Introduction

Families Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae (leaf-rolling weevils) together form a widespread monophyletic group including more than 2200 species. These beetles are characteristized by their specific care of the offspring's. Some produce leaf rolls for their larvae; others damage fruits or vegetative parts of plants in which their larvae develop. The leaf-rolling weevils are characteristic inhabitants of forest biotopes, reach their greatest diversity in tropical and subtropical forests, and play an essential role in ecosystems as customers of foliage. These weevils are widely distributed throughout most parts of the world, except for New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands. The greatest number of species is found in the Oriental, Afrotropical and Neotropical biogeographic regions. Some species, such as *Tatianaerhynchites aequatus*, *Neocoenorhinidius pauxillus*, *Rhynchites bacchus*, *Epirhynchites auratus*, *E. heros*, *E. giganteus*, *Teretriorhynchites caeruleus*, *Involvulus cupreus* and *Amerorhynchites aeneus* are agricultural pests, while many others (*Cyllorhynchites ursulus*, *Byctiscus betulae*, *B. rugosus*, *Attelabus nitens*) damage trees and bushes in forests and parks.

For a long time, due to E. Voss works, leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) were estimated as well-investigated group. It was considered that their taxonomy requires only small specifications and completions. But my researches have revealed completely other situation. The former supraspecific system was artificial (phyletic). Some close species were in different genera. Many names needed to be shown as synonyms. I have discovered many new species and genera on indeterminate materials from various collections. Thus, the leaf-rolling weevils required critical revision.

I have proposed new supraspecific system of these families on the basis of phylogenetic relations. I am guided by phylistic concept of modern taxonomy, not by cladistic one. Therefore I also take into account plesiomorphic characters, not only apomorphic ones. The term "taxon" means the group of organisms connected by a certain degree of relationship that is detached enough to consider it as certain taxonomic category of some rank [Abramov et al. 2001]. In terms of this, I necessarily assign paraphyletic taxa, not only monophyletic ones.

My first monograph [Legalov, 2003f] was published in Russian, with English abstract, signatures to figures and diagnoses. Later on diagnoses of new taxa were published; in this book they are described in English [Legalov, 2003h]. Taking into account new data, the current monograph supplements and corrects the first book. It includes all diagnoses of the new taxa and indicates all investigated type specimens of the families Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae out of my publications. For some new species, I merely present diagnoses, color characteristics and photos; detailed descriptions are not given to avoid repeated mention of characters, which are general for close species.

There are many new species of the group in each new party of material from tropics and subtropics, so the studying is still far from finish. However, the basic supraspecific taxa are already described, and I suppose that in future the system of leaf-rolling weevils will not undergo significant changes.

I hope my book will be useful to taxonomists, faunists, ecologists of coleopterans, as well as practical workers of agriculture and forestry.

Material and methods

Type specimens are kept in the following collections and museums: **AMNH** – American Museum of Natural History (USA: New York); **AMS** – Australian Museum (Australia: Sydney); **ANIC** – Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO (Australia: Canberra); **ARC** – Alexander Riedel Collection (Germany: Karlsruhe); **ASUT** – Arizona State University, Frank M. Hasbrouck Insect Collection (USA: Tempe); **BMNH** – The Natural History Museum (United Kingdom: London); **BPBM** – Bernice P. Bishop Museum (USA: Honolulu); **CAS** – California Academy of Sciences (USA: San Francisco); **CASM** – Chicago Academy of Sciences, Museum of Natural History (USA: Chicago); **CBN** – Roman Borovec Collection (Czech Republic: Nechanice); **CHAH** – Henry Hespenheide Collection (USA: Los Angeles); **CJPM** – Jean Pelletier Collection (France: Monnaie); **CKJU** – Petr Kresl Collection (Czech Republic: Janovice nad Uhlavou); **CKM** – Sergei Kazantzev Collection (Russia: Moscow); **CMNC** – Canadian Museum of Nature (Canada: Ottawa); **CMNH** – Carnegie Museum of Natural History (USA: Pittsburgh); **CNC** – Canadian National Collection of Insects (Canada: Ottawa); **CSUC** – Colorado State University (USA: Fort Collins); **CWOB** – Charles O'Brien Collection (USA: Tallahassee); **DABUH** – University of Helsinki, Department of Applied Biology (Finland, Helsinki); **DEI** – Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Germany: Munchenberg); **EIHU** – Hokkaido University (Japan: Sapporo); **EMSA** – Edinburgh Museum of Science et Art (United Kingdom: Edinburgh); **FICB** – Forest Research Centre (Papua New Guinea: Lae); **FMNH** – Field Museum of Natural History (USA: Chicago); **FODC** – Frode Oedegaar Collection; **HAHC** – Henry and Ann Howden Collection (Canada: Ottawa); **HMUG** – Glasgow University, Hunterian Museum (United Kingdom: Glasgow); **HNHM** – Hungarian Natural History Museum (Hungary: Budapest); **HPSC** – Henry Stockwell Collection (Panama: Ciudad Panama); **IEL** – Institut d'Estudes Ilerdencs (Spain: Lleida); **IENU** – Istituto di Entomologia, Università degli Studi (Italy: Napoli); **IFRI** – Indian Forest Research Institute (India: Dehra Dun); **INBC** – Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio) (Costa Rica: Santo Domingo de Heredia); **INPC** – Indian Agriculture Research Institute (India: New Delhi); **ISAS** – Kunming Institute of Zoology (China: Kunming); **ISNB** – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels); **ISUI** – Iowa State University (USA: Ames); **IZAS** – Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, (China: Beijing); **IZGAS** – Insititute of Zoology of Georgian Academy of Sciences (Georgia, Tbilisi); **JFCZ** – Jean