

ON THE GENERA OF ORIENTAL CRYPTORHYNCHINAE (COLEOPTERA : CURCULIONIDAE)

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バージョン :

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ON THE GENERA OF ORIENTAL CRYPTORHYNCHINAE
(COLEOPTERA : CURCULIONIDAE)¹⁾

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Abstract

Present paper deals with tribes and genera of the subfamily Cryptorhynchinae of the Oriental region west of the Wallace's line. Tribe Ithyporini auct. and Sophrorhini auct. are combined into Ithyporini of new sense, and a new tribe Mecistocerini is proposed for *Mecistocerus*-allied genera of Sophrorhini auct. *Simulatacalles* is described as a new genus, and six genera are sunk as new synonyms as follows:

Coelosteridius Morimoto, 1962 = *Sybulus* Pascoe, 1871

Cryptorrhynchobius Voss, 1965 = *Cryptorrhynchus* Illiger, 1807

Deiradocranoides Morimoto, 1962 = *Deiradocranus* Marshall, 1953

Heterocryptorrhynchus Morimoto, 1962 = *Sclerolips* Faust, 1895

Paracryptorrhynchus Morimoto, 1962 = *Sternochetus* Pierce, 1917

Sculptosternellum Morimoto, 1962 = *Rhadinopus* Faust, 1897

Key to 93 genera is given together with illustrations of 62 species.

The weevils of the subfamily Cryptorhynchinae are characteristic of the well defined pectoral canal and developed unci on tibiae. This taxon was first established by Schönherr (1826) as *Divisio Cryptorhynchides*, and comprehensive revision of the genera was published by Lacordaire (1866), who classified 77 genera of the "Tribu Cryptorhynchides" into four subtribes by the structures of pectoral canal as follows :

- I. Canal rostral ne dépassant pas les hanches antérieures, ou, dans le cas contraire, non limité en arrière par le mésosternum et n'entamant pas le metasternum.

Ithyporides

- II. Canal rostral entamant le metasternum.

Sophrorhinides

¹⁾ Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 3, No. 49).

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III. — limité en arrière par le prosternum.

Camptorhinides

IV. — limité en arrière par le mesosternum.

Cryptorhynchides vrais

Lacordaire's system has been generally adopted by many authorities and Hustache (1936) compiled 600 genera and 4529 species in Coleopterorum Catalogus after his system.

Heller (1921-38) introduced many fresh characters for discriminating the Oriental genera and suggested a new system combining parts of Lacordaire's Ithyporides and Sophrorhinides into a group and characterized a natural group of the *Mecistocerus*-allied genera.

Present paper was first prepared at the British Museum (Natural History) in 1968, based on the considerable number of species determined mostly by Heller, Marshall, Pascoe and Zimmerman, and accomplished recently after the examination of many specimens from eastern Asia.

In this paper, I combine the tribe Ithyporini and Sophrorhini in the same tribe, Ithyporini of new sense, and propose a new tribe Mecistocerini for the *Mecistocerus*-group of the Sophrorhini auct. as already suggested by Heller (1937).

I wish to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. R. T. Thompson, of the British Museum (Natural History), for his kind help in various ways. I am also much indebted to Dr. K. Ito and Mr. K. Oda, of Government Forest Experiment Station, Tokyo, for their kindness giving me a chance to study in London. Thanks are also due to Prof. Y. Hirashima for his encouragement in the course of the present study.

New taxa, recombinations and synonymies

Mecistocerini, tribus nov.

Sous-Tribu Sophrorhinides Lacordaire, Gen. Col. LXII:81, 1866. (partim)

Sect. Sophrorhinides Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Col. IV (4) : 459, 1905. (partim)

Tribu Sophrorhinini Hustache, Bull. Acad. Malg. VIE : 9, 1924. (partim)

Tribus Sophorrhini Hustache, Col. Cat. 151, Curculionidae : Cryptorrhynchinae : 71, 1936. (partim)

Mecistocerus verwandten Gattungen, Heller, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Dahlem, 4 : 269-270, 1937.

Tribus Sophrorhinini Voss, Decheniana, Beihefte 5 : 50, 51, 1958.

Pectoral canal extending onto metasternum. Postcoxal part of prosternum with lamellae limiting the pectoral canal laterally. Fore coxae distant from middle coxae. Tarsal claws simple.

Sophrorhinus Rouzet (type-species of the genus : *duvernoyi*) has not any lateral lamellae on prosternum behind coxae and lack mesosternal receptacle as shown in fig. 1.

***Simulatacalles* gen. nov.**

Type-species : ***Acalles simulator*** Roelofs, 1875, from Japan.

Frons between eyes much broader than rostrum. Antennal funicle with seven segments. Scape shorter than funicle and reaching the anterior margin of eye. Pronotum broadest at basal third. Scutellum absent. Elytra with reduced humeri, not wider than pronotum at base, intervals with a row of granules. Ultimate striae absent. Mesosternal receptacle produced ventrally, forming prominent posterior margin of pectoral canal, its posterior wall sharply keeled. Metepisternal sutures visible throughout their length. Metasternum short. Ventrite 1 nearly as long as 2 + 3 + 4, ventrite 2 longer than 2 + 3, ventrite 2 and 3 very short. Femora edentate, not sulcate beneath. Tibiae straight. Tarsal segment 3 bilobed. Claws simple, free.

This new genus is very close to ***Acalles*** Schönherr, but easily separable from it by the following points:

Acalles: Frons not wider than the base of rostrum. Metepisternal sutures obsolete.

Simulatacalles : Frons much wider than the base of rostrum. Metepisternal sutures visible.

***Simulatacalles simulator* (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov.**

Acalles simulator Roelofs, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. XVIII : 160, 1875.

Pseudoporopterus simulator : Morimoto, Sci. Bull. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ. 19 : 352, 1962.

***Deiradocranus* Marshall, 1953**

Publ. Cult. Comp. Diamantes de Angola, 16 : 112.

= ***Deiradocranoides*** Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ. 11 : 401. Syn. nov.

I had compared type species of both genera and found some unnamed species from several parts of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History).

***Microcryptorhynchus* Lea, 1908**

This was sunk in ***Miocalles*** Pascoe, 1883, by Zimmerman, 1957, but they are generically different to each other by the structures of metepisterna. So far as I had examined, ***Miocalles notatus*** Pascoe seemed to be an only species belonging to this genus and others are apparently species of ***Microcryptorhynchus***.

***Sclerolips* Faust, 1895**

Stett. Ent. Zeit., LVI : 220.

= ***Heterocryptorhynchus*** Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ. 11 : 392. Syn. nov.

***Sclerolips maculicollis* (Morimoto, 1962), comb. nov.**

Heterocryptorhynchus maculicollis Morimoto, l.c. : 392.

This species is slightly different from the other species of the genus ***Sclerolips*** by the relative length of ventrites and separately round apices of elytra.

***Cryptorhynchus* Illiger, 1807.**

= ***Cryptorrhynchobius*** Voss, 1965, Reichenbachia, 6 : 90. Syn. nov.

The treaty of the generic name is follwed after Kissinger, 1964. ***Cryptorhynchus lapathi*** Linné, type-species of the genus, has apparently bidentate femora and number of species placed now in this genus need revision.

Sternochetus Pierce, 1917.

= *Paracryptorrhynchus* Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ. 11 : 397. **Syn. nov.**

Sternochetus navicularis (Roelofs, 1875), **comb. nov.**

Cryptorrhynchus navicularis Roelofs, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. XVIII : 165, 1875.

Paracryptorrhynchus navicularis Morimoto, 1962, l.c. : 165.

Sybulus Pascoe, 1871.

Coelosteridius Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ. 11 : 399. **Syn. nov.**

Sybulus nigricollis (Roelofs, 1879), **comb. nov.**

Cryptorrhynchus nigricollis Roelofs, Deut. ent. Zschr. XXII : 298, 1879.

Coelosteridius nigricollis Morimoto, 1962, l.c. : 399.

Rhadinopus Faust, 1897.

= *Sculptosternellum* Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ. 11 : 398. **Syn. nov.**

Rhadinopus sulcatostriatus (Roelofs, 1875), **comb. nov.**

Coelosternus (?) **sulcatostriatus** Roelofs, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg. XVIII : 168, 1875.

Sculptosternellum sulcatostriatum Morimoto, l.c. : 398.

GENERA NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRESENT PAPER

Acallophilus Faust, 1892.

Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. LXI : 517.

Anchithyrus Pascoe, 1885.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova 2, II : 257.

Aphanerostethus Voss, 1957.

Treubia, 24 : 28.

Berosiris Pascoe, 1873.

J. Linn. Soc. London, XII : 43.

Blepiarda Pascoe, 1865.

J. Ent. II : 430.

Coelos t ernopsis Voss, 1940.

Tijdschr. Ent. 83 : 28.

Cryptallorrhynchus Voss, 1957.

Treubia, 24 : 26.

Cydostethus Pascoe, 1874.

J. Linn. Soc. London, XII : 37.

Cylindrocorynites Heller, 1925

2001. Meded. 8 : 235.

Diphilus Pascoe, 1885.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) XII: 97

Doetes Pascoe, 1871.

J. Linn. Soc. London, XI : 212

Dyspeithes Kirsch, 1877.

Abh. Mus. Dresden, II : 153.

Lepidarcus Marshall, 1948.

Novit. Zool, 42 : 441.

Lochochirodes Heller, 1938.

Ent Blätt. 34 : 323.

Lochochirus Marshall, 1915.

Trans. 2001. Soc. London, XX (XVI) : 524.

Nechyrus Pascoe, 1871.

J. Linn. Soc. London, XI : 203.

Pasurius Fairmaire, 1889.

Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. (6) IX : 54.

Perichius Pascoe, 1871.

J. Linn. Soc. London, XI : 186.

Pseudoporopterus Lea, 1898.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, XXI II : 186.

Serrotelum Heller, 1938.

Ent. Blätt. 34 : 320.

Sophronopterus Faust, 1892.

Stett. Ent. Zeit. LIII : 214.

KEY TO TRIBES

- 1 : Pectoral canal extending onto the posterior margin of prosternum and enclosed behind Camptorhinini
 1' : Pectoral canal on prosternum open behind 2...
 2 : Tarsal claws toothed near the base Cleogonini
 = Conotrichelini
 2' : Tarsal claws simple 3...
 3 : Rostrum touching middle coxae in repose 4
 3' : Rostrum not touching middle coxae, but ending in receptacle on mesosternum Cryptorhynchini
 4 : Postcoxal part of prosternum with lamellae limiting the pectoral canal laterally. Fore coxae distant from middle coxae Mecistocerini
 4' : Postcoxal part of prosternum without lamellae. Fore coxae approximate to middle coxae Ithyporini

Tribe Cleogonini (fig. 2)

- 1 : Rostrum longer than pronotum. Eyes well separated from prothorax. Pectoral canal confined to anterior part of prosternum Imathia Pascoe
 = Amblycnemus Marshall
 1' : Rostrum shorter than pronotum. Eyes partly touching or covered by postocular lobes of prothorax. Procoxae widely separated 2
 2 : Mesosternum with lamellae limiting the pectoral canal laterally; the latter reaching metasternum Maechius Pascoe

2' : Mesosternum without lamellae, mesosternal process slightly sloping ventrad and merging with metasternum in profile view *Catagmatus* Roelofs

Tribe Camptorhinini

1 : Claws free. Mesosternal process simply declivous *Camptorhinus* Schönherr
 1' : Claws connate at the base. Mesosternal process flat, in the same plane as metasternum and vertically truncate anteriorly
 *Pachonyx* Schönherr (fig. 3)

Tribe Mecistocerini

1 : Metasternum shorter than a coxa. Body oval. Scutellum minute, transverse, Pectoral canal reaching close to the posterior margin of metasternum
 *Praodes* Pascoe (fig. 4)
 1' : Metasternum longer than a coxa. Elytra parallel-sided. Scutellum conspicuous. Pectoral canal passing a little beyond the anterior margin of metasternum 2
 2 : Antennal funicle serrate. Femora clavate. Pectoral canal extending slightly beyond the posterior margin of hind coxae *Aesychora* Pascoe (fig. 5)
 2' : Antennae normal 3
 3 : Hind femora not or slightly exceeding apex of elytra, their femoral tooth not behind apex of elytra 4
 3' : Hind femora much exceeding elytra, femoral tooth being beyond apex8
 4 : Hind femora clavate; their dorso-basal margin bare and glossy 5
 4' : Hind femora not clavate 6
 5 : Receptacle reaching or passing the posterior margin of middle coxae
 *Mecistocerus* Fauvel
 5' : Receptacle reaching the middle of middle coxae *Isotocerus* Faust (fig. 6)
 6 : Receptacle reaching beyond the posterior margin of middle coxae ... *Solenobathy* s Faust
 6' : Receptacle not reaching the posterior margin of middle coxae
 7 : Antennae inserted before the middle of rostrum. Fore legs much longer than hind, Fore tibiae clothed with long hairs along the ventral margin in male
 *Parendymia* Kirsch (fig. 7)
 7' : Antennae inserted at or behind the middle of rostrum. Fore legs not longer than hind. Fore tibiae not hairy *Rhadinomerus* Faust
 8 : Ventrite 2 shorter than 3+4 *Sophronopterus* Faust
 8' : Ventrite 2 as long as 3+4 *Diatassa* Pascoe

Tribe Ithyporini

1 : Antennal scrobes subcontiguous under the base of rostrum 2
 1' : Antennal scrobes separate throughout their length
 2 : Fore coxae approximate or contiguous *Ectatorhinus* Lacordaire (fig. 8)
 2' : Fore coxae widely distant *Mecocorynus* Schönherr (fig. 9)
 3 : Scutellum absent 4
 3' : Scutellum present, often minute 6
 4 : Fore coxae contiguous 5
 4' : Fore coxae narrowly distant *Amphialodes* Marshall
 =*Ypsilepidus* Marshall (fig. 10)
 5 : Femora edentate. Post-ocular lobes absent. Prosternum slightly grooved before coxae *Protacallinus* Morimoto
 5' : Femora dentate. Post-ocular lobes present. Prosternum deeply canaliculate before coxae *Protacalles* Voss

- 6 : Mandibles pointed laterally into a conical process. Pectoral canal terminated by a sharp keel on mesosternum *Tadius* Pascoe (fig. 11) 7
- 6' : Mandibles not pointed laterally 7
- 7 : Funicle 6-segmented 8
- 7' : Funicle 7-segmented 11
- 8 : Mesosternum with lamellae limiting canal laterally. Receptacle forming an acute edge on metasternum. Scutellum tomentose *Deiradocranus* Marshall (fig. 12)
= *Deiradocranoides* Morimoto 9
- 8' : Mesosternum without lamellae 9
- 9 : Intercoxal process of metasternum steeply declivous between middle coxae, but not forming sharp transverse margin *Epria* s Heller
- 9' : Intercoxal process of metasternum forming an acute transverse edge bordering the posterior margin of canal. Scutellum minute 10
- 10 : Femora dentate *Micrapries* Heller
- 10' : Femora edentate *Catabonops* Roelofs (fig. 13)
- 11 : Intercoxal process of mesosternum at least as broad as coxa 12
- 11' : Intercoxal process of mesosternum narrower than middle coxa 14
- 12 : Exterior angle of hind coxa distant from lateral margin of elytra 13
- 12' : Exterior angle of hind coxa touching the lateral margin of elytra. Scutellum minute *Systalopezus* Faust
- 13 : Scutellum bare. Tarsi slender *Brachycolobodes* Heller
- 13' : Scutellum tomentose. Tarsal segment 2 and 3 trapezoidal, transverse *Colobodellus* Heller
- 14 : Scutellum bare 15
- 14' : Scutellum tomentose 25
- 15 : Post-ocular lobes absent 16
- 15' : Post-ocular lobes present 17
- 16 : Antennal insertions terminal. Fore coxae approximate *Nannocolobodes* Heller
- 16' : Antennal insertions median. Fore coxae distant *Dinapries* Heller
- 17 : Antennal insertions terminal, anterior part of scrobes visible from above 18
- 17' : Antennal insertions median at least in female, scrobes invisible from above 19
- 18 : Metasternum very short, shorter than ventrite 3. Abdominal process broader than a coxa. Elytra oval, humeri reduced *Amphialus* Pascoe
- 18' : Metasternum longer than ventrite 3. Abdominal process narrower than a coxa. Elytra with rectangular humeri *Eucolobodes* Heller
and *Exapries* Voss (fig. 14)
- 19 : Pectoral canal extending posteriorly beyond middle of metasternum, the latter between meso- and metacoxa shorter than ventrite 3 *Cyphomidica* Pascoe (fig. 15)
- 19' : Pectoral canal not extending beyond middle of metasternum, the latter between meso- and metacoxa longer than ventrite 3 20
- 20 : Eyes approximate beneath rostrum *Dystropicus* Pascoe (fig. 16)
- 20' : Eyes equidistant above and below rostrum 21
- 21 : Hind femora clavate 22
- 21' : Hind femora linear or hardly clavate 23
- 22 : Elytra oval, humeri reduced. Mesosternal process sloping ventrad, its anterior margin not truncate *Acallinus* Morimoto
- 22' : Elytra with rectangular humeri. Mesosternal process sloping ventrad, its anterior margin sharply truncate and forming short vertical wall
Colobodes Boheman (fig. 17)
and *Thisus* Pascoe (fig. 18)
- 23 : Tibiae weakly dilated towards apex, outer margin angulate near base *Perrhaebius* Pascoe (fig. 19)

- 23' : Tibiae not dilated towards apex 24
 24 : Metasternum steeply declivous between middle coxae *Phrygina* Pascoe (fig. 20)
 24' : Metasternum slightly declivous between middle coxae *Solobrachis* Desbrochers
 25 : Tarsal segment 3 not bilobed *Ocolobodes* Heller
 25' : Tarsal segment 3 bilobed 26..
 26 : Post-ocular lobes absent. Intercoxal process of metasternum forming an anteriorly produced nodose process between middle coxae *Apries* Pascoe (fig. 21)
 26' : Post-ocular lobes present. Metasternal receptacle indistinct or if present, not projecting anteriorly 27
 27 : Metasternal receptacle forming an acute transverse, slightly sinuate edge between middle coxae *Parapries* Heller
 27' : Metasternal receptacle not forming a sharp margin 28
 28 : Metasternal receptacle steeply declivous between middle coxae *Deretiosus* Pascoe (fig. 22)
 28' : Metasternal receptacle slightly declivous, passing off into a plane with mesosternum *Deretiosomimus* Heller

Tribe Cryptorhynchini

K E Y TO SUBTRIBES

- 1 : Metasternum short, shorter than ventrite 3. Abdominal process as broad as a coxa. Metepisterna narrow or partly hidden, or metepisternal sutures absent. Elytra with more or less reduced humeri, Scutellum minute or absent *Tylodina*
 1' : Metasternum longer than ventrite 3. Abdominal process narrower than a coxa. Metepisterna distinct, broader. Elytra often with rectangular humeri. Scutellum present (except *Euscepes*) 2..
 2 : Scape of antenna at least as long as funicle and passing beyond eye; antennal insertion terminal in male *Mecistostylina*
 2' : Scape shorter than funicle and at most reaching eye 3..
 3 : Mesosternal process forming a flat plate on the same level as metasternum, its anterior margin truncate or slightly cavernous. Rostrum straight. Body parallel-sided, simply scaled or pubescent. Hind tibiae often with semienclosed corbels between median carina and outer setose fringe *Strongylopteronia*
 3' : Mesosternal process cavernous, forming receptacle (excl. *Syrotelus septentrionalis*). Apex of tibiae without distinct corbels *Cryptorhynchina*

Subtribe Tylodina (fig. 23)

- 1 : Scutellum absent 2
 1' : Scutellum present 7..
 2 : Hind femora edentate, not sulcate beneath, extending beyond apex of elytra. Metepisternal suture present. Receptacle very prominent, its posterior margin keeled in the middle *Tragopus* Schönherr (fig. 24)
 2' : Hind femora not exceeding apex of elytra 3
 3 : Metepisternal sutures obsolete or partly hidden under elytra 4.
 3' : Metepisternal sutures visible throughout their length 6..
 4 : Femora deeply sulcate beneath. Metasternum with a sharp ridge between meso- and metacoxae *Idotasia* Pascoe (fig. 25)
 = *Trigonopterus* Fauvel
 = *Eurygia* Poscoe (fig. 26)
 4' : Femora not sulcate. Metasternum without ridge 5

- 5 : Pectoral canal not extending beyond anterior margin of middle coxa *Acalles* Schijnherr (fig. 27)
 5' : Pectoral canal terminating between middle coxae, distinctly behind their anterior margin. Small species *Microcryptorhynchus* Lea (fig. 28)
 6 : Frons between eyes as broad as base of rostrum. Ultimate (10th) striae absent. Receptacle prominent, its posterior wall costate *Simulatacalles* Morimoto (fig. 29)
 6' : Frons between eyes narrower than base of rostrum. Ultimate striae present above metepisterna. Receptacle not costate posteriorly *Miocalles* Pascoe (fig. 30)
 7 : Body rhomboidal. Hind femora broadly expanded and angulate dorsally. Ventrite 1 with a pair of depressions running obliquely from posterior margin of hind coxae *Ampagia* Pascoe (fig. 31)
 7' : Elytra oval. Hind femora weakly clavate, weakly sulcate beneath, finely dentate. Tibiae irregularly dentate on the dorsal margin; receptacle with a pair of foveae on the bottom *Hyotanzo* Morimoto

Subtribe Strongylopterina (fig. 32)

- 1 : Hind tibiae with semienclosed corbels or excavated at tip
 1' : Hind tibiae simple. Antennal insertions terminal at least in male and visible from above 5
 2 : Head and rostrum broadly depressed at middle on a same plane, the depression covered with long hairs on head in male. Middle tibiae bidentate externally *Polyzelus* Pascoe
 2' : Head and rostrum convex or flat
 3 : Middle tibiae bidentate externally 4
 3' : Middle tibiae not dentate externally *Therebus* Pascoe (fig. 33)
 4 : Pectoral canal sharply limited laterally with walls, which produced into a dentate or spiniform process in front *Oreda* White
 4' : Walls of pectoral canal obtuse and broader, not dentate in front
 *Osseteris* Pascoe (fig. 34)
 5 : Hind femora slightly extending beyond apex of elytra *Parempleurus* Heller
 5' : Hind femora not attaining apex of elytra *Agasterocercus* Kôno

Subtribe Mecistostylinia (fig. 35)

- 1 : Ventrite 2 much shorter than 3 *Thaumastochirus* Hartmann (fig. 36)
 1' : Ventrite 2 longer than 3 2
 2 : Tarsal segment 3 not bilobed, but weakly notched. Rostrum robust *Amalthus* Pascoe
 2' : Tarsal segment 3 deeply bilobed. Rostrum slender 3
 3 : Club of antennae elongate, cylindrical, in male shorter than funicle, in female nearly the length of funicle 4
 3' : Club of antennae small *Protopalus* Schijnherr
 4 : Suture between ventrite 1 and 2 straight *Endymia* Pascoe (fig. 37)
 4' : Suture between ventrite 1 and 2 curved in middle *Blepiarda* Pascoe

Subtribe Cryptorhynchini

- 1 : Ventrite 2 subequal to 3 or much shorter than 3+4 2
 1' : Ventrite 2 nearly as long as 3+4 18
 2 : Scutellum absent; rostrum robust, curved ; pectoral canal not passing anterior margin of middle coxa *Eusceps* Schijnherr (fig. 38)
 2' : Scutellum present 3

- 3 : Rostrum straight, flat. Pectoral canal not reaching anterior margin of middle coxa. Receptacle costate on the posterior wall. Male fore legs longer than the others **Gasterocercus** Laporte et Brulle (fig. 39)
- 3' : Rostrum convex, curved. Pectoral canal passing anterior margin of mesocoxae 5
- 4 : Mesosternum truncate between middle coxae 5
- 4' : Mesosternum arched posteriorly, its apex close to a line between the posterior margins of hind coxae 12
- 5 : Femora edentate, not sulcate beneath, Ventrite 1 behind coxae narrower than 2, suture between ventrite 1 and 2 fine. Receptacle costate on the posterior wall. Pronotum with shallow depressions **Menectetorus** Faust (fig. 40)
- 5' : Femora dentate. Ventrite 1 behind coxa at least as broad as 2, suture between ventrite 1 and 2 deep at least on each side. Pronotum simple
- 6 : Femora bidentate 7
- 6' : Femora unidentate 8
- 7 : Head depressed along the dorsal margin of eyes **Caenocryptorrhynchus** Morimoto
- 7' : Head not depressed above eyes **Cryptorrhynchus** Illiger (fig. 41)
- 8 : Head depressed along the dorsal margin of eyes 9
- 8' : Head not depressed above eyes 10
- 9 : Frons between eyes depressed. Tibiae triangularly expanded dorsally near the base **Rectosternum** Heller (fig. 42)
- 9' : Frons not depressed. Tibiae not expanded near the base, Large weevils with more or less pointed humeri **Eucryptorrhynchus** Heller (fig. 43)
- 10 : Antennal clubs distinctly segmented. Receptacle broader than long, its walls sharp, posterior wall costate. Pronotum with a yellowish ante-scutellar spot. Femora not sulcate beneath **Sclerolips** Faust (fig. 44)
- 10' : Antennal clubs compact, one-segmented. Receptacle at least as long as wide, its inner margin U-shaped. Pronotum without clear-cut ante-scutellar spot 11
- 11' : Tibiae with the inner carina of corbels strongly laminate, with two rows of outer setose fringes. Femora not or weakly sulcate beneath, the sulci covered with scales Stethochetus Pierce (fig. 45, 46)
= Acryptorrhynchus Heller
= Paracryptorrhynchus Morimoto (fig. 47)
- 11' : Tibiae with the inner carina of corbels not laminate, with a row of outer setose fringe. Femora sulcate beneath, the sulci bare Shirahoshizo Morimoto
- 12 : Femora (at least fore femora) bidentate 13
- 12' : Femora unidentate 15
- 13 : Pectoral canal almost touching metasternum. Femora not sulcate beneath ... Coelosternechus Heller (fig. 49)
- 13' : Pectoral canal not touching metasternum. Femora deeply sulcate beneath 14
- 14 : Femoral teeth distant to each other, the inner tooth placed one-third from the base Sybulus Pascoe (fig. 50)
= Coelosteridius Morimoto
- 14' : Femoral tooth close to each other, the inner tooth median **Zeugeni** a Pascoe (fig. 51)
- 15 : Elytra with reduced humeri. Post-ocular lobes absent Kirschi a Heller
- 15' : Elytra with rectangular humeri 16
- 16 : Pronotum with a conical projection on each side Plococerus Marshall (fig. 52)
- 16' : Pronotum without projections 17
- 17 : Femora widened and compressed at base, deeply sulcate beneath. Head not sulcate above eyes Coelosternelum Heller (fig. 53)
- 17' : Femora linear or clavate, not compressed at base. Head sulcate above eyes. Pronotum broadest at base, strongly punctured Rhadinopus Faust (fig. 54)

	= Sculptosternellum Morimoto ...here also Sculptosternum Heller
18 : Hind femora exceeding apex of elytra; femora not sulcate beneath, dentate or edentate. Tibiae compressed	Cyamobolus Schoenherr (fig. 55) .19
18' : Hind femora not reaching apex of elytra20
19 : Femora sulcate beneath ; if sulci indistinct, femora edentate20
19' : Femora not sulcate beneath, dentate	24
20 : Body rhomboidal, convex. Pronotum trapezoidal. Ventrile 2 at most as long as 3+4. Scutellum small, bare	21
20' : Body oblong-oval, less convex. Pronotum broadest a little before the base. Ventrile 2 at least as long as 3+422
21 : Derm densely covered with scales. Ultimate striae of elytra abbreviated above hind coxae. Eyes not grooved dorsally	Neoampagi a Zimmerman
21' : Derm almost bare. Ultimate striae of elytra complete. Eyes grooved dorsally	Rhyssematoides Morimoto
22 : Femora dentate. Conjoint apices elytra pointed. Scutellum bare. Interval 1 of elytra on the same level as 2 at baseAechmura Pascoe (fig. 56) .23
22' : Femora edentate	23
23 : Interval 9 of elytra costate at the base, forming outer margin of shoulder and connate to 10 a little behind the base, so that 9 stria does not reach the base	Orochlesis Pascoe (fig. 57)
23' : Interval 9 of elytra not costate at the base, stria 9 reaches the base	Strattis Pascoe (fig. 58)
24 : Interval 1 of elytra convex behind scutellum; the latter squamose. Rostrum straight25
24' : Interval 1 of elytra on the same level as 2. Scutellum bare or squamose. Rostrum curved26
25 : Elytra strongly produced anteriorly between scutellum and interval 4, apex mucronate	Euthyrhinus Schönherr (fig. 59)
25 : Elytra neither produced anteriorly at base nor mucronate at apex	Cechania Pascoe (fig. 60)
26 : Fore legs much longer than hind in male. Conjoint apices of elytra more or less mucronate27
26' : Fore legs not longer than hind in male. Elytra separately rounded at tip ...	Sclerolips Faust (fig. 44) = Heterocryptorrhynchus Morimoto
27 : Fore tibiae straight, serrate internally. Rostrum closely punctured. Pronotum granulate on each side	Syrotelus Pascoe (fig. 61)
27' : Fore tibiae arched dorsally. Rostrum finely punctured before the antennal insertions. Pronotum not granulate	Odosyllis Pascoe (fig. 62)

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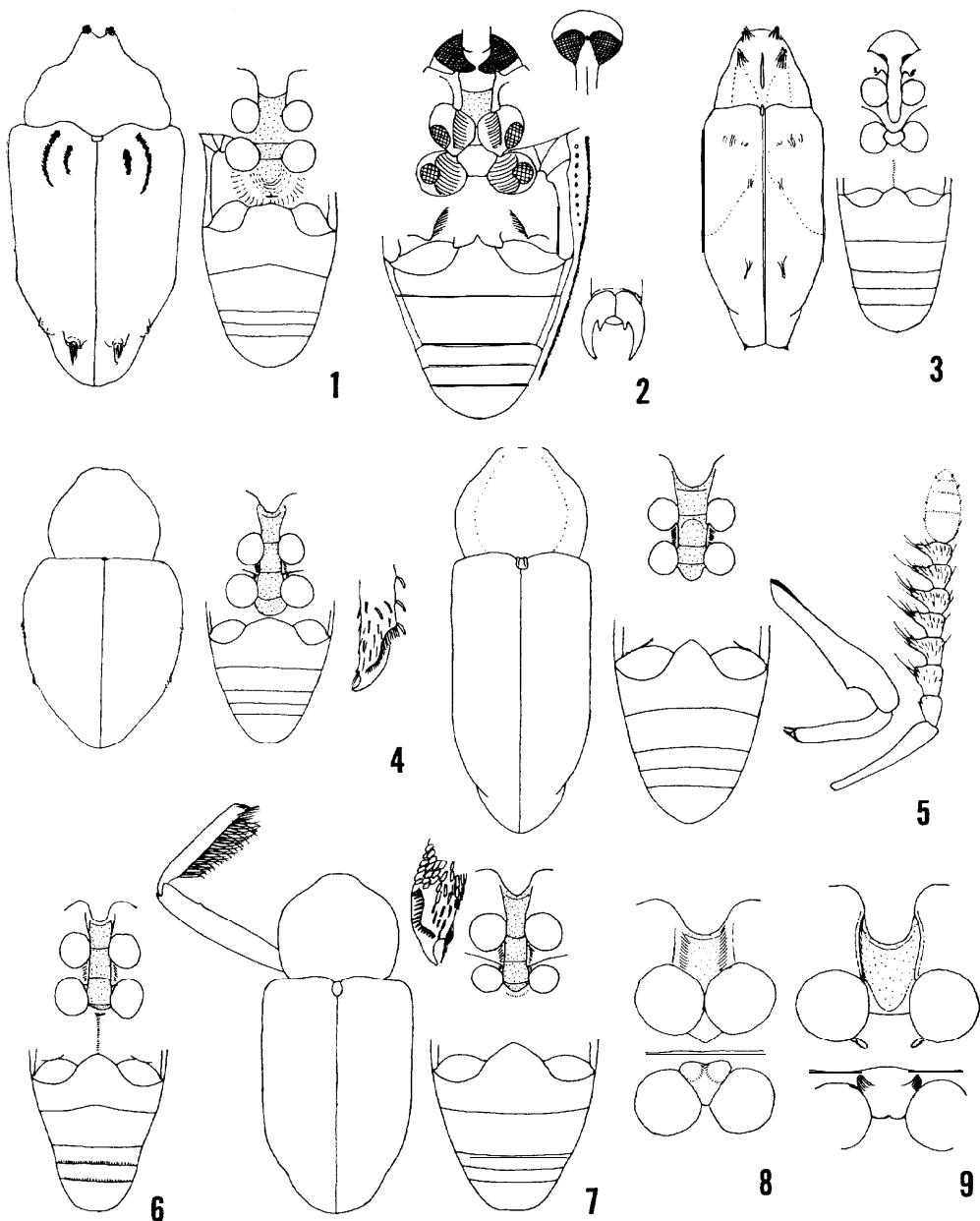
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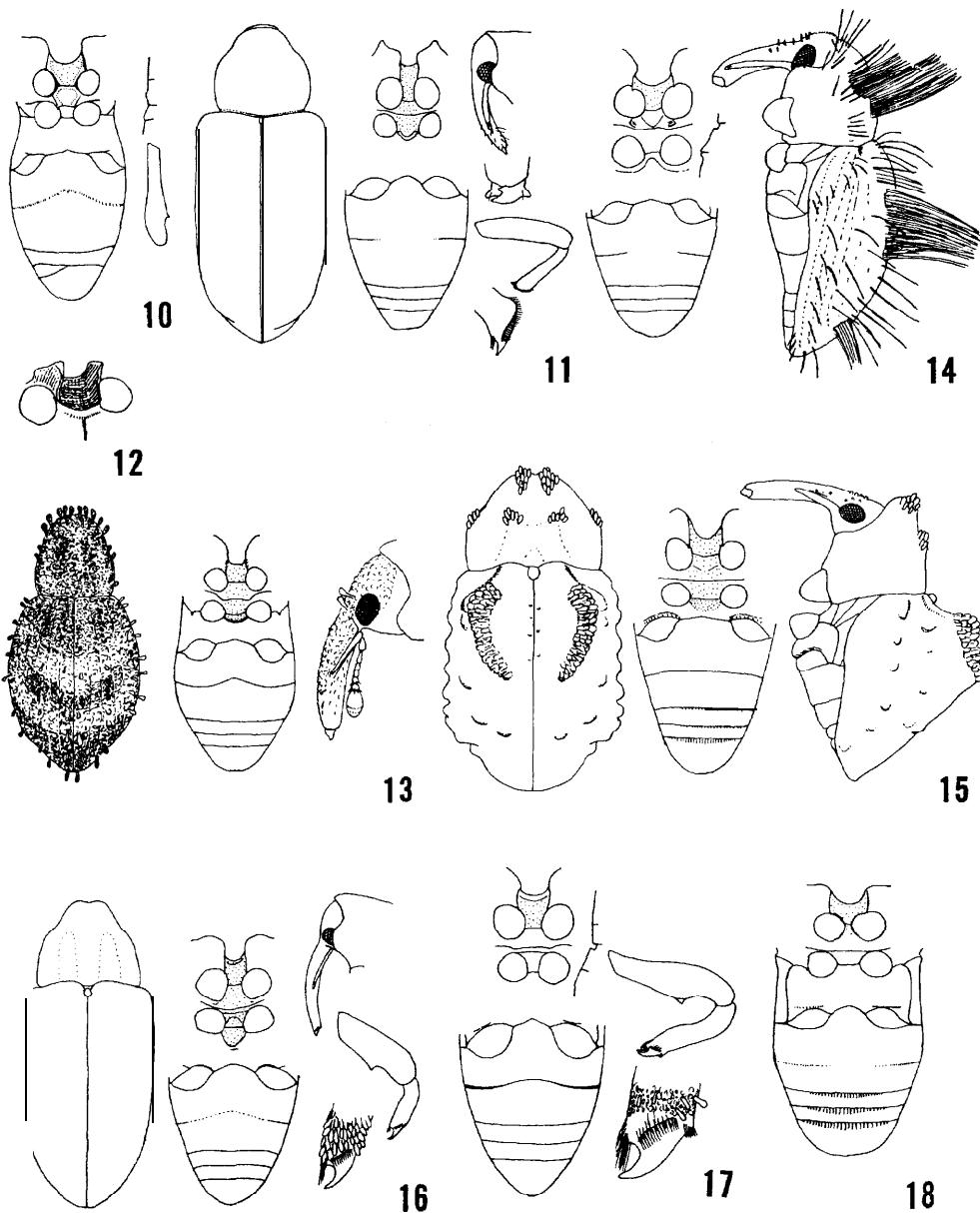
Explanation of figures

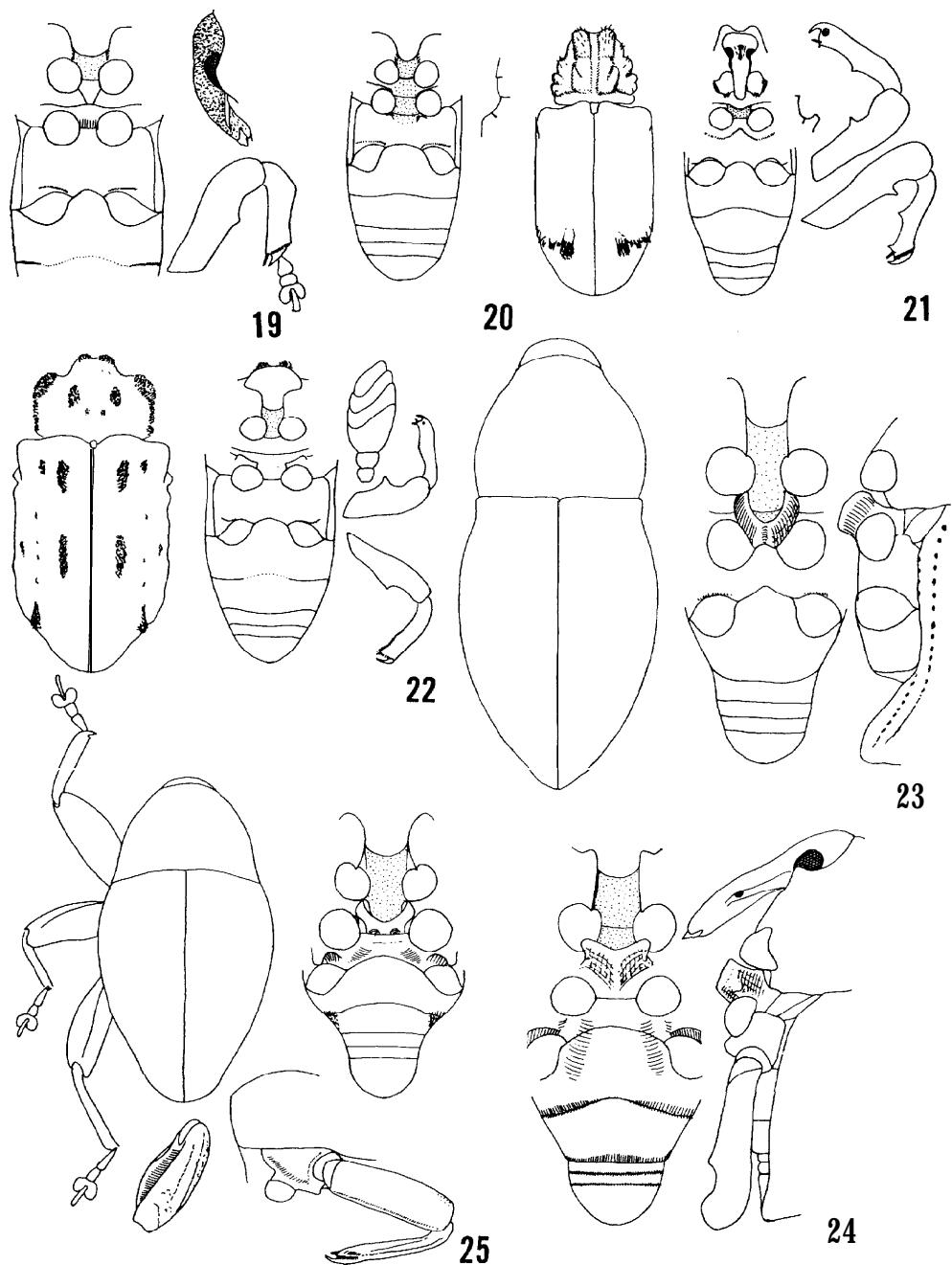
Unless otherwise stated in parenthesis, every sketch comprises dorsal or ventral aspects of weevil, front leg, hind leg, apex of tibia, longitudinal section of pectoral canal, mesosternal receptacle, or lateral pieces of meso- and metasternum.

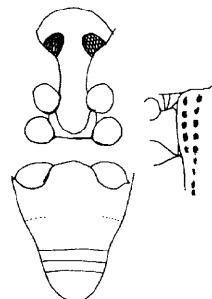
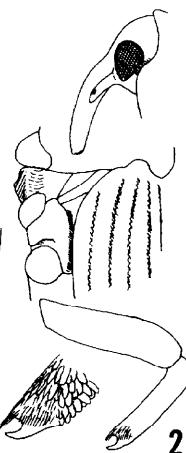
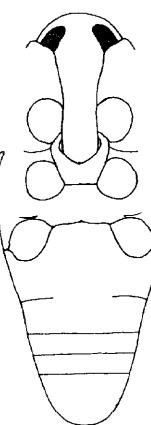
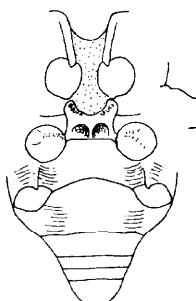
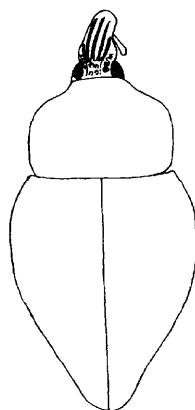
1. *Sophrorhinus duvernoyi* Rouzet, Gold Coast.
2. *Cleogonus rubetra* Fabricius, Mexico.
3. *Pachyonyx affaber* Boheman, S. Africa.
4. *Praodes acalloides* Pascoe, Type, Java.
5. *Aesychora notaticollis* Pascoe, Type, Sarawak.
6. *Isotocerus tenuipes* Faust, New Guinea.
7. *Parendymia pilipes* Kirsch, male, Solomon.
8. *Ectatorhinus wallacei* Lacordaire, W. Sumatra.
9. *Mecocorynus westermanni* Boheman, Uganda.
10. *Ypsilepidus thisoides* Marshall, Cotype. (Abdomen abnormal)
11. *Tadius erirhinoides* Pascoe, Type, Celebes.
12. *Deiradocranus latebris* Marshall, Type, Angola. (Mesosternal receptacle)
13. *Catabonops monachus* Roelofs, Type, Japan.
14. *Exapries lophonotus* Marshall, Type, Sandakan.
15. *Cyphomidica megacalles* Heller, Cotype, Nilgiri Hill.
16. *Dystropicus squalidus* Pascoe, Type, New Guinea.
17. *Colobodes billbergi* Schönherr, Ceylon.
18. *Thisus biguttatus* Pascoe, Medan.
19. *Perrhaebius ephippiger* Pascoe, Type, Dorey.
20. *Phrygena ephippiata* Pascoe, Ceylon.
21. *Apries eremita* Pascoe, Batchian.
22. *Deretiosus aridus* Pascoe, Ceram.
23. *Tylodes armadillo* Sahlberg, Brazil.
24. *Tragopus asper* Schönherr, Java.
25. *Idotasia nasuta* Pascoe, Morty. (Front femur showing sulcur)
26. *Eurygia fulvicornis* Pascoe, Type, Celebes.
27. *Acalles camelus* Fabricius, Germany.
28. *Microcryptorhynchus pygmaeus* Lea, Cotype, King Is., Tasmania.
29. *Simulatacalles simulator* Roelofs, Japan.
30. *Miocalles notatus* Pascoe, Mysol.
31. *Ampagia erinacea* Pascoe, Type, S. W. Australia.
32. *Strongylopterus ovatus* Boheman. Brazil.
33. *Therebus cepurooides* Pascoe, Type, Western Australia. (Corbel of hind leg)
34. *Osseteris scutellaris* Pascoe, Type, Dorey. (Middle tibia, hind leg and corbel)
35. *Mecistostylus douli* Lacordaire, New Zealand.
36. *Thaumastochirus javanus* Hartmann, Cotype, Java.

37. *Endymia vipio* Pascoe, Type, Dorey.
38. *Euscepes porcellus* Boheman, N. America.
39. *Gasterocercus depressirostris* Fabricius, France.
40. *Pseudapris foveicollis* Lea, Australia.
41. *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* Linné, Reading
42. *Rectosternum poricolle* Faust, Birma.
43. *Eucryptorrhynchus scrobiculatus* Motschulsky, N. China.
44. *Sclerolips ochrodiscus* Heller, N. Luzon.
45. *Sternochetus frigidus* Fabricius, Perak.
46. *Sternochetus mangiferae* Fabricius, India. (Apex of hind tibia)
47. *Paracryptorrhynchus navicularis* Roelofs, Japan. (Apex of hind tibia)
48. *Shirahoshizo rufescens* Roelofs, Japan. (Apex of hind tibia)
49. *Coelosternechus javanus* Heller, Malaya.
50. *Sybulus peccuarius* Pascoe, Type, Batchian.
51. *Zeugenia histrio* Pascoe, Type, Sarawak.
52. *Plococerus denticollis* Marshall, Pusa, Bengal.
53. *Coelosternulum femorale* Heller, Type, Java.
54. *Rhadinopus centriniformis* Faust, Burma.
55. *Cyamobolus dehaani* Mannerheim, Java.
56. *Aechmura emys* Pascoe, Type, Singapore. (front and hind femora showing sulcus)
57. *Orochlesis annularis* Pascoe, New Guinea.
58. *Strattis biguttatus* Pascoe, Ceylon.
59. *Euthyrhinus meditabundus* Fabricius, N. Queensland.
60. *Cechania eremita* Pascoe, Type, Nagasaki.
61. *Syrotelus falleni* Boheman, male, Java. (Mesepisternum, front tibia)
62. *Odosyllus congesta* Pascoe, Type, Tondano.





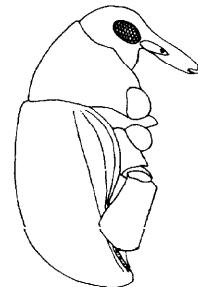
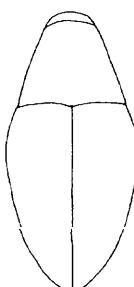
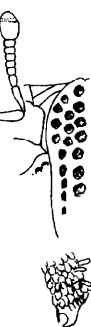
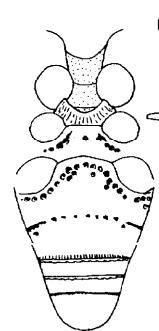
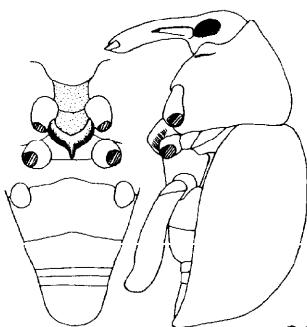




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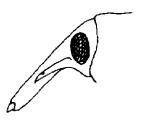
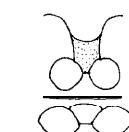
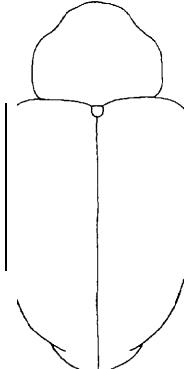
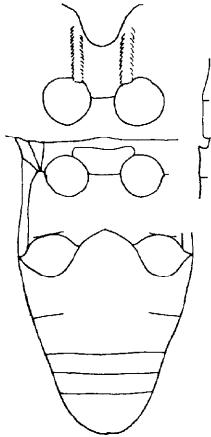
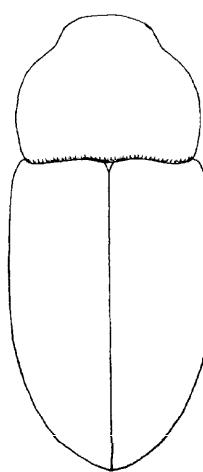
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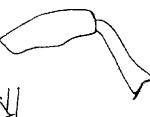
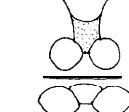
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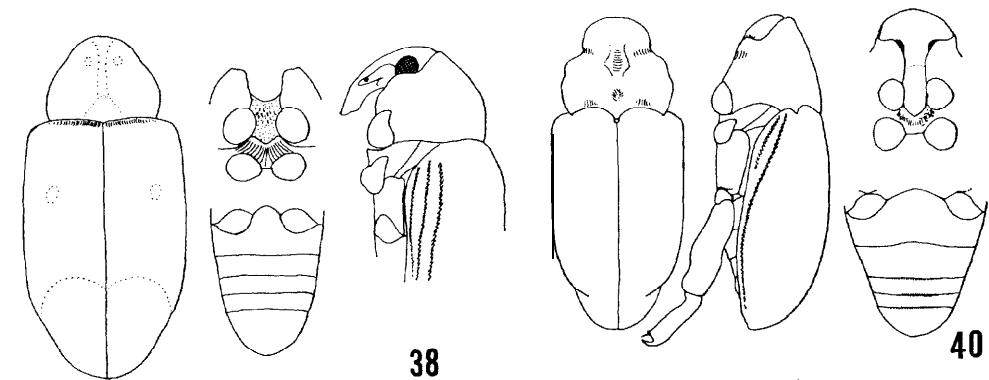
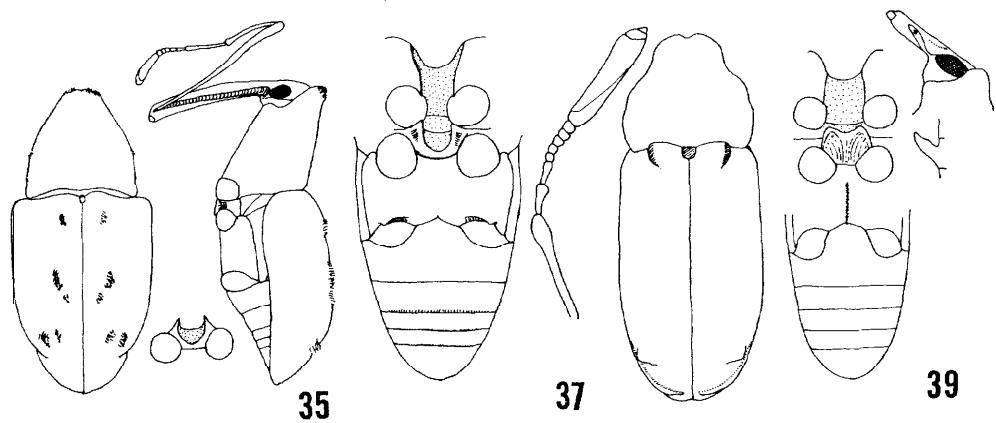
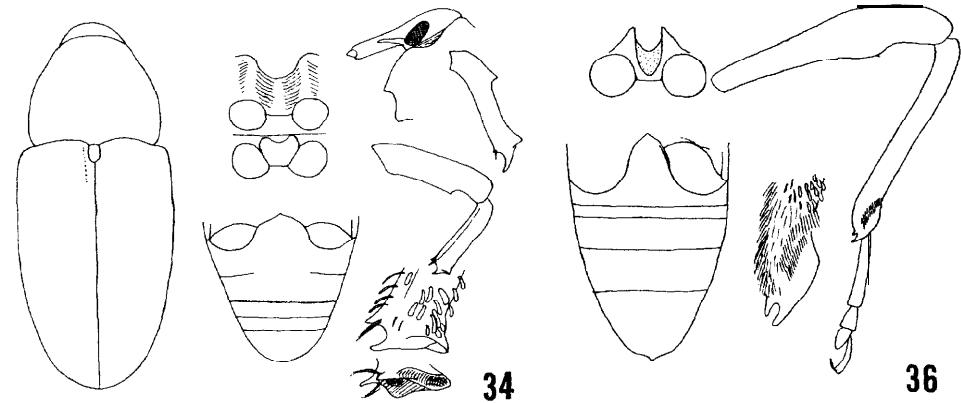
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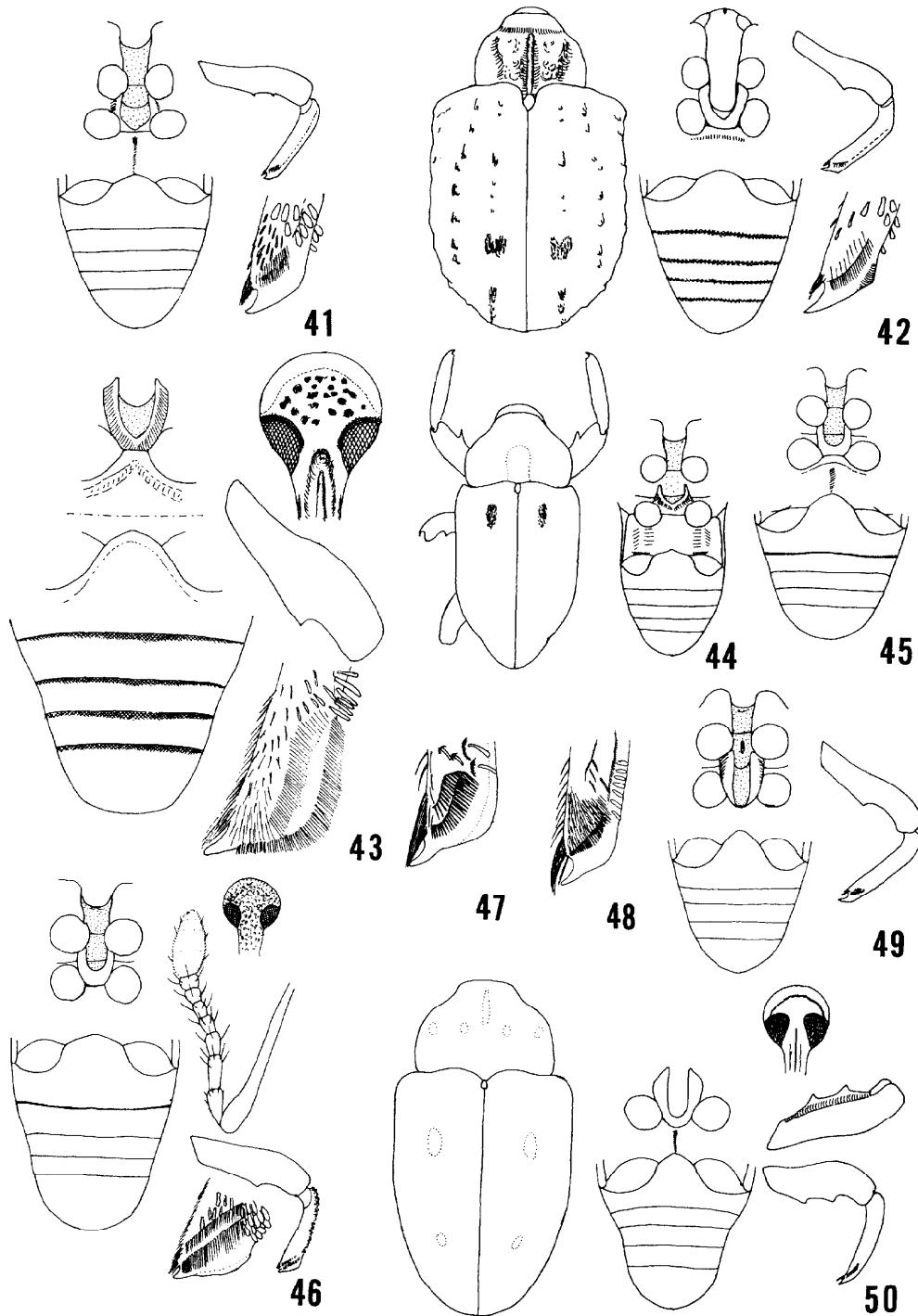


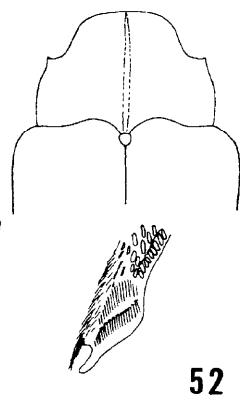
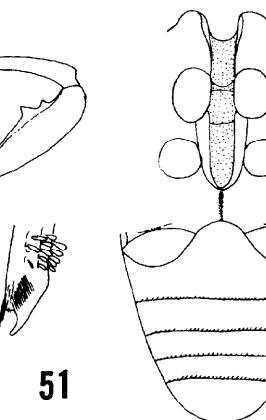
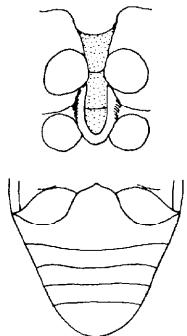
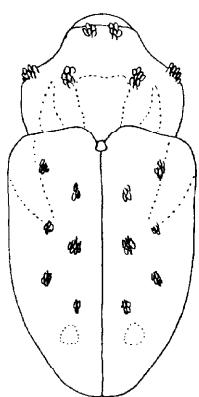
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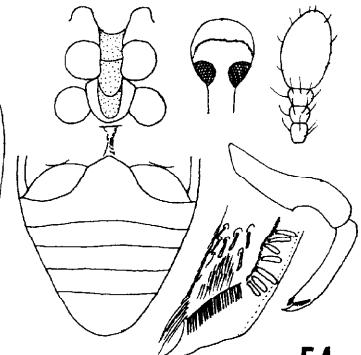
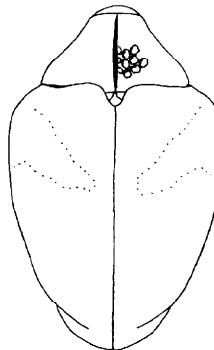
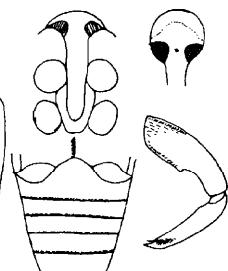
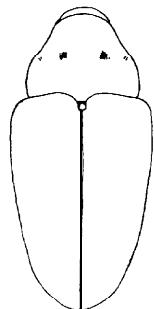






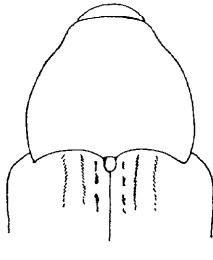
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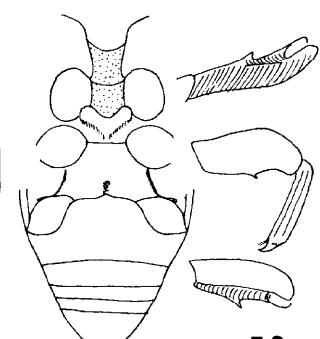
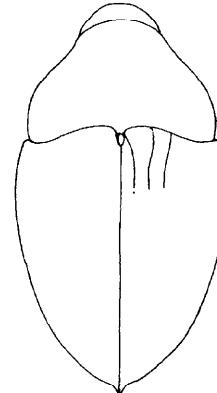


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