

TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF ATTELABID-BEETLES (COLEOPTERA) OF THE WORLD FAUNA

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New genera: *Jekelitrahelus* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Trachelophorus elegans* Voss, 1929) and *Metriotracheloides* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Apoderus holoxanthus* Fairmaire, 1902), new subgenera: *Chinphialodes* Legalov, subgen.n (type species: *Phialodes hubeiensis* Legalov, sp.n.) of the genus *Phialodes* Roelofs, 1874, *Protrachelophorus* Legalov, subgen.n. (type species: *Trachelophoridius minutus* Voss, 1929) of the genus *Trachelophoridius* Voss, 1929, and new species: *Vossieuscelus loretoensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Peru), *Omolabus kirschi* Legalov, sp.n. (Colombia), *O. westerduijni* Legalov, sp.n. (Peru), *Phialodes hubeiensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Hubei), *Humerilabus alleni* Legalov, sp.n. (Laos), *H. borneoensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Sabah), *Henicolaboides nanlingensis* Legalov, sp.n. (China) and *Paroplapoderus alleni* Legalov, sp.n. (Bhutan) are described. New synonyms: subtribe Phialodina Legalov, 2003, syn.n. (type genus: *Phialodes* Roelofs, 1874) for subtribe Attelabina Billberg, 1820, *Henicolaboides nigrocapitus* Legalov, 2007, syn.n. for *H. spinipes* (Schilsky, 1906), *Eoclitostylus* Legalov, 2003, syn.n.; (type species: *Apoderus tenuissimus* Pascoe, 1881) for *Trachelismus* Motschulsky, 1870, *Trachelophorus fausti* Voss, 1929, syn.n. for *T. signatus* Voss, 1929, *Apoderus cinctipectoralis* Voss, 1930, syn.n. for *Leptapoderus affinis* (Schilsky, 1906), *Apoderus papei* Voss, 1927, syn.n. for *L. nigroapicatus* (Jekel, 1860). New status: *Madagasocycnelus ater* (Faust, 1890), stat.n. from variation of *M. humeralis* Olivier, 1807. Resurrected status *Omolabus deceptor* (Jekel, 1860), stat.res. from synonym to *O. piceus* (Germar, 1824). New systematic placement: *Ophthalmolabus monticolus* (Voss, 1924), placem.n. from subgenus *Afroeuopsis* Legalov, 2007 to subgenus *Ophthalmolabus* s. str., *Omolabus mutabilis* (Jekel, 1860), placem.n. from subgenus *Promolabus* Legalov, 2007 to subgenus *Paralabus* Legalov, 2004, *Omolabus troglodytes* (Jekel, 1860), placem.n. from *Omolabus* incertae sedis to subgenus *Promolabus* Legalov, 2007, *Omolabus latus* Legalov, 2007, placem.n. from subgenus *Sternolaboides* Legalov, 2007 to subgenus *Xestolabus* Jekel, 1860, *Trachelismus schultzei* (Voss, 1922), placem.n. from subgenus *Trachelismus* s. str. to subgenus *Eoclitostyloides* Legalov, 2007, *Madagasocycnelus madegassus* (Hustache, 1922), placem.n. from genus *Trachelophorus* Jekel, 1860 to genus *Madagasocycnelus* Legalov, 2003, Subgenus *Atrachelophoridius* Legalov, 2007, placem.n. from genus *Trachelophoridius* Voss, 1929 to genus *Trachelophorus* Jekel, 1860, *Leptapoderus affinis* (Schilsky, 1906), placem.n. from subgenus *Paraleptapoderus* Legalov, 2003 to subgenus *Leptapoderus* s. str. *Pheleuscelus subimpressus* (Voss, 1925) and *Omolabus ecuadorensis* Legalov, 2007 in fauna of Peru, *Humerilabus fausti* (Voss, 1925) in fauna of Laos, *Paramecolabus castaneicolor* (Jekel, 1860) in fauna of Hubei and Hunan, *P. obliquus* (Heller, 1908) in fauna of Sabah, *Catalabus rasuwanus* Legalov, 2007 in fauna of India, *Henicolaboides gigantinus* (Legalov et Liu, 2005) in fauna of Laos, Cambodia and Bhutan, *Tomapoderopsis cyclops* (Faust, 1894), *Hoplaloderus caliginosus* (Faust, 1894) and *Cynotrachelodes coeruleatus* (Faust, 1894) in fauna of Bhutan are for the first time revealed.

16 new combinations are established. By the author studied types: *Euops monticola* Voss, 1924, *Attelabus angulatus* Fabricius, 1787, *Attelabus atratus* Fabricius, 1801, *Xestolabus jatahyensis* Voss, 1925, *Attelabus bipustulatus* Fabricius, 1776, *Attelabus longirostris* Jekel, 1860, *Attelabus troglodytes* Jekel, 1860, *Euscelus nigricornis* Jekel, 1860, *Euscelus bipustulosus* Jekel, 1860, *Euscelus carneolus* var. *rubicundus* Jekel, 1860, *Attelabus sallei* Jekel, 1860, *Attelabus cribricollis* Jekel, 1860, *Attelabus jekelii* Kirsch, 1870, *Attelabus mutabilis* Jekel, 1860, *Attelabus deceptor* Jekel, 1860, *Attelabus spinipes* Schilsky, 1906, *Attelabus tuberifer* Jekel, 1860, *Attelabus costulatus* Jekel, 1860, *Apoderus benguetensis* Voss, 1922, *Apoderus badeni* Faust, 1883, *Apoderus schultzei* Voss, 1922, *Apoderus fenestratus* Heller, 1908, *Apoderus humeralis* var. *ater* Faust, 1890, *Trachelophorus signatus* Voss, 1929, *Trachelophoridius clitostyloides* Voss, 1943, *Trachelophoridius minutus* Voss, 1929, *Apoderus papei* Voss, 1927, *Apoderus affinis* Schilsky, 1906, *Apoderus subfoveolatus* Voss, 1927, *Apoderus bilineatus* Faust, 1883, *Attelabus biguttatus* Fabricius, 1801, *Apoderus crucifer* Heller, 1922 and *Apoderus flavotorosus* Faust, 1898.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Attelabidae, new subgenus, new species, resurrected status, new placement, new combination.

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INTRODUCTION

The leaf-rolling weevils of the family Attelabidae are well adapted for turning of tubes. They are obligate leaf-rolling weevils. Taxa of this family usually differ well. Armament of the endophallus usually is species-specific. They are distributed everywhere but concentrate in subtropical and tropical forests.

The author continues studying of systematisation of weevils of this family (Legalov, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b; Legalov, Liu, 2005). By the author is studied new materials (including typical materials). Results of this work are resulted in this paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Types and specimens are kept in the following collections and museums: ACB – A. Allen Collection (USA: Boise); CBN – R. Borovec Collection (Czech Republic: Nechanice); DEI – Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Germany: Munchenberg); ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels); MCSN – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale

«Giacomo Doria» (Italy: Genova); NMPC – National Museum of Natural History (Czech Republic: Prague); SMTD = Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Germany: Dresden); USNM – National Museum of Natural History, [formerly, United States National Museum] (USA: Washington); VRP – V. Ryjacek Collection (Czech Republic: Prague); ZMAN – Zoologisch Museum, Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam (Netherlands: Amsterdam); ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (Germany: Berlin); ZMN – Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology (Russia: Novosibirsk); ZMUC – Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (Denmark: Copenhagen).

RESULTS

Family Attelabidae Billberg, 1820

Subfamily Attelabinae Billberg, 1820

Supertribe Attelabinae Billberg, 1820

Tribe Euopsini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Sawadaeuopsina Legalov, 2007

Genus *Ophthalmolabus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Ophthalmolabus* s. str.

Euscelus nigricornis Jekel, 1860: 216

***Ophthalmolabus* (s. str.) *monticolus* (Voss, 1924), placem.n.** (Figs. 1, 60-61)

Euops monticola Voss, 1924: 42

Distribution. Tanzania.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection DEI with labels «Usambara, P. Weise», «Coll. Kraatz», «Syntypus», «*Euops (Ophthalmolabus) monticola* m., Det. E. Voss», «*Euops monticola* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Lectotype *Euops monticola* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Ophthalmolabus monticolus* (Voss, 1924), A. Legalov det. 2008».

This species have been previously in subgenus *Afroeuopsis* Legalov, 2007 wrongly placed.

Tribe Euscelini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Clinolabina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Clinolabus* Jekel, 1860

***Clinolabus angulatus* (Fabricius, 1787)** (Fig. 2)
Attelabus angulatus Fabricius, 1787: 124

Distribution. Brazil, French Guiana.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection ZMUC with labels «*angulata*», «Lectotypus *Attelabus angulatus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Clinolabus angulatus* (Fabricius, 1787), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Subtribe Euscelina Voss, 1925

Genus *Coscineuscelus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Coscineusceloides* Legalov, 2007

***Coscineuscelus (Coscineusceloides) nigricornis* (Jekel, 1860)** (Figs. 3, 62)

Distribution. Brazil.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection MCSN with labels «Brasile, Coll. Jekel», «Typus male female», «*Euscelus (Coscineuscelus) nigricornis* Jek., Ins. Snd. II», «Syntypus *Euscelus nigricornis* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Lectotype *Euscelus nigricornis* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotypes: male on one pin with lectotype and female (MCSN) with labels «Espírito Santo Brasil.», «Syntypus *Euscelus nigricornis* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Euscelus nigricornis* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Vossieuscelus* Legalov, 2007

***Vossieuscelus loretoensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 4, 63)

Holotype. Male (USNM), Peru, Loreto, Allpahuya, white sands fores, 27.IX.2006, R. Westerdjuin.

Description. Male: Body red-brown, naked. Head, strip on middle and strips on each side pronotums, oval stains on the basis of 3rd and 4th intervals of the elytra, funicle of antennae and scapus more dark. Postnotal groove, 1st and 2nd intervals of the elytra, basis of tibiae yellow. Head elongated. Rostrum short, expanded to apex, smooth. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes large, convex. Forehead narrow, flat, with weak middle striae. Temples long, smooth. Vertex convex, smooth.

Antennae short, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and 1st segments oval. Scapus longer than 1st segments. 2nd segment trapezoid, narrow, considerably narrower than 1st

segments. 3rd - 6th segments almost rectangular, more wider than 2nd segments. 3rd and 4th segments of equal length. 5th segment shorter than 4th segments. 6th segment, more wider than 5th segments. 7th segment transversal, much more wider than 6th segments. Clava elongated, compact, more longer than funicle. 1st segment trapezoid, longer than 2nd segments. 3rd segment pointed, more longer than 1st segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.14 wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, smooth. Scutellum almost semicircular.

Elytra elongated, almost rectangular, 1.16 times longer than width, weakly extend to apex. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri convex. Intervals flat, smooth. Striae very weak. Points in them small and rare.

Prothorax smooth. Precoxal part narrower than postcoxal part. Meso- and metathorax with episternum sparsely and largely punctate. Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 1st ventrite with 4 transversal rows of erect setae. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower.

Legs long. Forelegs strongly elongated. Profemora thick with two close located large flattened teeth before the middle. Meso- and metafemora weakly widened. Mesofemora with weak protuberance in topmost third. Metafemora without teeth. Protibiae long, curved, about mucro and tooth at apex. Meso- and metatibiae short, weakly biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment long-triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long. Length of body: 4.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *V. huanucus* (Legalov, 2004) but differs by the other colouring of legs and antennae, weakly rounded sides of the pronotum, large teeth on profemora, armament of the endophallus.

Distribution. Peru.

Etymology. The name is formed from the name of province Loreto – «loretoensis».

Genus *Pheuscelus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Pheusceloides* Legalov, 2007

***Pheuscelus (Pheusceloides) subimpressus* (Voss, 1925)**

Euscelus subimpressus Voss, 1925: 37

Material. Male (ACB), Peru, Loreto, Puerto, Almendra, Al tered forest, 21.II.2007, R. Westerduijn.

Distribution. Brazil, Peru.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Peru.

Genus *Chryseuscelus* Voss, 1925

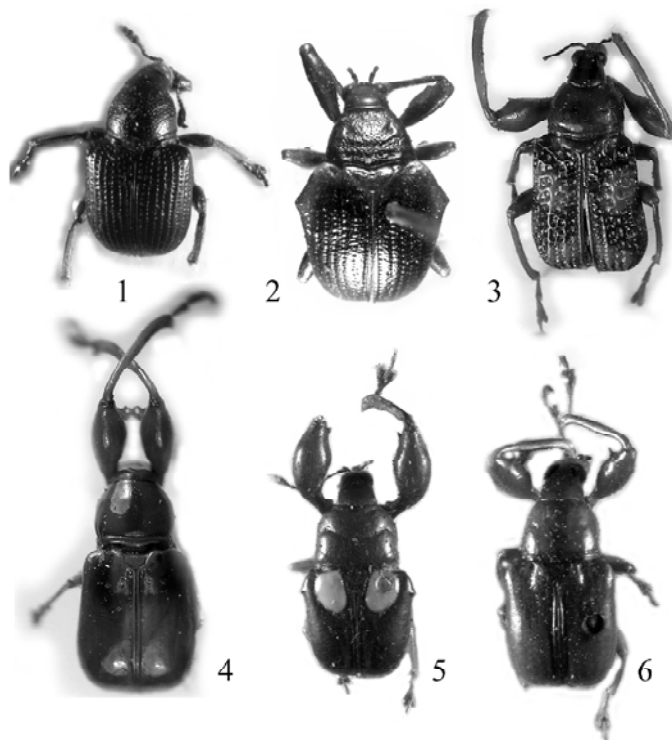
***Chryseuscelus biguttatus* (Fabricius, 1775) (Fig. 5)**

Curculio biguttatus Fabricius, 1775: 130

Euscelus bipustulosus Jekel, 1860: 214

Distribution. Jamaica, P. Rico.

Remarks. For *Euscelus bipustulosus* by the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection MCSN with labels «Jamaica, Coll. Jekel», «Typus male», «male», «*Euscelus (Pheuscelus) bipustulosus* Jek., Ins. Sn», «Syntypus *Euscelus bipustulosus* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Lectotype *Euscelus bipustulosus* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotypes – 2 females (MCSN) with labels «Jamaica, Coll. Jekel», «Typus female», «Syntypus *Euscelus bipustulosus* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Euscelus bipustulosus* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».



Figs. 1-6. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 1 – *Ophthalmolabus monticolus* (male, lectotype), 2 – *Clinolabus angulatus* (female, lectotype), 3 – *Coscineuscelus nigricornis* (male, lectotype), 4 – *Vossieuscelus loretoensis* (male, holotype), 5 – *Euscelus bipustulosus* (male, holotype), 6 – *E. carneolus* var. *rubicundus* (male, lectotype).

Genus *Emphyleuscelus* Voss, 1925

Subgenus *Emphyleuscelus* s. str.

***Emphyleuscelus* (s. str.) *carneolus* (Erichson, 1848) (Fig. 6)**

Attelabus carneolus Erichson, 1848: 567

Euscelus carneolus var. *rubicundus* Jekel, 1860: 216

Distribution. Guyana.

Remarks. For *Euscelus carneolus* var. *rubicundus* by the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection MCSN with labels «Amazzoni, Coll. Jekel», «Syntypus *Euscelus carneolus* var. *rubicundus* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto

2000), «Lectotype *Euscelus carneolus* var. *rubicundus* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – female (MCSN) with labels «Amazzoni, Coll. Jekel», «Syntypus *Euscelus carneolus* var. *rubicundus* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Euscelus carneolus* var. *rubicundus* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Tribe Hybolabini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Hybolabina Voss, 1925

Genus *Hybolabus* Jekel, 1860

***Hybolabus ater* (Olivier, 1807)**

(Figs. 7-8, 64)

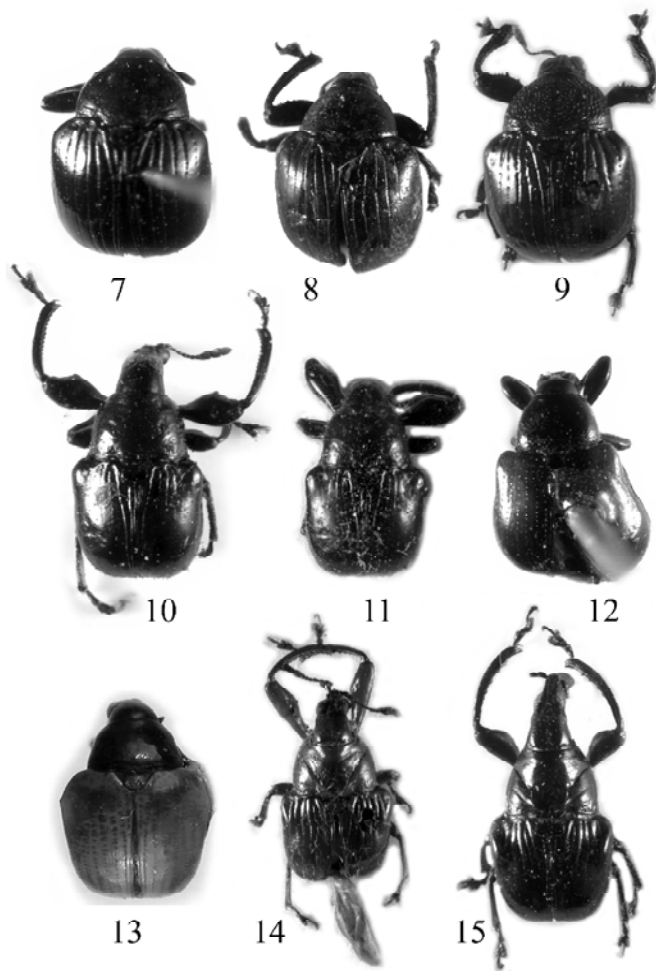
Attelabus ater Olivier, 1789: 278

Attelabus atratus Fabricius, 1801: 419

Attelabus sallei Jekel, 1860: 208

Distribution. Brazil, French Guiana, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay.

Remarks. For *Attelabus atratus* (figs. 7, 64) by the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection ZMUC with labels «Essuquibo, Schmidt, Mus. de Sehestidt, *Attelabus atratus* F.», «TYPE», «Lectotypus *Attelabus atratus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Hybolabus ater* (Olivier, 1807), A. Legalov det. 2008». Paralectotypes: female from the collection ZMUC with labels «TYPE», «green square», «Paralectotype *Attelabus atratus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Hybolabus ater* (Olivier, 1807), A. Legalov det. 2008» and female from the collection ZMUC with labels «*atratus*», «Paralectotype *Attelabus atratus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007»,



Figs. 7-15. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 7 – *Attelabus atratus* (male, lectotype), 8 – *A. sallei* (female, lectotype), 9 – *A. cribricollis* (male, lectotype), 10 – *Neoxestolabus jatahyensis* (male, lectotype), 11 – *N. jatahyensis* (female, paralectotype), 12 – *Synolabus bipustulatus* (female, lectotype), 13 – *Omolabus peruanus* (female), 14 – *O. longirostris* (male, lectotype), 15 – *Attelabus jekelii* (male, paralectotype).

«*Hybolabus ater* (Olivier, 1807), A. Legalov det. 2008»

For *Attelabus sallei* (fig. 8) by the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection MCSN with labels «Mexico, Coll. Jekel», «Typus !», «*sallei* Jek., Ins. Snd.», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Hybolabus) sallei* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto

2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus sallei* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – female without head and pronotum on one pin with lectotype.

***Hybolabus cyaneus* (Klug, 1825)**

(Figs. 9, 65)

Attelabus cyaneus Klug, 1825: 453
Attelabus cribricollis Jekel, 1860: 209

Distribution. Brazil.

Remarks. For *Attelabus cribricollis* by the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection MCSN with labels «Para, Coll. Jekel», «Typus !», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Hybolabus) cribricollis* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus cribricollis* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotypes: female on one pin with lectotype and 2 females (MCSN) with labels «Para, Coll. Jekel», «Typus», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Hybolabus) cribricollis* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Attelabus cribricollis* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subtribe Omolabina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Neoxestolabus* Voss, 1943

Subgenus *Neoxestolaboides* Legalov, 2004

***Neoxestolabus (Neoxestolaboides) jatahyensis* (Voss, 1925)** (Figs. 10-11, 66)

Xestolabus jatahyensis Voss, 1925: 268

Distribution. Brazil.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection DEI with labels «Jatahy, Prov. Goyas, Bresil», «Syntypus», «*Attelabus jatahyensis* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «*Xestolabus jatahyensis* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Lectotype *Xestolabus jatahyensis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – female from the collection DEI with labels «Jatahy, Prov. Goyas, Bresil», «Coll. Kraatz», «Syntypus», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Paralectotype *Xestolabus jatahyensis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Synolabus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Synolabus* s. str.

***Synolabus* (s. str.) *bipustulatus* (Fabricius, 1776)**
(Fig. 12)

Attelabus bipustulatus Fabricius, 1776: 229

Distribution. North America.

Remarks. For *Attelabus bipustulatus* by the author is studied lectotype – female from the collection ZMUC with labels «2 *pustulatus*», «*Attelabus bipustulatus* Fabr., LECTOTYPE designated by Robert W. Hamilton 1968», «*Synolabus* (s. str.) *bipustulatus* (Fabricius, 1776), A. Legalov det. 2008». Paralectotypes: 2 females with labels «*Attelabus bipustulatus* Fabr., COTYPE designated by Robert W. Hamilton '68», «Paralectotype *Attelabus bipustulatus* F., A. Legalov det. 2008», «*Synolabus* (s. str.) *bipustulatus* (Fabricius, 1776), A. Legalov det. 2008» and with labels «*Attelabus bipustulatus* Fabr., COTYPE designated by Robert W. Hamilton 1968», «Paralectotype *Attelabus bipustulatus* F., A. Legalov det. 2008», «*Synolabus* (s. str.) *bipustulatus* (Fabricius, 1776), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Genus *Omolabus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Perulabus* Legalov, 2004

***Omolabus* (*Perulabus*) *peruanus* Legalov, 2004**
(Fig. 13)

Omolabus peruanus Legalov, 2004: 81

Material. Female (ACB), Peru, Loreto, Pald Seco, Lo-Nauta, 26.VI.2007, R. Westerduijn.

Distribution. Peru.

Subgenus *Sternolabus* Jekel, 1860

Key of species of subgenus *Sternolabus*

1. Cambers behind humeri more convex and striae on pronotum strongly. Columbien.....*O. longirostris* (Jekel, 1860)
- Cambers behind humeri weakly convex and striae on pronotum weakly.....2
2. Body red-brown. Cambers behind humeri weakly.....*O. cuprobrunneus* Legalov, 2007
- Body black. Cambers behind humeri strongly.*O. kirschi* Legalov, sp.n.

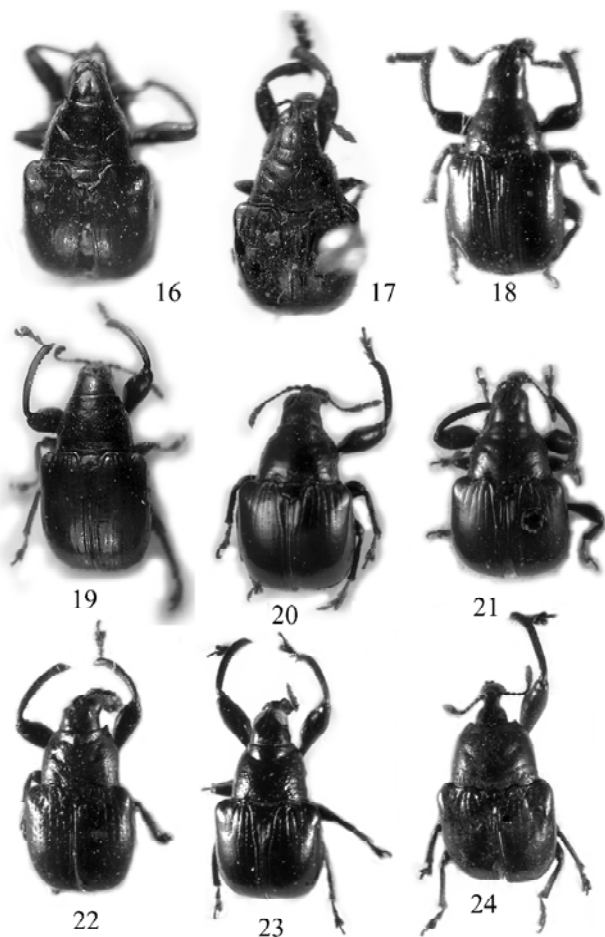
***Omolabus* (*Sternolabus*) *longirostris* (Jekel, 1860)** (Figs. 14-15, 67)

Attelabus longirostris Jekel, 1860: 207

Attelabus jekelii Kirsch, 1870: 371, **syn.n.**

Distribution. Columbia.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection MCSN with labels «Colombia, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, male, *Sternolabus longirostris* Jekel», «*Attelabus* (*Sternolabus*) *longirostris* Jek., male, Columbia», «Syntypus *Attelabus* (*Sternolabus*) *longirostris*



Figs. 16-24. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 16 – *Omolabus kirschi* (male, holotype), 17 – *O. kirschi* (female, paratype), 18 – *O. mutabilis* (female, paralectotype), 19 – *O. mutabilis* (male, lectotype), 20 – *O. troglodytes* (male, lectotype), 21 – *O. troglodytes* (female, paralectotype), 22 – *O. deceptor* (male, lectotype), 23 – *O. westerduijni* (male, holotype), 24 – *O. latus* (male, holotype).

Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus longirostris* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

For *Attelabus jekelii* by the author has been studied lectotype - female from the collection

SMTD with labels «Bogota, Kirsch», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Typus», «Lectotype *Attelabus jekelii* Kirsch, A. Legalov design. 2005» and designated paralectotypes – male from the collection MCSN with labels «Bogota, Coll. Jekel», «Syntypus *Attelabus jekelii* Kirsch, 1870», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Attelabus jekelii* Kirsch, A. Legalov design. 2008» and male (MCSN) with labels «Bogota, ex. Kirsch, Coll. Jekel», «Syntypus *Attelabus jekelii* Kirsch, 1870», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Attelabus jekelii* Kirsch, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Beetles differ only colouring (at *A. longirostris* with copper luster and *A. jekelii* is black). Morphology and armament of the endophallus are identical.

***Omolabus (Sternolabus) kirschi* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 16-17, 68)

Holotype. Male (ISNB), «Columbia», «Coll. Roelofs», «Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Colombie».

Paratypes. Female (ZMN), «Columbia», «Coll. Roelofs», «Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Colombie»; female (ISNB), «Nouvelle Grenada, Goudot», «Coll. Castelnau, Coll. Roelofs», «Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Colombie».

Description. Body black, lustrous, naked.

Male: Head elongated. Rostrum weakly elongated, expanded to apex, punctate. Antennae attached in first third of the rostrum. Eyes large, weakly convex. Forehead narrow, convex, with 2 longitudinal striae. Temples weakly elongated, weakly transversal wrinkled. Vertex flattened, smooth. Prementum extend in the blade.

Antennae long, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segments oval. Scapus longer than 1st segments. 2nd - 4th segments almost trapezoid, narrower than 1st segments. 2nd segment longer than 1st segments. 3rd segment shorter and more thicker than 2nd segments. 4th segment wider than 3rd segments. 5th and 6th segments almost rounded. 7th segment shortly trapezoid. Clava elongated, compact, more shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segments. 3rd segment pointed, equal to 2 segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.56 times wider than length. Grooves very weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, almost smooth, near the basis weak transversal wrinkled, with triangular transversal striae on the middle. Scutellum almost rectangular, large, wide.

Elytra almost square, 1.17 times wider than length. Greatest width in humeri. Humeri convex. Behind humeri elongated cambers. Intervals flat, almost smooth. 1st - 3rd intervals in first third weakly convex. Striae weak. Points in them rarely and not deep.

Prothorax transversal wrinkled. Precoxal part strongly elongated. Meso- and metathorax and episternum largely and sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex, densely rugosity-punctate. 1st - 3rd ventrite wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Femora weakly wrinkled. Profemora widened. Meso- and metafemora weaker widened. Protibiae long, weakly curved, crenate on internal edge, with mucro and tooth at apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly expanded to

apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long-triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment widely bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long. Length of body: 3.9 mm.

Female: Rostrum shorter, wider. Prementum without tooth. Antennae attached more close to the rostrum basis. Eyes weaker convex. Forehead wider. Pronotum 1.47-1.64 times wider than length. Elytra 1.13-1.15 times wider than length. Precoxal part of the prothorax weaker elongated. Tibiae with mucro and uncus. Protibiae weaker curved, shorter.

Length of body: 4.2 mm.

Distribution. Colombia.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of T. Kirsch.

Subgenus *Paralabus* Legalov, 2004

***Omolabus (Paralabus) mutabilis* (Jekel, 1860), placem.n.** (Figs. 18-19, 69)

Attelabus mutabilis Jekel, 1860: 206

Distribution. Brazil.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection MCSN with labels «S. Paolo, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, male», «*mutabilis* Jek, S Paul, Brasil, Parzud», «*Syntypus Attelabus (Xestolabus) mutabilis* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acqusto 2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus mutabilis* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – female from the collection MCSN with labels «S. Paolo, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, female», «*Syntypus Attelabus (Xestolabus) mutabilis* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acqusto 2000), «Paralectotype *Attelabus mutabilis* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

This species have been previously in subgenus *Promolabus* Legalov, 2007 wrongly placed.

Subgenus *Promolabus* Legalov, 2007***Omolabus (Promolabus) troglodytes* (Jekel, 1860), placem.n.** (Figs. 20-21, 70)*Attelabus troglodytes* Jekel, 1860: 205**Distribution.** Brazil.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection MCSN with labels «Amazzoni, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, male, *troglodytes* Jekel», «*Attelabus (Xestolabus) troglodytes* Jek., Amaz.», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Xestolabus) troglodytes* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus troglodytes* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype – female from the collection MCSN with labels «Amazzoni, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, female, *Xestolabus troglodytes* Jekel», «*Troglodytes* Jekel, Ins. Amer. Bates», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Xestolabus) troglodytes* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Attelabus troglodytes* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

This species have been previously in *Omolabus* incertae sedis placed.

Subgenus *Neomolabus* Legalov, 2004***Omolabus (Neomolabus) deceptor* (Jekel, 1860), comb.n., stat.res.** (Figs. 22, 71)*Attelabus deceptor* Jekel, 1860: 207**Distribution.** Brazil.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection MCSN with labels «S. Paolo, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, male», «*Attelabus deceptor* Jek, Ins. Saund.», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Thyreolabus) deceptor* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto

2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus deceptor* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

This species differs from *O. piceus* (Germar, 1824) by the weakly wrinkled pronotum and smooth intervals of the elytra.

Subgenus *Pseudomolabus* Legalov, 2004***Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) westerduijni* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 23, 72)

Holotype. Male (USNM), Peru, Loreto, Puerto Almendra, secondary forest edge plantation arboretum, 16.VII.2005, R. Westerduijn.

Paratypes. Female (ZMN), idem; female (ACB), Peru, Loreto, Pena Negra, on secondary scrub alchomena triplineva, 16.I.2007, R. Westerduijn; female (ACB), Peru, Loreto, Puerto Almendra, 30.IX.2007, R. Westerduijn.

Description. Body black, lustrous, naked. Mucro brown.

Male: Head elongated. Rostrum weakly elongated, expanded to apex, small punctate. Antennae located in first third of the rostrum. Eyes large, weakly convex. Forehead narrow, convex, with 2 longitudinal striae. Temples weakly elongated, smooth. Vertex weakly flattened, smooth. Prementum with 2 teeth.

Antennae long, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segments oval. Scapus longer than 1st segments. 2nd and 3rd segments elongated, narrower than 1st segments. 4th segment almost trapezoid. 5th and 6th segments short-trapezoid. 7th segment wider. Clava elongated, compact, longer than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segments. 3rd segment pointed, equal to 2nd segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.71 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, largely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum almost rectangular, large, wide, smooth.

Elytra almost square, 1.04 times wider than length. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri convex, with very weak protuberance. Intervals flat, wide, almost smooth. Striae weak. Points in them rarely and not deep.

Thorax largely punctate. Precoxal part of the prothorax elongated, rugosity-punctate. Abdomen convex, small rugosity-punctate. 1st-2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Profemora widened. Meso- and metafemora weaker widened. Protibiae long, weakly curved, crenate on internal edge, with mucro at apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly expanded to apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long-triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long. Length of body: 3.7 mm.

Female: Rostrum shorter, wider. Prementum without teeth. Antennae attached more close to the rostrum basis. Eyes weaker convex. Pronotum 1.27-1.46 times wider than length. Elytra 1.02-1.07 times wider than length. Humeri with small tooth. Precoxal part of the prothorax weaker elongated. Tibiae with mucro and uncus. Protibiae shorter. Length of body: 2.8-3.3 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *O. subrugosus* Voss, 1925 but differs by the weak teeth on humeri, black body, flat smooth intervals of the elytra, armament of the endophallus. From *O. violaceus* (Jekel, 1860) it differs by the smaller sizes of the body, more dense punctate pronotum, longer and narrow rostrum, armament of the endophallus.

Distribution. Peru.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of R. Westerduijn.

Subgenus *Xestolabus* Jekel, 1860

***Omolabus (Xestolabus) latus* Legalov, 2007, placem.n.** (Figs. 24, 73)

Omolabus latus Legalov, 2007a: 274

Distribution. Colombia.

This species have been previously in subgenus *Sternolaboides* Legalov, 2007 wrongly placed.

Subgenus *Sternolaboides* Legalov, 2007

***Omolabus (Sternolaboides) ecuadorensis* Legalov, 2007** (Figs. 25, 74)

Omolabus ecuadorensis Legalov, 2007a: 274

Material. 2 males (ACB), Peru, Loreto, Pena Negra, on secondary scrub alchomena triplineva, 16.I.2007, R. Westerduijn; female (ACB), Peru, Loreto, Puerto Almendra, from compsiandra seeds, 2.V.2005, R. Westerduijn; male (ZMN), Peru, Loreto, Nautu, roadside plants, 15.VIII.2004, R. Westerduijn.

Distribution. Ecuador, Peru.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Peru.

Tribe Attelabini Billberg, 1820

Subtribe Attelabina Billberg, 1820

Attelabides Billberg, 1820: 39

type genus: *Attelabus* Linnaeus, 1758

subtribe Phialodina Legalov, 2003: 437, **syn.n.**;

type genus: *Phialodes* Roelofs, 1874

Remarks. The Chinese species of genus *Phialodes* Roelofs, 1874 (subgenus *Chinphialodes* Legalov, subgen.n.) are transitive forms between subtribes Attelabina and Phialodina. Because of this the author is placed subtribe Phialodina Legalov, 2003, **syn.n.** in synonyms to subtribe Attelabina Billberg, 1820.

Genus *Phialodes* Roelofs, 1874**Key of subgenera of genus *Phialodes***

1. Bottom of the head without teeth. Rostrum strongly elongated of males. Antennae attached subapical. Antennae very long, reaching for first line of the elytra of males. Clava badly isolated from funicle. Eyes weakly convex. Japan.....*Phialodes* s. str.

- . Head bottom with teeth. Rostrum weakly elongated of males. Antennae attached on the rostrum middle. Antennae not long, reaching for pronotum first line. Clava well isolated from funicle. Eyes strongly convex. China.....*Chinphialodes* Legalov, subgen.n.

Subgenus *Chinphialodes* Legalov, subgen.n
(Figs. 26, 75)

Type species: *Phialodes hubeiensis* Legalov, sp.n.

Description. Body black. Elytra and sometimes pronotum red. Head elongated. Antennae attached on the rostrum middle. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide. Temples elongated. Vertex convex. Head from below under eyes with two teeth directed forward of males. Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Clava elongated, not compact, more shortly than funicle. Pronotum almost campaniform. Grooves weak. Disk convex, smooth. Scutellum trapezoid, deep. Elytra almost rectangular. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals flat, punctate. Striae almost reduced. Prothorax with blades directed forward sometimes of males. First line of prothorax with weak teeth directed forward of males. Abdomen convex, rugosity-punctate. Pygidium convex, small punctate. Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Femora weakly widened, wrinkled, with protuberances on inside. Tarsi long. Length of body: 6.0-7.7 mm.

Etymology. The name is formed from the words «Chinese» and «phialodes».

***Phialodes (Chinphialodes) hubeiensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 26, 75)

Holotype. Male (VRP), China, Hubei, Jahongshan, V.2005, V. Ryjacek.

Description. Male: Body black, naked. Pronotum and elytra red.

Head elongated. Rostrum elongated, expanded to apex, small and densely punctate. Antennae attached on the rostrum middle. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, flat with three longitudinal striae, small punctate. Temples elongated, weakly transversal wrinkled. Vertex convex, small punctate, on basis transversal-wrinkled. Head from below under eyes with two teeth directed forward.

Antennae long, reaching for pronotum first line. Scapus oval. Scapus longer than 1st segments. 1st segment almost trapezoid, wide, more widely than 2nd segments. 2nd segment narrow-trapezoid. 3rd - 5th segments clavate. 3rd segment longer than 4th segments. 4th and 5th segments of equal length. 6th segment weakly rounded, shorter than 5th segments. 7th segment almost rounded, wide. Clava elongated, not compact, shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments transversal. 1st segment hardly wider than 2nd segments. 3rd segment tear-shaped, pointed, shorter than the previous segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.33 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, smooth. Scutellum trapezoid, deep.

Elytra almost rectangular, almost equal length and width. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals flat, punctate. Last interval narrow, carinate. Striae almost reduced. Prothorax rugosity-punctate, with blades directed forward. First line of prothorax with weak teeth directed forward. Mesothorax and mesepisternum rugosity-punctate. Metathorax with episternum small punctate. Abdomen convex, rugosity-punctate. 1st ventrite wide, flattened. 2nd and 3rd ventrites wide, convex.

4th ventrite narrower. 3rd and 4th ventrites flattened on the middle. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, small punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Femora weakly widened, wrinkled, with protuberances on inside. Protibiae long, weakly biconcave, small crenate on internal edge with long mucro. Meso- and metatibiae shorter. Legs long. 1st segment long-triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long. Length of body: 7.7 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Ph. (Ch.) tumidus* (Zhang 1995) but differs by the red pronotum, wider elytra, stronger convex eyes, prothorax with blades directed forward, stronger convex sides of the pronotum, pointed apex of the aedeagus, armament of the endophallus.

Distribution. China (Hubei).

Etymology. The name is formed from the name of province Hubei – «hubeiensis».

Subtribe Henicolabina Legalov, 2007

Genus *Humerilabus* Legalov, 2003

Subgenus *Humerilabus* s. str.

***Humerilabus* (s. str.) *fausti* (Voss, 1925)**

Attelabus fausti Voss, 1925: 225 [RN]

Attelabus humerosus Faust, 1894: 163 [non Fahraeus, 1871]

Material. Male (ACB), female (ACB), Laos, Sing Louang Namtha, 11-27.V.2005.

Distribution. China, Laos, Myanmar.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Laos.

***Humerilabus* (s. str.) *alleni* Legalov, sp.n. (Figs. 27, 76)**

Holotype. Male (USNM), Laos, Sing Louang Namtha, 11-27.V.2005.

Description. Male: Body red-brown, naked. Elytra yellowy-brown. Rostrum apex, basis and apex of the scutellum, partially thorax, trochanters, apex of femora, 3rd segment of tarsi, apex of clausal segment and basis of claws black.

Head elongated. Rostrum short, expanded to apex, punctate. Antennae attached in first third of rostrum. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, weakly pressed with 2 longitudinal striae. Temples long, weakly transversal wrinkled. Vertex convex, weakly wrinkled.

Antennae long, reaching the pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus longer than 1st segments. 2nd - 7th segments elongated. 2nd segment longer than 1st segments and shorter than 3rd segments. 3rd - 5th segments of almost equal length. 6th segment shorter than 5th segments. 7th segment shorter than 6th segments. Clava elongated, compact. 1st segment longer than 2nd segments. 3rd segment elongated, pointed, hardly shorter than the previous segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.16 times wider than length. Grooves sharp. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, almost smooth. Scutellum trapezoid with middle striae of apex.

Elytra elongated, almost rectangular, 1.26 times longer than width. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri angular-convex. Intervals flat, smooth. Last interval narrow, carinate. Striae weak. Points in them rarely and not deep.

Prothorax sparsely punctate. Mesothorax and mesepisternum densely small punctate. Metathorax and metepisternum punctate. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened on the middle, weakly rugosity-punctate. 1st ventrite narrow. 2nd and 3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower, with depression on the middle. 5th ventrite hardly narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium weakly convex, sparsely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs strongly elongated. Profemora thick with tooth near apex. Meso- and metafemora weakly widened, without teeth. Protibiae long, almost direct, carinate on internal edge with long mucro. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly expanded to apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long-triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long. Length of body: 9.3 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *H. vossi* Legalov, 2003 but differs by the smooth pronotum and armament of the endophallus.

Distribution. Laos.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Albert Allen.

***Humerilabus* (s. str.) *borneoensis* Legalov, sp.n.**
(Fig. 28)

Holotype. Female (USNM), «Mt. Tina Madl., Sabah, N. Borneo, East Malaysia, 3.III.2000, H. Sugihara».

Description. Female: Body dark red-brown, naked. Elytra yellowy-brown, except suture, basis and edges. Scapus and funicle of the antennae yellowy-brown.

Head elongated. Rostrum short, expanded to apex, punctate. Near apex punctate weaker. Antennae attached in first third of the rostrum. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, flat with 2 longitudinal striae. Temples long, weakly transversal wrinkled. Vertex convex, weak rugosity punctate.

Antennae long and narrow, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segments oval. Scapus longer than 1st segments. 2nd - 4th segments elongated. 2nd segment longer than 1st segments. 3rd segment equal to the 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segments. 5th and 6th segments almost trapezoid, shorter than the previous segments. 7th segment trapezoid, wide. Clava elongated, compact. 1st segment longer

than 2nd segments. 3rd segment elongated, pointed, shorter than the previous segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.17 times wider than length. Grooves sharp. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, small punctate. Scutellum trapezoid with weak middle striae of apex.

Elytra elongated, 1.42 times longer than width, almost rectangular. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri angular-convex. Intervals flat, smooth. Last interval narrow, carinate. Striae weak. Points in them rarely and not deep.

Prothorax sparsely rugosity-punctate. Meso- and metathorax with episternum densely rugosity punctate. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened on the middle, weakly rugosity-punctate. 1st ventrite narrow. 2nd and 3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite hardly narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium weakly convex, sparsely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs strongly elongated. Profemora thick with tooth near apex. Meso- and metafemora weakly widened, without teeth. Protibiae long, weakly biconcave, small carinate on internal edge with long mucro and uncus. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly expanded to apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long-triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long. Length of body: 9.5 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *H. prianganicus* Legalov, 2007 but differs by the small punctate pronotum, forehead without carina, dark suture and sides of the elytra, form of the endophallus.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

Etymology. The name is formed from the location «Borneo» – «borneoensis».

Genus *Paramecolabus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Paramecolabus* s. str.

***Paramecolabus* (s. str.) *discolor* (Fahraeus, 1839)**

Attelabus discolor Fahraeus, 1839: 301

Material. male (ACB), S India, Kerala St., Trivandrum Dt., Poonmundi Range, V.1989, Trs Nathan.

Distribution. India, Thailand.

Subgenus *Paramecolaboides* Legalov, 2007
***Paramecolabus* (*Paramecolaboides*) *castaneicolor* (Jekel, 1860)**

Attelabus castaneicolor Jekel, 1860: 190

Material. Male (ZMHB), «Kansu, Tu-kiang»; female (CBN), China, SE Hunan, Guidong env., 26°04'N, 113°56' E, 26-31.V.1994, Sausa & Jendek; female (ACB), China, W Hubei, Muyuping S. env., 1300 m, 16.V.2004, V. Ryjacek; female (ZMUC), «Mus. Westerm.», «N. China».

Distribution. China.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Hubei and Hunan.

***Paramecolabus* (*Paramecolaboides*) *obliquus* (Heller, 1908) (Fig. 29)**

Attelabus obliquus Heller, 1908: 153

Material. Female (ACB), North Borneo, Sabah, Trus Madi, V.2004, W. Tan Meng.

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak).

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Sabah.

Genus *Catalabus* Voss, 1925

Subgenus *Catalaboides* Legalov, 2003

***Catalabus* (*Catalaboides*) *rasuwanus* Legalov, 2007 (Figs. 30, 77)**

Catalabus rasuwanus Legalov, 2007a: 281

Material. Male (NMPC), «Kurseong, Himalaya, 14.9.31».

Distribution. Nepal, North India.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of India.

Subtribe *Henicolabina* Legalov, 2007

Genus *Henicolaboides* Legalov, 2007

***Henicolaboides* *gigantinus* (Legalov et Liu, 2005)**

Henicolabus gigantinus Legalov et Liu, 2005: 127

Material. 3 males (ACB), Laos, Sing, Louang Namtha, 11-27.V.2005; male (ACB), Bhutan, Wangdu Phodrang, VII.2005, Lijingki; male (ISNB), Cambodia, Rattanaki Prov., Phumi Kalai Thum, 1-19.VI.2007, Achat Li Jingke.

Distribution. Cambodia, Bhutan, China (YUN), Laos.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Laos, Cambodia and Bhutan.

Key of species of *Henicolaboides spinipes* – group

1. Head red.....*H. hypomelas* (Fairmaire, 1878)
- Head black.....2
2. Abdomen black.....3
- Abdomen red. Vertex black.....4
3. Beetles larger. Vertex red. Sichuan, Yunnan.....
.....*H. potanini* Legalov, 2007
- Beetles smaller. Vertex black. Sichuan.....
.....*H. haematideus* (Voss, 1930)
4. Teeth on profemora long and sharp, little shorter of females. Vietnam....*H. sapansis* Legalov, 2007

-. Teeth on profemora short, weakly doubled at apex, much shorter of females.....5

5. Beetles smaller and narrow. Basis of the head black. China.....*H. spinipes* (Schilsky, 1906)

-. Beetles larger and wide. Basis of the head red. SE China.....*H. nanlingensis* Legalov, sp.n.

***Henicolaboides spinipes* (Schilsky, 1906)** (Fig. 31)

Attelabus spinipes Schilsky, 1906: 88

Henicolaboides nigrocapitus Legalov, 2007a: 283, **syn.n.**

Distribution. E, SE, S China.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection ZMHB with labels «Museum Paris, env. de Pekin, A. David, 1878», «Type», «Coll. Schilsky», «*Attelabus spinipes* Schilsky (Type – 1905)», «SYNTYPUS *Attelabus spinipes* Schilsky, 1906, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Attelabus spinipes* Schilsky, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Henicolaboides spinipes* (Schilsky, 1906), A. Legalov det. 2008».

An investigation of types has shown that *Henicolaboides nigrocapitus* Legalov, 2007, **syn.n.** is synonym of *Attelabus spinipes* Schilsky, 1906.

***Henicolaboides nanlingensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 32, 78)

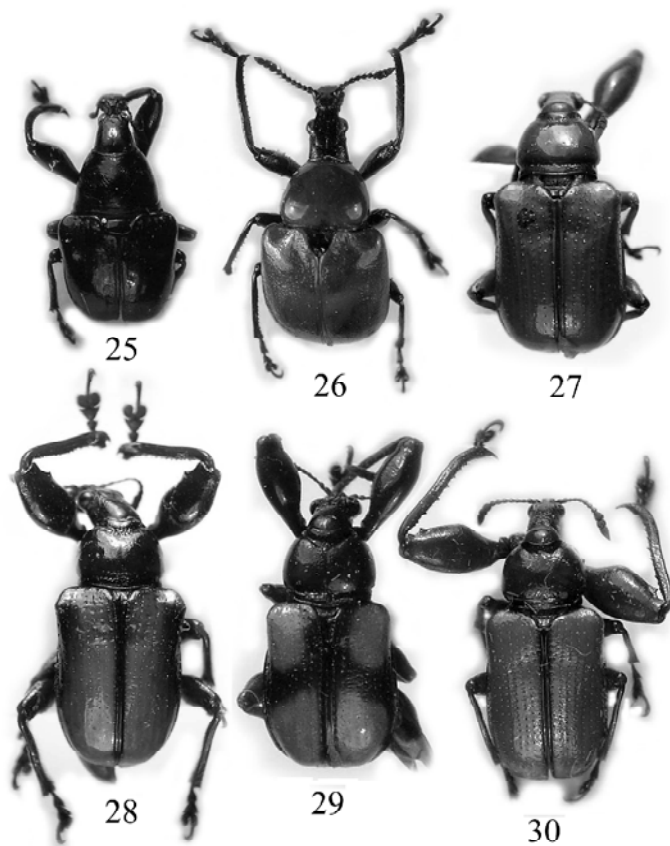
Holotype. Male (ISNB), China, Nanling Ruyuan, Guangdong, stream, 1500 m, 9.V.2004, P. Grootaert.

Paratype. Male (ISNB), China, Nanling, 9.V.2004, P. Grootaert.

Description. Male: Body black, naked. Head basis, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, mesepisternum, apex of metepisternum, abdomen, mucro red-brown.

Rostrum short, expanded to apex, punctate. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, flat with 3 longitudinal striae. Temples weakly elongated, weakly transversal wrinkled. Vertex convex, smooth.

Antennae long, reaching the pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segments oval. Scapus hardly longer than 1st segments. 2nd -



Figs. 25-30. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 25 – *Omolabus ecuadorensis* (male), 26 – *Phialodes hubeiensis* (male, holotype), 27 – *Humerilabus alleni* (male, holotype), 28 – *H. borneoensis* (female, holotype), 29 – *Paramecolabus obliquus* (female), 30 – *Catalabus rasuwanus* (male).

4th segments short-oval. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segments. 5th and 6th segments rounded. 7th segment almost trapezoid, wide. Clava elongated, compact, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segments. 3rd segment elongated, pointed, longer than 1st segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.5 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, very small punctate. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra elongated, 1.08 times longer than width, almost rectangular. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri convex. Intervals flat, smooth.

Last interval narrow, carinate. Striae weak. Points in them rarely and not deep.

Prothorax sparsely punctate. Mesothorax rugosity-punctate. Metathorax with episternum densely punctate. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened with erect setae on the middle, weakly rugosity-punctate. 1st ventrite hardly narrower than 2nd ventrite. 2nd and 3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium convex, punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Profemora thick with tooth near apex. Meso- and metafemora weakly widened, with tooth. Protibiae long, almost direct, small carinate on internal edge with long mucro. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly expanded to apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment long-triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long. Length of body: 6 mm.

Distribution. China (Guangdong).

Etymology. The name is formed from the location «Nanling» – «nanlingensis».

Tribe Lagenoderini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Lagenoderina Voss, 1925

Genus *Scotopsinus* Voss, 1925

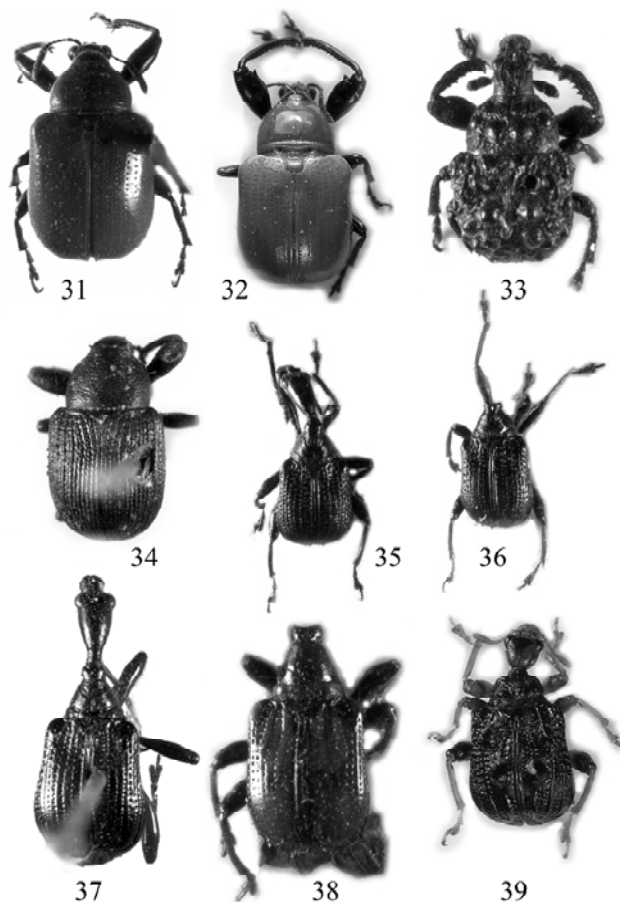
***Scotopsinus tuberifer* (Jekel, 1860)**

(Figs. 33, 79)

Attelabus tuberifer Jekel, 1860: 211

Distribution. S-Africa.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – prepared male from the collection MCSN with labels «Natal,



Figs. 31-39. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 31 – *Henicolaboides spinipes* (female, lectotype), 32 – *H. nanlingensis* (male, holotype), 33 – *Scotopsinus tuberifer* (male, lectotype), 34 – *Pleurolabus costulatus* (female, lectotype), 35 – *Trachelismus benguetensis* (female, paralectotype), 36 – *T. benguetensis* (male, lectotype), 37 – *Apoderus badeni* (female, paralectotype), 38 – *Borneocorynus fenestratus* (male, lectotype), 39 – *Paropladerus alleni* (male, holotype).

Coll. Jekel», «185 Lacom.»), «Typus», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Phymatolabus) tuberifer* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus tuberifer* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotypes: male on one pin with lectotype, male and female with labels «Natal, Coll. Jekel», «Typus», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Phymatolabus) tuberifer* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Attelabus tuberifer* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008», female with labels «Natal, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, *Phymatolabus tuberifer* Jekel.», «*Tuberifer* Jekel. Ins. Fauna Natal», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Phymatolabus) tuberifer* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Paralectotype *Attelabus tuberifer* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subtribe *Pleurolabina* Legalov, 2003

Genus *Pleurolabus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Pleurolabus* s. str.

Pleurolabus (s. str.) *costulatus* (Jekel, 1860)

(Fig. 34)

Attelabus costulatus Jekel, 1860: 210

Distribution. S-Africa.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection MCSN with labels «Natal, Coll. Jekel», «Typus, *costatus* Jekel», «*Attelabus (Pleurolabus) costatus* Jek., Natal», «Syntypus *Attelabus (Pleurolabus) costulatus* Jekel, 1860», «Museo Genova, coll. H. Jekel, via coll. A. Solari (acquisto 2000), «Lectotype *Attelabus costulatus* Jek., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subfamily Apoderinae Jekel, 1860

Tribe Clitostyliini Voss, 1926

Subtribe Clitostylina Voss, 1926

Genus *Trachelismus* Motschulsky, 1870

Trachelismus Motschulsky, 1870: 86

Type species: *Apoderus macrostylus* Motschulsky, 1861

Clitostylus Voss, 1929: 193; type species: *Apoderus macrostylus* Motschulsky, 1861

Eoclitostylus Legalov, 2003: 475, **syn.n.**; type species: *Apoderus tenuissimus* Pascoe, 1881

Remarks. An investigation of type materials from SMTD and Philippine materials has shown that *Eoclitostylus* Legalov, 2003: 475, **syn.n.** is synonym of *Trachelismus* Motschulsky, 1870. Differences in neck structure of *Trachelismus* and *Eoclitostylus* are variability. To genus *Trachelismus* concern *Trachelismus* (s. str.) *benguensis* (Voss, 1922), **comb.n.**, *T.* (s. str.) *distinguendus* (Voss, 1929), **comb.n.**, *T.* (s. str.) *macrostylus* (Motschulsky, 1861), *T.* (s. str.) *protractus* (Voss, 1929), **comb.n.**, *T.* (s. str.) *tenuissimus* (Pascoe, 1881), **comb.n.**, *T.* (*Eoclitostyloides*) *klassi* (Legalov, 2007), **comb.n.**, *T.* (*E.*) *prolixus* (Voss, 1929), **comb.n.** and *T.* (*E.*) *schantzei* (Voss, 1922), **comb.n.**

Subgenus *Trachelismus* s. str.

Trachelismus (s. str.) *benguensis* (Voss, 1922)

(Figs. 35-36, 80)

Apoderus benguensis Voss, 1922: 164

Distribution. Philippines

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection SMTD with labels «Luzon, P.I., Benguer, Baguio», «Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942», «Typus», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «*Apoderus benguensis* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Apoderus benguensis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype - female from the collection SMTD with labels «Luzon, P.I., Benguer, Baguio», «Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942», «Typus»,

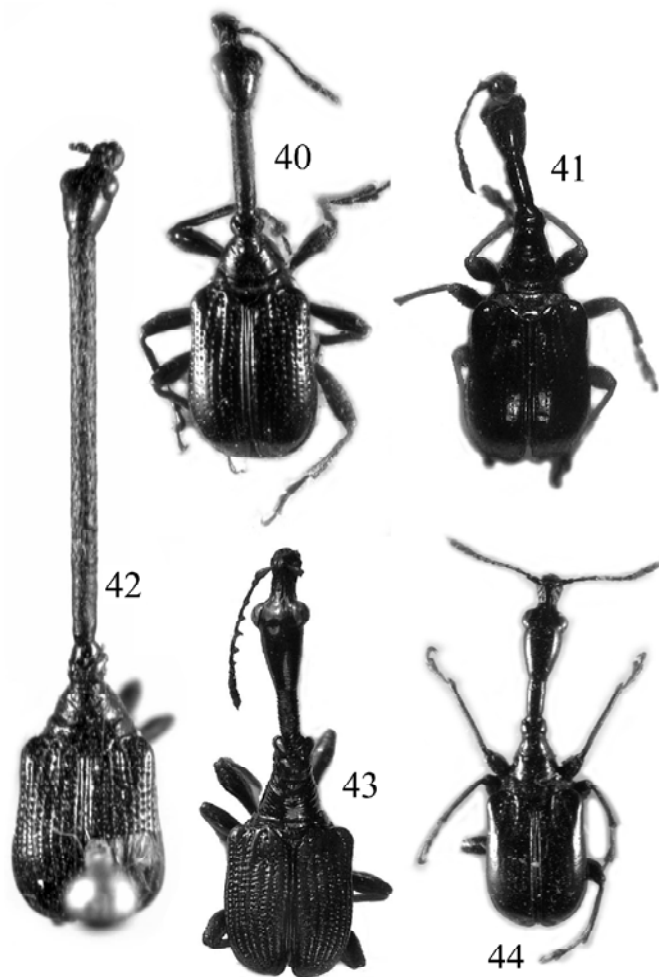
«Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Paralectotype *Apoderus benguetensis* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

***Trachelismus* (s. str.) *macrostylus* (Motschulsky, 1861)** (Figs. 37, 42, 81)

Apoderus macrostylus Motschulsky, 1861: 629

Apoderus badeni Faust, 1883: 461

Distribution. Philippines.



Figs. 40-44. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 40 – *Trachelismus schultzei* (male, lectotype), 41 – *Madagasocycnelus ater* (male, lectotype), 42 – *Apoderus badeni* (male, lectotype), 43 – *Trachelophorus asperipennis* (male), 44 – *Madagasocycnelus madegassus* (male).

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection SMTD with labels «male, Philippin., Dohrn», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «*badeni* Faust», «type», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Lectotype *Apoderus badeni* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype - female from the collection SMTD with labels «Philippin., Baden», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «type», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Paralectotype *Apoderus badeni* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subgenus *Eoclitostyloides* Legalov, 2007

***Trachelismus* (*Eoclitostyloides*) *schultzei* (Voss, 1922), placem.n.**

(Figs. 40, 82)

Apoderus schultzei Voss, 1922: 164

Distribution. Philippines.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection SMTD with labels «Mindanao, P.I., Zamboanga», «Typus», «Coll. W. Schultze, Ankauf 1942», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «*Apoderus schultzei* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Apoderus schultzei* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

This species have been wrongly placed previously in nominative subgenus.

Subtribe *Pseudophrysina* Legalov, 2003

Genus *Borneocorynus* Legalov, 2003

***Borneocorynus fenestratus* (Heller, 1908)** (Figs. 38, 83)

Apoderus fenestratus Heller, 1908: 150

Distribution. Malaysia (Sabah).

Remarks. By the author is studied lectotype – male from the collection SMTD with labels «Labuan, Mus. Dresden», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «*Apoderus fenestratus* Faust», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Lectotype *Apoderus fenestratus* Hell., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Tribe Hoplapoderini Voss, 1926

Subtribe Hoplapoderina Voss, 1926

Genus *Tomapoderopsis* Legalov, 2003

***Tomapoderopsis cyclops* (Faust, 1894)**

Apoderus flaviceps f. *cyclops* Faust, 1894: 155

Material. Male (ACB), Bhutan, Wangdu Phodrang, VII.2005, Lijingki.

Distribution. Bhutan, China, Myanmar.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Bhutan.

Genus *Paroplapoderus* Voss, 1926

Subgenus *Pseudplapoderus* Legalov, 2003

***Paroplapoderus (Pseudplapoderus) alleni* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 39, 84)

Holotype. Male (USNM), Bhutan, Wangdu Phodrang, VII.2005, Lijingki.

Description.

Male: Body red-brown. Antennae, legs and abdomen yellowy-brown.

Apex of rostrum, mandible, stain on forehead, strips on temples and neck, sides, 4 stains on pronotum disk, scutellum, most part of the elytra, thorax, 3 stains on 1st ventrite, 2 stains on

pygidium, apex of metafemora black. Strips on pro- and mesofemora, claws brown.

Head short and wide. Rostrum short, expanded to apex, lustrous, small punctate. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes large, convex. Forehead flat, sparsely punctate with middle striae. Vertex with longitudinal striae, transversal-wrinkled. Neck short.

Antennae short, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus oval, longer than two subsequent segments. 1st segment short-oval. 2nd segment trapezoid, considerably narrower than 1st segments. 3rd segment trapezoid, wider and longer than 2nd segments. 4th segment clavate. 5th and 6th segments shortly trapezoid. 7th segment transversal. Clava compact, narrow. 1st segment weakly elongated. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segments. 3rd segment pointed, shorter than the previous segments.

Pronotum campaniform, 1.44 times wider than length. Pronotal groove narrow. Postnotal groove wide. Greatest width of the basis. Sides weakly rounded. Disk roughly rugosity-punctate. Scutellum wide, semicircular.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.05 times longer than width, with 4 thorns. Humeri convex, with tooth. Greatest width behind the middle. Penultimate interval carinate in topmost third. Elytra with 3 veins. Intervals convex. Points on elytra large.

Thorax and metepisternum rugosity-punctate. Abdomen convex, densely rugosity-punctate. 1st ventrite with blades, narrower than 2nd ventrite. 2nd - 3rd ventrites wide. 4th and 5th ventrites narrower than the previous ventrites. Pygidium densely punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Protibiae almost direct, narrow, expanded to apex. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Length of body: 5.3 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *P. tentator* (Faust, 1894) but differs by the smaller sizes of the body, more dark body, weaker thorns on elytra, 1st ventrite with 2 dark stains, pygidium with 2 dark stains, pointed aedeagus and armament of the endophallus.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of Albert Allen.

Genus *Hoplapoderus* Jekel, 1860

***Hoplapoderus caliginosus* (Faust, 1894)**

Apoderus gemmatus var. *caliginosus* Faust, 1894: 157

Material. 2 males (ACB), Bhutan, Wangdu Phodrang, VII.2005, Lijingki.

Distribution. Bhutan, China (Sichuan, Yunnan), Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Bhutan.

Tribe Trachelophorini Voss, 1926

Key of genera of tribe Trachelophorini

1. 1st ventrite without blades directed to metathorax or with very weak blades.....2
 - 1st ventrite with blades directed to metathorax.....6
2. Elytra with two protuberances. 4th interval with protuberance in first quarter. Humeri with tooth *Dentrachelophorus* Legalov, 2007
 - Elytra without protuberances. Humeri without teeth.....
3. 2nd-6th segments of antennae simple, oviform, their apexes not expanded of males.4
 - 2nd-5th segments of antennae angularly expanded inside of males. *Trachelophorus* Jekel, 1860

4. Antennae very long of males, reaching pronotum. Last segment of the clava strongly elongated. Pronotum red-brown. Thorax black..... *Vossitrachelophorus* Legalov, 2003

- Antennae short of males, not reaching pronotum. Last segment of the clava not extended. Pronotum weakly elongated.....5

5. Pronotal groove weakly of males. Pronotum and thorax red..... *Pseudotrachelophorus* Legalov, 2007

- Pronotal groove sharp of males. Pronotum and thorax black..... *Madagasocycnelus* Legalov, 2003

6. Segments of antennae simple, oviform, their apexes not expanded.....

- Segments of antennae angularly expanded inside of males.....8

7. Intervals of the elytra flat. Striae weak. Neck long. Aedeagus apex weakly pointed. Basal sclerite occupies two thirds of endophallus..... *Jekelitrahelus* Legalov, gen.n.

- Intervals of the elytra convex. Striae clear. Neck short. Aedeagus apex strongly pointed. Basal sclerite occupies less than half of endophallus..... *Metriotracheloides* Legalov, gen.n.

8. 6th and 7th segments of antennae angularly expanded inside of males..... *Metriotrachelus* Jekel, 1860

- 4th-7th segments of antennae angularly expanded inside of males..... *Trachelophoridius* Voss, 1929

Genus *Madagasocycnelus* Legalov, 2003

Madagasocycnelus Legalov, 2003: 517

Type species: *Apoderus humeralis* Olivier, 1807

Remarks. Species of this genus are very close. They differ colouring of the body and basal sclerite of the endophallus.

Key of species of genus *Madagasocynelus*

1. Abdomen yellow.....2
 -. Abdomen black.....3
2. Body black. Legs, basis of the elytra yellow. Basal sclerite of the endophallus (fig. 87).....
*M. humeralis* (Olivier, 1807)
- . Body black. Antennae and femora yellowy-brown. Tibiae and tarsi yellow. Basal sclerite of the endophallus (fig. 85).....*M. ater* (Faust, 1890)
3. Tibiae yellow. Basal sclerite of the endophallus (fig. 86).....*M. madegassus* (Hustache, 1922)
- . Tibiae dark.*M. michaelis* (Hustache, 1955)

***Madagasocynelus ater* (Faust, 1890), comb.n., stat.n.** (Figs. 41, 85)

Apoderus humeralis var. *ater* Faust, 1890b: 166
Apoderus flavicornis var. *shawi* Hustache, 1922: 417

Distribution. Madagascar.

Remarks. By the author has been designated lectotype - male from the collection SMTD with labels «gold small square», «Madagascar, Richter», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Type», «var. *ater* Faust», «Lectotype *Apoderus humeralis* v. *ater* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2005». Paralectotypes - male and female with labels «gold small square», «Madagascar, Baden», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Type», «var. *ater* Faust», «Paralectotype *Apoderus humeralis* v. *ater* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2005».

These species distinguish from *M. humeralis* by the form of basal sclerite and other colouring of the body.

***Madagasocynelus madegassus* (Hustache, 1922), comb.n., placem.n.** (Figs. 44, 86)

Apoderus madegassus Hustache, 1922: 417

Distribution. Madagascar.

Remarks. This species have been wrongly placed previously in genus *Trachelophorus* Jekel, 1860.

Genus *Trachelophorus* Jekel, 1860

Apoderus subgenus *Trachelophorus* Jekel, 1860: 158

Type species: *Apoderus giraffa* Jekel, 1860

Key of subgenera of genus *Trachelophorus*

1. Protuberance on 2nd ventrite present of males.2
 -. Protuberance on 2nd ventrite absent of males.3
2. Pronotum strongly elongated of males. Body black.....*Nigrotrachelophorus* Legalov, 2003
- . Pronotum weakly elongated of males. Body red-brown, if it black, so abdomen red and apex of the aedeagus straight line.
*Eotrachelophorus* Legalov, 2003
3. Intervals of the elytra convex and wrinkled.....
*Atrachelophoridius* Legalov, 2007
- . Intervals of elytra flat and smooth.....4
9. Pronotum strongly elongated. Body black. Scutellum, elytra and abdomen red. Basal sclerite large.....*Trachelophorus* s. str.
- . Pronotum weakly elongated, trapezoid, with depression before pronotal groove. Basal sclerite small.....*Atrachelophorus* Legalov, 2007

Subgenus *Atrachelophoridius* Legalov, 2007, placem.n. (Figs. 43, 88)

Type species: *Attelabus asperipennis* Fairmaire, 1898

Remarks. Monotypical subgenus with *T. (A.) asperipennis* (Fairmaire, 1898).

Subgenus *Atrachelophorus* Legalov, 2007

***Trachelophorus (Atrachelophorus) signatus* Voss, 1929** (Figs. 45-46, 91)

Trachelophorus signatus Voss, 1929: 158

Trachelophorus fausti Voss, 1929: 158, **syn.n.**

Distribution. Madagascar.

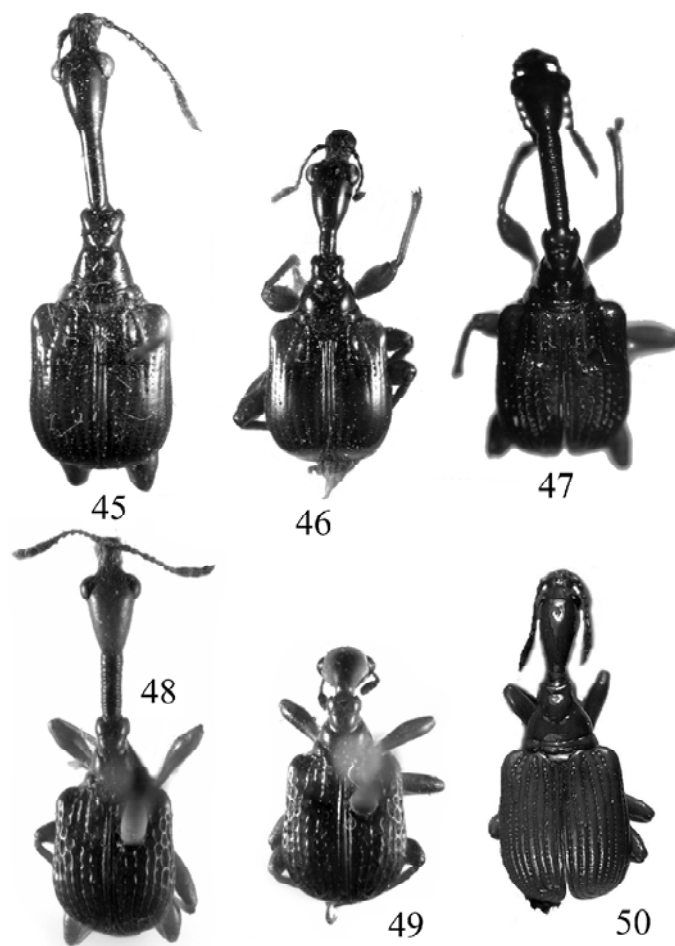
Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection DEI with labels «Sihanaka, O. Madag., XI.-XII., 800 m, Heyne, Berlin – Wilm.», «Staudinger & Bang-Haas dedit.», «Syntypus», «*Trachelophorus signatus* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «*Trachelophorus signatus* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Lectotype

Trachelophorus signatus Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008». Paralectotype – female from the collection DEI with labels «Sihanaka, O. Madag., XI.-XII., 800 m, Heyne, Berlin – Wilm.», «Staudinger & Bang-Haas dedit.», «Syntypus», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «Paralectotype *Trachelophorus signatus* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008».

By the author is studied specimen – female from the collection DEI with labels «Madagascar, Sahan hava, Fianarantsoa», «Museum Paris, 1934, R. Catala», «Syntypus», «*Trachelophorus fausti* m.», «*Trachelophorus fausti* Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg».

An investigation of extensive material from Madagascar and types of *Trachelophorus signatus* has shown that *T. fausti* Voss, 1929: 158, **syn.n.** is synonym of *T. signatus* Voss, 1929, that it is very variable species.

Subgenus *Eotrachelophorus* Legalov, 2003



Figs. 45-50. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 45 – *Trachelophorus signatus* (male, lectotype), 46 – *T. signatus* (female, paralectotype), 47 – *Trachelophoridius clitostyloides* (male, lectotype), 48 – *T. minutus* (male, lectotype), 49 – *T. minutus* (female, paralectotype), 50 – *Metriotracheloides holoxanthus* (male).

Remarks. 4 species (*T. (E.) abdominalis* (Gyllenhal, 1839), *T. (E.) sicardi* Hustache, 1933, *T. (E.) camelus* (Olivier, 1807), *T. (E.) castaneus* (Klug, 1860)) concern to this subgenus.

Genus *Trachelophoridius* Voss, 1929

Type species: *Apoderus flavicornis* Gyllenhal, 1839

Key of subgenera of genus *Trachelophoridius*

1. Intervals of the elytra flat. Elytral striae weak. Sculpture of the pronotum more gentle.....*Trachelophoridius* s. str.

-. Intervals of the elytra convex. Elytral striae sharp, deep, sometimes wide. Sculpture of the pronotum sharper.....*Protrachelophorus* Legalov, subgen.n.

Subgenus *Protrachelophorus* Legalov, subgen.n. (Figs. 47-49, 89-90, 92)

Type species: *Trachelophoridius minutus* Voss, 1929

Body red-brown, sometimes with more dark parts. Head elongated. Forehead convex, wide. Temples elongated, narrowed to long neck of males and to short neck of females. Neck of males wrinkled. Antennae of males long. 5th-7th segments of the funicle thornlike expanded inside. Clava narrow, long, weakly pointed. Antennae of females short, segments no expanded to apex, no dentate. Pronotum trapezoid, of females wide, of males elongated. Disk weakly transversal-wrinkled or nearly so smooth, with striae behind middle. Pronotal groove sharply isolated. Elytra wide, almost rectangular, with greatest width behind middle. Intervals convex, strongly or weakly wrinkled. Points in striae large and rough. Mesothorax without protuberance. Abdomen convex. 1st ventrite with weakly blades. Pygidium convex, punctate. Legs long, of females shorter.

Femora weakly widened. Tibiae weakly curved. Length of body: 4.0-7.5 mm.

Remarks. 4 species (*T. (P.) clitostyloides* Voss, 1943, *T. (P.) minutus* Voss, 1929, *T. (P.) regularis* Ter-Minassian, 1986, *T. (P.) tamatavoensis* Voss, 1929) concern to this subgenus.

Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the prefix «pro-» to «trachelophorus».

***Trachelophoridius (Protrachelophorus) clitostyloides* Voss, 1943** (Figs. 47, 92)

Trachelophoridius clitostyloides Voss, 1943: 33

Distribution. Madagascar.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype - male from the collection SMTD with labels «Tananarivo, Madag.», «Samml. K. F. Hartmann, Ankauf, 1941», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «*Trachelophoridius asperipennis* Fairm., Det. E. Voss», «Lectotype *Trachelophoridius clitostyloides* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotypes: male (SMTD) with labels «Tamatavo, Madagascar», «Samml. K. F. Hartmann, Ankauf, 1941», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Paralectotype *Trachelophoridius clitostyloides* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008» and female (SMTD) with with labels «Madagascar, Tananarivo», «Samml. K. F. Hartmann, Ankauf, 1941», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Paralectotype *Trachelophoridius clitostyloides* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

***Trachelophoridius (Protrachelophorus) minutus* Voss, 1929** (Figs. 48-49, 89-90)

Trachelophoridius minutus Voss, 1929: 182

Distribution. Madagascar.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection ZMHB with labels «Madagascar int. austr.», «363»,

«*Trachelophoridius minutus* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «SYNTYPUS *Trachelophoridius minutus* Voss, 1929, labeled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Trachelophoridius minutus* Voss, 1929, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotype - female from the collection ZMHB with labels «Madagascar int. austr.», «SYNTYPUS *Trachelophoridius minutus* Voss, 1929, labeled by MNHUB 2008», «Paralectotype *Trachelophoridius minutus* Voss, 1929, A. Legalov design. 2008».

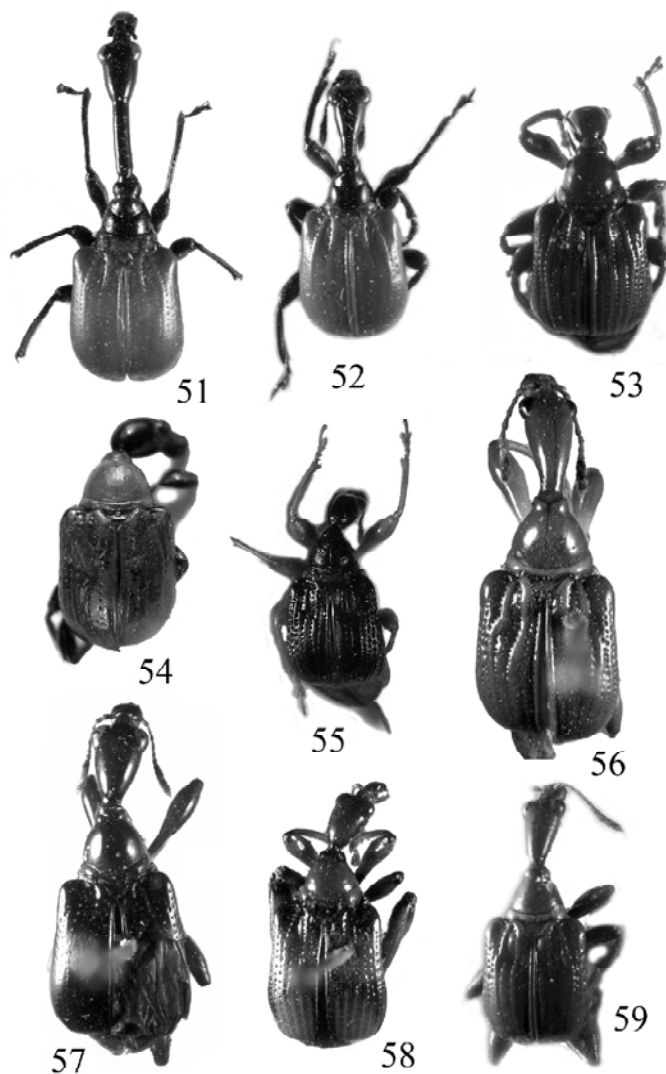
Genus *Jekelitrahelus* Legalov, gen.n. (Figs. 51-52, 93)

Type species: *Trachelophorus elegans* Voss, 1929

Description. Body black. Scutellum, elytra and abdomen red, most part of the postnotal groove yellow-red or only abdomen red, legs dark brown. Head elongated. Rostrum short, expanded to apex. Antennae attached on the rostrum middle. Eyes large, convex. Forehead flat, wide, smooth. Vertex convex, smooth. Temples elongated, narrowed to long neck. Neck 1.29-3.0 times longer than heads of males.

Antennae long, not reaching pronotum. Funicle segments simple, their apexes not expanded of males.

Pronotum campaniform. Disk smooth, with weak transversal



Figs. 51-59. Attelabidae gen. spp.: 51 – *Jekelitrahelus elegans* (male), 52 – *J. elegans* (female), 53 – *Leptapoderus affinis* (female, lectotype), 54 – *Apoderus papei* (female, lectotype), 55 – *Heterapoderopsis subfoveolatus* (male, lectotype), 56 – *Apoderus bilineatus* (male, lectotype), 57 – *Physapoderus biguttatus* (female, lectotype), 58 – *Physapoderus crucifer* (male, lectotype), 59 – *Eocentrocorynus flavotorosus* (male, paralectotype).

striae. Sides almost direct. Pronotal groove sharp of males and weak of females. Scutellum wide, pentagonal.

Elytra wide, almost rectangular. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly convex. Intervals flat, wide, small punctate. Striae weak. Points in them small, not deep.

Thorax sparsely punctate. Precoxal part elongated, wrinkled. Abdomen convex, punctate, weakly flattened on middle of males. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite narrow, densely punctate. Pygidium convex, punctate.

Legs long. Femora weakly widened. Tibiae weakly curved, weakly expanded to apex. Tarsi long. Length of body: 3.5-8.1 mm.

Remarks. 2 species (*Jekelitrahelus elegans* (Voss, 1929), **comb.n.** and *J. alluaudi* (Hustache, 1922), **comb.n.**) concern to this genus.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of H. Jekel.

Genus *Metriotracheloides* Legalov, gen.n. (Figs. 50, 94-95)

Type species: *Apoderus holoxanthus* Fairmaire, 1902

Description. Body red-brown. Clava of antennae sometimes dark.

Head elongated. Rostrum short, expanded to apex. Antennae located behind middle of males and on middle of the rostrum of females. Eyes large, convex. Forehead flat, wide, with two longitudinal striae. Vertex convex, smooth, with middle line. Temples elongated, narrowed to neck. Neck short of both sexes.

Antennae long, reaching pronotum. Funicle segments simple, their apexes not expanded of males.

Pronotum campaniform. Disk smooth, with transversal triangular striae. Sides weakly rounded. Pronotal groove weak. Scutellum wide, pentagonal.

Elytra wide, almost rectangular. Greatest width behind middle. Humeri weakly convex. Intervals weakly convex, wide, smooth or transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them dense and deep.

Prothorax almost smooth. Precoxal part of the prothorax elongated. Mesothorax and mesepisternum densely punctate. Metathorax and metepisternum sparsely punctate.

Abdomen convex, punctate, weakly flattened on the middle of males. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 1st ventrite with blades. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite narrow. Pygidium convex, punctate.

Legs long. Femora weakly widened. Tibiae weakly biconcave, weakly expanded to apex. Tarsi long. Length of body: 6.0-9.0 mm.

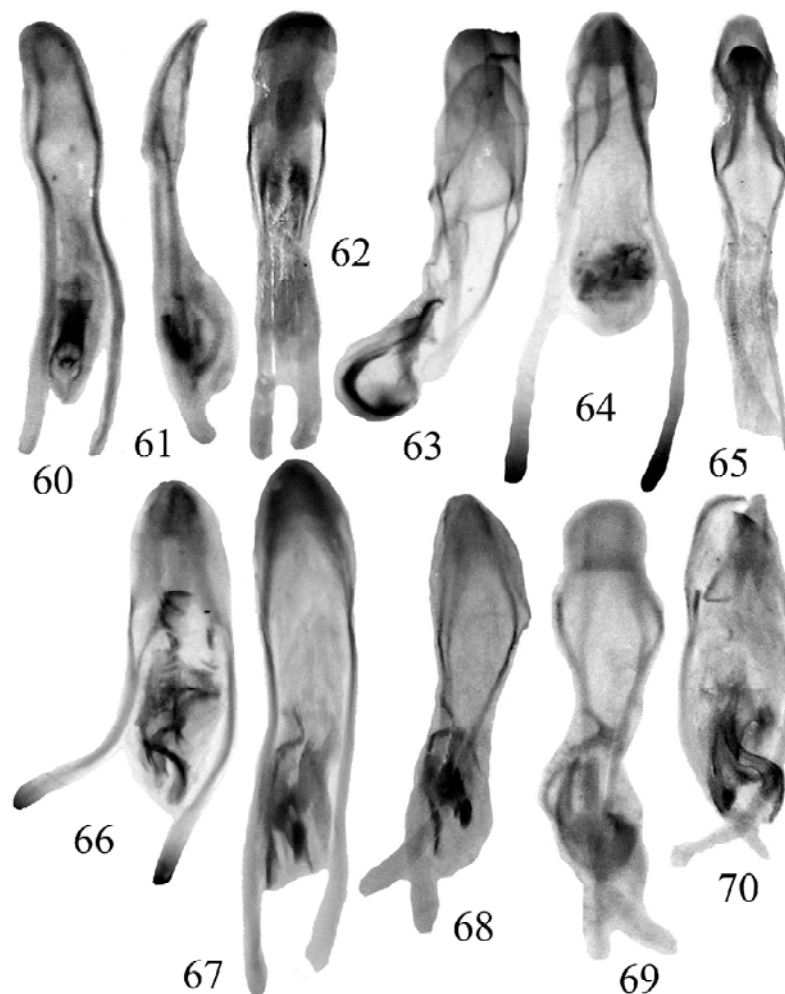
Remarks. 3 species (*Metriotracheloides holoxanthus* (Fairmaire, 1902), **comb.n.**, *M. olsufjevi* (Hustache, 1939), **comb.n.**, *M. uniformis* (Gyllenhal, 1839), **comb.n.**) concern to this genus.

Etymology. The name is formed by addition of the ending «-oides» to «metriotrachelus».

Tribe Apoderini Jekel, 1860
Subtribe Leptapoderina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Leptapoderus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Leptapoderus* s. str.



Figs. 60-70. Male genitalia: 60-61 – *Ophthalmolabus monticolus*, 62 – *Coscineuscelus nigricornis*, 63 – *Vossiuscelus loretoensis*, 64 – *Attelabus atratus*, 65 – *A. cribricollis*, 66 – *Neoxestolabus jatahyensis*, 67 – *Attelabus jekelii*, 68 – *Omolabus kirschi*, 69 – *O. mutabilis*, 70 – *O. troglodytes*.

***Leptapoderus* (s. str.) *affinis* (Schilsky, 1906),
placem.n.** (Fig. 53)

Apoderus affinis Schilsky, 1906: 77

Apoderus cinctipectoralis Voss, 1930: 86, **syn.n.**

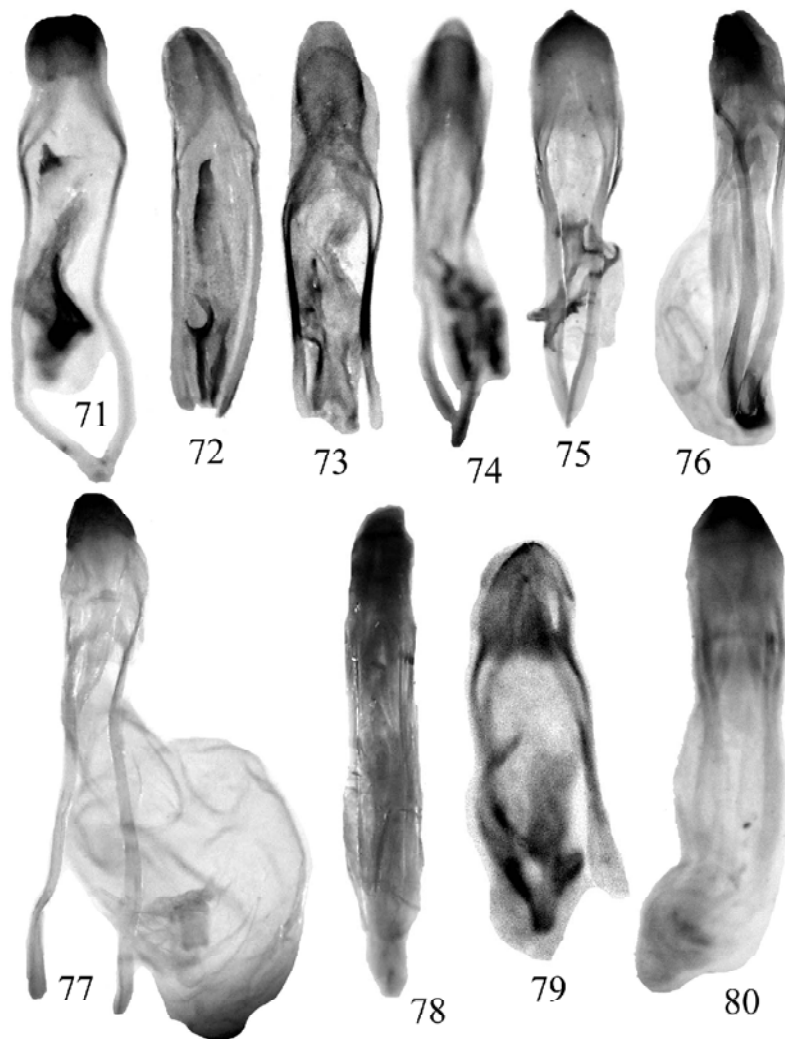
Distribution. E and ES China.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection ZMHB with labels «Museum Paris, env. de Pekin, A. David, 1878», «Type», «Coll. Schilsky», «*Apoderus affinis* Schilsky (Type – 1905)», «SYNTYPUS *Apoderus*

affinis Schilsky, 1906, labelled by MNHUB 2008», «Lectotype *Apoderus affinis* Schilsky, A. Legalov design. 2008», «*Leptapoderus affinis* Schils., A. Legalov det. 2008».

This species have been wrongly placed previously in subgenus *Paraleptapoderus* Legalov, 2003.

An investigation of types has shown that *Apoderus cinctipectoralis* Voss, 193, **syn.n.** is synonym of *A. affinis* Schilsky, 1906.



Figs. 71-80. Male genitalia: 71 – *Omolabus deceptor*, 72 – *O. westerduijni*, 73 – *O. latus*, 74 – *O. ecuadorensis*, 75 – *Phialodes hubeiensis*, 76 – *Humerilabus alleni*, 77 – *Catalabus rasuwanus*, 78 – *Henicolaboides nanlingensis*, 79 – *Scotopsinus tuberifer*, 80 – *Trachelismus benguetensis*.

Subgenus *Leptapoderidius* Legalov, 2007

***Leptapoderus (Leptapoderidius) nigroapicatus* (Jekel, 1860) (Fig. 54)**

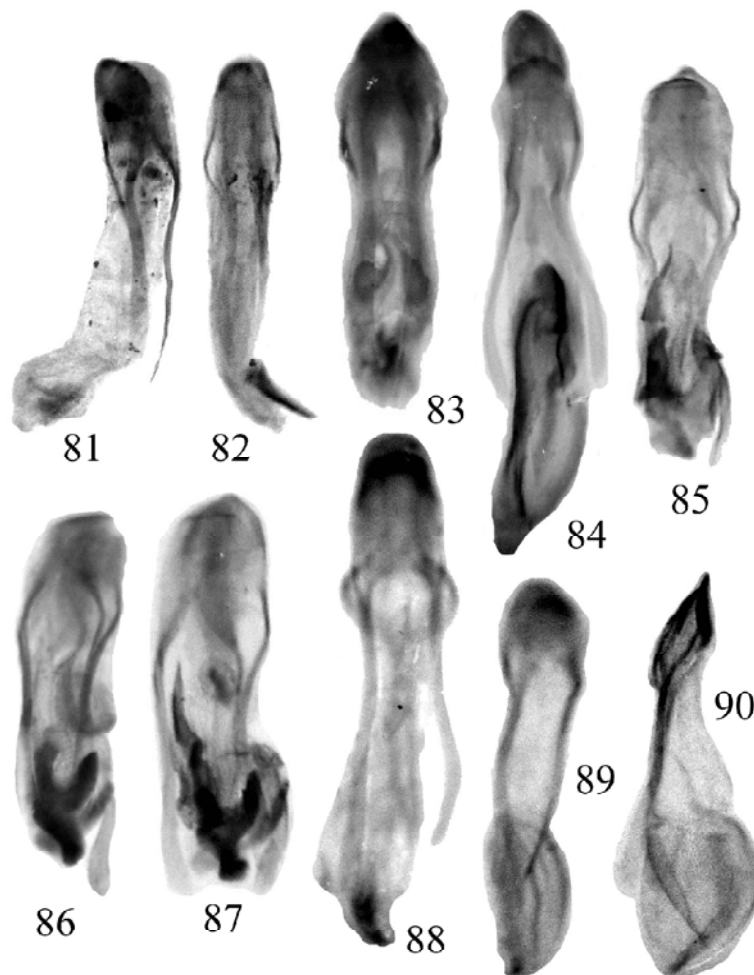
Apoderus nigroapicatus Jekel, 1860: 175

Apoderus apicalis Faust, 1890a: 257

Apoderus papei Voss, 1927: 10, **syn.n.**

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection DEI with labels «China, Tsintau», «Coll. Kraatz», «Holotypus», «*Apoderus papei* n. sp., Det. E. Voss», «Coll. DEI Müncheberg», «*Apoderus papei* Voss», «Lectotype *Apoderus papei* Voss, A. Legalov desing. 2008».

Distribution. China, India.



Figs. 81-90. Male genitalia: 81 – *Apoderus badeni*, 82 – *Trachelismus schultzei*, 83 – *Borneocorynus fenestratus*, 84 – *Paroplapoderus alleni*, 85 – *Madagasocynelus ater*, 86 – *M. madegassus*, 87 – *M. humeralis*, 88 – *Trachelophorus asperipennis*, 89-90 – *Trachelophoridius minutus*.

An investigation of *Apoderus papei*-type has shown that it is synonym of *Leptapoderus nigroapicatus* (Jekel, 1860) which is widespread in China.

Genus *Heterapoderopsis* Legalov, 2003

***Heterapoderopsis subfoveolatus* (Voss, 1927)**

(Fig. 55)

Apoderus subfoveolatus Voss, 1927: 10

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection ZMAN with labels «J. B. Corporaal, Sumatra's O. K., Lau Rikit, 2.1918, 300 m», «*Apoderus (Heterapoderus) subfoveolatus* Voss, 1927, ZMAN type COLE. 1638.3», «Lectotype *Apoderus subfoveolatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008». Paralectotypes: female (ZMAN) with labels «J. B. Corporaal, Sumatra's O. K., Lau Rikit, 2.1918, 300 m»,



Figs. 91-96. Male genitalia: 91 – *Trachelophorus signatus*, 92 – *Trachelophoridius clitostyloides*, 93 – *Jekelitrahelus elegans*, 94-95 – *Metriotrachelooides holoxanthus*, 96 – *Eocentrocorynus flavotorosus*.

«*Apoderus subfoveolatus* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «*Apoderus (Heterapoderus) subfoveolatus* Voss, 1927, ZMAN type COLE. 1638.1», «Paralectotype *Apoderus subfoveolatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008»; female (ZMAN) with labels «J. B. Corporaal, Sumatra's O. K., Lau Rikit, 2.1918, 300 m», «*Apoderus (Heterapoderus) subfoveolatus* Voss, 1927, ZMAN type COLE. 1638.2», «Paralectotype *Apoderus subfoveolatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008»; female (ZMAN) with labels «J. B. Corporaal, Sumatra's O. K., Marihat,

2.4.1918», «*Apoderus subfoveolatus* n.sp., Det. E. Voss», «*Apoderus (Heterapoderus) subfoveolatus* Voss, 1927, ZMAN type COLE. 1638.4», «Paralectotype *Apoderus subfoveolatus* Voss, A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subtribe Centrocorynina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Alexsandricorynus* Legalov, 2003

***Alexsandricorynus assamensis* (Boheman, 1845) (Fig. 56)**

Apoderus assamensis Boheman, 1845: 354

Apoderus bilineatus Faust, 1883: 464

Distribution. SE Asia.

Remarks. For *Apoderus bilineatus* by the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection SMTD with labels «brown small square», «male, Cochinchina, Allard», «*bilineatus* Faust», «type», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Lectotype *Apoderus bilineatus* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Physapoderus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Phrysapoderus* s. str.

***Physapoderus* (s. str.) *biguttatus* (Fabricius, 1801) (Fig. 57)**

Attelabus biguttatus Fabricius, 1801: 418

Distribution. Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sumatra), Malaysia (Penang, Sarawak), Singapore.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – female from the collection ZMUC with labels «Sumatra, Daldorff, Mus. S. F. L., *Attelabus biguttatus* F.», «Lectotypus *Attelabus biguttatus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Physapoderus* (s. str.) *biguttatus* (Fabricius, 1801), A. Legalov det. 2008». Paralectotypes: female from the collection ZMUC with labels «green square», «Paralectotype *Attelabus biguttatus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Physapoderus* (s. str.) *biguttatus* (Fabricius, 1801), A. Legalov det. 2008» and male from the collection ZMUC with labels «*2guttatus*», «Paralectotype *Attelabus biguttatus* F., A. Legalov desig. 2007», «*Physapoderus* (s. str.) *biguttatus* (Fabricius, 1801), A. Legalov det. 2008».

Subgenus *Eophrysapoderus* Legalov, 2007

***Physapoderus* (*Eophrysapoderus*) *crucifer* (Heller, 1922) (Fig. 58)**

Apoderus crucifer Heller, 1922: 13

Distribution. S and SE China, Vietnam.

Remarks. By the author is designated lectotype – male from the collection SMTD with labels «male», «Chapa, pr., Laokay, Tonkin, V. de Salvazar», «1913, 40», «*crucifer*, Typus», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Lectotype *Apoderus crucifer* Hell., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Genus *Eocentrocorynus* Legalov, 2003

Subgenus *Eocentrocorynus* s. str.

***Eocentrocorynus* (s. str.) *flavotorosus* (Faust, 1898) (Figs. 59, 96)**

Apoderus flavotorosus Faust, 1898: 296

Distribution. S India.

Remarks. By the author is studied lectotype – female from the collection SMTD with labels «gold small square», «Belgaum, Andrewes», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Type», «*flavotorosus* Fst.», «Lectotype *Apoderus flavotorosus* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2005». Paralectotypes – male and female from the collection SMTD with labels «gold small square», «male, Belgaum, Andrewes», «*flavotorosus* Fst.», «Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900», «Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden», «Type», «Paralectotype *Apoderus flavotorosus* Fst., A. Legalov design. 2008».

Subtribe *Cycnotrachelina* Legalov, 2003

Genus *Cycnotrachelodes* Voss, 1955

Subgenus *Pseudocynolodes* Legalov, 2003

***Cycnotrachelodes* (*Pseudocynolodes*) *coeruleatus* (Faust, 1894)**

Apoderus coeruleatus Faust, 1894: 159

Cycnotrachelus subcoeruleus Voss, 1929: 117

Erichson, Klotzsch, Troschel, Cabanis and aderen 3: 533-617.

Material. Female (ACB), Bhutan, Wangdu Phodrang, VII.2005, Lijjingki.

Distribution. Bhutan, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam.

Remarks. This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Bhutan.

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