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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimens are kept in the following collections and museums: CKJU = Collection of P. Kresl (Janovice nad Uhlavou); IZAS = Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, (Beijing); SZMN = Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, SB RAS (Novosibirsk).

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

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

Tribe Byctiscini Voss, 1923

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

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

Description. Body dark brown. Rostrum, clava of antennae, mesepisternum, mesothorax, pygidium, first third of femora and tibiae red-brown. Metathorax, abdomen and metepisternum red. Body with densely appressed light setae. Bottom with densely long, appressed yellow setae which are concentrated on the mesepisternum, metathorax and sides of ventrites, and a markedly lengthened and wider 1st segment of tarsi.

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

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

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

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

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1st and 2nd ventrites wide.

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

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

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

**Genus** *Byctiscus* C.G. Thomson, 1859

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

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

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


Female: Rostrum more weakly curved, 1.8-2.4 times longer than wide, dorsal surface of rostrum weaker strongly bent. Antennae located before the middle of rostrum. Pronotum 1.1-1.2 times wider than long. Sides of pronotum weaker rounded. Elytra 1.1-1.2 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind the middle of elytra. Protibiae weakly curved. Length of body: 4.7-5.4 mm.
Diagnosis. This new species is close to Byciscus fausti Sharp, 1889 but can be distinguished by the armament of endophallus, a densely punctured pronotum and dense setae on body.

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

Genus Aspidobyctiscus Schilsky, 1903

Key to subgenera of genus Aspidobyctiscus Schilsky, 1903

1 (4) Pronotum punctured, as rule not wrinkled. ................................................................. 2

2 (3) Points in striae of elytra fine, undeep, dense. Intervals of elytra flat or nearly flat. East and Southeast Asia. ................................................................. Eobyctiscus Legalov, sungen.n.
Subgenus *Eobyctiscus* Legalov, subgen.n. (Figs. 6-8, 11, 60-61)

**Type species:** *Byctiscus coerulans* Voss, 1929

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

**Etymology.** The name is formed by addition of the prefix "eo-" to "byctiscus".

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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


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

**Etymology.** The name is formed from the name of province Zhejiang – “zhejiangensis”.
Aspidobyctiscus (Eobyctiscus) pseudocoerulans Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 11, 61)

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

Description. Male: Body dark blue, lacking luster naked. Rostrum long, 3.7 times longer than wide, clearly curved, thick, widening toward apex, finely and sparsely punctured. Antennae located behind the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, weakly pressed, finely punctured. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, sparsely punctured. Temples lengthened. Antennae long, reaching the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2- and 3rd segments narrow - oval. 4th segment short - oval. 5-

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

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

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

*Aspidobyctiscus (Taiwanobyctiscus) nigrocyaneus* Legalov and Liu, sp.n.

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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


Diagnosis. This new species is close to Aspidobyctiscus (Parabyctiscus) niger Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the sparsely strongly punctured metepisternum and points of pronotum merging in striae.

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

**Genus Parasynatops Legalov, 2003**

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

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


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

**Etymology.** The name is formed from the location “Tzinpin” – “tzinpinensis”.
Parasynatops (Pseudoeuops) tibetanus Legalov et Liu, sp.n. (Figs. 20, 66)

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


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

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

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

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


Description. Body bronze. Antennae and tarsi black.


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Genus Riedeliops Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 2002**

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

Diagnosis. This new species is close to Riedeliops rasuwanus Legalov, 2003 but can be distinguished by the narrow, strongly convex intervals of elytra, deep elytral striae, points in them large and rough. Pronotum trapezoid, 1.2 times wider than long. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, lacking lustre, sparsely and finely punctured. Scutellum back trapezoid, smooth. Elytra wide, equal length and width, widest at humeri and in the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, convex, sparsely and very finely punctured. Striae clear. Points in them large and dense. 9th stria merges with 10th stria before metacoxae. Metathorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax and metepisternum doubly punctured: finely, and also strongly and densely punctured. Abdomen convex, gently rugose-punctate, flatted, but without lines of setae. 1-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Pygidium convex, densely and strongly punctured. Legs long. Femora widened, sparsely and finely punctured. Protibiae weakly curved, from internal edge biconcave. Mesotibiae without appendages. Metatibiae biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment strongly lengthened. 2nd segment wide - triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened. Length of body: 2.6 mm.

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

Genus Orienteuops Legalov, 2003

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

Holotype. Female (IZAS), China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Menghai, 1200-1600 m, 26.VII.1958, Pu Fuji.
Etymology. The name is formed from the word for "surprising" – “mirabilis”.

Genus *Sawadaeuops* Legalov, 2003

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

1. Antennae red - brown. Gansu
   1. Antennae darkly brown or black

2. Forehead wider. Body smaller (2.4 mm). Hebei
   1. Forehead narrower. Body larger (2.6-3.8 mm)

3. Mesotibiae without appendages of males. Russia Far East, Japan
   - Mesotibiae with appendages of males

4. Sides of elytra more direct. Pronotum gently punctured, with deeper transversal striae. Sichuan, Yunnan
   - Sides of elytra more arched. Pronotum to thick and more rough punctured, with weaker transversal striae

5. Beetles larger (2.9-3.5 mm). Pronotum less often punctured. Hubei, Shaanx
   - Beetles smaller (2.6-3.2 mm). Pronotum to thick punctured. Sichuan

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

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

**Paratypes.** 1 female (IZAS), idem; 4 males (IZAS), 1 male (SZMN), Sichuan, Wolong, 2600 m, 08.VIII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Lixian, 2800 m, 12.VIII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 2 males (IZAS), 1 male (SZMN), 3 females (IZAS), Sichuan, Wolong, 2500 m, 06.VIII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (IZAS), Sichuan, Wenchuan, Wolong, 1900 m, 27.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (IZAS), Sichuan, Wolong, 2100 m, 24.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 male (SZMN), 2 females (IZAS), 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Wolong, 1600 m, 26.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Gonggashan, 2500 m, 08.V.1983, Chen Yuanqing; 1 female (SZMN), Sichuan, Gonggashan, 2500 m, 10.VI.1983, Chen Yuanqing; 1 male (SZMN), Sichuan, Wenchuan, Wolong, 1600 m, 26.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong; 4 females (IZAS), Sichuan, Wenchuan, Wolong, 1900 m, 27.VII.1983, Wang Shuyong.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Female: Rostrum wider. Eyes hardly more small. Clava of antennae shorter and thin. Pronotum 1.1-1.2 times wider than long. Elytra 1.2 times longer than wide. Abdomen stronger convex. 1-3rd ventrites with 2 lines of erecting setae. 4th ventrite with 1 line of setae. Tibiae with mucro and uncus. Protibiae shorter and wide. Length of body: 2.6-3.2 mm.
New leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) from China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

**Description.** Body brown with bronze lustre.


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

**Etymology.** The name is formed from the word for “southern” – “australis”.

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

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

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

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

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

Type species: Sawadaeuops punctatus Legalov et Liu, sp.n.


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

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

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

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

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

Etymology. The name is formed from the word for “punctured” – “punctatus”.

**Tribe Attelabini Billberg, 1820**

**Genus Attelabus Linnaeus, 1758**

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

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


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

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

**Genus Lamprolabus Jekel, 1860**

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

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

**Paratype.** 1 female (SZMN), idem.


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

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

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

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

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


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

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

**Genus Henicolabus Voss, 1925**

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

**Genus Humerilabus Legalov, 2003**

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

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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

**Description.** Body black. Elytra red. Claws, mucro and uncus brown. Male: Head lengthened. Rostrum short, strongly widening, sparsely punctured. Antennae located before basis of rostrum. Forehead wide, pressed, finely punctured, with 2 deep striae on each side, merge in sharp angle. Eyes large, convex. Temples lengthened. Vertex convex, smooth, with medial striae. Antennae short, reaching as far as first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment oval. 2nd segment short - oval, much shorter than 1st segment. 3rd and 4th segments narrow - oval. 5-6th segments tear-shaped. 7th segment trapezoid, wide, similar to segments of clava. Clava
long, shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment narrower, long, little shorter previous, pointed. Pronotum trap-

ezoid, 1.4 times wider than long, narrowed to-
ward apex. Sides almost straight. Disk convex, smooth, with 2 deep depressions in the middle, without medial striae. Pronotal groove clear.

out teeth. Meso- and metafemora widened. Protibiae long, weakly curved, wide, with long mucro at apex and 7 teeth on internal edge. Meso- and metatibiae short, biconcave. Tarsi long, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment length-
ened - triangular. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Caudal segment lengthened.

Length of body: 5.2 mm.


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

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

Tribe Euscelophilini Voss, 1925

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

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

Description. Most parts of body with copper lustre. Body with light, dense appressed setae. Ros-

trum short, wide, densely punctured. Antennae located near basis of rostrum. Eyes not big, strongly convex. Forehead wide. Temples length-


ezoid. Elytra lengthened, sometimes with protu-

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

*Euscelophilus kunmingensis* Liang, 1994: 490

**Distribution.** China (YUN).

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

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