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**To the knowledge of the leaf-rolling weevils of subfamily Attelabinae
(Coleoptera, Attelabidae)**

**А.А. Легалов. К познанию жуков-трубковертов подсемейства Attelabinae
(Coleoptera, Attelabidae)**

Key words: Coleoptera, Attelabidae, Attelabinae, Euopsini, Euscelini, Hybolabini, new subgenus, new species, new synonym, fauna, New Guinea, Neotropic Area.

Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Attelabidae, Attelabinae, Euopsini, Euscelini, Hybolabini, новый подрод, новые виды, новый синоним, фауна, Неотропическая область.

Abstract. In the paper new subgenus *Piloseuscelus* Legalov, **subgen. n.** (type species: *Euscelus landanguinus* Legalov, **sp. n.**) of the genus *Euscelus* Schoenherr, 1833 and 7 new species: *Euopsidius (Pascoeops) lorentziensis* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Indonesia: New Guinea), *Euscelus (Meteuscelus) pseudbinotatus* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Brazil), *Euscelus (Piloseuscelus) landanguinus* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Ecuador), *Omolabus* (s. str.) *bifoveatoides* Legalov, **sp. n.** (French Guiana), *Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) lagoasensis* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Brazil), *Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) bicolor* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Brazil) and *Omolabus (Neomolabus) spinicollis* Legalov, **sp. n.** (French Guiana, Guyana) are described. New synonym: *Alleuselina* Legalov, 2003, **syn. n.** for *Euscelina* Voss, 1925 is presented. *Alleuscelus violaceipennis* Voss, 1937 is for the first time revealed in fauna of Brazil. Materials for rare species are resulted.

Резюме. В статье описаны новый подрод *Piloseuscelus* Legalov, **subgen. n.** (типовой вид: *Euscelus (Pascoeops) landanguinus* Legalov, **sp. n.**) рода *Euscelus* Schoenherr, 1833 и 7 новых видов: *Euopsidius lorentziensis* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Индонезия: Новая Гвинея), *Euscelus (Meteuscelus) pseudbinotatus* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Бразилия), *Euscelus (Piloseuscelus) landanguinus* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Эквадор), *Omolabus* (s. str.) *bifoveatoides* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Французская Гвиана), *Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) lagoasensis* Legalov,

sp. n. (Бразилия), *Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) bicolor* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Бразилия) и *Omolabus (Neomolabus) spinicollis* Legalov, **sp. n.** (Французская Гвиана и Гайана). Подтриба *Alleuselina* Legalov, 2003, **syn. n.** сведена в синонимы к подтрибе *Euscelina* Voss, 1925. *Alleuscelus violaceipennis* Voss, 1937 впервые указан для фауны Бразилии. Приводятся материалы для редких видов.

Introduction

The leaf-rolling weevils are widespread in the world fauna. The family includes two subfamilies (Attelabinae and Apoderinae). Representatives of the subfamily Attelabinae roll tubes with double cut [Legalov, 2004a].

Growing interest in studies of systematic of this subfamily [Hamilton, 1994, 2001, 2005, 2007; Legalov, 2003, 2004b, 2007; Riedel, 2002] in the world fauna can be seen in recent years. This work continues studying of this subfamily of the world fauna by the author.

Material and methods

Types and specimens are kept in the following collections and museums: ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels); MCSN – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria” (Italy: Genova); MZLU – Lund University (Sweden: Lund); SMTD – Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Germany: Dresden); ZIN – Zoological Institute

of Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia: St. Petersburg); ZMAN – Zoologisch Museum, Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie, Universiteit van Amsterdam (Netherlands: Amsterdam); 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 Attelabitae Billberg, 1820

Tribe Euopsini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Parasynaptopsisina Legalov, 2007

Genus *Euopsidius* Legalov, 2003

Subgenus *Pascoeuops* Legalov, 2007

Euopsidius (Pascoeuops) lorentziensis Legalov, sp. n. (Tab: II: a, Fig. 1f)

Material: Holotype – male (ZMAN), “Z. Nieuw Guinea, Lorentz, 1909-10, Bivak Eiland”, “143”, “gen. ? sp. ? Attelabid varium, Det. K.M. Heller, 1913”.

Description: Male: Body yellow, naked. Elytra brown except the basic third. Head and antennae yellowy-brown.

Head elongated. Rostrum short, widened to apex, smooth. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes large, convex. Forehead very narrow. Temples weakly extends to pronotum, long. Vertex with transversal striae, smooth.

Antennae long, reaching humeri. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus hardly longer than 1st segment. 2nd–4th segments long trapezoid, almost equal length. 5th–7th segments shorter, trapezoid. 7th segment shorter than 6th segment. Clava elongated, compact. 1st segment trapezoid. 2nd segment rectangular, equal length to 1st segment. 3rd segment elongated, pointed, equal length to the previous segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.1 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, almost smooth. Greatest width in first third and at the basis. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.14 times longer than width, weakly narrowed to apex. Greatest width in humeri. Humeri convex. Intervals

weakly convex. Striae clear. Points in them thick and large.

Prothorax smooth. Precoxal part wide. Postcoxal part narrow. Mesothorax and mesepisternum matte. Metathorax and metepisternum sparsely and small punctate. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened on the middle, weakly rugosity-punctate. 1st – 4th ventrites wide, almost identical width. 5th ventrite narrow, considerably narrower than 4th ventrite. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs strongly elongated. Profemora thick with small protuberances on inside. Meso- and metafemora weakly widened. Mesofemora with weak tooth ventrally in first third. Protibiae long, curved, small crenate on internal edge, with long mucro. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, biconcave. Tarsi long. 1st segment long triangular. 2nd segment flattened-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws long.

Length of body: 4.3 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is close to *E. divisus* (Pascoe, 1874) but differs by the weak teeth on mesofemora, weaker clavate profemora, large dark stain on elytra, light clava of antennae, form of basal sclerite of the endophallus.

Distribution: Indonesia (New Guinea).

Etymology: The name is formed from the location river “Lorentz” – “lorentziensis”.

Tribe Euscelini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Clinolabina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Iseuscelus* Voss, 1925

Iseuscelus flohri Voss, 1925 (Tab.: II: fig. i)

Iseuscelus flohri Voss, 1925: 71

Material: Female (MCSN), “Durango, Mexico”.

Distribution: Mexico.

Subtribe Euscelina Voss, 1925

Attelabini subtribe Euscelina Voss, 1925: 28

type genus: *Euscelus* Schoenherr, 1833

Alleuselina Legalov, 2003: 411, **syn. n.**

type genus: *Alleuscelus* Voss, 1937

Remarks: The subtribe has been described based on characters: metallic elytra and rows of erect setae on abdomen of males. By the author

is found these characters in other genera (rows of setae at male of *Emphyleuscelus* (*Eleuscelinus*) *ruber* Legalov, 2007 and metallic elytra at *Parelleuscelus boliviensis* Legalov, 2007). Because of this, the author is placed subtribe *Alleuselina* Legalov, 2003, **syn.n.** in synonyms to subtribe *Euscelina* Voss, 1925.

Genus *Alleuscelus* Voss, 1937

***Alleuscelus violaceipennis* Voss, 1937**

Alleuscelus violaceipennis Voss, 1937: 159

Material: Male (SMTD), “Jatahy, Brasilia”, “1906, 23”; male (SMTD), “Amazonas, Jatahi”, “Gerh. W. Müller, Vermächt. 1909”; male (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Lagoa Santa, Reichardt”; female (MCSN), [Brazil] “Jatahy, Donckler”, “typus, female”; female (MCSN), [Brazil] “Jatahy, Goyaz”, “typus, female”.

Distribution: Peru, Brazil.

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

Genus *Euscelus* Schoenherr, 1833

Subgenus *Meteuscelus* Voss, 1925

***Euscelus* (*Meteuscelus*) *binotatus* (Gyl-**

lenhal, 1839)

Attelabus binotatus Gyllenhal, 1839: 316

Material: Female (ZMN), Costa Rica Ala., 20 km S of Upala, 21.II.1991, F.D. Parker; female (ISNB), El Salvador, Apaneca (Ahuachapan), 14–15.VII.1959, J. Bechyne; female (SMTD), “Mexico”, “Collection Wagner”; male (SMTD), “Mexico”.

Distribution: Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

***Euscelus* (*Meteuscelus*) *pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: b Figs. 1a–1b)**

Material: Holotype – male (MCSN), “Amazzono, Coll. Jekel”.

Description: Male:

Body red-brown. Coxa, basis of meso- and metafemora, scapus and funicle of antennae, convex stains on elytra yellowy-brown.

Head elongated, almost conic. Rostrum short, widened to apex, small punctate. Antennae attached in first third of the rostrum. Eyes weakly convex. Forehead flat, smooth, narrower than eye. Temples long, weakly transversal-wrinkled. Vertex convex, small punctate.

Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and funicle segments almost trapezoid.

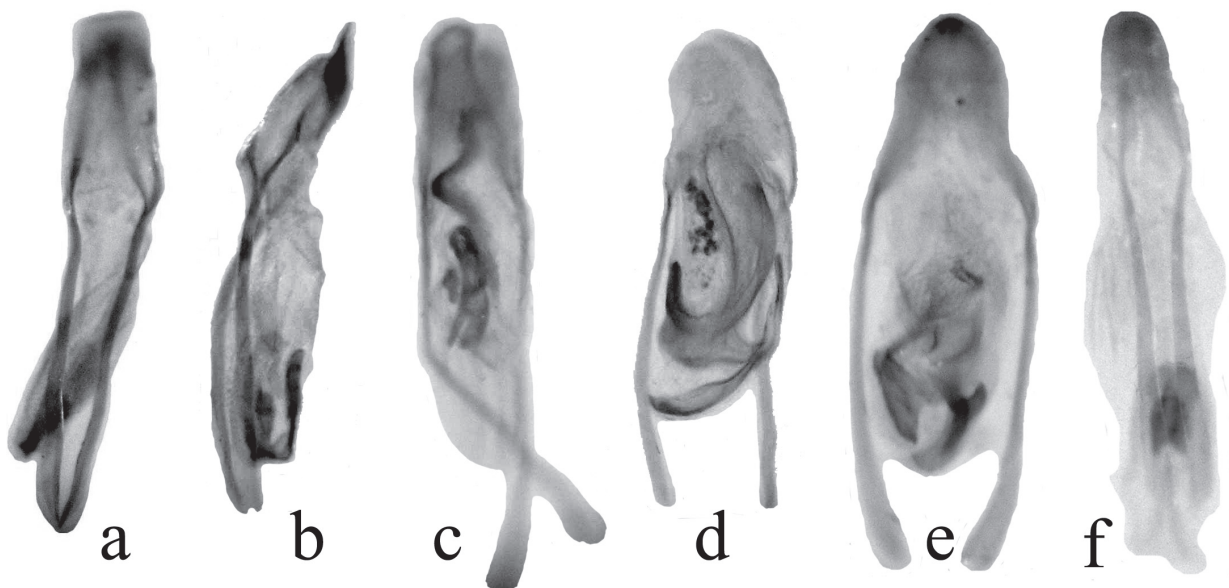


Fig. 1. Aedeagus: a – *Euscelus pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n., b – *E. pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n. (laterally), c – *Omolabus bifoveatoides* Legalov, sp. n., d – *O. spinicollis* Legalov, sp. n., e – *O. lagoasensis* Legalov, sp. n., f – *Euopsidius lorentziensis* Legalov, sp. n.

Рис. 1. Эдеагус: а – *Euscelus pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n., б – *E. pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n. (вид сбоку), в – *Omolabus bifoveatoides* Legalov, sp. n., д – *O. spinicollis* Legalov, sp. n., е – *O. lagoasensis* Legalov, sp. n., ф – *Euopsidius lorentziensis* Legalov, sp. n.

1st segment shorter than scapus. 2nd segment longer than 1st segment. 5th segment shorter than 4th segment. 6th segment much shorter than 5th segment. 7th segment hardly wider than 6th segment. Clava elongated, shorter than funicle. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment much shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment pointed, longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.13 times wider than length. Greatest width in first third. Disk convex, smooth, with two transversal striae. Pronotal groove sharp. Sides almost direct. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra almost rectangular, extend to apex, 1.3 times wider than length. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, convex, smooth. 2nd interval in first third with convex round stain. Points in striae large, sometimes merging.

Precoxal and postcoxal parts of the prothorax equal length. Meso- and metathorax with episternum sparsely punctate. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, small punctate-wrinkled. 1st – 3rd ventrites wide. 1st ventrite without blades. 4th and 5th ventrites narrower. Pygidium convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs strongly elongated. Profemora clavate, with small and long teeth. Meso- and metafemora shorter, weakly widened, without teeth. Protibiae long, narrow, curved, with long mucro at apex. Meso- and metatibiae short, weakly biconcave, wider. Tarsi long. Protarsi stronger elongated.

Length of body: 5.0 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is very close to *E. binotatus* (Gyllenhal, 1839) but differs by the apex of elytra stronger widened, aedeagus apex, and form of the basal sclerite.

Distribution: Brazil.

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

***Euscelus (Meteuscelus) cruralis* (Sharp, 1889)**

Attelabus cruralis Sharp, 1889: 14

Material: Male (SMTD), female (SMTD), “Jalapa, Mexico”.

Distribution: Guatemala, Mexico, Panama.

***Euscelus (Meteuscelus) elliptiguttatus* Voss, 1925**

Euscelus elliptiguttatus Voss, 1925: 35

Material: Female (SMTD), “Costa Rica, A.H. Fassel '13N 30”, “Onosi, 1500 m”.

Distribution: Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru.

***Euscelus (Meteuscelus) fenestratus* (Sharp, 1889)**

Attelabus fenestratus Sharp, 1889: 14

Material: Female (SMTD), “Collection Schild-Burgdorf, Costa Rica, Turrialaba”.

Distribution: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama.

Subgenus *Meteusceliodes* Legalov, 2007

***Euscelus (Meteusceliodes) mundanoides* Legalov, 2007**

Euscelus mundanoides Legalov, 2007: 256

Material: Female (MCSN), “Colombia, Coll. Jekel”, “*Coscineuscelus hispoides* in lit. Chev.”

Distribution: Brazil, Columbia.

Subgenus *Piloseuscelus* Legalov, subgen.n.

Type species: *Euscelus landanguinus* Legalov, sp.n.

Description: Body red-brown, with semierect long setae. Head elongated. Rostrum short. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes very weakly convex. Forehead weakly pressed, dense rugosity-punctate. Temples long. Vertex convex, rugosity-punctate. Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Pronotum wide. Greatest width in first third and on the basis. Disk convex, densely transversal-wrinkled. Elytra almost rectangular, wide. Greatest width on the middle. Intervals wide, convex, densely rugosity-punctate. 8th interval carinate in first half. Thorax rugosity-punctate. Abdomen convex, small punctate-wrinkled. Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Profemora clavate, with long tooth of females. Meso- and metafemora shorter, weakly widened. Meso-femora with tooth of females. Tibiae wide, with mucro and uncus at apex of females. Tarsi long. Length of body: 4.2 mm.

Diagnosis: This new subgenus is similar to

subgenus *Eusceloides* Legalov, 2003 but differs by the body with semierect setae, wide elytra, mesofemora with tooth, humeri without tooth, 8th interval of the elytra carinate in first half.

Etymology: The name is formed addition “hairy” – “pilosus” to “euscelus”.

***Euscelus (Piloseuscelus) landanguinus* Legalov, sp.n.** (Tab. II: c)

Material: Holotype – female (SMTD), [Ecuador] “Landangui, Dr. Ohaus”, “1, 1907”.

Description: Female:

Body red-brown, with semierect long setae. Antennae, legs and elytra more light.

Head elongated, almost conic. Rostrum short, widened to apex, dense punctate. Antennae located before the rostrum basis. Eyes very weakly convex. Forehead densely rugosity-punctate, weakly pressed. Temples long, weakly transversal-wrinkled. Vertex convex, rugosity punctate.

Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and 1st segment of the funicle almost tear-shaped, wider than 2nd segment. 1st segment shorter than scapus. 2nd – 7th segments almost trapezoid, short. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 6th and 7th segments transversal. Clava elongated, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment little shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment weakly pointed, equal to 2nd segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.41 times wider than length. Greatest width in first third and on the basis. Disk convex, densely transversal-wrinkled. Pronotal groove weak. Sides almost direct. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra almost rectangular, wide, 1.14 times wider than length. Greatest width on the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, convex, densely rugosity-punctate. 8th interval carinate in first half. Points in striae large.

Precoxal and postcoxal parts of the prothorax equal length. Thorax rugosity-punctate.

Abdomen convex, small punctate-wrinkled. 1st – 3rd ventrites wide. 1st ventrite without blades. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite narrower. Pygidium convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Profemora clavate, with long tooth. Meso- and metafemora shorter, weakly widened. Mesofemora with

tooth. Protibiae elongated, wide, weakly curved, with mucro and uncus at apex. Meso- and metatibiae short, weakly biconcave. Tarsi long.

Length of body: 4.2 mm.

Distribution: Ecuador.

Etymology: The name is formed from the location “Landangui” – “landanguinus”.

Genus *Neoeuscelus* Voss, 1925

Subgenus *Neoeuscelus* s. str.

***Neoeuscelus* (s. str.) *longimanus* (Olivier, 1789)**

Attelabus longimanus Olivier, 1789: 278

Material: Female (ISNB), [French Guiana] “Cayenne, F. Pillaut”; male (ISNB), “Bahia”, “Coll. Castelnau, Coll. Roelofs”; male (SMTD), “S Bras., Staudg.”;

Distribution: Brazil, French Guiana.

Subgenus *Neoeusceloides* Legalov, 2007

***Neoeuscelus* (*Neoeusceloides*) *atratus* (Voss, 1925)**

Euscelus atratus Voss, 1925: 40

Material: Male (SMTD), [French Guiana] “Cayenne, Märxel”; male (SMTD), [Brazil] “Bahia, Dohrn”.

Distribution: Brazil, French Guiana.

Genus *Pheuscelus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Pheuscelus* s. str.

***Pheuscelus* (s. str.) *innotatus* (Voss, 1925)**

Euscelus innotatus Voss, 1925: 37

Material: 2 males (SMTD), [Brazil] “Corumba, Matt Grosso”.

Distribution: Argentina, Brazil.

Subgenus *Pheusceloides* Legalov, 2007

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

Euscelus subimpressus Voss, 1925: 37

Material: Male (ZIN), [Brazil] “Fontebou, fl. Amazon”, “17328”.

Distribution: Brazil.

Genus *Chryseuscelus* Voss, 1925

***Chryseuscelus sexmaculatus* (Chevrolat, 1876)**

Attelabus sexmaculatus Chevrolat, 1876: 228

Material: Female (ZMUC), “Porto Rico”, “Mus. Westerm”.

Distribution: Cuba, P. Rico, Virgin Is.

Genus *Emphyleuscelus* Voss, 1925

Subgenus *Eleuscelinus* Legalov, 2007

***Emphyleuscelus (Eleuscelinus) ruber* Legalov, 2007**

Emphyleuscelus ruber Legalov, 2007: 262

Material: Male (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Mus. Hauschild, 12-9-1914”, “Melanco “ryphce” aff., Lagoa Santa”.

Distribution: Brazil.

Subgenus *Eleuscelus* Voss, 1925

***Emphyleuscelus (Eleuscelus) vicinus* (Voss, 1925)**

Euscelus vicinus Voss, 1925: 39

Material: Female (ISNB), [French Guiana] “Cayenne”, “Coll. Dejean, Coll. Roelofs”, “*Attelabus relucens* Lacordaire, h. Cayennae, D. Lacordaire”.

Distribution: Brazil, French Guiana.

Tribe Hybolabini Voss, 1925

Subtribe Omolabina Legalov, 2003

Genus *Omolabus* Jekel, 1860

Subgenus *Omolabus* s. str.

***Omolabus* (s. str.) *bifoveatus* (Jekel, 1860)**

Attelabus bifoveatus Jekel, 1860: 203

Material: Male (ZMUC), “Brasil, Reinhardt”, “Mus. Westerm.”; male (ZMUC), “Brasils”, “Mus. Westerm.”; female (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Lagoa Santa, Reinhardt”; 2 males (SMTD), [Brazil] “Amazonas, Jatahi”; male (SMTD), “Brasilein”.

Distribution: Brazil.

***Omolabus* (s. str.) *ligulatus* (Sharp, 1889)**

Attelabus ligulatus Sharp, 1889: 10

Material: Male (MCSN), “Guatemala, L. Conradt”.

Distribution: Bolivia, Columbien, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru.

***Omolabus* (s. str.) *bifoveatoides* Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: d, Fig. 1: c)**

Material: Holotype – male (ISNB), “Guyane Francaise, Cayenne, Coll. Roelofs”, “*Attelabus placidus* mihi, h. Cayennae, D. Lacordaire”.

Description: Male: Body dark, red-brown, lustrous, naked. Rostrum, antennae, elytra, abdomen and legs more light.

Head elongated. Rostrum weakly elongated, widened to apex, small punctate. Antennae attached in first third of the rostrum. Eyes large, convex. Forehead narrow, flat, with 2 longitudinal striae. Temples weakly elongated, smooth. Vertex with elongated 2 cambers on the basis. Prementum with 2 teeth.

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

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.39 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, almost smooth. Scutellum almost rectangular, large, wide, smooth.

Elytra square. Greatest width in humeri. Humeri prominent convex, with small tooth. Intervals almost flat, wide, very weakly transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them rare and not deep.

Prothorax wrinkled, with teeth on first line, wrinkled. Precoxal part of the prothorax strongly elongated. Mesothorax largely punctate. Episternum and metathorax small punctate. Abdomen convex, small rugosity-punctate. 1st – 3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrites narrow. 5th ventrite narrower. 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 widened to apex. Tarsi long. Length of body: 4.6 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is close to *O. bifoveatus* (Jekel, 1860) but differs by the larger sizes, narrower body, and strong teeth on prothorax, one-colour elytra, and armament of the endophallus.

Distribution: French Guiana.

Etymology: The name is formed by addition of the ending “-oides” to “bifoveatus”.

Subgenus *Pseudomolabus* Legalov, 2004

***Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) angulipennis* (Sharp, 1889)**

Attelabus angulipennis Sharp, 1889: 8

Material: Female (MZLU), Costa Rica, Heredia, Porrosati, 2000 m, 2.III.1997, C. Hansason.

Distribution: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama.

***Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) corumbaensis* Voss, 1929**

Omolabus corumbaensis Voss, 1929: 213

Material: Female (ZIN), [Brazil] “Fontebou, fl. Amazon”, “17328”.

Distribution: Brazil.

***Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) rugicollis* (Jekel, 1860)**

Attelabus rugicollis Jekel, 1860: 192

Material: Female (ISNB), [Brazil] “Minas Geraes”, “Coll. Castelnau, Coll. Roelofs”.

Distribution: Brazil, French Guiana.

***Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) subrugosus* Voss, 1925**

Omolabus subrugosus Voss, 1925: 281

Material: Male (SMTD), [Brazil] “Amazonas”.

Distribution: Brazil.

***Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) lagoasensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: g, Fig. 1e)**

Material: Holotype – male (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Sete Lagoas, Reinhardt”.

Description: Male: Body red-brown, lustrous, and naked.

Head elongated. Rostrum weakly elongated,

widened to apex, very small punctate. Antennae located in first third of the rostrum. Eyes large, not protruding from contour of head. Forehead narrow, weakly pressed, with 2 longitudinal striae. Temples weakly elongated, weakly transversal-wrinkled. Vertex convex, weakly transversal-wrinkled. Prementum without long teeth.

Antennae short, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus longer than 1st segment. 2nd segment trapezoid, narrower and shorter than 1st segment. 3rd and 4th segments elongated trapezoid. 3rd segment much longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment hardly shorter than 3rd segment. 5th – 7th segments short trapezoid. Clava elongated, compact, shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment pointed, longer than 2nd segment and shorter than 1st segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.65 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, small smooth. Scutellum almost rectangular.

Elytra almost square, 1.09 times wider than length. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri convex, with small tooth. Intervals almost flat, wide, very weakly transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them not deep.

Prothorax largely punctate. Precoxal part of the prothorax strongly elongated, wrinkled. Mesothorax densely punctate. Episternum and metathorax densely and largely punctate. Metepisternum partially smooth. Abdomen convex, on middle weakly flattened, small rugosity-punctate. 1st – 3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrites narrow. 5th ventrite narrower. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Profemora widened. Meso- and metafemora weaker widened. Protibiae long, weakly curved, small crenate on internal edge, with mucro at apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly widened to apex. Tarsi long. Length of body: 4.4 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is *O. angulipennis* (Sharp, 1889) but differs by the small punctate pronotum, very weak convex intervals of the elytra and armament of the endophallus.

Distribution: Brazil.

Etymology: The name is formed from the

location “Lagoas” – “lagoasensis”.

Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) bicolor
Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: h)

Material: Holotype – female (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Lagoa Santa, Reinhardt”.

Description: Male: Body dark red-brown, lustrous, naked. Antennae, head, pronotum, scutellum and tarsi red.

Head elongated. Rostrum weakly elongated, widened to apex, small punctate. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Forehead narrow, flat, smooth. Temples weakly elongated, weakly transversal-wrinkled. Vertex convex, smooth. Prementum without long teeth.

Antennae short, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segment oval, equal length. 2nd and 4th segments elongated trapezoid. 2nd segment narrower and shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment equal to 3rd segment. 5th – 7th segments short trapezoid. Clava elongated, compact, shorter than funicle. 1st segment weakly elongated, longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment pointed, hardly longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.33 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, largely punctate, with two weak deepenings. Scutellum almost rectangular, small punctate.

Elytra almost square, 1.14 times wider than length. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri convex, with small tooth. Intervals almost flat, wide, very weakly transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them not deep.

Thorax sparsely punctate. Precoxal part of the prothorax weakly elongated. Abdomen convex, rugosity-punctate. 1st – 3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrites narrow. 5th ventrite narrower. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Forelegs weakly elongated. Profemora widened. Meso- and metafemora weaker widened. Protibiae shorter than profemora, weakly curved, crenate on internal edge, with mucro and uncus at apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter. Tarsi long. Length of body: 3.1 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is similar to *O. mulicus* Legalov, 2007 but differs by the

humeri with teeth, wider elytra, pronotum more strongly narrowed to apex and light antennae.

Distribution: Brazil.

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

Subgenus *Phyletobius* Voss, 1925

***Omolabus (Phyletobius) equestris* (Voss, 1925)**

Phyletobius equestris Voss, 1925: 265

Material: Male (ISNB), San Salvador, La Libertad, 15.VI.1960, J. Bechyne.

Distribution: Costa Rica, El Salvador.

Subgenus *Sharpilabus* Legalov, 2007

***Omolabus (Sharpilabus) quadratus* (Sharp, 1889)**

Attelabus quadratus Sharp, 1889: 11

Material: Male (MCSN), “Panama, Coll. Jekel”; male (SMTD), female (SMTD), “Collection Schild-Burgdorf, Costa Rica, Turrialaba”, “16402”, “*Attelabus elatus* n. sp., Det. E. Voss”.

Distribution: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama.

Subgenus *Sternolabus* Jekel, 1860

***Omolabus (Sternolabus) longirostris* (Jekel, 1860)**

Attelabus longirostris Jekel, 1860: 207

Material: Male (ISNB), “Colombia”, “Coll. Roelofs”.

Distribution: Columbia.

Subgenus *Mesitolabus* Voss, 1936

***Omolabus (Mesitolabus) aeneicollis* Voss, 1925**

Omolabus aeneicollis Voss, 1925: 280

Material: Male (ISNB), “Colombie”, “Coll. Roelofs”.

Distribution: Columbia.

Subgenus *Thyreolabus* Jekel, 1860

***Omolabus (Thyreolabus) corniculatus* (Gyllenhal, 1839)**

Attelabus corniculatus Gyllenhal, 1839: 306

Material: Male (SMTD), “Dr. Ohaus, Brasilien, 13348”; male (SMTD), [Brazil] “Santos, J. Melz”; female (SMTD), “Brasilien, Heyne”.

Distribution: Brazil.

Subgenus *Neomolabus* Legalov, 2004

***Omolabus (Neomolabus) deceptor* (Jekel, 1860)**

Attelabus deceptor Jekel, 1860: 207

Material: Male (ISNB), [Brazil] “Minas Geraes”, “Coll. Roelofs”; male (ISNB), “Brasil”, “Coll. Dejean, Coll. Roelofs”, “*Attelabus luridus* mihi, h. in Brasilia, D. Lacordaire”; male (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Lagoa Santa, Reichardt”.

Distribution: Brazil.

***Omolabus (Neomolabus) piceus* (Germar, 1824)**

Rhynchites piceus Germar, 1824: 187

Material: Male (ISNB), “Brazil, Bresil, ex. coll. Latreille, Coll. Dejean, Coll. Roelofs”, “*rugicollis* Dej.”, “*Attelabus rugicollis* mihi, h. in Brasilia, D. Lacordaire”.

Distribution: Brazil.

***Omolabus (Neomolabus) spinicollis* Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: e–f, Fig. 1d)**

Material: Holotype – male (ISNB), [French Guiana] “Cayenne”, “Coll. Dejean, Coll. Roelofs”, “*spinicollis* Dej.”, “*Attelabus spinicollis* mihi, h. Cayenne”. Paratype – male (ZMUC), [Guyana] “Essequibo Smidt, Mus. S.j.T.L.”.

Description: Male: Body red-brown, lustrous, naked. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi more light.

Head elongated. Rostrum elongated, widened to apex, small punctate. Antennae located in first third of the rostrum. Eyes large, weakly convex. Forehead narrow, flat, with 2 longitudinal striae. Temples elongated, transversal wrinkled. Vertex with middle striae, with teeth directed sideways. Prementum with 2 long teeth.

Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus little longer than 1st segment. 2nd segment trapezoid, short, much shorter and narrower

than 1st segment. 3rd segment elongated trapezoid, 2 times longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment hardly longer than 3rd segment. 5th – 7th segments short trapezoid. 7th segment wider. Clava elongated, compact, shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment pointed, hardly longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.22–1.25 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, largely rugosity-punctate. Scutellum almost rectangular, large, wide, small punctate.

Elytra almost square, almost equal length and width. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri convex, with small tooth. Intervals flat, wide, transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them small.

Prothorax wrinkled, with teeth on first line. Precoxal part of the prothorax strongly elongated. Meso- and metathorax with episternum largely and densely punctate. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened on middle, 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, curved, crenate on internal edge, with mucro at apex. Meso- and metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly widened to apex. Tarsi long. Length of body: 3.8–4.6 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is close to *O. gibbiphorus* Voss, 1925 but differs by the longer body, stronger convex humeri, narrower pronotum, prothorax with long teeth, vertex with teeth and an armament of the endophallus.

Distribution: French Guiana, Guyana.

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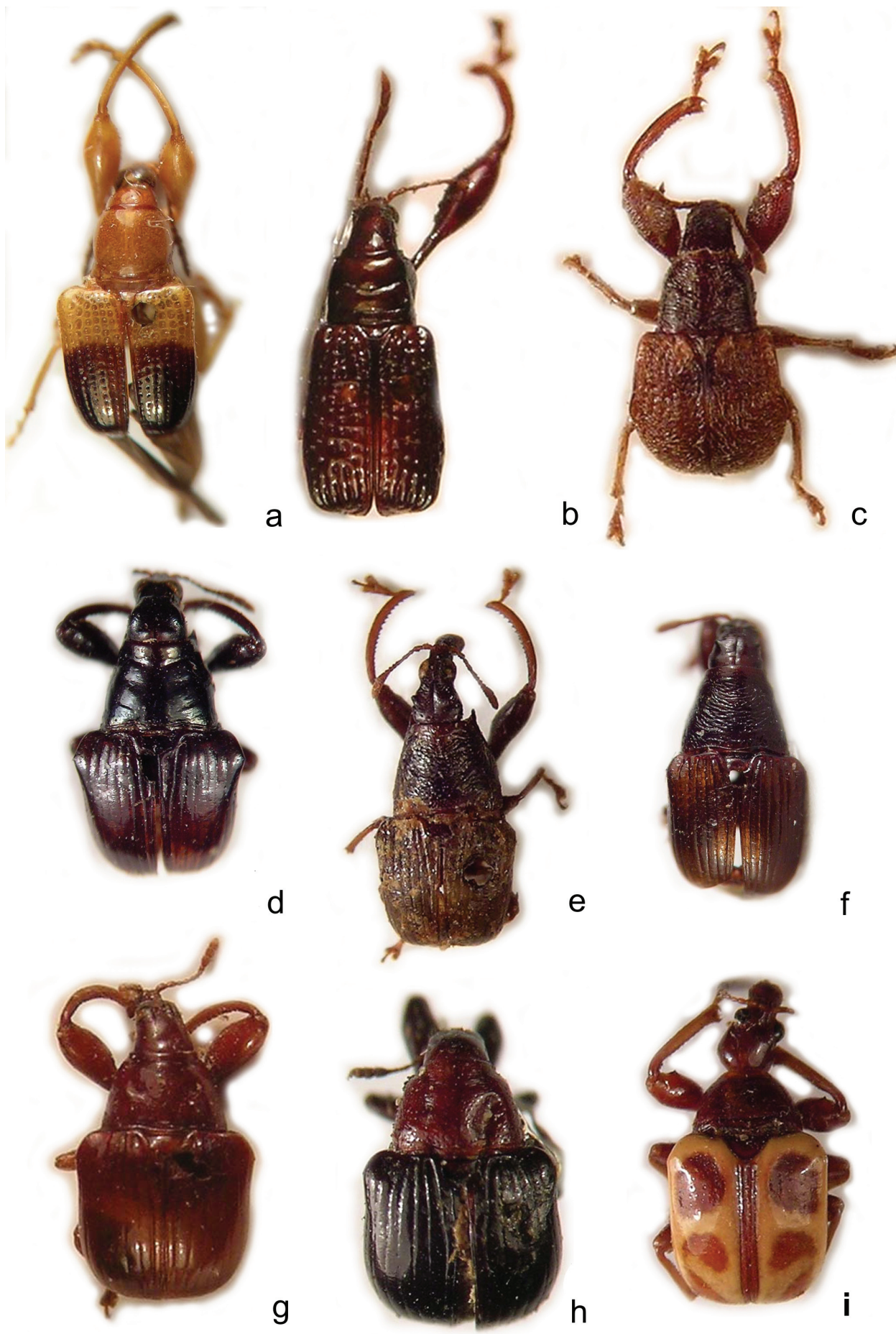
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Обозначения к цветной таблице 2.

- a. *Euopsidius lorentziensis* Legalov, sp. n.
- b. *Euscelus pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n.
- c. *E. landanguinus* Legalov, sp. n.
- d. *Omolabus bifoveatoides* Legalov, sp. n.
- e. *O. spinicollis* Legalov, sp. n. (major form)
- f. *O. spinicollis* Legalov, sp. n. (minor form)
- g. *O. lagoasensis* Legalov, sp. n.
- h. *O. bicolor* Legalov, sp. n.
- i. *Iseuscelus flohri* Voss, 1925.