

Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology SB RAS
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Diagnoses of new taxa described in
"Legalov A.A. 2003. Taxonomy, classification and
phylogeny of leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera:
Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the world fauna.
Novosibirsk. CD-R. 733 pp. (641 MB.)"



Novosibirsk 2003

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In work diagnoses of the new species described on a disk in work are resulted. Diagnoses are resulted 393 new taxa: 8 new tribes, 34 new subtribes, 113 new genera, 83 new subgenera, 151 new species and 4 new subspecies are described.

Легалов А.А. 2003. Диагнозы новых таксонов, описанных в работе "Легалов А.А. 2003. Таксономия, классификация и филогения ринхитид и трубковертов (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) мировой фауны. Новосибирск. CD-R. 733 с. (641 МВ.)". Новосибирск: Капитель. 27 с.

В работе приводятся диагнозы новых видов, описанных на диске в работе. Приведены диагнозы 393 новых таксонов: 8 новых триб, 34 новых подтриб, 113 новых родов, 83 новых подро́дов, 151 новых видов и 4 новых подвидов.

Figure on title page is executed Dr. A.B. Egorov.

Family Brentidae; Genus Synapion Schilsky, 1903

Subgenus *Giustiapion* **subgen.n. [p. 67]** (type species *Apion falzonii* Schatzmayer, 1922) — This new subgenus differs from subgenus *Parasynapion* by the thin rostrum, body with metal lustre, the greatest width of pronotum before the middle and strongly smoothed humeri.

Subgenus *Parasynapion* **subgen.n. [p. 67]** (type species *Synapion alexandri* Korotyaev, 1988) — This new subgenus differs from subgenus *Giustiapion* by the thicker rostrum, body without metal lustre, the greatest width of pronotum on the middle and smoothed humeri.]

Family Cryptolaryngidae; Tribe Periegini trib.n. [p. 68] (type genus *Perieges* Schoenherr, 1842) — Tribe Periegini differs from tribe Cryptolaryngini by the styles of ovipositor, scales on the body, deeply pressed forehead and narrow third segment of tarsi.

Family Rhynchitidae; tribe Paleocartini Legalov, trib.n. [p. 78] (type genus *Paleocartus* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new tribe differs from other tribe of the supertribe Rhinocartitae by the subapically attached antennae with not lengthened clava.

genus *Paleocartus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 78]** (type species *Brenthorhinoidea pubescens* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 1996) — The new genus is characterized by the subapical attached antennae, short rostrum and reduced striae of the elytra.

tribe Vossicartini Legalov, **trib.n. [p. 79]** (type genus *Vossicartus* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new tribe belongs to the supertribe Rhinocartitae. It differs from the others tribes by having elytra with punctured striae, rather short and strongly impressed rostrum and slender antennal club.

genus *Vossicartus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 79]** (type species *Rhinocartus bruncki* Voss, 1974) — Diagnosis as for tribe Vossicartini.

tribe Proteugnampini Legalov, **trib.n. [p. 80]** (type genus *Proteugnampius* Voss, 1939) — This new tribe among all tribes of supertribe Rhinocartitae is similar to Vossicartini but differs by the weakly impressed rostrum, antennae being attached in the middle of rostrum, prolate antennal club, elytra with weakly punctured striae, the dense slanting pubescence on the body and structure of abdomen in male.

tribe Auletanini Legalov, **trib.n. [p. 84]** (type genus *Auletanus* Voss, 1922) — This subtribe is similar to Rhinocartini but the antennae are attached near the base of the rostrum, long rostrum, short temples, shorter antennae, black body and the armament of the endophallus. This tribe is the most basal in the Rhynchitidae.

subtribe Sanyrevilleina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 84]** (type genus *Sanyrevilleus* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 2000) — This new subtribe is similar to nominate subtribe but differs by the claws with the reduced teeth and not lengthened clava of antennae.

genus *Zherichiniletus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 85]** (type species *Auletobius mandibularis* Voss, 1922) — This new genus is similar to *Auletanus* but differs from it by the antennal club not prolate and the distinctive shape and the armament of the endophallus.

Zherichiniletus kabakovi Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 86]** — This new species is similar to *Zherichiniletus mandibularis* but differs by the red-brown femora and coxa, longer 3rd segment of the club, usually punctured forehead, weakly rounded sides of pronotum with sparsely punctate surface, elytra more elongate and the armament of the endophallus.

tribe Brenthorhinoideini Legalov, **trib.n. [p. 88]** (type genus *Brenthorhinoidea* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 1996) — From related tribes (Auletini and Minurini) it can be distinguished by the subapically attached antennae, lengthened and wide first segment of tarsi (genus *Brenthorhinoidea*) or strong widened profemora and long maxillary palps (genus *Nebrenthorhinus*).

genus *Nebrenthorhinus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 89]** (type species *Nebrenthorhinus lacasai* Gratshev et Zherikhin, 2000) — This new genus is similar to genus *Brenthorhinoidea* and differs by the short first segment of tarsi, long maxillary palps and strong widened profemora.

tribe Auletini Desbrochers des Loges, 1908; genus *Auletobius* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869
Auletobius (Metopum) bengalensis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 95]** — Differs from *Auletobius (Metopum) puberulus* by the paler body, more broad and elongate pronotum, the punctured pronotum and narrow elytra.

Auletobius (Metopum) fochaensis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 95]** — This new species is similar to *Auletobius (Metopum) puberulus* but differs in the yellow coloration of the body, narrow body, small eyes, narrower club of the antennae, and narrower pronotum.

- Auletobius (Metopum) karnatakaensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 97]** — This new species is close to *Auletobius (Metopum) thailandicus* but is smaller, with thinner and longer rostrum, roughly punctured pronotum and elytra, and different colouring.
- Auletobius (Metopum) lumlensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 97]** — This new species is similar to *Auletobius (Metopum) berberidis* but differs by the smaller eyes, smaller punctate of the body, weakly rounded sides of the pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.
- Auletobius (Metopum) medvedevi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 99]** — This new species is similar to *Auletobius (Metopum) vietnamensis* but differs by the completely straight and shorter rostrum (especially in female), narrower and smaller body, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Auletobius (Metopum) rostraloides* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 101]** — This new species differs from the other species of the subgenus by the straight and long rostrum longer than head and pronotum, and narrow cylindrical pronotum.
- Auletobius (Metopum) thailandicus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 101]** — This new species is similar to *Auletobius (Metopum) bengalensis* but differs by the unusually long and thin rostrum, more weakly rounded sides of pronotum and longer antennae.
- Auletobius (Metopum) vietnamensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 102]** — This new species is similar to *Auletobius (Metopum) berberidis* but differs by the brown coloration of body, yellow fore legs, longer rostrum, less convex eyes and the armament of the endophallus.
- Auletobius (Metopum) volkovitshi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 102]** — This new subgenus is close to *Auletobius (Metopum) schoeni* but differs by having different colouring, longer rostrum, narrow elytra, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Micrauletes* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 102]** (type species *Auletobius adelaidae* Legalov, sp.n.) — From the subgenus *Metopum* it can be easily distinguished by the reduced wings, rounded sides of elytra, smoothed humeri and the armament of the endophallus.
- Auletobius (Micrauletes) adelaidae* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 102]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Micrauletes*.
- subgenus *Pseudometopum* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 105]** (type species *Auletobius subgranulatus* Voss, 1933) — This new subgenus differs from the other subgenera of *Auletobius* by the weakly granulate surface on the base of the pronotum, by the coloration of the elytra with two light stripes, and specific shape and the armament of the endophallus.
- subtribe Mandelschamiina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 105]** (type genus *Mandelschtamius* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new subtribe is similar to Pseudomesauletina but differs by lacking setae spots at apex of elytra in males. From Guineaulentina only differs by body covered with more or less dense yellow setae.
- genus *Mandelschtamius* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 107]** (type species *Mandelschtamius turneroides* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus differs from genus *Pseudominurus* by characters as follows: elytra with punctured striae, long rostrum, light body coloration and antennae being attached before the middle of the rostrum in males as well as in basal third in females and the armament of the endophallus.
- Mandelschtamius tanganyikus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 107]** — This new species can be separated from *Mandelschtamius hortulanus* by the larger body, longer setae on elytra, antennae attached a little closer to the base of the rostrum, longer rostrum and more sparsely punctured pronotum.
- Mandelschtamius turneroides* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 108]** — This new species is similar to *Mandelschtamius turneri* but differs by the yellow colouring of the body and other arrangement of the antennae.
- Pseudominurus ghanensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 108]** — This new species is similar to *Pseudominurus discedens* but differs by its red coloration, larger body, black tarsi and more strongly rounded sides of pronotum.
- subtribe Guineaulentina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 108]** (type genus *Guineauletes* Legalov, gen.n.) — From related subtribes (Pseudomesauletina and Mandelschamiina) it can be distinguished by the dark, dull lacking lustre, almost naked body. From Pseudomesauletina only differs by lacking setae spots at apex of elytra in males.
- genus *Neauletes* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 110]** (type species *Neauletes relictus* Legalov, sp.n.) — The evenly convex elytra distinguish this new genus from *Guineauletes* and the almost completely cylindrical pronotum and antennae being attached near the base of the rostrum distinguish it from *Gymnauletes*.
- Neauletes relictus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 110]** — Diagnosis as for genus *Neauletes*.
- genus *Guineauletes* Legalov, **gen.n. [p.110]** (type species *Guineauletes mirabilis* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus differs from *Neauletes* by the elytra being swollen in the middle and from the South-American *Gymnauletes* (Pseudaulentina) by its cylindrical pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.

Guineauletes mirabilis Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 110] — This new species can be separated from *Guineauletes sculpturatus* by the lustre, pronotum and sculpture of the elytra.

Guineauletes sculpturatus Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 110] — This new species can be separated from *Guineauletes mirabilis* by the bluish lustre, narrow pronotum and asperate sculpture of the elytra.

genus *Macroauletes* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 111] (type species *Auletes picticornis* Pascoe, 1885) — This new genus is similar to *Guineauletes* and *Neauletes* but differs by having the sides of the meso- and metathorax covered with pale setae, rather narrow and the slender antennal club, the large body and the distinctive shape and armature of the aedeagus.

subtribe *Pseudomesauletina* Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 113] (type genus *Pseudomesauletus* Legalov, 2001) — This new subtribe differs from the other subtribe of tribe Auletini by having setae spots at apex of elytra in males.

genus *Haborrhynchites* Voss, 1938; subgenus *Afroauletobius* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 115] (type species *Auletobius hirtus* Voss, 1933) — This new subgenus is close to the nominate but differs by having strongly convex eyes and indistinct striae on the elytra.

genus *Pseudomesauletus* Legalov, 2001; subgenus *Afomesauletus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 120] (type species *Auletobius callosus* Voss, 1922) — From the most closely related subgenus *Pseudomesauletus* s. str. this new subgenus differs as follows: reduced armament of endophallus, antennae being attached behind the middle of the rostrum in males and in the middle in females and eyes less convex.

subgenus *Rubrauletes* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 123] (type species *Auletobius consimilis* Voss, 1930) — This new subgenus is similar to *Pseudomesauletus* s. str. and *Pseudomesauletus Faustiauletes* and can be distinguished from the nominate subgenus by its red coloration with pubescence lacking metallic lustre, and from the second subgenus by the pale sides of the body and elytral apices, smoothed humeri and wide body.

subgenus *Faustiauletes* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 128] (type species *Auletobius gestroi* Faust, 1894) — This new subgenus should be placed near *Pseudomesauletus* s. str. and *Pseudomesauletus Rubrauletes*. It differs from the former by its red coloration with pubescence lacking metallic lustre, and from the latter by the dark sides of the body and elytral apices, strongly smoothed elytral humeri and narrow body.

genus *Alonsoiauletes* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 128] (type species *Auletobius simillimus* Voss, 1933) — The strongly toothed claws clearly distinguish this new subgenus from *Aletinus*. The unlike the other African genera, *Alonsoiauletes* has striped elytra.

genus *Eumetopus* Voss, 1922; subgenus *Eumetoponoides* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 131] (type species *Auletobius rectirostris* Voss, 1922) — This new subgenus is close to the nominate subgenus but differs in having a smaller body size, the dark coloration of the body with one yellowish macula near scutellum, wider elytra and wider pronotum.

Auletini subtribe ins. sed.; genus *Paleauletes* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 132] (type species *Apion exanimale* Scudder, 1893) — Rostrum short, direct. Place of an attachment of antennae is located near the basis or in first third of rostrum. Eyes rather large. Pronotum more or less finely and densely punctured. Elytra rather short with the reduced grooves. Abdomen convex. Legs long.

tribe Minurini Legalov, **trib.n.** [p. 133] (type genus *Minurus* Waterhouse, 1842) — Representatives of this new tribe differ from Auletini by having less convex eyes and punctured striae of the elytra; from Auletina by always toothed claws, antennae being attached in front of the base of rostrum and the armament of the endophallus.

genus *Minuroides* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 134] (type species *Rhynchites seniculus* Philippi, 1864) — In comparison with *Eugnamploplexius* the new genus differs by having a shorter pronotum and short appressed pubescence.

From the genus *Minurus* it can be distinguished by the dark coloration of the pubescence on the body.

tribe Cesauletini Legalov, **trib.n.** [p. 134] (type genus *Cesauletes* Hamilton, 1983) — This new tribe is close to Auletini but differs both by the separately rounded apex of the elytra and antennal structure. From Eugnampini only differs by having the elytra without striae, the reduced styles of ovipositor, antennal structure, wide pronotum and armature of the aedeagus.

tribe Eugnampini Voss, 1930; genus *Proteugnampitellus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 139] (type species *Eugnampitellus bimaculosus* Voss, 1941) — This new genus is similar to genus *Neoeugnampitellus* but differs by the yellow coloration of the body with long, dense setae, and also elytra with dark figure.

Proteugnampitellus damonlunsis Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 140] — This new species is similar to *Proteugnampitellus sexpunctatoides* but differs by the different colouring of body, temples and

- pronotum with two black stripes, black elytra with transverse red macula, longer rostrum, hardly longer segments of club, more roughly and largely punctured of pronotum and wide elytra.
- Proteugnampptellus indicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 141] — This new species is similar to *Proteugnampptellus sexpunctatoides* but differs by the different colouring of body, wide pronotum, glabrous head, longer antennae and elytra with greatest width behind middle.
- Proteugnampptellus orlovi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 141] — This new species can be compared to *Proteugnampptellus pilosus*, from which it differs in dark coloration of body, shorter antennae, the sculpture of head and pronotum, and also weak striae of elytra.
- Proteugnampptellus pilosus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 141] — This new species is close to *Proteugnampptellus bimaculosus* but differs by the different colouring of body, more elongate third segment of club, shorter temples, narrower elytra and the form of the aedeagus.
- Proteugnampptellus sexpunctatoides* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 141] — This new species is close to *Proteugnampptellus bimaculosus* but differs by the pale antennae, two maculae on pronotum, six maculae on wider elytra.
- genus *Eugnampptinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 143] (type species *Eugnampptus ixigerum* Voss, 1941) — This new genus differs from *Cyaneugnampptus* by the body without metallic lustre and usually cleft apex of aedeagus; from *Eugnampptus* it differs by the place of fusion of the ninth and tenth striae.
- Eugnampptinus nepalensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 145] — This new species can be compared to *Eugnampptinus cervinus*, from which it differs in the differ colouring of the body, shallowly punctured forehead and those, wider pronotum and the place of fusion of the ninth and tenth striae of elytra.
- genus *Eugnampptellus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 147] (type species *Eugnampptus salvini* Sharp, 1889) — This new genus is similar to *Eugnampptus* but differs from it by the place of fusion of the ninth and tenth striae of elytra; from *Eugnampptinus* it differs by short wide elytra.
- genus *Cyaneugnampptus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 147] (type species *Cyaneugnampptus tenuicolloides* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is similar to *Eugnampptinus* but and differs by the dark blue or violet metal lustre of the body, weakly curved rostrum, usually acuminate or strong dissected apex of aedeagus.
- Cyaneugnampptus lunlinensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 149] — This new species is similar to *Cyaneugnampptus tenuicolloides* and differs from by the apex of aedeagus, longer antennae, and narrower elytra.
- Cyaneugnampptus partenuicollis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 149] — This new species is similar to *Cyaneugnampptus tenuicolloides* but differs by the rounded apex of aedeagus, poorly lengthened first segment of antennal club, brighter dark blue lustre, more finely and densely punctured pronotum and straight protibiae.
- Cyaneugnampptus tenuicolloides* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 149] — This new species is close to *Cyaneugnampptus lunlinensis* but differs by the apex of aedeagus, shorter antennae and wider elytra.
- genus *Chryseugnampptus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 150] (type species *Eugnampptus flavirostris* Desbrochers, 1890) — This new genus differs from all other genera of Eugnampptini by the ninth and tenth striae fusing near middle of elytra, bright green body, elytra frequently hiding pygidium, also the form of the aedeagus.
- genus *Protoessodius* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 150] (type species *Eugnampptus sexpunctatus* Voss, 1941) — The genus *Protoessodius* differs from the close genus *Essodius* by the elytra with black maculae and first segment metatarsi longer than second and third segments taken together.
- genus *Neoeugnampptus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 152] (type species *Rhynchites amurensis* Faust, 1882) — This new genus is close to *Eugnampptus* but differs by the armament of the endophallus wich lacks thornlike sclerites; from *Proteugnampptellus* it differs by the usually dark blue or violet lustre of the body with shorter and less dense setae, elytra without figure.
- Neoeugnampptus laocaensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 152] — This new species is close to *Neoeugnampptus instabilis* but differs by the weak metallic lustre, smaller size, narrow pronotum with more densely punctured, and more weakly narrowed apex of aedeagus.
- Neoeugnampptus linanensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 152] — This new species is similar to *Neoeugnampptus instabilis* but differs by the brown rostrum and legs, weak metallic lustre, densely punctured head, longer pronotum with flattened, dense and roughly punctured, and wide and more convex intervals of elytra.
- Neoeugnampptus nepalicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 153] — This new species is close to *Neoeugnampptus laocaensis* but differs by the partially yellow antennae and legs, larger and more roughly punctured forehead and those.

- Neoeugnamptus panfilovi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 153] — This new species differs from all other species of this genus by having partially yellow forelegs and wide elytra.
- Neoeugnamptus potanini* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 153] — This new species is similar to *Neoeugnamptus amurensis* but differs by the partially yellow abdomen, long and thin rostrum, more convex forehead, sparsely and shallowly punctured pronotum, and longer elytra.
- Neoeugnamptus volkovitshi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 153] — This new species is close to *Neoeugnamptus panfilovi* but differs by the weak metallic lustre, finer eyes, wider, almost square pronotum, colouring of forelegs, strongly convex intervals of elytra and more weakly tapering apex of aedeagus.
- Eugnamptus bicolor* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 154] — This new species is similar to *Eugnamptus dibaphus* but differs by the different colouring of body, large eyes, narrower, densely punctured forehead, rough puncturation of the pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.
- Eugnamptus giganteus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 156] — This new species is similar to *Eugnamptus zhejiangensis* but differs by the different colouring of body, form of aedeagus, larger body, longer elytra, narrower pronotum and elytral intervals with are impunctate.
- Eugnamptus kazantsevi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 156] — This new species is close to *Eugnamptus giganteus* but differs by the deeply straight apex of aedeagus, antennae being attached in the middle of rostrum, wide elytra, weakly convex intervals of elytra, direct protibiae.
- Eugnamptus manshinsis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 157] — This new species is similar to *Eugnamptus dibaphus* but differs by the different colouring of body, weak striae of elytra, the form of aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus.
- Eugnamptus medvedevi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 157] — This new species is close to *Eugnamptus bicolor* but differs by the different colouring of body, strongly widening rostrum, wide, usually impunctate forehead, slightly shorter temples, acute apex of aedeagus, and the armament of the endophallus (with weak basal sclerite) without thorn like sclerites.
- Eugnamptus mirabilis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 157] — This new species is similar to *Eugnamptus manshinsis* but differs by the wide elytra, different colouring of body, weak striae of elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- Eugnamptus ruber* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 158] — This new species is similar to *Eugnamptus dibaphus* but differs by the different colouring of body, wide rostrum, eyes less convex, long temples, flattened forehead, shorter antennae and shorter first segment of tarsi.
- Eugnamptus rusticus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 160] — This new species is close to *Eugnamptus sitshuanensis* but differs by the darker coloration of the body, rough sculpture, abbreviation punctures in the striae of elytra, armature of the aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus lacking thornlike sclerites.
- Eugnamptus sitshuanensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 160] — This new species is similar to *Eugnamptus giganteus* but differs by the wider protibiae, antennae being attached in the middle of rostrum, narrow densely punctured pronotum, rougher puncturation of the elytra, smaller mucro on mesotibiae, the form of the aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus.
- Eugnamptus vietnamensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 161] — This new species is close to *Eugnamptus zhejiangensis* but differs by the uniform, yellow-brown coloration of the body, more strongly convex those, punctured head, longer pronotum, distinct posterior groove on the pronotum, more roughly punctured disk of pronotum, narrower elytra and acute apex of aedeagus.
- Eugnamptus zhejiangensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 161] — This new species is close to *Eugnamptus bicolor* but differs by the different colouring of the body, flat intervals of elytra, more flattened those, the aedeagus, and the armament of the endophallus.
- tribe Isotheini Scudder, 1893; subtribe Depasophilina Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 166] (type genus *Depasophilus* Voss, 1922) — New subtribe is probably the most primitive in this group and differs from other subtribes by propygidium covered by elytra.
- Depasophilus vietnamensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 167] — This new species is similar to *Depasophilus rubicundus* but differs by it shorter rostrum, more convex eyes, red tibiae, weaker puncturation of the shorter pronotum.
- subtribe Isotheina Scudder, 1893; genus *Prodeporaus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 169] (type species *Apion smithii* Scudder, 1893) — This new genus is similar to genus *Isothea* and differs by finer sizes of the body, more thin rostrum and is weaker widened femora.
- genus *Prodeporaides* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 169] (type species *Auletes wymani* Scudder, 1893) —

This new genus is close to genus *Prodeporaus* but differs by clear striae of elytra, weaker convex forehead and wide fourth ventrite.

subtribe Deporaina Voss, 1929; genus *Deporaus* Samouelle, 1819; subgenus *Pseudapoderites* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 173]** (type species *Rhynchites pacatus* Faust, 1882) — This new subgenus is close to *Deporaus Roelofsdeporaus* but has a long curved rostrum, especially in females and punctured striae on elytra, being curved on to suture, and the armament of the endophallus.

subgenus *Roelofsdeporaus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 174]** (type species *Deporaus affectatus* Faust, 1887) — This new subgenus is similar to *Deporaus* s. str. and *Deporaus Neodeporaus* but can be distinguished by the weakly widened, unarmed posterior femora in males.

subgenus *Paleodeporaus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 174]** (type species *Deporaus rhynchitoides* Sawada, 1993) — This new subgenus differs from all other subgenera of *Deporaus* by its lack of a neck, striae of elytra and the armament of the endophallus.

genus *Capylarodepopsis* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 179]** (type species *Capylarodepopsis medvedevi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is similar to genus *Capylarodepus* but differs by epistome with two sharp, long teeth and head without neck.

Capylarodepopsis medvedevi Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 179]** — This new species is close to *Capylarodepopsis glabricollis* but differs by the coarser puncturation of the pronotum, yellow-brown antennae, apex of rostrum and tibiae.

genus *Pseudodeporaus* Voss, 1922; *Pseudodeporaus* (s. str.) *pehangensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 180]** — This new species is similar to *Pseudodeporaus* (s. str.) *mysolensis* but differs by the different colouring of the body, absence of dark blue lustre on head and legs, larger size and antennae attached in middle of rostrum.

subgenus *Metadeporaus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 181]** (type species *Pseudodeporaus (Metadeporaus) kabakovi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus differs from the nominate subgenus by the black body with usual dark blue lustre and sparse pale setae on thorax.

Pseudodeporaus (Metadeporaus) kabakovi Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 181]** — This new species differs strongly from other species of this subgenus in having no dark blue lustre on body.

genus *Caenorhinus* C.C. Thomson, 1859; subgenus *Neoarodepus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 183]** (type species *Deporaus subcoarctatus* Voss, 1938) — This new subgenus is similar to subgenus *Metallarodepus* but differs by absence of a neck and larger and darker body.

subgenus *Nigroarodepus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 185]** (type species *Caenorhinus (Nigroarodepus) zherichini* Legalov, sp.n.) — New subgenus differs from subgenus *Pseudarodepus* by the epistome with three teeth, black body, erect pale setae, short rostrum, very short temples and coarsely wrinkled pronotum.

Caenorhinus (Nigroarodepus) zherichini Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 185]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Nigroarodepus*.

subgenus *Pseudarodepus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 185]** (type species *Deporaus sagittatum* Voss, 1938) — This new subgenus differs from the other subgenera of *Caenorhinus* by head with indistinct neck, long rostrum, epistome with two then and thorax covered with dense pale.

subgenus *Orientalodepus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 186]** (type species *Deporaus minimus* Křivoň, 1928) — This new subgenus differs from all other subgenera of *Caenorhinus* by its short antennae, compact and short antennal club and small eyes, and the armament of the endophallus.

Caenorhinus (Hypodeporaus) nigrobasalis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 191]** — This new species differs from other species of the subgenus by the distinctive colouring, also the form of the aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus.

subgenus *Pararodepus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 193]** (type species *Caenorhinus (Pararodepus) hanungensis* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is similar to *Caenorhinus Hypodeporaus* but differs by metacoxa with long then in male, and the armament of the endophallus.

Caenorhinus (Pararodepus) hanungensis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 195]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Pararodepus*.

subgenus *Metallarodepus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 195]** (type species *Deporaus flaviventris* Voss, 1924) — This new subgenus is close to *Caenorhinus Hypodeporaus* but differs by having metallic blue or metallic green coloration of body excepting abdomen, which is yellow and the armament of the endophallus.

Caenorhinus (Metallarodepus) tamdaonensis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 197]** — This new species is close to *Caenorhinus (Metallarodepus) flaviventris* but differs by having different colouring of body, more coarsely punctured forehead, shorter antennae, more acute apex of aedeagus and in the armament of the endophallus.

tribe Rhynchitini Gistel, 1848; subtribe Lasiorhynchitina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 202]** (type genus *Lasiorhynchites* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is similar to Rhynchitina and Temnocerina and can be characterised by the presence of scutellary striole on the elytra, short and stout, usually straight rostrum and large, strongly convex eyes, and the armament of the endophallus.

genus *Nelasiiorhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 205]** (type species *Rhynchites syriacus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869) — This new genus is similar to *Lasiorhynchites* but differs by the ninth and tenth striae fusing near middle of elytra. The different colouring and short rostrum distinguish it from *Stenorhynchites*.

subtribe Temnocerina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 207]** (type genus *Temnocerus* Thunberg, 1815) — This new subtribe resembles Rhynchitina and Lasiorhynchitina. It differs from the former by the presence of a scutellary striole on the elytra and from the latter subtribe by the long and usually curved rostrum and, as a rule, small eyes and the armament of the endophallus.

genus *Temnocerus* Thunberg, 1815; subgenus *Paratemnocerus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 209]** (type species *Rhynchites subglaber* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897) — This new subgenus is close to *Temnocerus* s. str. but differs by its strongly distally widening distally elytra, extended apex of elytra and weakly excavate eyes.

Temnocerus (s. str.) *yunnanicus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 212]** — This new species is close to *Temnocerus* (s. str.) *rubripes* but differs by the long and thin rostrum, narrow pronotum, longer and narrower tarsi and more extended apex of aedeagus.

subgenus *Pseudotemnocerus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 212]** (type species *Rhynchites regularis* Sharp, 1889) — This new subgenus is similar to *Temnocerus* s. str. but differs by the matt surface of the head, pronotum and rostrum expanding to the level of the antennae, smooth humeri, strongly rounded sides of the elytra, and the armament of the endophallus.

Temnocerus (*Pseudotemnocerus*) *bolivicus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 214]** — The larger body, punctate forehead, longer rostrum and antennae inserted before the base of rostrum distinguishes it from *Temnocerus* (*Pseudotemnocerus*) *subviridatus*.

genus *Neocoenorrhinidius* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 216]** (type species *Rhynchites pauxillus* Germar, 1824) — This new genus is similar to *Neocoenorrhinus* but differs by not forked penultimate stria which merges with last striae near middle of elytra.

subtribe Perrhynchitina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 218]** (type genus *Perrhynchites* Voss, 1953) — This new subtribe is close to subtribe Temnocerina but differs by the copper or red body, if dark blue or black, with wide metepisternum, and also by development of the larva in generative bodies of plants.

genus *Tatianaerhynchites* Legalov, 2002; subgenus *Japonorhynchites* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 222]** (type species *Rhynchites sanguinipennis* Roelofs, 1874) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by the shorter pale setae on body, coarser, wide striae of the elytra, antennae inserted almost on middle of rostrum in female, wider forehead and the armament of the endophallus.

subtribe Anisomerinina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 223]** (type genus *Anisomerinus* Voss, 1933) — This subtribe is removed from Temnocerina and differs from it by the structure of the first ventrite, and metacoxa wider than first ventrite, usually metafemora in males with strongly tooth and the armament of the endophallus.

genus *Anisomerinidius* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 225]** (type species *Rhynchites scalptus* Gyllenhal, 1839) — This new genus is close to *Anisomerinus* but differs in the way in which the last and penultimate elytral striae, are cused black body, metafemora reduced in males, strongly convex eyes and the armament of the endophallus.

subtribe Rhynchitallina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 226]** (type genus *Rhynchitallus* Voss, 1960) — This new subtribe is close to Lasiorhynchitina but differs by lacking a sutural striole on the elytra, having small protuberances on the femora and the armament of the endophallus.

subtribe Rhynchitina Gistel, 1848; genus *Pararhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 235]** (type species *Rhynchites similatus* Voss, 1938) — This new genus is similar to *Perinvolutulus* but differs by the short second segment of funicle, absence of metallic lustre of body, sometimes less convex eyes, partially red body, wider elytra and sparsely punctured pronotum and also weak patches of macrochaetae on eighth tergite of abdomen.

genus *Perinvolutulus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 236]** (type species *Rhynchites africanus* Voss, 1938) — This new genus is close to *Parelautobius* but differs by the dark coloration of body with metallic lustre and more poorly developed patches of macrochaetae on eighth tergite of abdomen.

- genus *Parelautobius* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 237] (type species *Involvulus cinctellus* Voss, 1956) — This new genus is close to the oriental genus *Elautobius* but differs by the narrower elytra, shorter rostrum and denser setae on elytra.
- genus *Elautobius* Heller, 1902; *Elautobius yannanicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 237] — This new species is similar to *Elautobius indochinensis* but differs from it by its shorter rostrum, wider body, more weakly punctured pronotum and stouter legs.
- Elautobius zimmermani* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 239] — This new species resembles *Elautobius gracilirostris* but differs by the red body with dark apical half of rostrum and antennae, and also blackened tibiae and tarsi, larger size of body, larger eyes, antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, more gentle sculpture of pronotum and denser setae on elytra.
- genus *Auletomorphus* Voss, 1923; *Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *montanus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 240] — This new species is close to *Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *cupido* but differs by the absence of white setae on the metepisternum, wider body, more acuminate aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus.
- Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *rubrofemoralis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 240] — This new species is close to *Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *bicuspis* but differs by the different colouring of the body, more strongly extended tibiae, longer rostrum, wider metepisternum, the form of aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus. The maculae of white setae on episternum and red thorax, coxae and femora distinguishes it from *Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *waterstradti*.
- Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *yunnanensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 241] — This new species is similar to *Auletomorphus* (s. str.) *rubrofemoralis* but differs by the other colouring of body, shorter and thick rostrum, narrower pronotum with poorly round sides and greatest width on middle, longer elytra, narrower tibiae and tarsi.
- subgenus *Auletomorphidius* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 241] (type species *Rhynchites pectoralis* Voss, 1923) — This new subgenus differs distinctly from the nominate subgenus by a red or red-brown body without as a rule metallic lustre.
- genus *Auletomorphosus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 242] (type species *Rhynchites dohrni* Voss, 1938) — This new genus is similar to *Auletomorphus* but differs by the structure of the protibiae and finer size of body.
- genus *Proinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 243] (type species *Involvulus asperulicollis* Voss, 1956) — The described genus is similar to *Opacoinvolvulus* but differs by the larger and less convex eyes, also shorter and wider antennal club.
- genus *Pilosoinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 243] (type species *Rhynchites solutus* Faust, 1886) — *Pilosoinvolvulus* is close to *Thompsonirhinus* but differs by second segment of funicle, which is almost equal with scape and by the pubescence of body and the armament of the endophallus. From *Parinvolvulus* it can be distinguished by the long rostrum in both sexes as well as double clothing pubescence: dense long erect and appressed.
- genus *Cneminvolvulus* Voss, 1960; subgenus *Pseudvulus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 246] (type species *Involvulus schusteri* Formanek, 1912) — From the nominate, this subgenus can be distinguished by the following characters: narrow body, long rostrum, slightly wrinkled pronotum and posterior tibiae lacking uncus.
- subgenus *Parcnemvulus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 247] (type species *Cneminvolvulus vietnamensis* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus differs from other subgenera by the weakly convex eyes. From the closest subgenus, *Parcnemvulus*, this subgenus differs also by having a shorter rostrum and the wider body; from the nominate subgenus by the posterior tibiae lacking an uncus.
- Cneminvolvulus* (*Parcnemvulus*) *vietnamensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [247]) — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Parcnemvulus*.
- subgenus *Metacnemvulus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 247] (type species *Rhynchites hirtellus* Pascoe, 1885) — This new subgenus is close to the nominate but differs by the posterior tibiae lacking an uncus. From the closest subgenus, *Parcnemvulus*, this subgenus differs also by more broader and black body and also weak striae of elytra.
- Cneminvolvulus* (s. str.) *buonloensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 248] — This new species is very close to *Cneminvolvulus* (s. str.) *rugosicollis* but differs by the shorter rostrum, antennae located in middle of rostrum, sparsely punctured frons, more gently sculptured pronotum, wider elytra with more convex intervals, more gently punctured abdomen, weaker uncus on metatibiae, weak macrochaetae on eighth tergite of abdomen in male, wider more strongly acute aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus.

- subgenus *Eocnemvulus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 249] (type species *Cneminvolvulus cuprinus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is close to the nominate but differs by metallic bronze gloss and the armament of the endophallus.
- Cneminvolvulus (Eocnemvulus) cuprinus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 249] — Diagnosis as for *subgenus Eocnemvulus*.
- genus *Metinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 249] (type species *Involvulus haradai* K&no, 1940) — From *Cneminvolvulus* this genus can be distinguished by its very thin and long rostrum, which is much longer than the head and pronotum taken together and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Opacoinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 250] (type species *Rhynchites gensanensis* Voss, 1920) — This new genus is similar to *Cneminvolvulus* and differs in having very densely punctured and wrinkled surface of head and pronotum, and body, being covered with short appressed or semierect setae and the armament of the endophallus.
- Opacoinvolvulus zherichini* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 252] — Finely punctured forehead, thin rostrum, very densely and finely punctured pronotum and wide intervals of the elytra.
- genus *Eduardirhinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 252] (type species *Rhynchites tenuicornis* Voss, 1938) — This new genus is close to *Metinvolvulus* but differs by its shorter rostrum and different shape of tibiae. From *Cneminvolvulus* and *Opacoinvolvulus* it can be separated by its toothed tibiae in males, narrow elongate antennal club and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Cyllorhynchites* Voss, 1930; subgenus *Hypocyllorhynchus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 255] (type species *Cyllorhynchites indicus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is similar to *Cyllorhynchites* s. str. and *Cyllorhynchites Pseudocyllorhynchus* but differs from the former by lacking tooth at sides of prothorax, black body without metallic lustre, sparsely covered with double pubescence: long erect and appressed as well as densely covered with yellow setae on sides of meso- and metathorax; from the latter subgenus by rostrum strongly widening at the basal third.
- Cyllorhynchites (Hypocyllorhynchus) indicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 255] — Diagnosis as for *subgenus Hypocyllorhynchus*.
- subgenus *Pseudocyllorhynchus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 255] (type species *Rhynchites subcumulatus* Voss, 1930) — This new subgenus is similar to *Cyllorhynchites* s. str. and *Cyllorhynchites Hypocyllorhynchus* but differs from the former by lacking tooth at sides of prothorax, black body without metallic lustre, sparsely covered with double pubescence: long erect and appressed as well as densely covered with yellow setae on sides of meso- and metathorax; from the latter subgenus by rostrum not widening at the basal third.
- Cyllorhynchites* (s. str.) *ursulus afghanus* Legalov, **ssp.n.** [p. 256] — This new subspecies is close to *Cyllorhynchites* (s. str.) *ursulus rostralis* but differs by its densely punctured frons, wider body and antennae attached in middle of rostrum (in female).
- genus *Metarhynchites* Voss, 1923; subgenus *Pseudmetarhynchites* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 258] (type species *Rhynchites molybdaenus* Voss, 1938) — This new subgenus is close to the nominate but the forehead is narrower than the base of the rostrum, with is short and has the antennae inserted in the middle.
- genus *Montaninvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 259] (type species *Rhynchites bucklandiae* Marshall, 1924) — From *Thompsonirhinus* this genus can be distinguished by the following characters: weakly convex eyes, dense and rough puncturation of the pronotum, narrow forehead, oval elytra, and by the elytral humeri, with are distinct in males and obsolete in females.
- genus *Amerorhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 259] (type species *Rhynchites mexicanus* Gyllenhal, 1833) — This new subgenus is similar to *Teretriorhynchites Aphlorhynchites* but differs by its weakly curved rostrum, slightly convex eyes in both sexes, dense long erect setae and acuminate aedeagus.
- genus *Paramechoris* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 261] (type species *Attelabus hirtus* Fabricius, 1801) — From the *Pseudomechoris*, this new one is distinguished by its compact club and densely punctured head.
- genus *Brasilorhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 263] (type species *Rhynchites ultramarinus* Gyllenhal, 1839) — This new genus is rather close to the American genus *Amerorhynchites* but differs by the abbreviation of elytral striae 9 and 10, differently shaped antennal club and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Sharpirhinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 263] (type species *Rhynchites abnormalis* Sharp, 1889) — This new genus can be compared to the genera *Brasilorhynchites* and *Teretriorhynchites*,

- from which it differs in its antennal structure, and from *Teretriorhynchites* also by the abbreviation of elytral striae 9 and 10 in the first half of the elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Mexicorhynchus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 264] (type species *Mexicorhynchus oaxacus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus differs from the closely related genus *Ameroinvolvulus* by the thin, strongly curved rostrum, strongly convex body, short and wide elytra, partially red body and weak but distinct striae of elytra.
- Mexicorhynchus oaxacus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 264] — Diagnosis as for genus *Mexicorhynchus*.
- genus *Ameroinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 264] (type species *Rhynchites scutellaris* Sharp, 1889) — This new genus is similar to *Sharpirhinus* but can be distinguished by the following characters: striae on elytra weak but distinct, pronotum almost cylindrical and antennal club structure.
- genus *Caporhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 266] (type species *Rhynchites longicollis* Gyllenhal, 1839) — This new genus is similar to *Proinvovulus* but differs by the sculpture of body, less convex eyes, weaker striae of elytra, antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, and also sometimes presence of bronze lustre.
- Caporhynchites tanzanensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 266] — This new species is very close to *Caporhynchites grewiae* but differs by the longer rostrum, wider and finer puncturation of the pronotum with weak median line, wider elytra, and also sparser and larger puncturation of frons.
- genus *Thompsonirhinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 267] (type species *Rhynchites plumbeus* Roelofs, 1874) — This new genus is close to *Pilosoinvolvulus* but be distinguished by the distinctive pubescence of the elytra, the second antennal segment being longer than the first and the armament of the endophallus. Usually black coloration of body, lacking metallic lustre distinguishes it from *Haplorhynchites* and *Involvulus*.
- subgenus *Pseudorhinus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 269] (type species *Rhynchites carinensis* Faust, 1894) — This new subgenus is close to *Thompsonirhinus* s. str. and differs by 1st and 2nd segments of antennal club being widened mesally.
- subgenus *Maculinvoles* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 270] (type species *Rhynchites kiritshenkoi* Ter-Minassian, 1944) — From the most closely related *Thompsonirhinus* s. str. the new subgenus differs in having light setae on the elytra, arranged in irregular patches.
- subgenus *Athompsonirhinus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 270] (type species *Rhynchites subplumbeus* Voss, 1938) — From the nominate subgenus, this new one differs in having larger, more strongly emarginate eyes, and truncate apex of the aedeagus.
- genus *Heterorhynchites* Voss, 1932; subgenus *Vietnamorhynchites* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 272] (type species *Heterorhynchites (Vietnamorhynchites) medvedevi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is close to *Heterorhynchites Sawadaia* but has a shorter and less strongly curved rostrum and the second antennal segment is equal in length or somewhat shorter than scapus and first segment taken together, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Heterorhynchites (Vietnamorhynchites) medvedevi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 272] — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Vietnamorhynchites*.
- genus *Mirabrhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 273] (type species *Mirabrhynchites kabakovi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus differs from other genera of Rhynchitina by the rather narrow first ventrite already second ventrite, with protuberance at the centre, elongate pygidium not covered by the completely elytra, strongly curved protibiae, extended flattened metatibiae with tooth in apical third on the inner aspect.
- Mirabrhynchites kabakovi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 274] — Diagnosis as for genus *Mirabrhynchites*.
- genus *Mirabinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 274] (type species *Mirabinvolvulus orlovi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is very distinctive and differs from all genera in which the second segment of the antennal funicle is shorter or equal in length to the first one, by strongly elongate segments of the club, which is not compact and is slightly shorter than the funicle; eyes weakly convex, forehead narrow and short, stout weakly curved rostrum, with is the same length as the pronotum.
- Mirabinvolvulus orlovi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 274] — Diagnosis af for genus *Mirabinvolvulus*.
- genus *Pustulorhinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 275] (type species *Pustulorhinus yunnanicus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is similar to *Indinvovulus* but can be distinguished by its long and thin rostrum, which is longer than the length of head and pronotum taken together, wide-oval elytra and narrow forehead. From the other genera of the tribe Rhynchitina it is differs by having punctures in the striae, with are fused forming deep grooves.

Pustulorhinus yunnanicus Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 275] — Diagnosis as for genus *Pustulorhinus*.
 genus *Cartorhynchites* Voss, 1958; subgenus *Cartorhynchoides* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 276] (type species *Rhynchites apertus* Sharp, 1889) — This new subgenus can be distinguished from *Cartorhynchites* s. str. by its narrow body.
 subgenus *Hyperinvolutus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 277] (type species *Cartorhynchites angusticlavus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is close to subgenus *Cartorhynchoides* but differs by the sharp apex of aedeagus, larger size of body and dorsum usually with metallic lustre.
Cartorhynchites (*Hyperinvolutus*) *angusticlavus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 272] — This new species is similar to *Cartorhynchites* (*Hyperinvolutus*) *breviusculus* but differs by the wider frons, yellow antennae, larger size of body and black elytra.
 genus *Clinorhynchidius* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 279] (type species *Rhynchites flexirostris* Voss, 1938) — This new genus is very close to *Clinorhynchites* but differs by the position of fusion of the ninth and tenth striae, finer size of body, less convex eyes, pygidium exposed and narrower tarsi.
Clinorhynchidius endrodyi Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 280] — This new species is close to *Clinorhynchidius flexirostris* but the body is differently coloured, more elongate and coarsely punctured rostrum, sparsely punctured frons and those, pronotum with more poorly rounded sides and more weakly sculptured disk, finer puncturation of elytra, not extended tarsi, wider aedeagus and the armament of the endophallus.
 genus *Afrorhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 280] (type species *Rhynchites vulpes* Fahraeus, 1871) — This new genus is similar to *Clinorhynchidius* but differs by the coarse sculpture of the elytra, long erect setae on body and more strongly convex eyes.
 genus *Himalayrhynchites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 281] (type species *Rhynchites canus* Faust, 1898) — From the closely related genus *Maculinvolvulus* this new one differs by having wide body, elongate rostrum, weakly convex eyes, being covered with dense light setae on the meso- and metathorax and the armament of the endophallus.
 genus *Maculorhinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 281] (type species *Rhynchites fasciatus* Voss, 1938) — This new genus is close to *Maculinvolvulus* but differs by the elytra with long, erect setae, and also short (in male) or long (in female) rostrum.
 genus *Maculinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 282] (type species *Rhynchites singularis* Roelofs, 1874) — This new genus can be distinguished from *Rubrinvolvulus* by the following characters: elytra with stripes or spots, which are bare and dark or pubescent and light; short rostrum, with the antennae inserted near its middle.
 genus *Rubrinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 283] (type species *Rhynchites submaculatus* Voss, 1938) — This new genus is close to *Maculinvolvulus* but differs by having red-brown elytra, with or without two black spots and covered with light appressed or semierect setae, and by the long rostrum.
 genus *Bicolorhynchus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 284] (type species *Bicolorhynchus longiclavus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is similar to *Thompsonirhinus* but differs in having yellow-brown coloration of the head and pronotum, antennal club being not compact, with elongate segments and with overall length exceeding half of the flagellum.
Bicolorhynchus longiclavus Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 284] — Diagnosis as for genus *Bicolorhynchus*.
 genus *Indinvolutus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 285] (type species *Rhynchites hispidoides* Pascoe, 1875) — This new genus is similar to *Pustulorhinus* but differs by having a short rostrum which is equal in length to the pronotum, elongated oval elytra and wide forehead. From the other genera of the tribe Rhynchitina it differs by the elytral striae with are fused, forming deep grooves punctures.
 genus *Epirhynchites* Voss, 1953; subgenus *Terminassianaes* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 287] (type species *Rhynchites lopatini* Ter-Minassian, 1968) — Surface of pronotum and elytra lack wrinkles; and by this character representatives of this new subgenus can be separated from *Epirhynchites Colonnellinius*. To distinguish it from *Epirhynchites* s. str. and *Epirhynchites Neorhynchites* see diagnosis under *Epirhynchites Colonnellinius*.
 subgenus *Colonnellinius* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 289] (type species *Rhynchites smymensis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869) — Wrinkled surfaces of the pronotum and elytra differentiate this new subgenus from *Epirhynchites Terminassianaes*. Less convex eyes and distinctive rostrum, which is long and curved in males and short and straight in females, are good characters to differentiate this new subgenus from *Epirhynchites* s. str. and *Epirhynchites Neorhynchites*.

- genus *Teretriorhynchites* Voss, 1938; subgenus *Chinorhynchites* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 297]** (type species *Rhynchites fulvihirtus* Voss, 1938) — From the closest subgenus, *Teretriorhynchites Aphlorhynchites*, this subgenus differs by having weak but distinct striae on the elytra composed of dense shallow punctures, wide intervals on elytra and acuminate aedeagus.
- genus *Parinvolvulus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 297]** (type species *Rhynchites pilosus* Roelofs, 1874) — This new genus is similar to *Pseudomechoris* but differs in having a black body with metallic blue or coppery lustre, densely and roughly punctured pronotum, an usually short and broad rostrum and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Nigroinvolvulus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 298]** (type species *Rhynchites apionoides* Sharp, 1889) — From the nominate subgenus the new one is distinguished by its roughly and densely punctured forehead and pronotum and strongly rounded sides of the pronotum.
- subgenus *Parinvolvoidea* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 299]** (type species *Parinvolvulus ussuriensis* Legalov, sp.n.) — *Parinvolvulus Parinvolvoidea* is close to *Parinvolvulus* s. str. but differs by elongate and truncate tip of the aedeagus, roughly punctured pronotum with median carina and weakly rounded sides.
- Parinvolvulus (Parinvolvoidea) ussuriensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 300]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Parinvolvoidea*.
- tribe Byctiscini Voss, 1923; subtribe Svetlanaebyctiscina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 323]** (type genus *Svetlanaebyctiscus* Legalov, 2001) — This new subtribe is close to Byctiscina but can be distinguished by the following characters: prothorax in males usually lacking teeth, weak posterior groove on the pronotum, and usually yellow- or red-brown coloration of body, the surface with pubescent.
- subtribe Byctiscina Voss, 1923; genus *Byctisculus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 324]** (type species *Byctiscidius griseus* Voss, 1931) — This new genus is close to *Svetlanaebyctiscus* but can be distinguished by the following characters: prothorax in males with teeth, broad and dark body, shorter and thicker rostrum, and the rugosity of the pronotum.
- genus *Byctiscus* C.C. Thomson, 1859; *Byctiscus davidiani* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 325]** — This new species is similar to *Byctiscus impressus* but differs by the larger body, rougher sculpture of elytra, strong pressed for scutellum and more sparsely punctured pronotum.
- Byctiscus bilineatus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 326]** — This new species is close to *Byctiscus princeps* but has different colouring, more elongate third segment of antennal club, slender antennae, epistome with two teeth and punctured metepisternum.
- Byctiscus kresli* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 327]** — This new species is close to *Byctiscus coeruleans* but differs by its broader pronotum, large puncturation of the pronotum and elytra, depressed forehead, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Aspidobyctiscus* Schilsky, 1903; *Aspidobyctiscus (Taiwanobyctiscus) sitchuanensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 328]** — This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus (Taiwanobyctiscus) marinus* but differs by a narrower pronotum, the sculpture of the elytra and convex intervals of elytra.
- subgenus *Parabyctiscus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 330]** (type species *Aspidobyctiscus kazantsevi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is very close to subgenus *Aspidobyctiscus* but differs in having a black body, without metallic lustre, larger foveae on elytra and no rugosity on pronotum.
- Aspidobyctiscus (Parabyctiscus) kazantsevi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 330]** — This new species is similar to *Aspidobyctiscus (Parabyctiscus) niger* but differs by the punctures of pronotum and coarser sculpture of the elytra.
- Aspidobyctiscus (Parabyctiscus) niger* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 332]** — This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus (Parabyctiscus) morosus* but differs in having a black body, without metallic lustre, larger foveae on the elytra and no rugosity on the pronotum.
- subgenus *Nepalobyctiscus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 332]** (type species *Aspidobyctiscus (Nepalobyctiscus) giganteus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is close to *Taiwanobyctiscus* but differs by the larger body (6,5–7,8 mm), dark green colouring of body and transversely wrinkled surface of the pronotum.
- Aspidobyctiscus (Nepalobyctiscus) giganteus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 332]** — This new species is similar to *Aspidobyctiscus (Nepalobyctiscus) sculpturatus* but differs by the larger body, unicolorous body and less transversely wrinkled surface of the pronotum.

- subtribe *Listrobyctiscina* Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 337]** (type genus *Listrobyctiscus* Voss, 1923) — This new subtribe is similar to *Byctiscina* but differs mainly by the absence of a scutellary striole on the elytra.
- genus *Nelistrobyctiscus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 338]** (type species *Rhynchites gagates* Pascoe, 1875) — This new subgenus is similar to *Listrobyctiscus* but differs by the sides of prothorax in male having a small, forwardly directed tooth.
- subgenus *Listrobyctiscidius* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 339]** (type species *Listrobyctiscus patruelis* Voss, 1921) — This new subgenus is similar to nominate subgenus but sides of the pronotum owe rounded, eyes more convex and rostrum short.
- Nelistrobyctiscus (Listrobyctiscidius) vietnamenisi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 339]** — This new species is similar to *Nelistrobyctiscus (Listrobyctiscidius) patruelis* but differs in the weaker puncturation of the rostrum, broader pronotum and finer punctures of the elytra.
- Family Attelabidae Billberg, 1820;** Subfamily Attelabinae Billberg, 1820; tribe Pilolabini Voss, 1925; genus *Pilolabus* Jekel, 1860; subgenus *Morphopilolabus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 349]** (type species *Pilolabus tubercleatus* Hamilton, 1994) — This new subgenus is close to *Pilolabus* s. str. but differs by the depressed elytra in the anterior third and near scutellum, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Pseudopilolabus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 351]** (type species *Atelabus viridans* Gyllenhal, 1839) — This new genus can be distinguished from *Pilolabus* by its glabrous and shiny body, and the armament of the endophallus.
- tribe Euopsini Voss, 1925; subtribe Archeuopsina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 359]** (type genus *Archeuops* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new subtribe resembles the Synaptopsina. It differs from it the ovipositor with styli or the setose patch of female venter consisting of four double rows of modified setae, or the elongated precoxal a part of prothorax (male) and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Archeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 360]** (type species *Euops vossi* Heller, 1929) — This new genus is similar to *Insolitoeuops* but differs by having the setose patch of female venter consisting of four double rows of modified setae, the ovipositor with styli, elytral humeri with small teeth, short antennae of male and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Insolitoeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 361]** (type species *Euops strigiventris* Lea, 1898) — This new genus is similar to *Archeuops* but differs by having the setose patch of female venter consisting of three double rows of modified setae, the ovipositor without styli, elytral humeri without teeth, long antennae of male and the armament of the endophallus. From *Ljudmilinius* it can be distinguished by the short precoxal part of prothorax (male and female) and ovipositor without styli.
- genus *Ljudmilinius* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 362]** (type species *Euops femoralis* Voss, 1924) — This new genus is similar to *Archeuops* but differs by having the setose patch of female venter consisting of three double rows of modified setae, elytral humeri without teeth, having a protuberance on the profemora of male, the short precoxal a part of prothorax (male and female), and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Riedelinius* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 362]** (type species *Euops armatus* Riedel, 1999) — This new genus differs strongly from other genera by having profemora with several teeth, elytral humeri with prolate tooth and the armament of the endophallus.
- subtribe Suniopsina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 364]** (type genus *Suniops* Voss, 1928) — This new subtribe is similar to Synaptopsina and differs by having the femora with teeth and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Suniops* Voss, 1928; subgenus *Neosuniops* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 366]** (type species *Euops blanda* Voss, 1928) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by the fore legs not elongate in males, the sculpture of the elytra and pronotum, and femora with small teeth.
- Suniops (Neosuniops) gorochovi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 367]** — This new species differs from *Suniops (Neosuniops) blanda* by its different colouring, fore legs elongate in males, blunt antennal club, the coarser sculpture of the pronotum, tufts of setae on the abdomen in male and the armament of the endophallus. From the nominate subgenus it can be distinguished by the abdomen in males which is weakly impressed and bears tufts of setae.
- genus *Parasuniops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 367]** (type species *Parasuniops fochaiensis* Legalov, sp.n.368) — This new genus is similar to *Suniops* but differs by the depressed elytra and pronotum. From *Kobusynaptops* it differs by having femora with teeth, the structure of the protibiae and the sculpture of the pronotum and elytra.

- subtribe Synaptopsina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 368]** (type genus *Synaptops* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is similar to Archeuopsina but differs by having the setose patch of female venter consisting of three double rows of modified setae, the ovipositor without styli, the short precoxal part of prothorax (male and female), the prementum with 1 or 2 processes and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Metaeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 369]** (type species *Euops tibialis* Voss, 1929) — This new genus is similar to *Armeuops* but differs by having humeri with short teeth, flattened mesotibiae in males and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Euopsidius* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 370]** (type species *Euops testaceus* Voss, 1929) — This new genus differs from other genera of Synaptopsina in having a tooth in the basal portion of the mesofemora in males, the antennal club very densely covered with setae, a yellow body and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Guineoeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 370]** (type species *Euops reticulatus* Riedel, 2001) — This new genus is similar to *Metaeuops* but differs by having humeri without teeth, acute apex of tegmen, with lengthy and stout macrochetæ and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Neosynaptops* Voss, 1930; subgenus *Pseudosynaptops* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 372]** (type species *Euops cupreosplendens* Macleay, 1886) — This new subgenus differs from the other subgenera by the elytral humeri with prolate tooth, wide and short elytra and armature of the aedeagus.
- subgenus *Neosynaptopsis* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 372]** (type species *Euops gladiator* Riedel, 2002) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by the profemora anteriorly with protuberance and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Armeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 375]** (type species *Euops armatipennis* Voss, 1924) — This new genus is similar to *Metaeuops* but differs by having humeri with long teeth, the normal structure of mesotibiae (in males) and armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Kabakovieuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 375]** (type species *Kabakovieuops relictus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This surprising new genus differs from other genera by the asperate sculpture of the body, strongly prominent elytral humeri and tufts of setae on the abdomen in male and the armament of the endophallus.
- Kabakovieuops relictus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 375]** — Diagnosis as for genus *Kabakovieuops*.
- genus *Morphoeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 377]** (type species *Morphoeuops yunnanicus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is similar to *Kobusynaptops* but elytra have 14 tooth, pronotum has 5 protuberances, fore legs elongate in males, profemora with tooth, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Morphoeuops yunnanicus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 377]** — Diagnosis as for genus *Morphoeuops*.
- genus *Parasynaptopsis* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 377]** (type species *Euops chinensis* Voss, 1922) — This new genus differs from other in having a densely punctured pronotum, with a transverse punctate striae and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Parasynatops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 378]** (type species *Parasynatops politoides* Legalov, 2002) — This new genus is similar to *Parasynaptopsis* but differs by the shorter fore legs in males and the armament of the endophallus. From *Ophthalmolabus* it differs by the less convex pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.
- Parasynatops* (s. str.) *beijingensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 379]** — This new species is similar to *Parasynatops* (s. str.) *pseudopolitus* but differs by its black colour with dark blue gloss, smaller eyes, wide forehead, more strongly rounded sides of pronotum, disk of pronotum without wrinkled surface and shorter, posteriorly more tapering elytra.
- Parasynatops* (s. str.) *berezovskyi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 379]** — This new species is similar to *Parasynatops* (s. str.) *pseudopolitus* but differs by its wide body, pronotum without wrinkled surface, wide forehead with median carina, longer antennae, the apex of mesotibiae without appendages and the armament of the endophallus.
- Parasynatops* (s. str.) *potanini* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 380]** — This new species is similar to *Parasynatops* (s. str.) *berezovskyi* but differs by the form of the body, forehead narrow and short, the sculpture of the pronotum and metallic gloss. From *P. politoides* it differs by its wide body and forehead and pronotum without wrinkled surface.
- Parasynatops* (s. str.) *pseudopolitus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 380]** — This new species is similar to *Parasynatops* (s. str.) *politoides* but differs by posteriorly tapering elytra, wide and rounded pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.

- subgenus *Pseudoeuops* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 380]** (type species *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) bicoloroides* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by the intermediate tibiae in males in distal third not widened or flattened, pronotum with a transverse punctate groove and the armament of the endophallus.
- Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) bicoloroides* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 381]** — This new species differs from the other species of the genus by its colouring, the form of the 8-tergit in males, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) bicoloroides laocaensis* Legalov, **ssp.n. [p. 381]** — This new alpine subspecies is similar to flat nominate subspecies but differs by the darker coloration of head, by the weakly rounded sides of the pronotum, the less rugose disc of pronotum, the dark greenish coloration of the elytra, more elongate first segment of tarsi, and smaller body size (2,8 mm).
- Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) kabakovi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 382]** — This new species is similar to *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) viridis* but differs by its larger body, wider elytra, rougher sculpture of the pronotum, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) moanus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 382]** — This new species is similar to *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) viridis* and *P. (P.) championi* but differs by the form and sculpture of the elytra and pronotum.
- Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) viridis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 383]** — This new species is similar to *Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) kabakovi* but differs by its smaller body size, the sculpture of the pronotum, narrower elytra, and the armament of the endophallus. From *P. (Pseudoeuops) bicoloroides* it differs by the coloration of the body, sculpture of the pronotum, shape of the mesotibiae in males, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Pseudosynaptops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 383]** (type species *Euops barbieri* Marshall, 1953) — This new genus is similar to *Ophthalmolabus* but differs by intercoxal process of mesothorax forwardly-directed tubercle, strongly convex pronotum, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Riedeliops darevskiyi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 385]** — From the other species of the subgenus this new one differs by the elytra not narrowed at apex, the form of the pronotum, different colouring, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Riedeliops nepalensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 385]** — This new species is similar to *Riedeliops zolotarenkoi* but differs by its larger body, sparsely punctured pronotum, different colouring, longer elytra, intervals of the elytra, which are almost flat, different tooth in the apical portion of the mesotibiae in males and the armament of the endophallus.
- Riedeliops rasuwanus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 386]** — This new species is similar to *Riedeliops zolotarenkoi* but differs by its larger body, the form of the pronotum, a strong tooth in the apical portion of the mesotibiae in males and the armament of the endophallus.
- Riedeliops zolotarenkoi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 386]** — This new species is similar to *Riedeliops rasuwanus* but differs by smaller body size, the form of the pronotum, the wide tooth in the apical portion of the mesotibiae in males and the armament of the endophallus.
- Riedeliops vietnamensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 386]** — From the other species of the subgenus this new one differs by its glabrous pronotum, different colouring, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Flavoriedeliops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 388]** (type species *Flavoriedeliops tamilnadunsis* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is close to genus *Riedeliops* and differs by the yellow colouring of the body and tooth in the apical portion of the mesotibiae.
- Flavoriedeliops tamilnadunsis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 388]** — Diagnosis as for genus *Flavoriedeliops*.
- genus *Orienteuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 388]** (type species *Euops tonkinensis* Voss, 1933) — This new genus is similar to *Riedeliops* but differs in having a long tooth in the apical portion of the tibiae in males and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Metasynaptops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p.390]** (type species *Euops micans* Lea, 1929) — From *Parasynaptops* it differs by the pronotum lacking a transverse punctate groove and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Humerieuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 392]** (type species *Euops tuberculatus* Lea, 1921) — This new genus is similar to *Metasynaptops* but differs in the protuberances disposed on the humeri.
- genus *Madagaseuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 392]** (type species *Euops distinctus* Voss, 1924) — This new genus is similar to *Ophthalmolabus* but differs in smaller size, glabrous pronotum and weak striae on elytra.
- genus *Paraeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 394]** (type species *Euops pygmaeus* Riedel, 2001) — This new genus is similar to *Sawadaeuops* but differs by the rostrum markedly spatulate and the basal sclerite of the endophallus not flagelliform.

subgenus *Paraeuopsis* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 396]** (type species *Euops quadrifasciculatus* Lea, 1929)
— This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by its glabrous pronotum, smaller body size, the dark coloration of the body and abdomen in males with tufts of setae.

genus *Sawadaeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 398]** (type species *Attelabus punctatostrigatus* Motschulsky, 1860)
— This new genus differs from other genera of the tribe by its flagelliform basal sclerite of endophallus.

subgenus *Chinoeuops* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 399]** (type species *Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) davidiani* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by its glabrous pronotum and the body without metallic lustre.

Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) davidiani Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 399]** — This new species is similar to *Sawadaeuops (Chinoeuops) nitidicollis* but differs by its wide forehead, pronotum and intervals of elytra, black body and longer protibiae.

subgenus *Nigroeuops* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 403]** (type species *Sawadaeuops (Nigroeuops) ovalis* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by the armament of the endophallus, the form of the body and shape of the mesotibiae in males.

Sawadaeuops (Nigroeuops) ovalis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 403]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Nigroeuops*.

subgenus *Rugosoeuops* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 403]** (type species *Sawadaeuops (Rugosoeuops) hermanni* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by the rugosity of the pronotum, convex intervals of the elytra, body without metallic lustre, the shape of the mesotibiae in males and the armament of the endophallus.

Sawadaeuops (Rugosoeuops) hermanni Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 405]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Rugosoeuops*.

subtribe Euopsina Voss, 1925; genus *Australoeuops* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 405]** (type species *Euops suturalis* Lea, 1898) — This new genus is close to *Euops* but differs in its smaller body size, by the sculpture of the pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.

tribe Euscelini Voss, 1925; subtribe Clinolabina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 410]** (type genus *Clinolabus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is similar to the Euscelina but differs by the short almost square head, short body and always strongly convex eyes.

genus *Paleoclinolabus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 410]** (type species *Erirhinus dormitus* Scudder, 1893)
— The new genus differs from modern genera of this subtribe by the rostrum narrowed to apex (as at tribe Euopsini) and the small sizes of the body.

subtribe Alleuselina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 411]** (type genus *Alleuselus* Voss, 1937) — This new subtribe differs from the other subtribes by the tufts of setae on ventrites 3 and 4 and blue-violet colour of the elytra.

subtribe Euscelina Voss, 1925; genus *Euscelus* Schoenherr, 1833; subgenus *Eusceloides* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 417]** (type species *Euscelus scrobiculatus* Voss, 1925) — The new subgenus is close to the subgenus *Coryneuscelus* but differs by having only one tooth on the profemora, one tooth on anterior edge of prothorax, shorter antennae, and the armament of the endophallus.

tribe Hybolabini Voss, 1925; subtribe Himatolabina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 424]** (type genus *Himatolabus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is similar to Omolabina but can be separated by the presence of following characters: elytra densely covered with appressed setae, surface of head, pronotum and elytra densely punctulate, eyes weakly convex.

subtribe Omolabina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 426]** (type genus *Omolabus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is similar to Hybolabina but differs by the oval body, without metallic gloss, pleated long rostrum, femora with tooth and advanced armament of the endophallus.

genus *Synolabus* Jekel, 1860; subgenus *Eosynolabus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 426]** (type species *Attelabus nigripes* LeConte, 1824) — From the nominate subgenus, *Synolabus* s. str., this new one can be distinguished by its strongly widened profemora, which possess two teeth in males and the armament of the endophallus.

tribe Attelabini Billberg, 1820; subtribe Metocalolabina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 433]** (type genus *Metocalolabus* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new subtribe is similar to the Paramecolabina but differs by the pubescence on the body.

genus *Metocalolabus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 433]** (type species *Metocalolabus orientalis* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is similar to *Calolabus* but differs in having a brown body, strongly convex third elytral interval, convex humeri and not transversal scutellum.

Metocololabus orientalis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 435]** — Body yellowy-brown, with short, yellow, adjoining hairs. Eyes convex, small. Elytra almost rectangular, wide. Shoulders well advanced. Intervals convex, finely punctured. Bases of the first, second and third intervals of the elytra strongly convex. subtribe *Attelabina* Billberg, 1820; genus *Attelabus* Linnaeus, 1758; subgenus *Algirolabus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 436]** (type species *Attelabus variolosus* Fabricius, 1801) — This new subgenus is close to *Attelabus* s. str. but differs in having a sharp tooth on underside of head as well as large punctures in striae of elytra.

subtribe *Phialodina* Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 437]** (type genus *Phialodes* Roelofs, 1874) — From the closely related group of beetles of subtribe *Attelabina*, this new one can be distinguished by the following characters: conical head, with underside usually lacking protuberances or tooth, long rostrum, especially in males; from subtribe *Omolabina* of tribe *Hybolabini* it differs in having very long antennae, reaching the basal fourth of elytra in males, or base of elytra in females, narrow antennal club, and pentagonal scutellum.

subtribe *Lamprolabina* Voss, 1925; *Lamprolabus* (s. str.) *fochaensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 438]** — This species is similar to *Lamprolabus* (s. str.) *bihastatus* but differs by having a sharp and strongly elongate tooth on the elytra, narrow body and the armament of the endophallus.

Lamprolabus (s. str.) *sichuanensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 439]** — This species is similar to *Lamprolabus* (s. str.) *bihastatus* but differs by having a blunt tooth on the elytra and the armament of the endophallus.

subtribe *Paramocolabina* Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 439]** (type genus *Paramocolabus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is similar to *Lamprolabina* but differs in the elytra lacking teeth, profemora widened (sometimes only in males), head in males longer than in females and the armament of the endophallus.

genus *Henicolabus* Voss, 1925; *Henicolabus* (s. str.) *kuitchauensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 441]** — This new species is similar to *Henicolabus* (s. str.) *yunnanicus* but differs by the larger body (male – 6,8 mm, female – 7,0 mm), broader pronotum, the abbreviation of elytral intervals 2 and 4 and weakly acuminate apex of aedeagus.

Henicolabus (s. str.) *yunnanicus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 441]** — This new species is similar to *Henicolabus* (s. str.) *giganteus* but differs by the smaller body size (male – 6,1 mm), pale colouring of the entire body, less convex eyes, narrower pronotum and more acuminate apex of aedeagus.

subgenus *Jekelilabus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 441]** (type species *Attelabus octospilotus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subgenus is close to subgenus *Henicolabus Allolabus* but differs in having a red body with dark maculae, weakly convex eyes the armament of the endophallus.

subgenus *Eoallolabus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 442]** (type species *Henicolabus simplex* Voss, 1925) — This new subgenus is close to *Henicolabus Allolabus* but differs in having humeri with small teeth, weakly punctured striae on the elytra and the armament of the endophallus.

genus *Humerilabus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 442]** (type species *Henicolabus fausti* Voss, 1925) — This new genus is similar to *Henicolabus* but differs in having strongly projecting humeri, widened profemora with tooth, and intermediate and posterior femora lacking teeth, and the armament of the endophallus.

Humerilabus chinensis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 445]** — This new species is similar to *Humerilabus fausti* but differs by the larger body, more light clava of antennae, sparsely punctured pronotum.

Humerilabus nepalensis Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 446]** — This new species is similar to *Humerilabus fausti* but differs by its more convex elytral humeri, darker coloration and basal sclerite of the endophallus.

Humerilabus vossi Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 446]** — This new species is similar to *Humerilabus fausti* but differs by its more convex elytral humeri, wider elytra and shorter basal sclerite of the endophallus.

genus *Paramocolabus* Jekel, 1860; subgenus *Catalaboides* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 447]** (type species *Paramocolabus kazantsevi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is similar to subgenus *Catalabus* but has a strong postnotal groove on the pronotum strong and different armament of the endophallus.

Paramocolabus (Catalaboides) kazantsevi Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 447]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Catalaboides*.

tribe *Lagenoderini* Voss, 1925; subtribe *Phymatopsinina* Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 456]** (type genus *Phymatopsinus* Voss, 1925) — This new subtribe is similar to subtribe *Lagenoderina* but differs by the shorter temples, sculpture of pronotum and wide body.

subtribe *Pleurolabina* Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 460]** (type genus *Pleurolabus* Jekel, 1860) — This

- new subtribe differs from all other subtribes of Lagenoderini by its weakly emarginate eyes, blue body and femora without a tooth.
- tribe Euscelophilini Voss, 1925; genus *Euscelophilidius* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 463] (type species *Euscelus gibbicollis* Schilsky, 1906) — This new genus is similar to *Euscelophilus* but differs in rugose surface of the pronotum with three raised tubercles bulbs, of which the median has a deep longitudinal groove, short-oval elytra, slightly elongate fore legs in males, with femora bearing one or two teeth.
- subfamily Apoderinae Jekel, 1860; tribe Clitostyliini Voss, 1926; subtribe Allapoderina Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 467] (type genus *Allapoderus* Voss, 1927) — This new subtribe is close to Clitostyliina but differs in having a short neck in both sexes and femora with or without a tooth.
- genus *Metallapoderus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 468] (type species *Apoderus rubicundus* Voss, 1927) — This new genus is close to *Allapoderus* but can be separated by the following characters: glabrous pronotum and elytra lacking punctures on their surface, posterior groove in pronotum weak.
- genus *Allapoderus* Voss, 1927; subgenus *Biallapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 470] (type species *Apoderus rubriventris* Hustache, 1923) — This new subgenus differs from the other subgenera by its red abdomen and dark elytra, with metallic lustre, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Cyanallapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 471] (type species *Apoderus cyaneovirens* Jekel, 1860) — This new subgenus is similar to *Biallapoderus* but differs by the dark abdomen, unarmed femora, long temples and the armament of the endophallus.
- Allapoderus* (s. str.) *symaoensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 474] — This new species is similar to *Allapoderus* (s. str.) *dentipes* but differs by the larger body (5,2 mm), shorter and wider head, shorter, wider and more weakly narrowed temples, stronger rugosity on pronotum, longer elytra, weaker striae on elytra, wider intervals, which are flat and densely punctured, longer legs, femora with large teeth, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Parallapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 474] (type species *Allapoderus* (*Parallapoderus*) *zherichini* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus differs from the nominate subgenus by its different colouring and longer temples and narrower head.
- Allapoderus* (*Parallapoderus*) *zherichini* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 474] — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Parallapoderus*.
- subtribe Clitostyliina Voss, 1926; genus *Eoclitostylus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 475] (type species *Apoderus tenuissimus* Pascoe, 1881) — This new genus is similar to *Trachelismus* but differs by its long neck in males and shorter antennae.
- subtribe Pseudophrysina Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 476] (type genus *Pseudophrysus* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new subtribe is close to Clitostyliina but differs in having a shorter neck in both sexes and femora with or without a tooth.
- genus *Micrapoderus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 476] (type species *Apoderus minutissimus* Voss, 1920) — This new genus is similar to *Pseudophrysus* but differs by the first ventrite lacking lamellae, black body usually with blue lustre, transversely wrinkled pronotum, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Micrapoderus bengalensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 477] — This new species is similar to *Micrapoderus staudingeri* but differs by the rugosity on pronotum and convex intervals of the elytra. From *Micrapoderus minutissimus* it can be distinguished by the larger body (3,7 mm), narrower head, temples strongly narrowed, weakly rounded sides of pronotum, convex intervals of elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- Micrapoderus yunpinensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 477] — This new species is similar to *Micrapoderus minutissimus* but differs by the larger body (3,3 mm), narrower head, more direct temples, narrower pronotum, strongly distally widening distally elytra and strongly convex intervals of elytra.
- genus *Pseudallapoderus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 477] (type species *Apoderus sissus* Marshall, 1913) — This new genus is similar to *Pseudophrysus* but differs in having black or yellow-brown coloration of body, convex elytral striae with are usually impunctate and the armament of the endophallus.
- Pseudallapoderus kanherinus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 478] — This new species is similar to *Pseudallapoderus sissus* but differs by the narrower head, temples strongly narrowed, weakly rounded sides of the pronotum, shorter elytra, different colouring of body and smaller body size (3,9 mm.).
- Pseudallapoderus pseudosissus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 478] — This new species is similar to

- Pseudallapoderus sissus* but differs by the pronotum without a smooth area, pronotum more rugose and punctate, anterior lobe of the pronotum more prominent, wider head, shorter elytra and darker coloration of the body.
- genus *Borneocorynus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 478] (type species *Apoderus fenestratus* Heller, 1908) — This new genus is similar to genus *Maculphrysus* but differs by the elytra with two pale, larger black maculae, short antennae of male, weak posterior groove on the pronotum in females and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Pseudophrysus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 479] (type species *Cynotrachelus parvulus* Voss, 1928) — This new genus is similar to *Micrapoderus* but can be easily distinguished by the first ventrite with lamellae, the inflated temples, smooth brown spots on the elytra, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Morphocorynus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 479] (type species *Apoderus nigricollis* Roelofs, 1874) — This new genus is similar to genus *Maculphrysus* but differs by its larger body, darker coloration of the body without black maculae, longer pronotum in males and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Maculphrysus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 479] (type species *Apoderus quadrimaculatus* Faldermann, 1835) — From the closely related genus *Pseudophrysus* it differs by the yellow coloration of the body with dark spots, short antennae in males, only reaching fore edge of the pronotum, and tegmen with short sparse macrochaetae.
- subgenus *Parmaculphrysus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 480] (type species *Centrocorynus inspersus* Voss, 1929) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by having narrower intervals on the elytra, coarser punctures in elytral striae, a stronger anterior lobe of the pronotum, long neck in males, longer temples and elytra with fourteen black maculae.
- Maculphrysus* (*Parmaculphrysus*) *yunnanicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 480] — This new species is close to *Maculphrysus* (*Parmaculphrysus*) *inspersus* but differs by its wider head, shorter temples and neck, smaller body size and the armament of the endophallus.
- tribe Hoplapoderini Voss, 1926; subtribe Afroapoderina Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 482] (type genus *Afroapoderus* Legalov, gen.n.) — This tribe is the most basal in the Hoplapoderini. From Paratomapoderina it can be distinguished by the greatest convexity of head behind middle, narrower pronotum, without a triangular impressed for the anterior lobe.
- genus *Afroapoderus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 483] (type species *Apoderus seminiger* Faust, 1894) — This new genus differs from other genera of tribe by the flagelliform basal sclerite of endophallus.
- genus *Strigapoderopsis* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 484] (type species *Apoderus submarginatus* Gyllenhal, 1839) — *Strigapoderopsis* differs from the other genera of the subtribe by its yellow pubescent spots on the thorax, elytra without spots and with flat densely punctured intervals.
- genus *Homapoderus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 485] (type species *Apoderus tolerans* Faust, 1894) — This new genus is similar to *Pseudapoderus* but differs in having a simple first ventrite lacking lamellate appendages, different sculpture of the elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Dentatoapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 485] (type species *Parapoderus denticulatus* Voss, 1926) — This new subgenus is similar to *Homapoderus* s. str. but differs by the intermediate tibiae in males with tooth in basal third, sculpture of the elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- subtribe Paratomapoderina Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 488] (type genus *Paratomapoderus* Voss, 1926) — This new subtribe differs from Hoplapoderina in the elytra lacking spines or protuberances, humeri lacking teeth, temples strongly narrowed, and by the first ventrite lacking lamellate appendages.
- genus *Archiparapoderus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 489] (type species *Attelabus nigripennis* Fabricius, 1792) — This new subgenus is close to *Parapoderus* but differs by in having humeri with small teeth, without a triangular impression in front of the anterior lobe and greatest height of head before the basis.
- subtribe Hoplapoderina Voss, 1926; *Phymatapoderus euflavimanus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 495] — This new species is similar to *Phymatapoderus flavimanus* but differs by the glabrous and narrower pronotum, more glabrous elytra, larger tooth on the elytra, wide head and armature of the aedeagus.
- Phymatapoderus parelongatipes* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 494] — This new species is similar to *Phymatapoderus elongatipes* but differs by the more weakly narrowed temples, the sculpture of the pronotum, smaller tooth on elytra, internal apex of mesofemora with dark maculae, black abdomen, red-brown legs and armature of the aedeagus.
- Phymatapoderus siishuanensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 495] — This new species is similar to *Phymatapoderus*

- elongatipes* but differs by the coloration of the abdomen, yellow pygidium, partially yellow metathorax, longer head, larger tooth on elytra, wider elytra and armature of the aedeagus.
- Phymatopoderus taiwanensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 495] — This new species is similar to *Phymatopoderus latipennis* but differs by the completely yellow abdomen, temples strongly narrowed, glabrous and more convex forehead, black pygidium and armature of the aedeagus.
- genus *Tomapoderopsis* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 495] (type species *Apoderus cyclops* Faust, 1894) — This new genus is intermediate between genera *Tomapoderus* and *Phymatopoderus*. It differs from the former by its convex lateral intervals on the elytra; and differs from the latter genus by its bluish elytra without tooth and greatest height of head at the basis.
- genus *Paroplapoderus* Voss, 1926; *Paroplapoderus* (s. str.) *nigriceps* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 498] — This new species is similar to *Paroplapoderus* (s. str.) *vitticeps* but differs by the figure on head, sharp tooth on the elytra, wide pronotum and the armament of the endophallus
- Paroplapoderus* (s. str.) *tzinpinensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 501] — This new species is similar to *Paroplapoderus* (s. str.) *nigriceps* but differs by pale body, blunt tooth on elytra, narrower pronotum and apex of aedeagus. From the *P.* (s. str.) *vitticeps* it can be easily distinguished by the more convex tubercle on elytra and narrower head.
- subgenus *Pseudplapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 501] (type species *Apoderus tentator* Faust, 1894) — This new subgenus can be distinguished from *Paroplapoderus* s. str. by the elytra having four spines and the truncate apex of the aedeagus.
- Paroplapoderus* (*Agomadaranus*) *melanostictoides* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 502] — This species is similar to *Paroplapoderus* (*Agomadaranus*) *hauseri* but differs by having smaller spots on the elytra, two black spots on the pygidium, narrower pronotum, the form of the aedeagus, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Paroplapoderus* (*Agomadaranus*) *parbihumeratus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 504] — This new species is similar to *Paroplapoderus* (*Agomadaranus*) *bihumeratus* but differs by having small spines on the elytral humeri, blunt spines on the elytra and a narrow aedeagus.
- Paroplapoderus* (*Agomadaranus*) *kryzhanovskiyi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 506] — This new species is similar to *Paroplapoderus* (*Agomadaranus*) *breviceps* but differs by having wider head, narrower pronotum and three pairs of spines on the elytra.
- subgenus *Pseudmadaranus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 508] (type species *Paroplapoderus fasciatus* Voss, 1928) — This new subgenus can be distinguished from the closely related *Paroplapoderus Agomadaranus* by the following characters: elytral humeri in females with weak protuberances directed to wards the scutellum, elytra with three dark bands, lacking spines or protuberances and the armament of the endophallus.
- Hoplapoderus echinatoides* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 511] — This new species is similar to *Hoplapoderus echinatus* but differs by the number of elongate teeth on the elytra, more rounded sides of pronotum and wider head.
- Rhamnaperoderus pseudodumosus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 515] — This new species is similar to *Rhamnaperoderus dumosus* but differs by the femora lacking protuberances, smaller size and the armament of the endophallus.
- tribe Trachelophorini Voss, 1926; genus *Vossitrachelophorus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 517] (type species *Apoderus limbatus* Faust, 1889) — *Vossitrachelophorus* is very close to *Cycnotrachelus* but differs by having very long antennae in males, reaching the pronotum, and strongly elongate apical segment of the club.
- genus *Madagasocycnelus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 517] (type species *Apoderus humeralis* Olivier, 1807) — This new genus is close to *Vossitrachelophorus* but differs by having weak and shallow striae on the elytra, sometimes yellow abdomen, shorter antennae in male, less strongly elongate apical segment of the antennal club, pronotum not strongly elongate, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Trachelophorus* Jekel, 1860; subgenus *Eotrachelophorus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 518] (type species *Apoderus castaneus* Klug, 1860) — *Trachelophorus Eotrachelophorus* can be distinguished from the other subgenera by the following characters: pronotum in males slightly elongate, conical in shape, impressed before the anterior lobe; protuberance in the second ventrite of males in some species present; shorter neck in males.

- subgenus *Nigrotrachelophorus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 520]** (type species *Apoderus adrea* Gyllenhal, 1839) — From the nominate subgenus, which can be considered as closely related, *Trachelophorus Nigrotrachelophorus* differs by having the second ventrite with a tubercle, protibiae lacking tooth in males and long neck in females, triangularly narrowed temples.
- tribe Apoderini Jekel, 1860; subtribe Pseudocycnotrachelina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 525]** (type genus *Pseudocycnotrachelus* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new subtribe can be separated from Cycnotrachelina by the blue coloration of the body, strong the anterior lobe of female and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Pseudocycnotrachelus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 525]** (type species *Apoderus ledyardi* Heller, 1915) — Diagnosis as for subtribe Pseudocycnotrachelina.
- subtribe Leptapoderina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 525]** (type genus *Leptapoderus* Jekel, 1860) — Representatives of the new subtribe can be separated from Opanassenkoviina by the following characters: sides of pronotum, thorax and abdomen without pale spots of pubescence or sometimes they are present on the thorax; surface of elytra usually without numerous round-oval convex spots, but if spots are present, their number is not higher than 14 and elytra with venus-shaped intervals; intermediate femora in males not toothed.
- genus *Compsapoderus* Voss, 1927; subgenus *Compsapoderopsis* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 528]** (type species *Apoderus dimidiatus* Faust, 1890) — This new subgenus is close to nominate subgenus but differs by absence at tops of forward anticnemions at long possesses tooth in males, and weakly (males), or is stronger (females) by the round sides of pronotum, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Leptapoderus* Jekel, 1860; subgenus *Pseudapoderopsis* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 530]** (type species *Leptapoderus (Pseudapoderopsis) tamdaoensis* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus differs from all other subgenera of *Leptapoderus* by its different colouring, weaker striae of elytra, short temples, wide head with greatest height taking place closer to the neck.
- Leptapoderus (Pseudapoderopsis) tamdaoensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 530]** — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Pseudapoderopsis*.
- subgenus *Morphapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 530]** (type species *Apoderus basalis* Jekel, 1860) — This new subgenus comprises a compact group of closely related species from the Zond Islands. It is close to *Leptapoderus* s. str. but easily distinguished by the dark elytra usually with a roughly sculptured surface and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Paraleptapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 534]** (type species *Apoderus carbonicolor* Motschulsky, 1860) — This new subgenus is similar to *Leptapoderus Maculapoderus* but differs by having a distinctive fifth ventrite, which is impressed and possesses a tooth and tufts of setae at the sides and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Trachelomorphidius* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 534]** (type species *Apoderus collaris* Jekel, 1860) — This new surprising subgenus differs from other subgenera by the swollen neck in the male, as in subtribe Cycnotrachelina. It is close to subgenus *Morphapoderus* and differs from it, besides the structure of the neck, in having the tegmen with long macrochaetae and tufts of setae on fifth ventrite.
- subgenus *Maculapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 535]** (type species *Apoderus submaculatus* Voss, 1927) — This new subgenus is similar to *Leptapoderus Paraleptapoderus* but differs in having a simple fifth ventrite without a tooth or tufts of setae at the sides and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Pseudoleptapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 535]** (type species *Apoderus balteatus* Roelofs, 1874) — Differs from *Leptapoderus* s. str. by the armament of the endophallus, yellow-brown coloration of body, pale elytra with dark stripes, and narrow conical pronotum as a rule.
- Leptapoderus (Pseudoleptapoderus) dubatolovi* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 536]** — Differs from *Leptapoderus (Pseudoleptapoderus) balteatus* by the armament of the endophallus, shorter temples and the darker coloration.
- genus *Paracompsus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 537]** (type species *Apoderus lepidulus* Voss, 1927) — This new genus is similar to *Compsapoderus* but differs by the fore legs being more elongate, longer first segment of tarsi, longer temples and the armament of the endophallus.
- Paracompsus afghanus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 537]** — This new species is similar to *Paracompsus bistriolatus* but differs by the elytra lacking black spots, smoothly narrowed temples, shorter legs, smaller body size and the armament of the endophallus.

- genus *Korotyaevirhinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 538] (type species *Attelabus notatus* Fabricius, 1792)
 — This new genus can be distinguished from the genus *Hamiltonius* by the elytra with 14 convex spots arranged in irregular rows, protibiae in males with one mucro and tooth at apex, abdomen with grooves and tufts of pale setae on second and third ventrites.
- Korotyaevirhinus necopinus orientalis* Legalov, **ssp.n.** [p. 538] — This new subspecies is similar to the nominate subspecies but differs by having large yellow maculae on apex of elytra, more strongly narrowed pronotum, narrower temples and brighter maculae in first interval of the elytra.
- genus *Macroderites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 539] (type species *Macroderites nepalensis* Legalov, sp.n.)
 — This new genus is similar to *Heterapoderopsis* but differs by the fore legs being elongate in males, longer temples, the form of the pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.
- Macroderites nepalensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 539] — Diagnosis as for genus *Macroderites*.
- genus *Microcorynus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 539] (type species *Apoderus blandus* Faust, 1894) —
 This new genus differs from the other representatives of the tribe by its convex pale second and fourth intervals on the elytra, narrow and elongate temples in males, as well as tibiae in males with one long, strong mucro at apex and the armament of the endophallus.
- Microcorynus parunicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 540] — This new species is similar to *Microcorynus unicus* but differs by the red-brown colouring, weak posterior groove on the pronotum, darker antennae, red protibiae, strongly convex intervals of the elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- Microcorynus unicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 540] — This new species is similar to *Microcorynus blandus* but differs by the dark protibiae, temples strongly narrowed, paler colouring of the body, larger size and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Heterapoderites* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 541] (type species *Heterapoderites medvedevi* Legalov, sp.n.)
 — This new subgenus is close to *Hamiltonius* but differs by the sculpture of the pronotum and elytra, long and narrow head, glabrous meso- and metathorax, weakly widened femora and elytra without yellow spots. From *Heterapoderus* it differs by the yellow-brown coloration of the body, shorter and wider elytra, with the second and fourth intervals, convex and paler than the others.
- Heterapoderites medvedevi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 542] — This new species is similar to *Heterapoderites cruentatus* but differs by the larger body, paler body coloration and yellow antennae.
- genus *Heterapoderopsis* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 542] (type species *Apoderus pauperulus* Voss, 1927) — This new genus is close to genus *Heterapoderus* and differs in having a sparsely punctate surface of the pronotum without convexity above; second interval of elytra lacking protuberance, the femora with strong scratches, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Heterapoderus* Voss, 1927; subgenus *Neheterapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 543] (type species *Apoderus macropus* Pascoe, 1883) — This new subgenus is close to *Heterapoderus* s. str but differs in not flattened the second elytral interval is without a protuberance in the middle, by flat elytral intervals, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Pseudoheterapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 546] (type species *Apoderus crenatus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subgenus is close to *Heterapoderus Eoheterapoderus* but the protibiae in males are not flattened the second interval is without a protuberance in the middle and the abdomen in males is very weakly impressed, without tufts of setae on the second and third ventrites, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Heterapoderus (Pseudoheterapoderus) madaensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 546] — This new species is close to *Heterapoderus (Pseudoheterapoderus) crenatus* but differs by the black coloration of the body, strongly convex eyes, shorter elytra, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Eoheterapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 547] (type species *Apoderus geniculatus* Jekel, 1860) —
 This new subgenus is close to *Heterapoderus Pseudoheterapoderus* but differs in having flattened protibiae in males, protuberance in the middle of the second elytral interval, impressed abdomen in males with tufts of setae on the second and third ventrites. From the nominate subgenus it can be distinguished by the wrinkled sculpture of the elytra and normal protibiae in males, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subtribe *Apoderina* Jekel, 1860; genus *Apoderus* Olivier, 1807; *Apoderus* (s. str.) *kresli* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 549] — This new species is similar to *Apoderus* (s. str.) *volkovitshi* but differs by the wider head, posteriorly more narrowed temples, yellowish-brown elytra and dark those.

- Apoderus* (s. str.) *pseudofidus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 551] — This new species is similar to *Apoderus* (s. str.) *fidus* but differs by the more elongate head, longer and weakly rounded temples, the coarser sculpture of pronotum, weak striae of elytra and darker femora.
- Apoderus* (s. str.) *volkovitshi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 551] — From related species (*Apoderus* (s. str.) *kresli*, *A.* (s. str.) *fidus*, *A.* (s. str.) *pseudofidus*) it can be distinguished by the wider head in both sexes, shorter and more strongly rounded temples, wider and glabrous pronotum, disk of pronotum with surface, bright pronotum and elytra, sculptured forehead the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Konoapoderus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 551] (type species *Apoderus jekelii* Roelofs, 1874) — This new subgenus is similar to *Apoderus* s. str. but differs in the armament of the endophallus, strongly posteriorly narrowed temples, more elongate and rougher elytra, more elongate head in females.
- Apoderus* (*Konoapoderus*) *horribilis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 553] — This new species is similar to *Apoderus* (*Konoapoderus*) *jekelii* but differs by its wider head, more strongly rounded and posteriorly more narrowed temples, pronotum more narrowed to posterior groove, asperate sculpture of elytra and more convex elytral humeri.
- genus *Granulapoderus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 553] (type species *Apoderus rugicollis* Schilsky, 1906) — This new genus is close to *Apoderus* but differs by the femora in males being densely covered with small tubercles, transversally wrinkled pronotum and roughly sculptured elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- subtribe *Opanassenkoviina* Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 554] (type genus *Opanassenkovius* Legalov, gen.n.) — This new subtribe is placed near *Leptapoderina* and can be distinguished by the following characters: sides of pronotum, thorax and abdomen with pale pubescent spots; venus-shaped intervals of elytra; surface of elytra with a number of round-oval convex spots; toothed intermediate femora in males, apices of femora lacking small protuberances, tips of tibiae with double tooth; abdomen lacking groove and tufts of setae.
- genus *Opanassenkovius* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 555] (type species *Attelabus verrucosus* Pascoe, 1881) — Diagnosis as for subtribe *Opanassenkoviina*.
- subtribe *Anisonychina* Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 555] (type genus *Anisonychus* Voss, 1927) — This new tribe is similar to *Leptapoderina* but differs by having claws of different size and carinate intervals on elytra.
- Anisonychus ljubetshansky* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 556] — This new species is similar to *Anisonychus interstitialis* but differs by having weakly rugose intervals on the elytra, the granulate elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- Anisonychus mirabilis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 557] — This new species is similar to *Anisonychus melanopterus* but differs by the brown coloration of the body, longer temples, wider protibiae, the rugose pronotum and the abbreviation of elytral intervals 4 and 6. From *Anisonychus medvedevi* it differs by its larger body, the sculpture of the elytra and the darker coloration.
- subtribe *Centrocorynina* Legalov, **subtrib.n.** [p. 557] (type genus *Centrocorynus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is near *Leptapoderina* it differs by the elongate head in males, conically narrowed temples, usually glabrous pronotum in both sexes, and long antennae in males with acuminate apical segment of club.
- genus *Mordkovitshirhinus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 559] (type species *Mordkovitshirhinus yunnanicus* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new genus is similar to *Eocentrocorynus* but differs by having impressed abdomen with tufts of setae on second and third ventrites, lamellate apical third of seventh interval on elytra, and mesothorax with protuberance directed to wards prothorax.
- Mordkovitshirhinus yunnanicus* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 559] — Body red-brown; pronotum with a light stain; the elytra with dark, not clear stain; prothorax and legs yellow. Intervals of the elytra wide, convex. Stria of the elytra narrow and deep. Antennae short.
- genus *Philippinocorynus* Legalov, **gen.n.** [p. 560] (type species *Apoderus sejunctus* Faust, 1883) — This new genus is similar to *Centrocorynus* but differs by the weakly long temples, convex intervals and strong striae of elytra, distinctive fifth ventrite, which is weakly impressed and weakly possesses a tooth at the sides and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Centrocorynus* Jekel, 1860; subgenus *Necentrocorynus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 560] (type species *Apoderus dohrnii* Jekel, 1860) — This new subgenus is similar to the nominate subgenus but differs by the wide, weakly elongate and more smoothly narrowed temples, glabrous

- neck, the more strongly rounded sides of the pronotum and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Alexsandricorynus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 561]** (type species *Apoderus assamensis* Boheman, 1845) — This new genus is similar to *Eocentrocorynus* and can be distinguished by the second and fourth intervals of elytra, which are convex and pater than the others; protibiae without mucro at the apex and femora lacking scratches, and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Eocentrocorynus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 561]** (type species *Apoderus aemulus* Faust, 1894) — This new genus is similar to *Alexsandricorynus* but can be distinguished by the fourth intervals of the elytra, which are not convex and are coloured the same as the other intervals, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Eocentrocorynus* (s. str.) *breviclavus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 565]** — This new species is similar to *Eocentrocorynus* (s. str.) *pokharensis* but differs by the darkened apex of the metafemora, more strongly curved protibiae in males, strongly posteriorly narrowed temples, and the armament of the endophallus.
- Eocentrocorynus* (s. str.) *fuscus yunnanicus* Legalov, **ssp.n. [p. 566]** — From the nominate subspecies it can be easily distinguished by the narrower pronotum, with straighter sides in males, strongly convex intervals of the elytra, longer and more strongly narrowed temples in females, and paler antennae.
- Eocentrocorynus* (s. str.) *nigriclavus* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 566]** — From the other species of the subgenus this new one differs by the darkened antennal club, larger body and the armament of the endophallus.
- Eocentrocorynus* (s. str.) *pokharensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 566]** — This new species is similar to *Eocentrocorynus* (s. str.) *breviclavus* but differs by the unicolorous metafemora, weakly curved protibiae in males, weakly posteriorly narrowed temples, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Formosusorynus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 566]** (type species *Centrocorynus gracilicornis* Voss, 1929) — From the close related *Eocentrocorynus* s. str. the new subgenus can be distinguished by its weakly impressed abdomen, simple fifth ventrite without appendages, cone-shaped pronotum in females, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Neocorynidius* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 567]** (type species *Centrocorynus ruficlavis* Voss, 1929) — This new subgenus is similar to *Formosusorynus* but differs by the wide rostrum, wide temples of male, short and rugose neck of male, smoothly narrowed temples and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Centrocorinidius* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 567]** (type species *Apoderus cinnabarinus* Voss, 1922) — This new genus is similar to *Eocentrocorynus* but differs by its more or less elongate neck in males, four-segmented antennal club, almost indistinct striae on the elytra and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Philippinotrachelus* Legalov, **gen.n. [p. 567]** (type species *Paracycnotrachelus fuscatus* Voss, 1929) — This new genus is similar to *Paracycnotrachelus* but differs in having a 3-segmented antennal club, stronger elytral striae and the armament of the endophallus.
- subtribe Cyncotrachelina Legalov, **subtrib.n. [p. 568]** (type genus *Cyncotrachelus* Jekel, 1860) — This new subtribe is similar to Centrocorynina but differs by the long neck in males, elongate pronotum, the anterior lobe of pronotum distinct in males and reduced in females.
- genus *Cyncotrachelodes* Voss, 1955; *Cyncotrachelodes* (s. str.) *sichuanensis* Legalov, **sp.n. [p. 571]** — This species is close to *Cyncotrachelodes* (s. str.) *camphoricolus* but differs by the body without bluish metallic lustre, yellow-brown tibiae and tarsi, shorter rostrum, and the armament of the endophallus.
- subgenus *Pseudocynolodes* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 571]** (type species *Apoderus coeruleatus* Faust, 1894) — This new subgenus is close to the nominate subgenus but differs in having distinctly deep striae on the elytra, always dark abdomen, pronotum cone-shaped in males and bell-shaped in females, apices of femora lacking small protuberances and the armament of the endophallus.
- genus *Paratrachelophorus* Voss, 1924; subgenus *Pseudoparaphorus* Legalov, **subgen.n. [p. 571]** (type species *Apoderus potanini* Faust, 1890) — This new subgenus is characterised by wide elytra, very small punctures in elytral striae, flat and wide intervals, and mesothorax

with distinct protuberance directed to wards the prothorax and the armament of the endophallus. By these characters it can be distinguished from *Paratrachelophorus Morphotrachelophorus* subgenus *Morphotrachelophorus* Legalov, **subgen.n.** [p. 577] (type species *Paratrachelophorus marsi* Legalov, sp.n.) — This new subgenus is close to *Paratrachelophorus Pseudoparaphorus* but differs both by narrow roughly sculptured elytra and mesothorax with small protuberance directed to wards the prothorax. From *Paratrachelophorus* s. str. it differs by the following characters: antennal segments of flagellum in males weakly widened at apex; pronotum not strongly elongate; the anterior lobe of pronotum distinct in females.

Paratrachelophorus (Morphotrachelophorus) marsi Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 581] — Diagnosis as for subgenus *Morphotrachelophorus*.

Paratrachelophorus (s. str.) *gigas* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 581] — This species is close to *Paratrachelophorus* (s. str.) *brachmanus* but differs by the more weakly narrowed apex of the aedeagus, the armament of the endophallus, more elongate pronotum in males, longer rostrum, strongly convex intervals of the elytra, more strongly curved protibiae in males, longer temples and more trapezoid pronotum (female).

Paratrachelophorus (s. str.) *kresli* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 581] — This species is close to *Paratrachelophorus* (s. str.) *brachmanus* but differs by the other different colouring, rugose intervals on the elytra, wider pronotum, rugose neck, less convex eyes, shorter antennae, yellow antennal club, the form of aedeagus, and the armament of the endophallus.

Paratrachelophorus (s. str.) *daliensis* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 583] — This species is close to *Paratrachelophorus* (s. str.) *foveostriatus* but differs by the black scutellum, more elongate pronotum (male), weak posterior groove on the pronotum (male), more long antennae (male), the form of the aedeagus, and the armament of the endophallus, wide head (female), temples strongly narrowed (female) and more rugose pronotum (female).

Paratrachelophorus (s. str.) *medvedevi* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 583] — This species is close to *Paratrachelophorus* (s. str.) *nodicornoides* but differs by the coloration of the body, strong anterior lobe of the pronotum, more convex intervals of the elytra and the form of the aedeagus.

Paratrachelophorus (s. str.) *nodicornoides* Legalov, **sp.n.** [p. 583] — This species is close to *Paratrachelophorus* (s. str.) *nodicornis* but differs by the armament of the endophallus, stronger anterior lobe of prothorax, yellow funicle and club of the antennae, longer and slenderer antennae in females.

Notes

In square brackets there are pages of descriptions in the text of the monography on disk "Legalov A.A. 2003. Taxonomy, classification and phylogeny of leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the world fauna. Novosibirsk. CD-R. 733 pp. (641 MB). [in Russian].

Abstract of this disk: In the monography stages of studying of the leaf-rolling weevils are defined. New classification of biological group is offered. The data on trophic communications of this beetles are generalized. The review of the paleodata is executed. The characters used in phylogeny and systematics of the leaf-rolling weevils are considered. Key of supraspecific taxa of Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae are given. Phylogenetic relationships of families of superfamily Curculionoiidea, and also supraspecific taxa of Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae are reconstructed. New supraspecific systems of families Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae are offered. In work 393 new taxa: 8 new tribes, 34 new subtribes, 113 new genera, 83 new subgenera, 151 new species and 4 new subspecies are described. 73 taxa are shown in synonyms. The systematic position 21 taxa is changed. The status of 15 taxa recovered. Changes of status to 67 taxa. 1145 new combinations are established. Discharged of lectotypes of 105 taxa. The full bibliography is resulted. The monography is illustrated with color photos of the majority of representatives of all supraspecific taxa of the leaf-rolling weevils.

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