyctiscus* Schilsky, 1903

Key to subgenera of genus *Aspidobyctiscus* Schilsky, 1903

- 1 (4) Pronotum punctured, as rule not wrinkled.....2
- 2 (3) Points in striae of elytra fine, undep, dense. Intervals of elytra flat or nearly flat. East and Southeast Asia.....*Eobyctiscus* Legalov, sungen.n.

- 3 (2) Points in striae thin, deep, rough. Intervals of elytra convex
- 4 (1) Pronotum clearly wrinkled
- 5 (6) Body dark blue. Points in striae large or fine, usually not merging. Southeast Asia.....*Taiwanobyctiscus* Kono
- 6 (5) Body black, without metal lustre. Points in striae large, rough, merging. Southeast Asia.....*Parabyctiscus* Legalov
- 7 (8) Points in striae of elytra merging. Intervals of elytra densely and finely punctured. East, Southeast Asia, Soenda isles.....*Aspidobyctiscus* s.str.
- 8 (7) Points in striae of elytra not merging. Intervals of elytra wrinkled.....5
- 9 (10) Body larger (6.5-7.8 mm), dark green. Nepal, Northern India.....*Nepalobyctiscus* Legalov
- 10 (9) Body smaller (4.9-6.5 mm). Top of body purple - red. China...*Chinobyctiscus* Legalov, sungen.n.

Subgenus *Eobyctiscus* Legalov, subgen.n. (Figs. 6-8, 11, 60-61)

elytra violet. Bottom of body blue - violet. Legs with copper lustre. Antennae black.

Type species: *Byctiscus coerulans* Voss, 1929

Diagnosis. This new subgenus is very close to the subgenera *Taiwanobyctiscus* Kâno, 1929 and *Parabyctiscus* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the fine, shallow, dense points of elytral striae, and also flat or nearly flat intervals of elytra.

Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the prefix “eo-” to “byctiscus”.

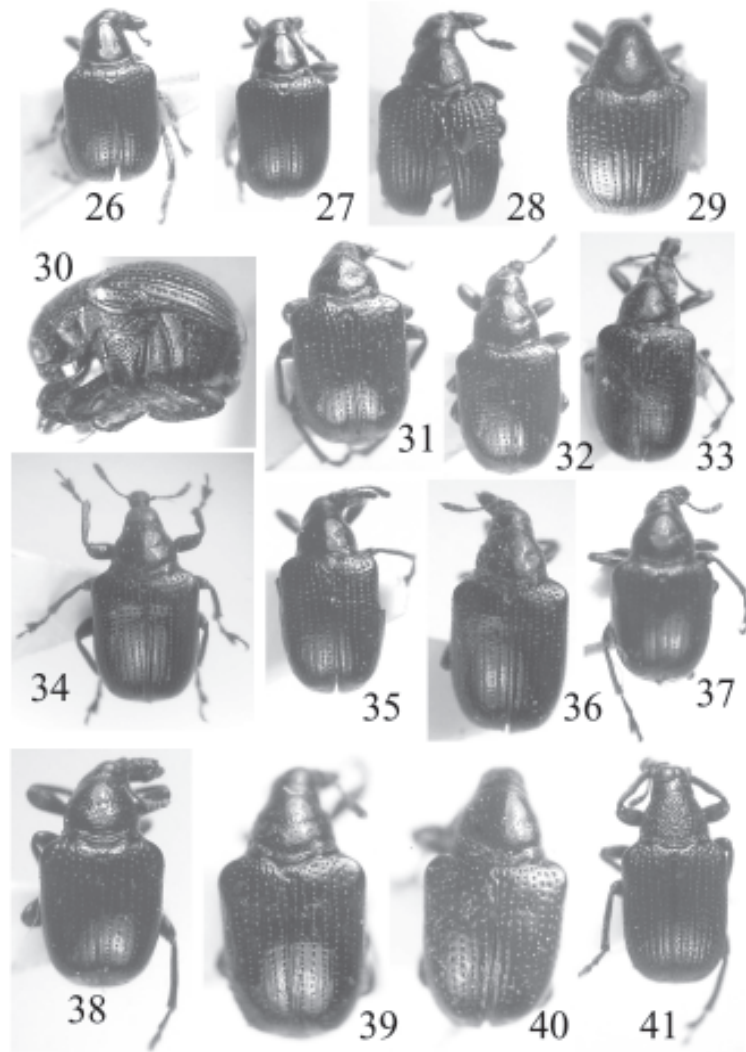
***Aspidobyctiscus (Eobyctiscus) vossi* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 6-7, 60)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Zhejiang, Moganshan, 14.V.1935.

Paratype. 1 female (SZMN), idem, 08.VI.1935.

Description. Vertex, disk of pronotum and elytra green. Apex of rostrum, forehead, abdomen bronze. Sides of pronotum and elytra, pygidium golden - purple. Penultimate and last intervals of

Male: Rostrum long, 3 times longer than wide, widening toward apex, densely punctured, weakly curved, thick. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Prementum with 1 long tooth. Forehead wide, pressed, densely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, densely rugose- punctate. Temples lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle wide - oval. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 2-4th segments oval. 5- and 6th segments rounded. 7th segment weakly transversal. Clava long, compact, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment, pointed. Pronotum wide, 1.1 times wider than long. Sides rounded. Disk convex, densely and finely punctured, with medial striae. Grooves expressed. Postnotal groove well expressed. Pronotal groove weak. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, wide, equal length and width. Humeri weakly convex, widest in the middle. Intervals wide, weakly convex, densely punctured. Striae clear. Points in them large and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria



Figs. 26-41. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 26 – *Riedeliops transasiaticus* (male), 27 – *R. transasiaticus* (female), 28 – *R. terminassianae*, 29-30 – *Orienteuops mirabilis*, 31 – *Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *sitchuanensis* (male), 32 – *S.* (s. str.) *sitchuanensis* (female), 33 – *S.* (s. str.) *centralchinensis* (male), 34 – *S.* (s. str.) *centralchinensis* (female), 35 – *S.* (s. str.) *subelongatus* (male), 36 – *S.* (s. str.) *subelongatus* (female), 37 – *S.* (*Chinoeuops*) *hubeiensis* (male), 38 – *S.* (*Ch.*) *hubeiensis* (female), 39 – *S.* (*Ch.*) *nielamus* (male), 40 – *S.* (*Ch.*) *nielamus* (female), 41 – *S.* (*Sawadaeuopsis*) *punctatus*.

before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax with teeth forward directed. Mesothorax densely and strongly punctured. Mesepisternum very densely punctured. Metepisternum wide, strongly and densely punctured. Metathorax sparsely rugose-punctate. Abdomen convex, finely and densely rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with lamellae. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd

ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, finely and densely punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae almost straight, long, narrow, densely punctured. Meso- and metatibiae weakly curved, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment

bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 4.2 mm.

Female: Rostrum shorter, 2.6 times longer than wide, almost straight, more strongly widening toward apex, thicker. Clava of antennae narrower. Pronotum 1.1 times wider than long. Sides of pronotum weakly rounded. Elytra 1.1 times longer than wide. Greatest width of elytra behind the middle. Tibiae shorter and wide. Length of body: 4.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar in colouring to *Byctiscus potanini* Legalov, 2004 but can be distinguished by the merging of 9th and 10th elytral striae, larger size and large points in striae of elytra. It can be distinguished from *Aspidobyctiscus (Eobyctiscus) zhejiangensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. by the smaller punctured pronotum, flat, sparsely and finely punctured forehead, eyes not protruding from contour of head, long and thin rostrum, antennae located behind the middle of rostrum, less often punctured metepisternum, strongly rounded by sides of pronotum and large points in striae of elytra. **Etymology.** This new species is named in honour of Eduard Voss.

Aspidobyctiscus (Eobyctiscus) zhejiangensis Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Fig. 8)

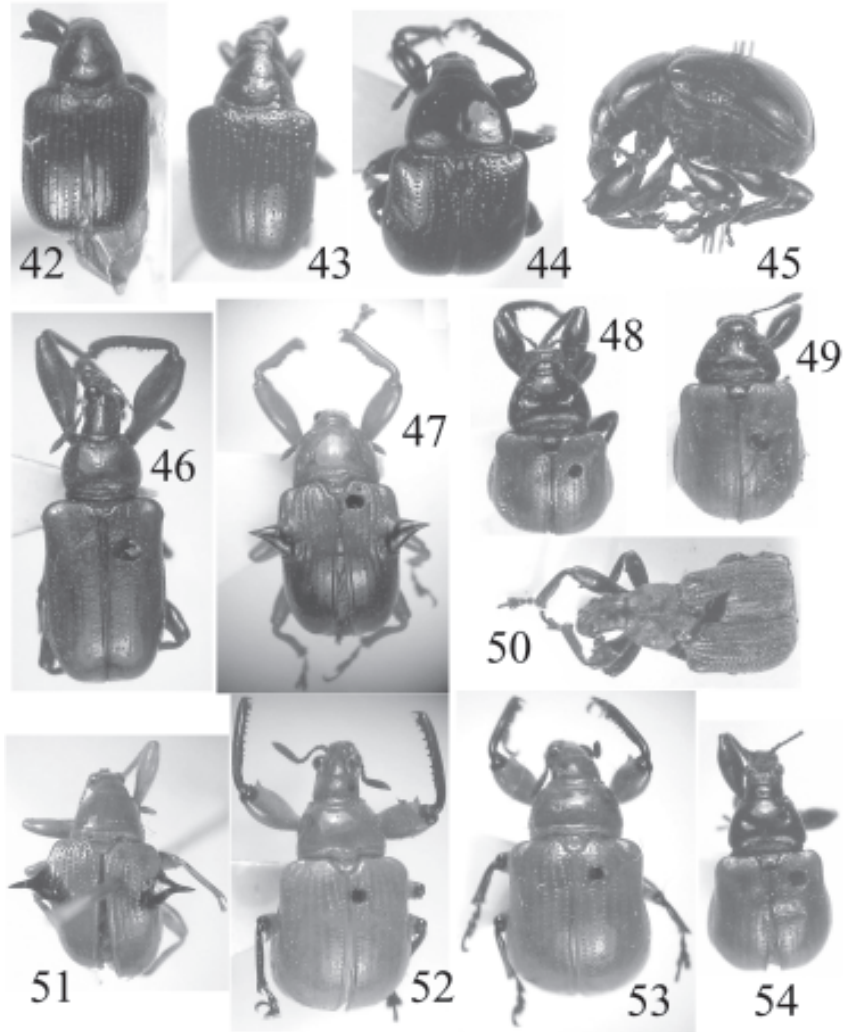
Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Zhejiang, Kotobuki, 11.VI.1935.

Description. Female: Body green. Apex and sides of rostrum, part of 9th and 10th intervals of elytra, breast, abdomen and legs violet. Legs with greenish lustre. Rostrum long also thin, 3.7 times longer than wide, finely and sparsely punctured, clearly curved, and thinner from basis up to place of antennal attachment, widening sharply behind point of antennal attachment. Antennae located behind the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, flat, finely and sparsely punctured. Eyes do not protrude from contour of head. Vertex convex, sparsely punctured. Temples lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle wide - oval.

1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 2-4th segments oval. 5th and 6th segments rounded. 7th segment weakly transversal. Clava long, flattened, compact, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment long, little shorter than 1st and 2nd segments taken together, pointed. Pronotum wide, 1.1 times wider than long. Sides strongly rounded. Disk convex, sparsely and finely punctured, with very weak medial striae. Grooves clear, finely wrinkled. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, wide, 1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed. Greatest width behind the middle. Intervals wide, especially near basis, weakly convex, sparsely and finely punctured. Striae clear. Points in them large and deep, decrease toward apex. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax without teeth, wrinkled. Mesothorax densely punctured. Mesepisternum very densely punctured. Metepisternum densely and finely punctured. Metathorax sparsely rugose-punctate. Abdomen convex, finely rugose-punctate. 1st ventrite with lamellae. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, finely and densely punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened, finely rugose-punctate. Tibiae weakly curved, punctured. Tarsi long. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 4.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus (Eobyctiscus) vossi* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the more strongly punctured pronotum, pressed, roughly punctured forehead, weakly convex eyes, short and thick rostrum, antennae located in the middle of rostrum, thick punctured metepisternum, weakly rounded by sides of pronotum and fine points in striae of elytra.

Etymology. The name is formed from the name of province Zhejiang – “zhejiangensis”.



Figs. 42-54. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 42 – *Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) australis* (male), 43 – *S. (Ch.) australis* (female), 44-45 – *Attelabus* (s. str.) *sitchuanensis*, 46 – *Humerilabus longulus*, 47 – *Lamprolabus tibetanus*, 48 – *Chinolabus bicolor* (male), 49 – *Ch. bicolor* (female), 50 – *Cupreuscelophilus mayongi*, 51 – *Lamprolabus pseudobispinosus*, 52 – *Henicolabus giganteus* (male), 53 – *H. giganteus* (female), 54 – *Chinolabus ningxianus* (male).

Aspidobyctiscus (*Eobyctiscus*)
pseudocoerulans Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 11, 61)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Guangxi, Longsheng, Baiyan, 1150 m, 21.VI.1963, Shi Yongshan.

Description. Male: Body dark blue, lacking lustre naked. Rostrum long, 3.7 times longer than

wide, clearly curved, thick, widening toward apex, finely and sparsely punctured. Antennae located behind the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, weakly pressed, finely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, sparsely punctured. Temples lengthened. Antennae long, reaching the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 1st segment longer than 2nd segments. 2- and 3rd segments narrow - oval. 4th segment short - oval. 5-

and 6th segments rounded. 7th segment transversal, similar to segments of clava. Clava long, little longer than funicle, flattened. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment little shorter than previous segments. Pronotum wide, 1.2 times wider than long. Sides clearly rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely and finely punctured, with thin medial striae. Grooves well expressed, wrinkled. Scutellum wide, rectangular, densely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, wide, 1.2 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly convex, widest in the middle. Intervals wide, weakly convex, densely and weakly rugose-punctate. Striae clear. Points in them large and deep. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax densely punctured, with forward directed long teeth. Metepisternum and metathorax densely and roughly rugose-punctate. Abdomen convex, rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with lamellae. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae almost straight, long, narrow, densely punctured. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long - triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 5.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus coeruleus* (Voss, 1929) but can be distinguished by the weakly convex intervals of elytra, large points in striae, more sparsely punctured head and wider basal sclerite of the endophallus.

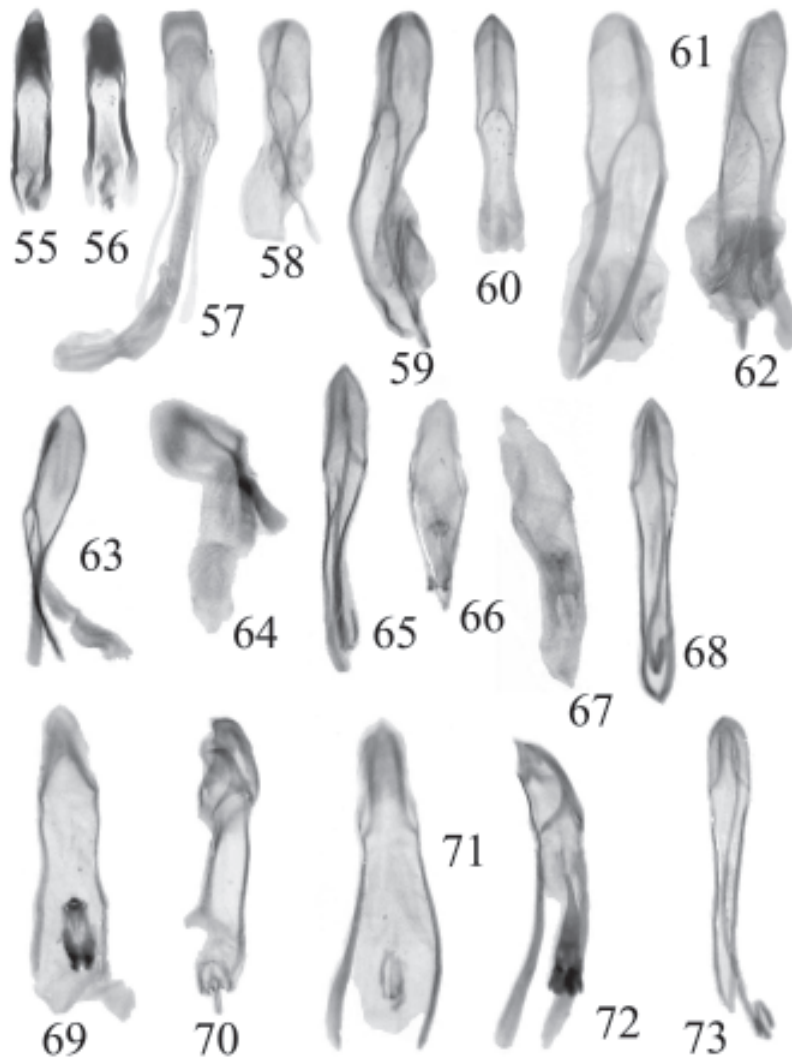
Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the prefix “pseudo-” to “coeruleus”.

Aspidobyctiscus (*Taiwanobyctiscus*)
nigrocyanus Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Meng’ a, 1050-1080 m, 09.VI.1958, Wang Shuyong.

Paratype. 1 male (SZMN), idem, 20.VIII.1958, Wang Shuyong.

Description. Male: Body dark blue, lacking lustre, naked. Rostrum long, 4.0-4.1 times longer than wide, strongly curved, thick, widening toward apex, finely and densely punctured. Antennae located behind the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, weakly pressed in the middle, densely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, sparsely punctured. Temples lengthened. Prementum almost straight. Antennae long, reaching the middle of pronotum. Scapus oval, wider than first segments of funicle. 1st segment of funicle lengthened - oval, 2 times longer than 2nd segment. 2nd segment short - oval. 3- and 4th segments oval. 5th segment rounded. 6- and 7th segments transversal. Clava long, little longer than funicle, flattened. 1- and 2- segments equal length. 3rd segment little shorter than previous segments, narrower, sharply asymmetric. Pronotum wide, 1.2 times wider than long. Sides strongly rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely and strongly punctured, with medial striae. Grooves well expressed, wrinkled. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, of equal length and width, weakly pressed for scutellum. Humeri weakly convex, widest in the middle. Intervals narrow, convex, finely punctured. Striae clear. Points in them large, rough, deep. Some points in 8th stria merge. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax sparsely punctured, with forward directed long teeth. Metepisternum and metathorax densely and roughly punctured. Abdomen convex, rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with lamellae. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae almost straight, long, narrow, densely punctured. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long - triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 5.3-6.0 mm.



Figs. 55-73. Male genitalia: 55 – *Chinolabus bicolor*, 56 – *Ch. ningxianus*, 57 – *Henicolabus gigantinus*, 58 – *Byctiscus micros*, 59 – *Aspidobyctiscus (Chinobyctiscus) mirabilis*, 60 – *A. (Eobyctiscus) vossi*, 61 – *A. (E.) pseudocoerulans*, 62 – *A. (Taiwanobyctiscus) cyanocuperus*, 63-64 – *Nelistrobyctiscus (Listrobyctiscidius) pseudopatruelis*, 65 – *Sawadaeuops (s. str.) sitchuanensis*, 66 – *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) tibetanus*, 67 – *Suniopsidius policoloratus*, 68 – *Sawadaeuops (s. str.) centralchinensis*, 69 – *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) pyralis*, 70 – *Riedeliops transasiaticus*, 71 – *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) lushuensis*, 72 – *Riedeliops terminassianae*, 73 – *Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) australis*.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus punctatostratus* Legalov, 2005 but can be distinguished by the merging of points in 7- and 8th stria of elytra, and also armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the words for “black” – “niger” and “dark blue” – “cyaneus”.

Aspidobyctiscus (*Taiwanobyctiscus*)
cyanocuperus Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 10, 62)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Meng'a, 1050-1080 m, 05.VIII.1958, Chen Zhizi.

Description. Male: Body dark blue, with weak bronze lustre, naked. Rostrum long, 3.8 times longer than wide, strongly curved, thick, widening toward apex, finely and densely punctured. Antennae located behind the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, weakly pressed in the middle, densely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, sparsely punctured. Temples lengthened. Prementum almost straight. Antennae long, reaching the middle of pronotum. Scapus oval, wider than first segments of funicle. 1st segment of funicle lengthened - oval, 2 times longer than 2nd segment. 2nd segment short - oval. 3rd and 4th segment oval. 5th segment rounded. 6th and 7th segments transversal. Clava long, little longer than funicle, flattened. 1st and 2nd segments of equal length. 3rd segment little shorter than previous segments, narrower, sharply asymmetric. Pronotum wide, 1.1 times wider than long. Sides strongly rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely and strongly punctured, some points merges in not clear striae, with medial striae. Grooves well expressed, wrinkled. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, equal length and width, weakly pressed for scutellum. Humeri weakly convex, widest in the middle. Intervals narrow, convex, finely punctured. Striae clear. Points in them large, rough, deep. Some points merges in 8th stria. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax sparsely punctured, with forward-directed long teeth. Metepisternum and metathorax densely and roughly punctured. Abdomen convex, rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with lamellae. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae almost straight, long, narrow, densely punctured. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi

long. 1st segment long - triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 7.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *Aspidobyctiscus nigrocyaneus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the more strongly and densely punctured pronotum, some points which merge in not clear striae, bronze lustre of top pointed toward aedeagus and armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the words for "dark blue" - "cyaneus" and "copper"- "cupreus".

Subgenus *Chinobyctiscus* Legalov, subgen.n.
(Figs. 14-15, 59)

Type species: *Aspidobyctiscus mirabilis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Description. Body black. Pronotum and elytra purple - red. Forehead and vertex bronze. Body with dense, light, appressed setae. Rostrum long, shorter and thick in females, thin from basis up to place of antennal attachment, densely punctured. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Prementum semicircular, not pointed. Forehead wide, strongly pressed, densely punctured. Vertex convex, finely rugose-punctate. Temples lengthened. Antennae thick, long, reaching the middle of pronotum. Pronotum wide. Sides rounded, less so in females. Disk strongly convex, densely rugose-punctate, with thin medial striae. Grooves well expressed. Scutellum wide, rectangular, densely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, wide. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, convex, very densely rugose-punctate. Striae clear. Points in them large and dense. Prothorax wrinkled, with long teeth forward directed in males. Metepisternum and metathorax densely and roughly rugose-punctate. Abdomen convex, thin rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with lamellae. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened, finely rugose-

punctate. Protibiae almost direct in males and weakly curved in females, long, narrow, densely punctured. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long - triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 4.9-6.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new subgenus is close to the subgenus *Nepalobyctiscus* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the form of basal sclerite of endophallus, purple - red top of body and smaller size. From subgenus *Aspidobyctiscus* s. str. it differs by non-merging points in striae of elytra and armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the words “Chinese” and “byctiscus”.

Aspidobyctiscus (Chinobyctiscus) mirabilis
Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 14-15, 59)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Sichuan, Wanxian, Wang'erbao, 1200 m, 29.IX.1994, Li Fasheng.

Paratypes. 1 male (SZMN), idem; 1 male (IZAS), Hubei, Shennongjia, Dajiuhu, 1800 m, 14.VIII.1981, Han Yinheng; 1 female (SZMN), Hubei, Shennongjia, 900-1200 m, 27.VI.1981, Han Yinheng; 1 female (IZAS), “China”, V.1987.

Description. Body black. Pronotum and elytra purple - red. Forehead and vertex bronze. Body with dense, light, appressed setae.

Male. Rostrum long, 3.3-4.7 times longer than wide, curved, widening toward apex, thin from basis up to place of antennal attachment, densely punctured. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Prementum semicircular, not pointed. Forehead wide, strongly pressed, densely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, finely rugose-punctate. Temples lengthened. Antennae thick, long, reaching the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1-4th segments of funicle oval. 2nd and 3rd segments narrower. 1st segment little shorter than 2nd segment. 5th

segment rounded. 6th segment transversal. 7th segment sharply transversal, similar to segments of clava. Clava long, little shorter than funicle, flattened. 1st and 2nd segments of equal length. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment, pointed, narrower. Pronotum wide, 1.1-1.2 times wider than long. Sides clearly rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely rugose-punctate, with thin medial striae. Grooves well expressed. Scutellum wide, rectangular, densely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, wide, 1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed, widest in the middle. Intervals wide, convex, very densely rugose-punctate. Striae clear. Points in them large and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 2nd ventrite. Prothorax wrinkled, with forward directed long teeth. Metepisternum and metathorax densely and roughly rugose-punctate. Abdomen convex, thin rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with lamellae. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae almost straight, long, narrow, densely punctured. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long - triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 4.9-6.1 mm.

Female: Rostrum shorter and thick, 3 times longer than wide, more weakly curved. Antennae shorter and thin. Pronotum 1.2 times wider than long. Sides of pronotum weaker rounded. Elytra wide, 1.2 times longer than wide. Greatest width of elytra behind the middle. Protibiae weakly biconcave. Abdomen stronger convex. Length of body: 6.2-6.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Aspidobyctiscus* (s. str.) *lacunipennis* (Jekel, 1860) but can be distinguished by non-merging points in striae of elytra, wrinkled intervals, and also armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “surprising” – “mirabilis”.

Aspidobyctiscus (Parabyctiscus) konoï Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Fig. 12)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Yuelong, Zhibenshan, 2430 m, 24.VI.1981, Wang Shuyong.

Description. Female: Body black, lacking lustre, covered with dense, light, appressed setae. Rostrum long, 3 times longer than wide, widening toward apex, densely punctured, curved. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, strongly pressed, densely and finely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, finely rugose-punctate. Temples little lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as first line of pronotum, thick. Scapus and 1-3rd segments of funicle oval. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 4th segment short - oval. 5- and 6th segments rounded. 7th segment transversal, similar to segments of clava. Clava long, wide, as long as funicle. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment, narrower, pointed. Pronotum wide, 1.1 times wider than long, narrowed toward apex. Sides rounded. Grooves clear, wrinkled. Disk convex, densely and roughly rugose-punctate, with deep medial striae and 2 depression on each side. Scutellum wide, finely punctured. Elytra almost square, 1.1 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals convex, narrow, finely punctured. Points in striae deep, large, lengthened, from sides of elytra frequently merges with each other. 9th stria merges with 10th stria in the middle. Prothorax finely and densely wrinkled. Sides of prothorax without teeth. Metepisternum wide, sparsely and finely punctured. Metathorax densely rugose-punctate. Abdomen convex, densely rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. Pygidium convex, densely punctured. Legs long. Femora weakly widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws with long teeth at basis. Length of body: 5.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus (Parabyctiscus) niger* Legalov,

2003 but can be distinguished by the sparsely strongly punctured metepisternum and points of pronotum merging in striae.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Hiromichi Kono.

Nelistrobyctiscus (Listrobyctiscidius) pseudopatruelis Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 13, 63-64)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Liaoning, Changtu, Quantou, 12.VI.1963, Li Hongxing.

Description. Male: Body black, naked, lacking lustre. Rostrum short, 3.3 times longer than wide, widening toward apex, roughly and densely punctured, weakly curved, thick. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, flat, finely doubly punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, finely doubly punctured. Temples little lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 1st and 2nd segments of equal length. 2-4th segments narrow - oval. 5- and 6th segments rounded. 7th segment transversal. Clava long, wide, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. Pronotum lengthened, equal length and width. Sides weakly rounded. Disk strongly convex, lacking lustre, densely and finely punctured. Pronotal groove expressed. Scutellum wide, rectangular, punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, 1.3 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed, widest in the middle. Intervals wide, weakly convex, very sparsely punctured. Striae deep. Points in them large and dense, decrease toward apex of elytra. 9th stria ends before abdomen and does not merge with 10th stria. Prothorax with forward directed small teeth. Mesepisternum wrinkled. Metepisternum densely and strongly punctured. Metathorax sparsely and strongly punctured. Abdomen convex, thin rugose-punctate. 1st ventrite with lamellae. 1- and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, sparsely and strongly punctured.

tured. Legs long. Femora widened, without teeth, finely and sparsely wrinkled. Tibiae long, almost straight, densely punctured, little widening toward apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, than protibiae, more strongly widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment lengthened - triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment long. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 2.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Nelistrobyctiscus (Listrobyctiscidius) patruelis* (Voss, 1921) but can be distinguished by the more strongly rounded sides of pronotum, flat intervals of elytra and armament of the endophallus. **Etymology.** The name is formed by addition of the prefix “pseudo-“ to “patruelis”.

Family Attelabidae Billberg, 1820
Subfamily Attelabinae Billberg, 1820
Tribe Euopsini Voss, 1925
Genus *Suniops* Voss, 1928

Suniops menghunsis Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Fig. 16)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghun, 750 m, 01.VI.1958, Hong Chunpei.

Description. Body brown. Head, pronotum and abdomen black - brown.

Female: Rostrum short, straight, widening toward apex, finely and sparsely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead very narrow, matte. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex convex, gently wrinkled and sparsely strongly punctured. Temples weakly lengthened, wrinkled. Prementum with 3 teeth. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 2-3rd segments long - oval. 4-6th segments short - oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava little shorter than funicle, pointed. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. Pronotum almost companiform, 1.1 times wider than long. Pronotal groove clear.

Sides almost straight. Disk convex, with dense transversal rugose-punctate. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum almost rectangular, smooth. Elytra almost rectangular, 1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri convex. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, convex, wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them large and deep. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 1st ventrite. Prothorax punctured. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax and metepisternum strongly and densely punctured. Abdomen convex, densely rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of erecting setae. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, with small teeth. Protibiae wide, weakly curved; biconcave at internal edge, with and uncus at apex. Mesotibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widening toward apex, shorter. Metatibiae biconcave, longer. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment long. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 2.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Suniops gorochovi* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the different colouring of the body, rougher sculpture of the pronotum, strongly convex striae of the elytra, large points in elytral striae and wide tarsi.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Menghun” – “menghunsis”.

Genus *Suniopsidius* Legalov, gen.n. (Figs. 17-18, 67)

Type species: *Suniopsidius multicoloratus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Description. Body brown. Pronotum bronze. Head, rostrum, scutellum dark. Femora, mesothorax, metathorax, mes-, metepisternum green. Abdomen and pygidium golden-green. Rostrum weakly curved, long in males and short

in females, longer than head, smooth, widens toward apex. Antennae located near basis of rostrum. Forehead very narrow, almost reduced. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex flattened, with dense transversal rugose-punctate. Temples wrinkled, lengthened of males. Prementum with 3 teeth. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Clava long, little longer than funicle, pointed. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. Pronotum almost companiform. Pronotal groove clear. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, with dense transversal rugose-punctate. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum almost rectangular, impressed on centre, punctured. Elytra almost rectangular. Humeri weakly smoothed. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, convex, smooth. Striae clear, deep. Points in them large, in first third of elytra deep. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Thorax doubly punctured: finely, and also strongly and sparsely punctured. Abdomen convex, finely and sparsely punctured, flattened in the middle of males. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of erect setae of females. Pygidium convex, densely and finely punctured. Legs long. Forward legs lengthened in males. Femora widened, without teeth. Protibiae long in males, hardly shorter than profemora, thin, apexes of tibiae with long mucro, shorter in females, almost straight, very weakly biconcave at internal edge. Tibiae with mucro and uncus in females. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, shorter. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment long. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 2.5-2.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new genus is close to genus *Suniops* Voss, 1928 but can be distinguished by the absence of teeth on femora.

Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the ending “-idius” to “suniops”.

***Suniopsidius multicoloratus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 17-18, 67)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Damenglong, 650 m, 19.IV.1958, Chen Zhizi.

Paratype. Female (SZMN), Yunnan, Nannoshan, Fokhaja, 1400 m, 4.III.1957, Lju Da-xua.

Description. Body brown. Pronotum bronze. Head, rostrum, scutellum dark. Femora, mesothorax, metathorax, mes-, metepisternum green. Abdomen and pygidium golden - green. Male: Rostrum weakly curved, long, longer than head, smooth, widens toward apex. Antennae located before basis of rostrum. Forehead very narrow, almost reduced. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex flattened, with dense transversal rugose-punctate. Temples lengthened, wrinkled. Prementum with 3 teeth. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 2-4th segments narrow - oval. 5-7th segments short - oval. Clava long, little longer than funicle, pointed. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. Pronotum almost companiform, 1.1 times wider than long. Pronotal groove clear. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, with dense transversal rugose-punctate. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum almost rectangular, impressed on centre, punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, 1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, convex, smooth. Striae clear, deep. Points in them large; deep in first third of elytra. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Thorax doubly punctured: finely, and also strongly and sparsely punctured. Abdomen convex, finely and sparsely punctured, flattened in the middle. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow. Pygidium convex, densely and finely punctured. Legs long. Forward legs lengthened. Femora widened, without teeth. Protibiae long, hardly shorter than profemora, thin, apexes of tibiae with long mucro. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, shorter. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st

segment long. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 2.6 mm. Female: Rostrum shorter, more strongly widening. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Eyes hardly more small. Temples weakly lengthened. Pronotum 1.1 times wider than long. Elytra 1.3 times longer than wide. Abdomen stronger convex. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of erecting setae. Forward legs not lengthened. Tibiae with mucro and uncus. Protibiae shorter, almost straight, very weakly biconcave at internal edge. Length of body: 2.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from other species of the subtribe Suniopsina Legalov, 2003 from Asia by femora without teeth, colouring of the body and armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “multi-colour” – “multicolor”.

Genus *Macrosynaptopsis* Legalov, gen.n. (Fig. 19)

Type species: *Macrosynaptopsis zhangi* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Description. Body darkly brown, with bronze lustre. Rostrum short, straight, widening toward apex, densely and strongly punctured, with weak carina in first half. Forehead narrow, matte. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex flattened, with dense transversal rugosity. Temples weakly lengthened, densely wrinkled. Antennae short. Clava long and wide, little shorter than funicle, pointed. Pronotum companiform, weakly narrowed toward apex. Grooves clear. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, densely rugose-punctate, with transversal striae and protuberance behind the middle. Scutellum almost rectangular, punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, lengthened, pressed against scutellum. Humeri convex. Greatest width in humeri. Intervals wide, convex, roughly wrinkled. 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th intervals carinate at basis. Protuberance at basis of 7th interval. 5th interval with pretopmost protuberance. Striae clear. Thorax and metepisternum roughly, strongly and

densely punctured. Abdomen convex, rugose-punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae, 4th ventrite with one line in females. Pygidium convex, finely and densely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae narrow in females, almost straight, at internal edge sharply biconcave, with long mucro and uncus at apex. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, shorter and thick. Tarsi lengthened. Length of body: 4.7 mm.

Diagnosis. This new genus is close to genus *Parasynaptopsis* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the pretopmost protuberance of the elytra.

Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the prefix “large” – “macro-” to “synaptopsis”.

***Macrosynaptopsis zhangi* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Fig. 19)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Fujian, Jianyang, Huangkeng, Guilin, 270-590 m, 07.IV.1960, Zuo Yong.

Description. Female: Body darkly brown, with bronze lustre. Rostrum short, straight, widening toward apex, densely and strongly punctured, with weak carina in first half. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead narrow, matte. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex flattened, with dense transversal rugosity. Temples weakly lengthened, densely wrinkled. Antennae short. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 2-3rd segments narrow - oval. 4th segment short - oval. 5th segment shorter. 6th segment rounded. 7th segment transversal. Clava long and wide, little shorter than funicle, pointed. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segments, pointed. Pronotum companiform, weakly narrowed toward apex, 1.1 times wider than long. Grooves clear. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, densely rugose-punctate, with transversal striae and protuberance behind the middle. Basis of pronotum

extended. Scutellum almost rectangular, punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, lengthened, 1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri convex. Greatest width in humeri. Intervals wide, convex, roughly wrinkled. 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th intervals carinate at basis. Protuberance at basis of 7th interval. 5th interval with pretopmost protuberance. Striae clear. Points in them dense and deep. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before abdomen. Thorax and metepisternum roughly, strongly and densely punctured. Abdomen convex, rugose-punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with one line of setae. Pygidium convex, finely and densely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae narrow, almost straight, at internal edge sharply biconcave, with long mucro and uncus at apex. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, shorter and thick. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 4.7 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Parasynaptopsis cuprifulgens* (Voss, 1942) but can be distinguished by the pretopmost protuberance of the elytra, rough sculpture and large size.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Runzhi Zhang.

Genus *Parasynatops* Legalov, 2003

Parasynatops (s. str.) *tzinpinensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Fig. 22)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, SE Yunnan, Tzinpin, 1700 m, 25.V.1956, Panfilov.

Description. Female: Body brown. Head, pronotum, metepisternum, abdomen, pygidium dark brown. Rostrum short, wide, straight, widening toward apex, sparsely and finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Prementum with 3 teeth. Forehead narrow. Eyes large, weakly

convex. Vertex convex, sparsely and finely punctured. Temples weakly lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 2-3rd segments long - oval. 4-6th segments short - oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava long, narrow, little shorter than funicle, and pointed. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment little shorter than previous segments. Pronotum companiform, length and width almost equal. Pronotal groove well expressed. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, sparsely and finely punctured, with very weak medial transversal striae. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum back trapezoid, lengthened, finely punctured. Elytra lengthened, 1.2 times longer than wide, almost rectangular. Humeri slightly smoothed. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, flat, smooth. Striae clear. Points in them large, decrease toward apex. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax densely and strongly punctured. Metepisternum sparsely and strongly punctured. Abdomen convex, sparsely and finely punctured. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, finely and sparsely punctured. Protibiae almost straight, finely and sparsely punctured, with mucro and uncus at apex. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, shorter and thick. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Parasynatops* (s. str.) *politus* (Roelofs, 1874) but can be distinguished by the brown body, pronotum without transversal wrinkles and a narrower forehead.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location "Tzinpin" – "*tzinpinensis*".

***Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) tibetanus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 20, 66)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Tibet, Yigong, 2300 m, 16-17.VIII.1982, Lin Zai.

Description. Male: Body bright green. Legs and abdomen with bronze lustre. Rostrum purple. Antennae and tarsi black. Rostrum short, straight, sparsely and finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead flat, narrow, densely punctured. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex convex, densely doubly punctured. Temples weakly lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2-3rd segments long narrow - oval. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment. 3-5th segments narrow - oval. 6th segment oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava wide, shorter than funicle, pointed. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment and longer than 2nd segment. Pronotum almost companiform, 1.2 times wider than long. Grooves clear. Postnotal groove weak. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, densely and strongly doubly punctured, without medial striae. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum back trapezoid, doubly punctured, smooth in the middle. Elytra lengthened, 1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed, widest in the middle. Intervals wide, weakly convex, wrinkled and doubly punctured. Striae clear. Points in them rough and large, decrease toward apex. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Prothorax and metepisternum densely doubly punctured. Metathorax more sparsely doubly punctured. Abdomen convex, densely and strongly doubly punctured, weakly flattened and almost smooth in the middle. 1-4th ventrites wide. 5th ventrite narrow, densely punctured. Pygidium densely and weakly doubly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, doubly punctured. Protibiae almost straight, with sharp external edge, doubly punctured, shorter than femora, with mucro at apex. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, thicker. Tarsi long, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment long. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 3.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) pyralis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the green body, narrower forehead, thick punctured rostrum, thick and rougher punctured pronotum, elytra widest in the middle, weakly smoothed humeri, intervals without lines of large points, longer tarsi and armament of the endopallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location "Tibet" – "*tibetanus*".

***Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) pyralis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 21, 23, 69)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Weixi, 3400 m, 13.VIII.1984, Wang Shuyong.

Paratypes. 4 males (IZAS), 2 females (IZAS), Yunnan, Deqin, Baimangxueshang, 3700 m, 25-26.VIII.1981, Fang Subai, Wang Shuyong; 3 males (IZAS), 3 males (SZMN), 5 females (IZAS), 2 females (SZMN), Yunnan, Weixi, 3200-3400 m, 13-17.VIII.1984, Wang Shuyong, Fan Jianguo; 1 female (IZAS), Yunnan, Deqin, Meilixueshang, 3200-3500 m, 23.VII.1982, Wang Shuyong.

Description. Body bronze. Antennae and tarsi black.

Male: Rostrum short, straight, sparsely and finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead flat, narrow, but wider than in *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) tibetanus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n., densely punctured. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex convex, strongly doubly punctured. Temples weakly lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2-3rd segments long narrow - oval. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment. 3-5th segments narrow - oval. 6th segment oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava wide, shorter than funicle, pointed. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment and longer than 2nd segment. Pronotum almost companiform, 1.3 times wider than long. Grooves clear. Postnotal groove weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, strongly doubly

punctured, points transversal lengthened, without the medial striae, weakly pressed in the middle. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum back trapezoid, wide, doubly punctured, smooth in the middle. Elytra lengthened, 1.2-1.3 times longer than wide. Humeri strongly convex. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, weakly convex, wrinkled and doubly punctured, with line of large points. Striae clear. Points in them rough and large, decrease toward apex. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Prothorax and metepisternum densely doubly punctured. Metathorax more sparsely doubly punctured. Abdomen convex, densely and strongly doubly punctured, weakly flattened and almost smooth in the middle. 1-4th ventrites wide. 5th ventrite narrow, densely punctured. Pygidium densely and finely doubly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, doubly punctured. Protibiae curved in topmost part, with sharp external edge, doubly punctured, shorter than femora, with mucro at apex. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, thicker. Mesotibiae without appendages. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment long. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 2.5-3.3 mm.

Female: Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long. Elytra 1.2 times longer than wide. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of erecting setae. Tibiae with mucro and uncus. Protibiae shorter and wide. Length of body: 2.8-3.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) tibetanus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the bronze body, wider forehead, less often punctured rostrum, less often and more gently punctured pronotum, elytra widest at humeri and in the middle, convex humeri, intervals with line of large points, shorter tarsi and armament of the endophallus. From *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) moanus* Legalov, 2003, it differs by the metallic colouring, narrower body and armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “fiery” – “pyra”.

***Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) lushuensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 24-25, 71)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Lushui, 2400 m, 10.VI.1981, Liao Subai.

Paratypes. 2 males (IZAS), 2 males (ZSMN), 1 female (IZAS), Sichuan, Lushui, 2150-2400 m, 10-11.VI.1981, Wang Shuyong, Liao Subai.

Description. Body bronze -golden, meso- and metathorax with episternums brown with golden lustre, or body green with brown - bronze legs. Male: Rostrum short, straight, strongly widening toward apex, sparsely and finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead flat, very narrow. Eyes large, convex. Vertex flattened, roughly punctured. Temples weakly lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2-3rd segments long narrow - oval. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment. 3-5th segments narrow - oval. 6th segment oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava narrow, little shorter than funicle, pointed. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 1st segment, pointed. Pronotum almost companiform, weakly narrowed toward apex, 1.1-1.2 times wider than long. Postnotal groove not expressed. Pronotal groove weak. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, with dense transversal rugose-punctate. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum almost rectangular, lengthened, sparsely and finely punctured. Elytra lengthened, 1.2 times longer than wide. Humeri strongly convex. Greatest width in humeri. Intervals wide, flat, wrinkled, with line of points. Striae clear. Points in them dense and deep. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Mesothorax and mesepisternum densely wrinkled. Metepisternum narrow, strongly and densely punctured. Abdomen convex, strongly and sparsely doubly punctured, weakly flattened and almost smooth in the middle. 1-4th ventrites wide. 5th ventrite narrow, densely punctured. Pygidium finely and not so densely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, gently rugose-punctate. Tibiae narrow, thin, weakly curved, with long mucro at apex. Meso-

and metatibiae biconcave, thicker. Mesotibiae with small appendages. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment long. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 2.9 mm

Female: Rostrum wider. Antennae shorter. Eyes hardly more small. Pronotum 1.1 times wider than long. Elytra 1.2 times longer than wide. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of erecting setae. Tibiae with mucro and uncus. Protibiae shorter and wide. Length of body: 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) bicoloroides* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the colouring of body, armament of the endophallus, not wrinkled intervals and smaller eyes.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Lushui” – “*lushuensis*”.

Genus *Riedeliops* Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 2002

***Riedeliops asiaticus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 26-27, 70)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Tibet, Nielamu, 1800 m, 06.V.1966, Wang Shuyong.

Paratypes. 1 male (SZMN), Hubei, Shennongjia, 900 m, 12.VI.1981, Han Yinheng; 1 female (IZAS), Yunnan, Lanping, 2300 m, 25.VIII.1984, Wang Shuyong.

Description. Body dark, pronotum with weak copper lustre. Elytra near suture greenish, and their sides with violet lustre.

Male: Rostrum short, straight, widening toward apex, finely punctured, place of attachment of antennae located at basis. Eyes of average size, weakly convex. Forehead very narrow. Vertex convex, smooth. Antennae of average size. Scapus and 1st segment widely oval. Funicle thin. 2- and 3rd segments lengthened. 4-7th segments oval. Clava narrow, compact, strongly pointed.

Pronotum almost trapezoid, equal length and width. Sides very weakly rounded. Disk convex, sparsely and finely punctured. Postnotal groove weak. Scutellum almost rectangular, small. Elytra almost rectangular, 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide, weakly narrowed toward apex. Humeri well advanced. Intervals wide, flat, smooth. Points in striae large and frequent. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Metepisternum wide, lacking lustre, densely punctured. Abdomen convex, gently rugose-punctate, flattened, but without lines of setae. 1-4th ventrites wide. 5th ventrite narrow. Pygidium convex, punctured. Legs long, strong, forward not lengthened. Femora clavate. Protibiae weakly curved, wide, with mucro. Mesotibiae biconcave, thick, from external edge in topmost third with short and wide appendages. Metatibiae biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment strongly lengthened. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 2.5-2.6 mm.

Female: Pronotum 1.1 times wider than long. Elytra 1.2 times longer than wide. Protibiae weakly curved, biconcave from internal edge. Mesotibiae without appendages. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Length of body: 2.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *Riedeliops vietnamensis* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the armament of the endophallus, punctation of pronotum, densely punctured abdomen and mesotibiae with short and wide appendages of males.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “Asian” – “*asiaticus*”.

***Riedeliops terminassianae* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 28, 72)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Menghai, 17.IV.1982, Jiang Shengqiao.

Description. Male: Body black, lacking lustre, naked. Rostrum short, straight, widening toward apex, finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Eyes large, not protruding from

contour of head. Forehead very narrow. Vertex convex, finely punctured. Antennae of average size. Scapus and 1st segment widely oval. Funicle thin. 2- and 3rd segments lengthened. 4-7th segments oval. Clava narrow, compact, weakly pointed. Pronotum companiform, weakly transversal, 1.1 times wider than long. Sides weakly rounded. Pronotal groove not clear. Postnotal groove weak. Disk convex, sparsely punctured, with weak transversal striae before the middle. Scutellum almost rectangular, small. Elytra almost rectangular, wide, almost equal length and width weakly narrowed toward apex, widest at humeri. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals narrow, strongly convex, smooth. Striae deep. Points in them large and rough. 9th stria merges with 10-before metacoxae. Metepisternum wide, sparsely punctured. Abdomen convex, sparsely punctured, weakly impressed in the middle. 1-4th ventrites with lines of setae. 1st ventrite wide. 2-4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, punctured. Legs long. Femora widened. Protibiae weakly curved, wide, with mucro. Mesotibiae biconcave, thick, from external edge in topmost third with appendages. Back tibiae biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment strongly lengthened. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 2.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Riedeliops rasuwanus* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the narrow, strongly convex intervals of elytra, deep elytral striae, points in them large and rough, more sparsely punctured pronotum, weak depression in abdomen and armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of M.E. Ter-Minassian.

Genus *Orienteuops* Legalov, 2003

Orienteuops mirabilis Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 29-30)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, 1200-1600 m, 26.VII.1958, Pu Fuji.

Description. Body brown red. Pronotum and scutellum dark brown. Head and pygidium black. Abdomen with bluish lustre. Vertex with weak violet lustre. Elytra copper red. Female. Rostrum short, widening toward apex, straight line, and smooth, lacking lustre. Antennae located before basis of rostrum. Forehead very narrow. Eyes large, weakly convex. Temples weakly lengthened. Vertex convex, gently rugose-punctate. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2-4th segments narrow - oval. 5-6th segments short - oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava long, little longer than funicle, pointed. 1st segment longer than 2 segment, shorter than 3 segment. Pronotum trapezoid, 1.2 times wider than long. Pronotal groove clear. Basis of pronotum extended to scutellum. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, lacking lustre, sparsely and finely punctured. Scutellum back trapezoid, smooth. Elytra wide, equal length and width, widest at humeri and in the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, convex, sparsely and very finely punctured. Striae clear. Points in them large and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax and metepisternum doubly punctured: finely, and also strongly and densely punctured. Abdomen convex, gently rugose-punctate, flattened, but without lines of setae. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, sparsely and finely punctured. Protibiae weakly curved, from internal edge biconcave. Mesotibiae without appendages. Metatibiae biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment strongly lengthened. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 2.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Orienteuops tonkinensis* (Voss, 1933) but can be distinguished by the fine size of body, less often punctured pronotum, prothorax and scutellum without greenish lustre, thick punctured abdomen, and more sparsely and strongly punctured pygidium.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “surprising” – “mirabilis”.

Genus *Sawadaeuops* Legalov, 2003

Key of species of subgenus *Sawadaeuops* s. str.

- 1. Antennae red - brown. Gansu *S. potanini* (Legalov)
- Antennae darkly brown or black 2
- 2. Forehead wider. Body smaller (2.4 mm). Hebei. *S. beijingensis* (Legalov)
- Forehead narrower. Body larger (2.6-3.8 mm) 3
- 3. Mesotibiae without appendages of males. Russia Far East, Japan...*S. punctatostratus* (Motschulsky)
- Mesotibiae with appendages of males 4
- 4. Sides of elytra more direct. Pronotum gently punctured, with deeper transversal striae. Sichuan, Yunnan *S. subelongatus* Legalov et Liu , sp.n.
- Sides of elytra more arched. Pronotum to thick and more rough punctured, with weaker transversal striae 5
- 5. Beetles larger (2.9-3.5 mm). Pronotum less often punctured. Hubei, Shaanx
..... *S. centralchinensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.
- Beetles smaller (2.6-3.2 mm). Pronotum to thick punctured. Sichuan
..... *S. sitchuanensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

***Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *sichuanensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 31-32, 65)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Sichuan, Lixian, 2800 m, 14.VIII.1983, Wang Shuyong.

Paratypes. 1 female (IZAS), idem; 4 males (IZAS), 1 male (SZMN), Sichuan, Wolong, 2600 m, 08.VIII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (IZAS), 1 female (IZAS), Sichuan, Lixian, 2800 m, 12.VIII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 2 males (IZAS), 1 male (SZMN), 3 females (IZAS), Sichuan, Wolong, 2500 m, 06.VIII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (IZAS), Sichuan, Wenchuan, Wolong, 1900 m, 27.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (IZAS),

Sichuan, Wolong, 2100 m, 24.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (SZMN), 2 females (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Wolong, 1600 m, 26.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Gonggashan, 2500 m, 08.V.1983, Chen Yuanqing; 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Gonggashan, 2500m, 10.VI.1983, Chen Yuanqing; 1 male (SZMN), Sichuan, Wenchuan, Wolong, 1600 m, 26.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 4 females (IZAS), Sichuan, Wenchuan, Wolong, 1900 m, 27.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong.

Description. Body black with bluish or greenish lustre. Mucro and claws brown. Antennae black - brown.

Male: Rostrum short, straight, strongly widening toward apex, strongly and sparsely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead very narrow. Eyes large, weakly convex. Vertex convex, densely and strongly punctured. Temples weakly lengthened, wrinkled. Prementum with 2-3 teeth. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 2-3rd segments long - oval. 4-5th segments short - oval. 6th segment rounded. 7th segment transversal. Clava little shorter than funicle, pointed, thick. 1st segment as long as 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. Pronotum almost companiform, 1.0-1.2 times wider than long. Pronotal groove weak. Sides very weakly rounded. Disk convex, densely and strongly punctured, with medial transversal striae. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum almost rectangular, sparsely punctured. Elytra almost rectangular, 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, flat, smooth. Striae clear. Points in them dense and small. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Prothorax strongly punctured. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax strongly and sparsely punctured. Metepisternum matte, strongly and sparsely punctured. Abdomen convex, densely rugose-punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow. Pygidium convex, densely and finely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, sparsely punctured. Tibiae narrow, almost straight, densely and finely punctured, hardly shorter than profemora, widening toward apex, with long mucro at apex. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, shorter and wide. Mesotibiae with small appendages. Tarsi lengthened. 1st segment long. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 2.6-3.0 mm

Female: Rostrum wider. Eyes hardly more small. Clava of antennae shorter and thin. Pronotum 1.1-1.2 times wider than long. Elytra 1.2 times longer than wide. Abdomen stronger convex. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of erecting setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Tibiae with mucro

and uncus. Protibiae shorter and wide. Length of body: 2.6-3.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *centralchinensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the smaller size and thick punctured pronotum. From *Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *punctatostriatus* (Motschulsky, 1860) it differs by the mesotibiae with appendages at apex of males.

Etymology. The name is formed from the name of province Sichuan – “*sichuanensis*”.

***Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *centralchinensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 33-34, 68)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Hubei, Shennong, 1600 m, 13.VII.1980, Yu Peiyu.

Paratypes. 1 male (IZAS), Hubei, Shennongjia, 1660 m, 13.VII.1981, Yu Peiyu; 1 male (SZMN), Hubei, Shennongjia, 1640 m, 12.VII.1981, Han Yinheng; 1 female (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), Shaanxi, Niangshan, 2300 m, 06.VIII.1979, Han Yinheng; 1 female (IZAS), Hubei, Shennongjia, 1660 m, 24.VII.1981, Han Yinheng; 2 females (IZAS), Hubei, Shennongjia, 1600 m, 13.VII.1980, Yu Peiyu; 1 female (SZMN), China, Shaanxi prov., Qing Ling Shan mts., road Baoji - Taibai vill, pass 40 km S Baoji, 21-23.VI.1998, Zd. Jundra; 1 female (CKJU), China, Shaanxi prov., Qing Ling Shan mts., 30 km SE Taibai Shan mt., Hoi Zen Zi vill, 1500 m, 25.VI.1998, Zd. Jundra.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *sichuanensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the larger size and less often punctured pronotum. Pronotum 1.1 times wider than long. Elytra 1.2-1.3 times (males) and 1.2-1.4 times (females) longer than wide. Length of body: 3.1-3.4 mm (males), 2.9-3.5 mm (females).

Etymology. The name is formed from the words “central” and “Chinese”.

***Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *subelongatus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 35-36)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Qiujiaba, 09.IX.92.

Paratypes. 1 male (IZAS), 1 female (IZAS), Sichuan, Gonggashan, 2500 m, 10.VI.83, Chen Yuanqing; 1 female (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), Yunnan, Qiujiaba, 10.IX.92; 1 female (IZAS), Sichuan, Gonggashan, 8500 m, 10.VI.83, Chen Yuanqing; 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Wanxian, 1200 m, 22.V.93, Wang Shuyong; 1 female (IZAS), Sichuan, Nanping, Jiuzhaigou, 2300 m, 06.IX.83, Wang Shuyong.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *sichuanensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. and *S.* (s. str.) *centralchinensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the more direct sides of elytra, and also gently punctured pronotum with deeper transversal striae. Pronotum 1.1 times (males), 1.1-1.2 times (females) wider than long. Elytra 1.2 times (males), 1.3-1.4 times (females) longer than wide. Length of body: 2.8 mm (males), 3.2-3.8 mm (females).

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “a little lengthened” – “subelongatus”.

***Sawadaeuops* (*Chinoeuops*) *hubeiensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 37-38)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Hubei, Xingshan, Longmenhe, 1400 m, 23.VI.1993, Li Wenzhu.

Paratype. 1 female (SZMN), Hubei, Shennongjia, 1660 m, 16.VII.1981, Han Yinheng.

Description. Body pitch-black, lacking lustre, naked.

Male: Rostrum thick, short, widening toward apex, strongly punctured, straight. Rostrum from basis up to place of attachment of antennae without carina. Eyes of average size, not protruding from contour of head. Forehead convex, narrow,

punctured. Vertex convex, punctured. Prementum with 2 teeth. Antennae of average size, thin. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2-4th segments narrowly and long - oval. 5-7th segments shortly oval. Clava narrow, compact, weakly pointed. Pronotum weakly transversal, 1.1 times wider than long. Pronotal groove not clear. Postnotal groove weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, strongly and densely punctured, with weak medial transversal striae. Scutellum narrow, almost rectangular. Elytra wide, 1.1 times longer than wide, almost rectangular, narrowed toward apex. Humeri well advanced. Greatest width in humeri. Intervals wide, smooth, flat. Points in striae dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before 1st ventrite. Metepisternum wide, sparsely punctured. Abdomen convex, sparsely and strongly punctured, flattened in the middle. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3-4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, punctured. Legs long. Femora widened. Protibiae hardly shorter than femora, almost straight, widening toward apex, with mucro. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 2.9 mm.

Female: Pronotum stronger rounded, length and width almost equal. Elytra 1.1 times longer than wide. Protibiae weakly curved, from inside weakly biconcave. Abdomen stronger convex. 1-4th ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Length of body: 2.8 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Sawadaeuops* (*Chinoeuops*) *dauidiani* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the densely punctured pronotum, rostrum without carina from basis up to place of attachment of antennae, narrower forehead, strongly punctured rostrum, and pronotum with very weak transversal striae.

Etymology. The name is formed from the name of province Hubei – “*hubeiensis*”.

***Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) australis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 42-43, 73)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Guizhou, Leishan, 1000-1890 m, 06.VII.1988, Wang Shuyong.

Paratypes. 3 males (IZAS), 1 male (SZMN), 3 females (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), idem; 2 males (IZAS), Yunnan, Lanping, 2400 m, 24.VIII.1984, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (IZAS), China, SE Yunnan, Tzinpin, 1700 m, 25.V.1956, Panfilov; 1 female (IZAS), Yunnan, Weixi, 2400 m, 25.VII.1981, Wang Shuyong; 1 female (IZAS), Yunnan, Yunlong, Zhibenshan, 2300 m, 21.VI.1981, Liao Subai; 2 females (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), Yunnan, Lanping, 2300 m, 4-21.VIII.1984, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (SZMN), Yunnan, 1956.

Description. Body brown with bronze lustre.

Male: Rostrum short, wide, widening toward apex, finely and densely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead very narrow. Eyes large, very weakly convex. Vertex convex, sparsely and finely punctured. Prementum with 2 teeth. Temples weakly lengthened, wrinkled. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 2-3rd segments narrow - oval. 4-5th segments short - oval. 6th segment oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava long, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. Pronotum companiform, length and width equal. Sides very weakly rounded. Disk convex, sparsely and finely punctured, with very weak medial transversal striae. Basis extended to scutellum. Back of scutellum trapezoid. Elytra 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide, almost rectangular. Humeri convex. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, almost flat, smooth. Striae clear. Points in them large, dense, decrease toward apex. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Prothorax sparsely and strongly punctured. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax doubly punctured. Metepisternum sparsely and strongly punctured. Abdomen convex, densely and finely punctured, smooth and flattened in the middle. 1-2nd ventrites wide. 3-

4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, strongly and densely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, sparsely and finely punctured. Protibiae almost straight, little shorter than femora, finely and densely punctured, widening toward apex, with mucro. Mesotibiae shorter and thick, with obtuse appendages at external edge in topmost third. Metatibiae biconcave, thick. Tarsi long, hardly shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 2.3-2.6 mm. Female: Pronotum 1.1 times wider than long. Elytra 1.2 times longer than wide. Abdomen stronger convex. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Protibiae shorter and thick, weakly curved, from inside weakly biconcave. Mesotibiae without appendages. Length of body: 2.6-3.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) davidiani* Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the brown body with bronze lustre, mesotibiae with appendages at external apex of males, thick punctured pronotum and very narrow forehead.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for "southern" – "australis".

***Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) nielamus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 39-40)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Tibet, Nielamu, 2600 m, 06.V.1966, Wang Shuyong.

Paratype. 1 female (SZMN), Tibet, Nielamu, 2600 m, 06.V.1966, Wang Shuyong.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) australis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the more direct sides of pronotum, thick punctured metepisternum, mesotibiae with very weak appendages of males. Pronotum 1.1 times wider than long. Elytra 1.3 times (male) and 1.2 times (female) longer than wide. Length of body: 2.8 mm (male), 2.6 mm (female).

Etymology. The name is formed from the location Nielamu - “nielamus”.

Subgenus *Sawadaeuopsis* Legalov, subgen.n.
(Fig. 41)

Type species: *Sawadaeuopsis punctatus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Description. Body brown. Rostrum short, wide, straight, widening toward apex, densely and finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead very narrow. Eyes large, convex. Vertex convex, sparsely and strongly punctured. Temples weakly lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Pronotum companiform. Grooves weak. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, densely and strongly punctured. Scutellum almost square, densely punctured. Elytra lengthened, almost rectangular. Humeri slightly smoothed. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, flat, with 1 line of points. Striae clear. Points in them large, decrease toward apex. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax densely and strongly punctured. Metepisternum doubly punctured. Abdomen convex, sparsely rugose-punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, rough and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae narrow, almost straight, at internal edge weakly biconcave, with long mucro and uncus at apex of female. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, shorter and thick. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new subgenus differs from other subgenera of this genus by the strongly and roughly punctured pronotum.

Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the ending “-is” to “sawadaeuops”.

Sawadaeuopsis (Sawadaeuopsis) punctatus
Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Fig. 41)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Mengsong, 1600 m, 24.IV.1958, Pu Fuji.

Description. Female: Body brown. Head, rostrum, abdomen, and pygidium black - brown. Pronotum, scutellum dark brown. Rostrum short, wide, straight, widening toward apex, densely and finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Prementum with 2 teeth. Forehead very narrow. Eyes large, convex. Vertex convex, sparsely and strongly punctured. Temples weakly lengthened. Antennae long, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 2-3rd segments long - oval. 4-6th segments short - oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava long, little shorter than funicle, pointed. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. Pronotum companiform, 1.1 times wider than long. Grooves weak. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, densely and strongly punctured. Basis of pronotum extended. Scutellum almost square, densely punctured. Elytra lengthened, 1.2 times longer than wide, almost rectangular. Humeri slightly smoothed. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, flat, with 1 line of points. Striae clear. Points in them large, decrease toward apex. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax densely and strongly punctured. Metepisternum doubly punctated. Abdomen convex, sparsely rugose-punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Pygidium convex, rough and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, finely rugose-punctate. Protibiae narrow, almost straight, at internal edge weakly biconcave, with long mucro and uncus at apex. Meso- and metatibiae biconcave, shorter and thick. Tarsi lengthened, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment long - triangular, flat. 3rd segment wide - bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Sawadaeuops* (s. str.) *sichuanensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the strongly and roughly punctured pronotum, head strongly and densely punctured, narrower intervals of elytra with 1 line of large points and brown body. **Etymology.** The name is formed from the word for “punctured” – “punctatus”.

Tribe Attelabini Billberg, 1820
Genus *Attelabus* Linnaeus, 1758

***Attelabus* (s. str.) *sichuanensis* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 44-45)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Sichuan, Xiangcheng, 3500-3800 m, 05.VII.82, Wang Shuyong.

Description. Female: Body dark blue. Antennae black-brown. Mucro and uncus brown. Head lengthened. Rostrum short and wide, widening toward apex, finely punctured. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, flat, punctured, with medial striae. Eyes small, weakly convex. Temples lengthened, finely rugose-punctate. Vertex convex, finely and sparsely punctured. Antennae short, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2-5th segments lengthened - oval. 6th and 7th segments short - oval. Clava much shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment longer than 1st segment, weakly pointed. Pronotum trapezoid, 1.3 times wider than long, strongly narrowed toward apex. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, finely and sparsely punctured, with weak medial line, transversal wrinkled at basis. Scutellum lengthened, trapezoid. Elytra wide, 1.1 times longer than wide, weakly pressed for scutellum. Greatest width behind the middle. Intervals wide, flat, finely punctured. Penultimate interval convex. Striae shallow. Points in them dense. Mesothorax matte. Metathorax punctured. Mesepisternum densely punctured. Metepisternum sparsely and strongly punctured. Abdomen convex. 1-3rd ventrites with lateral and medial edges. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow, punc-

ured. Pygidium convex, finely and sparsely punctured. Legs long. Femora thick, weakly squeezed from sides, finely and sparsely punctured. Tibiae short, weakly curved, densely wrinkled, widening toward apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment wide-bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened, narrow. Claws long. Length of body: 5.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Attelabus* (s. str.) *cyanellus* Voss, 1925 but can be distinguished by the wider body, more strongly narrowed pronotum, and more strongly punctured metepisternum, more finely and less often punctured intervals of elytra and strongly flattened femora.

Etymology. The name is formed from the name of province Sichuan – “*sichuanensis*”.

Genus *Lamprolabus* Jekel, 1860

***Lamprolabus pseudobispinosus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Fig. 51)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengzhe, 1750 m, 24.VI.58, Pu Fuji.

Paratype. 1 female (SZMN), idem.

Description. Female: Body red-brown. Bottom and antennae yellow. Teeth on elytra black. Head conical. Rostrum short, widening toward apex, sparsely punctured. Antennae located near basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, convex, smooth, with 2 striae on each side, forming sharp angle. Eyes not big and strongly convex. Temples lengthened. Vertex convex, smooth, with striae. Antennae short, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2-5th segments lengthened. 6th and 7th segments short - oval. Clava lengthened, little shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments of equal length. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment, weakly pointed. Pronotum trapezoid, 1.3 times wider than long. Sides almost straight. Pronotal groove sharp. Disk convex, smooth. Basis convex to

scutellum. Scutellum almost triangular. Elytra lengthened, 1.3 times longer than wide, widest at humeri. Long teeth in first third of elytra. Intervals wide, convex, smooth. Striae weak. Points in them dense, especial in topmost half of elytra. Metepisternum narrow, sparsely punctured. Abdomen convex, smooth. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow, densely punctured. Pygidium convex, sparsely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, without teeth. Tibiae biconcave, narrow, their internal edge denticulate with erect setae. Protibiae longer than average and back. Apex of tibiae with mucro and uncus. Tarsi long. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 5.4-5.7 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Lamprolabus bispinosus* (Gyllenhal, 1833) but can be distinguished by the longer and sharp teeth on elytra, yellow tibiae, and elytra without dark spots, more strongly widening and more finely punctured rostrum.

Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the prefix “pseudo-“ to “bispinosus”.

***Lamprolabus tibetanus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Fig. 47)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Tibet, Motuo, 800-1000 m, 15.V.83, Han Yinheng.

Paratype. 1 female (SZMN), idem, 850m, 04.VII.83, Han Yinheng;

Description. Female: Body red-brown. Bottom half of teeth on elytra black. Head conical. Rostrum short, widening toward apex, sparsely punctured. Antennae located near basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, convex, smooth, with 2 striae on each side, forming sharp angle and medial striae. Eyes not big and strongly convex. Temples lengthened. Vertex convex, smooth, with striae. Antennae short, reaching as far as the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2-4th segments lengthened. 5-7th segments short -

oval. Clava lengthened, little shorter than funicle, pointed. 1st segment long, as long as 3rd segment, longer than 2nd segment. Pronotum trapezoid, 1.3-1.4 times wider than long. Sides weakly rounded. Pronotal groove sharp. Disk convex, smooth. Basis convex to scutellum. Scutellum wide, almost triangular. Elytra lengthened, 1.2 times longer than wide, widest at humeri. Long wide teeth in first third of elytra. Intervals narrow, convex, smooth. Striae weak, wide. Points in them dense, especially in topmost half of elytra. Thorax strongly punctured. Metepisternum narrow, sparsely and strongly punctured. Abdomen convex, sparsely rugose-punctate. Sutures between ventrites deep. 1-3 ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow, densely punctured. Pygidium convex, densely punctured. Legs long. Coxae densely punctured. Femora widened, without teeth. Tibiae biconcave, wide, their internal edge finely denticulate. Protibiae longer than meso- and metatibiae. Apex of tibiae with mucro and uncus. Tarsi long. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Claws long. Length of body: 7.5-8.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Lamprolabus spiculatus* (Boheman, 1845) but can be distinguished by the more light body, in part black, sharper teeth on elytra, and weaker convex intervals in first third of elytra.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location “Tibet” – “*tibetanus*”.

Genus *Henicolabus* Voss, 1925

***Henicolabus gigantinus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 52-53, 57)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengzhe, 1750 m, 25.VI.1958, Pu Fuji.

Paratypes. 1 male (SZMN), Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Xiaomengyang, 850 m, 25.X.1957, Wang Shuyong; 1 female (IZAS), idem,

18.VI.1957, Wang Shuyong; 1 female (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), idem, 25.X.1957, Wang Shuyong.

Description. Body yellowish-brown. Apex of rostrum, femora, tibiae, tarsi and antennae black.

Male: Head almost cylindrical. Rostrum very short and wide, densely and finely punctured, with striae in the middle. Antennae located at basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, convex, smooth, with medial striae in first half and 2 deep striae on each side. Eyes large, convex. Temples lengthened. Vertex convex, punctured, with medial line. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Funicle thick. Scapus and 1-4th segments wide - oval. 5-7th segments rounded. Clava long, little shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments of equal length. 3rd segment longer, little shorter than previous segments. Pronotum transversal, 1.5 times wider than long, with marked grooves. Sides very weakly rounded. Disk convex, very finely and sparsely punctured. Scutellum almost triangular. Elytra wide, 1.0-1.1 times longer than wide. Humeri convex. Greatest width behind the middle. Intervals wide, sparsely punctured. Striae weak. Points in them fine. Thorax and metepisternum roughly and strongly punctured. Abdomen convex, rugose-punctate. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow. Pygidium convex, finely and sparsely punctured. Legs long. Forward legs strongly lengthened. Profemora strongly widened, with teeth. Meso- and metafemora widened, with tooth at basis. Protibiae long, weakly curved, with long mucro at apex and with long teeth on internal edge. Meso- and metatibiae short, almost straight, with weak teeth on internal edge. Tarsi long. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment long - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 8.2-8.3 mm.

Female: 3rd segment of clava little longer than 2nd segment. Pronotum 1.5-1.7 times wider than long. Protibiae shorter and wide. Apex of tibiae with mucro and uncus. Length of body: 7.6-8.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Henicolabus giganteus* (Faust, 1882) but can be distinguished by the shorter weakly curved forward tibiae, wider head, narrower pronotum, more strongly elytra widening toward apex, and form of aedeagus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “giant” – “gigas”.

Genus *Humerilabus* Legalov, 2003

Humerilabus longulus Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Fig. 46)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Xiaomengyang, 850 m, 25.X.57, Wang Shuyong.

Paratype. 1 female (SZMN), Yunnan, Binbian, Deveishan, 1500 m, 22.VI.1956, Xuan Ke-zhen.

Description. Female: Body red-brown. Elytra and sometimes pronotum yellowish-brown. Antennae yellow. Head lengthened. Rostrum straight line widening toward apex, sparsely punctured. Antennae located before basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, convex, smooth, with 2 weak striae on each side. Eyes large, strongly convex. Temples strongly lengthened. Vertex convex, finely rugose-punctate. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2-5th segments lengthened. 6th segment short - oval. 7th segment rounded. Clava lengthened, little shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments of equal length. 3rd segment lengthened, weakly pointed, little shorter than 1st and 2nd segments taken together. Pronotum transversal, 1.2-1.3 times wider than long, with well advanced grooves. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, sparsely punctured, with weak medial line. Scutellum lengthened, wrinkled, almost triangular. Elytra lengthened, 1.4 times longer than wide, widest in the middle. Humeri strongly convex. Intervals weakly convex, smooth. Striae weak. Points in them fine, especial in topmost half of elytra. Mesothorax wrinkled. Metathorax sparsely punctured. Metepisternum roughly and densely

punctured. Abdomen convex, finely rugose-punctate. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow, densely punctured. Pygidium convex, finely and sparsely punctured. Legs long. Forward legs strongly lengthened. Profemora large, strongly widened, with weak tooth at apex, sparsely both finely wrinkled. Meso- and metafemora widened, without teeth. Protibiae long, weakly curved, densely punctured, with mucro and uncus. Meso- and metatibiae short, flattened, almost straight. Tarsi long. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened, longer than previous segments. Claws long. Length of body: 7.9-8.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Humerilabus fausti* (Voss, 1925) but can be distinguished by the more poorly convex Humeri, more strongly lengthened elytra, more strongly lengthened 3rd segment of clava, weak tooth on profemora and narrower protibiae.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “lengthened” – “longulus”.

Genus *Chinolabus* Legalov, gen.n. (Figs. 48-49, 54-56)

Type species: *Chinolabus ningxianus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Description. Body black. Elytra red or yellowy-brown. Head lengthened. Rostrum short, strongly widening, sparsely punctured. Antennae located before basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, pressed, finely punctured, with 2 deep striae on each side, merge in sharp angle. Eyes large, convex. Temples lengthened. Vertex convex, smooth, with medial striae. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Pronotum trapezoid, narrowed toward apex. Disk convex, smooth, with 2 deep impression in the middle, without medial striae. Pronotal groove clear. Postnotal groove weak. Scutellum convex, almost rectangular. Elytra wide. Humeri convex. Greatest width behind the middle. Intervals wide, flat, weakly rugose-punctate. Edge of elytra carinate,

sharp. Striae clear. Points in them shallow and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Prothorax wrinkled, with blunt teeth on first line. Precoxal part short. Meso- and metathorax gently wrinkled. Metepisternum smooth. Abdomen convex, wrinkled. Pygidium convex, sparsely punctured. Legs long. Forward legs strongly lengthened. Profemora strongly widened, without teeth. Meso- and metafemora widened. Protibiae long, weakly curved, wide, with long mucro at apex and with 7 teeth on internal edge. Meso- and metatibiae short, biconcave. Tarsi long, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened - triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 4.7-5.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new genus is close to genus *Henicolabus* Voss, 1925 but can be distinguished by the sharp pronotal groove, femora without teeth, shorter protibiae and armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the words “Chinese” and “labus”.

***Chinolabus bicolor* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 48-49, 55)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Qinghai, Maixiu, 14.V.1984.

Paratype. 1 female (SZMN), idem, 08.VII.1982.

Description. Body black. Elytra red. Claws, mucro and uncus brown.

Male: Head lengthened. Rostrum short, strongly widening, sparsely punctured. Antennae located before basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, pressed, finely punctured, with 2 deep striae on each side, merge in sharp angle. Eyes large, convex. Temples lengthened. Vertex convex, smooth, with medial striae. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2nd segment short - oval, much shorter than 1st segment. 3rd and 4th segments narrow - oval. 5-6th segments tear-shaped. 7th segment trapezoid, wide, similar to segments of clava. Clava

long, shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment narrower, long, little shorter previous, pointed. Pronotum trapezoid, 1.4 times wider than long, narrowed toward apex. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, smooth, with 2 deep depressions in the middle, without medial striae. Pronotal groove clear. Postnotal groove weak. Scutellum convex, almost rectangular. Elytra wide, length and width equal. Humeri convex. Greatest width behind the middle. Intervals wide, flat, weakly rugose-punctate. Edge of elytra carinate, sharp. Striae clear. Points in them shallow and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Prothorax wrinkled, with blunt teeth on first line. Precoxal part short. Meso- and metathorax gently wrinkled. Metepisternum smooth. Abdomen convex, wrinkled. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrow. Pygidium convex, sparsely punctured. Legs long. Forward legs strongly lengthened. Profemora strongly widened, without teeth. Meso- and metafemora widened. Protibiae long, weakly curved, wide, with long mucro at apex and with 7 teeth on internal edge. Meso- and metatibiae short, biconcave. Tarsi long, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened - triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 5.2 mm.

Female: Antennae shorter. Clava shorter. Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long. Elytra stronger widening toward apex. Protibiae shorter and wide. Apex of tibiae with mucro and uncus. Length of body: 5.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Chinolabus ningxianus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the deep transversal striae on vertex and form of sclerites and endophallus.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “bicoloured” – “bicolor”.

***Chinolabus ningxianus* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.** (Figs. 54, 56)

Holotype. Male (IZAS), China, Ningxia, Longtan, 14.VII.1986.

Paratypes. 2 males (IZAS), 1 male (SZMN), 1 female (SZMN), idem; 1 female (IZAS), Ningxia, Liupanshan, VI.1964.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *Chinolabus bicolor* Legalov et Liu, sp.n. but can be distinguished by the weak transversal striae on vertex and armament of the endophallus. Pronotum 1.3-1.4 times (males) and 1.3-1.5 times (females) wider than long. Length and width of elytra approximately equal. Length of body: 5.1-5.6 mm (males), 4.7-4.8 mm (females).

Etymology. The name is formed from the name of province Ningxia – “ningxianus”.

Tribe Euscelophilini Voss, 1925

Genus *Cupreuscelophilus* Legalov, gen.n. (Fig. 50)

Type species: *Cupreuscelophilus mayongi* Legalov et Liu, sp.n.

Description. Most parts of body with copper lustre. Body with light, dense appressed setae. Rostrum short, wide, densely punctured. Antennae located near basis of rostrum. Eyes not big, strongly convex. Forehead wide. Temples lengthened, weakly narrowed to pronotum. Antennae short, first line of pronotum reach. Pronotum companiform. Postnotal groove clear. Pronotal groove very weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, densely rugose-punctate, sometimes with protuberance. Scutellum wide, back trapezoid. Elytra lengthened, sometimes with protuberance, widest in the middle. Intervals weakly convex, wide. Striae clear. Points in them large and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria near apex of elytra. Thorax densely rugose-punctate. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, densely rugose-punctate. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, with 1 tooth. Tibiae

wide, almost straight, densely punctured, from internal edge weakly biconcave. Tarsi long, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment long - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment long. Claws long. Length of body: 3.5-4.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new genus is close to genus *Euscelophilus* Voss, 1925 but can be distinguished by the copper lustre of body, short temples and dense setae on the body.

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for "copper" – "cupreus", and "euscelophilus".

Cupreuscelophilus mayongi Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Fig. 50)

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Zhejiang, Anji, Longwangshan, 13.V.1996, Wu Hong.

Description. Female: Body black. Head, rostrum, pronotum, elytra, scutellum, abdomen, thorax copper. Body with light, dense, appressed setae. Rostrum short, wide, densely punctured. Antennae located near basis of rostrum. Eyes not big, strongly convex. Forehead wide, strongly pressed in the middle, densely rugose-punctate, with medial carina. Temples lengthened, weakly narrowed toward pronotum, rugose-punctate. Antennae short, reaching first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment wide - oval. 2nd segment narrow - oval, as long as 1st segment. 3rd segment short - oval. 4th segment rounded. 5th and 6th segments transversal. 7th segment sharply transversal, similar to segments of clava. Clava short, much shorter than funicle, compact. 1st segment as long as 3rd segment. 2nd segment hardly shorter than 1st segment, pointed. Pronotum companiform, 1.4 times wider than long. Postnotal groove clear. Pronotal groove very weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, densely rugose-punctate, with medial striae and 2 depressions on each side. Scutellum wide, back trapezoid, densely punctured. Elytra lengthened, 1.8 times longer than wide. Humeri weakly smoothed, widest in the middle. Intervals weakly convex, wide, densely punctured. 9th interval

carinate in topmost half of elytra. Striae clear. Points in them large and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria near apex of elytra. Thorax densely rugose-punctate. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, densely rugose-punctate. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, with 1 tooth. Tibiae wide, almost straight, densely punctured, from internal edge weakly biconcave. Tarsi long, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment lengthened. 2nd segment long - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment long. Claws long. Length of body: 4.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Cupreuscelophilus kunmingensis* (Liang, 1994) but can be distinguished by the absence of a protuberance on the pronotum and elytra, and also a smaller size of the body.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Ma Yong.

Cupreuscelophilus kunmingensis (Liang, 1994), comb.n.

Euscelophilus kunmingensis Liang, 1994: 490

Distribution. China (YUN).

Remarks. On the basis of the description, Figures and photo in Liang (1994) these species represent a new genus.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work was supported by a grant of the Russian Science Support Foundation and a grant of the Russian Federal Property Fund No 04-04-48727-a.

I wish to thank A.-L.-L. Friedman (Tel Aviv), J. Frisch (Berlin), O. Jaeger (Dresden), O.N. Kabakov (Saint-Petersburg), B.A. Korotyayev (Saint-Petersburg), P. Kresl (Janovice nad Uhlovou), O. Merkl (Budapest), Dr. Y. Sawada

(Sanda), M. Schmitt (Bonn), R. Zhang (Beijing), Ma Yong (Beijing), Lu Xiu Xia (Beijing), for help in the work.

(Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) using the Synap method. Report 1 // Zoologicheskii zhurnal 83 (12): 1427-1432. (in Russian)

REFERENCES

Legalov A.A. 2003a. Taxonomy, classification and phylogeny of the leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the world fauna. Novosibirsk. CD-R. 1 0320301200. 733+350 p. (641 Mb.) (In Russian with English diagnosis)

Legalov A.A. 2003b. Checklist of the leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of China (24 pp.) // Taxonomy, classification and phylogeny of the leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the world fauna. Novosibirsk. CD-R. (641 Mb.)

Legalov A.A. 2004a. New data of the leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the world fauna with description of 35 new taxons // Baltic Journal of Coleopterology 4 (1): 63-88.

Legalov A.A. 2004b. Reconstruction of phylogeny in leaf-rolling weevils

Legalov A.A. 2004c. Experience of construction of phylogenetic systems of the beetles (Coleoptera) by the example of the leaf-rolling weevils (families Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae) // Herald of Tomsk State University. Series "Natural sciences". Appendix 11: 46-51. (in Russian)

Legalov A.A. 2005. Reconstruction of phylogeny in leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) using the Synap method. Report 2 // Zoologicheskii zhurnal 84 (2): 190-194. (in Russian)

Liang X. 1994. Seven new species of the *Euscelophilus* (Coleoptera, Attelabidae) from Yunnan, South-west China // Japanese Journal of Entomology 62 (3): 483-496.

Received: 23.03.2005.

Accepted: 23.09.2005.