

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

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ON THE GENERA OF ORIENTAL CRYPTORHYNCHINAE  
(COLEOPTERA : CURCULIONIDAE)<sup>1)</sup>

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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

*Cryptorhynchobius* Voss, 1965 = *Cryptorhynchus* 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

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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. VII : 9, 1924. (partim)  
Tribus Sophrorrhini 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. Ventricle 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.

***Pseudopopterus 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 followed 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.

***Cryptallorhynchus*** 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, XXII : 186.
- Serrotelum** Heller, 1938.  
Ent. Blätt. 34 : 320.
- Sophonopterus** 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  
= Conotrachelini
- 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 post-ocular 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 .....Catagnatus 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 .....  
 ..... Pachyonyx 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 apex ..... .8  
 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 ...Solenobathys 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 : Ventricle 2 shorter than 3+4 .....Sophronopterus Faust  
 8' : Ventricle 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)
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
8' :	Mesosternum without lamellae .....	9
9 :	Intercostal process of metasternum steeply declivous between middle coxae, but not forming sharp transverse margin .....	Epria Heller
9' :	Intercostal 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 :	Intercostal process of mesosternum at least as broad as coxa .....	12
11' :	Intercostal 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 .....	Systaltopezus 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 .....Phrygena 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. Intercostal 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

#### KEY 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 .....*Strongyloptera*  
 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  
 ..... = *Eurysia* Pascoe (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 .....**Simulacalles** 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 Mecistostylina (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 .....**Eusepes** 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, Ventricle 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. Ventricle 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 ..... **Stenochetus** 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 ..... **Zeugenia** 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)
- 18' : Hind femora not reaching apex of elytra ..... .19
- 19 : Femora sulcate beneath ; if sulci indistinct, femora edentate ..... .20
- 19' : Femora not sulcate beneath, dentate ..... 24
- 20 : Body rhomboidal, convex. Pronotum trapezoidal. Ventricle 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. Ventricle 2 at least as long as 3+4 .....22
- 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 base ..... *Aechmur* a Pascoe (fig. 56)
- 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 reaching 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 straight ..... 25
- 24' : Interval 1 of elytra on the same level as 2. Scutellum bare or squamose. Rostrum curved ..... 26
- 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 mucronate ..... 27
- 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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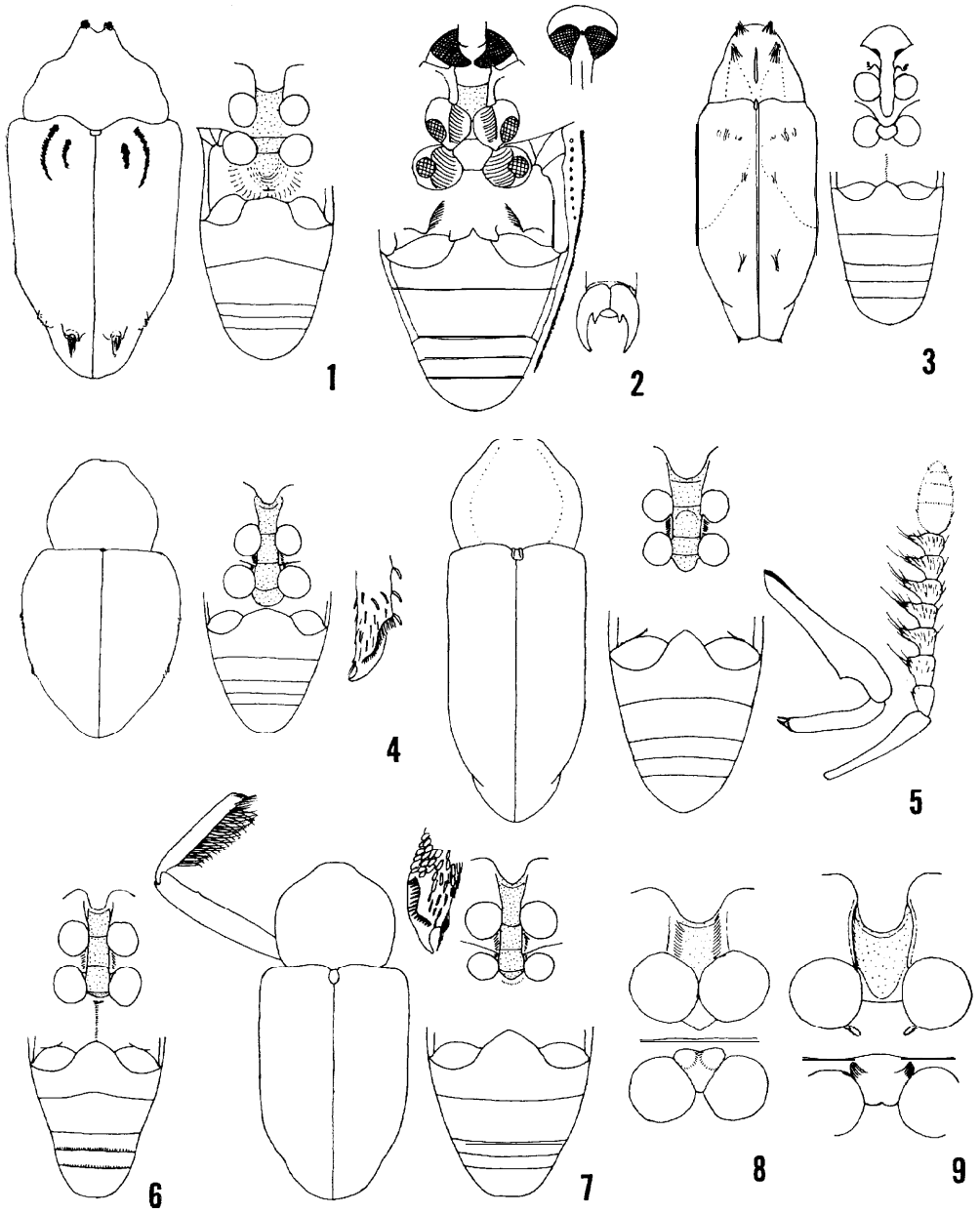
### Explanation of figures

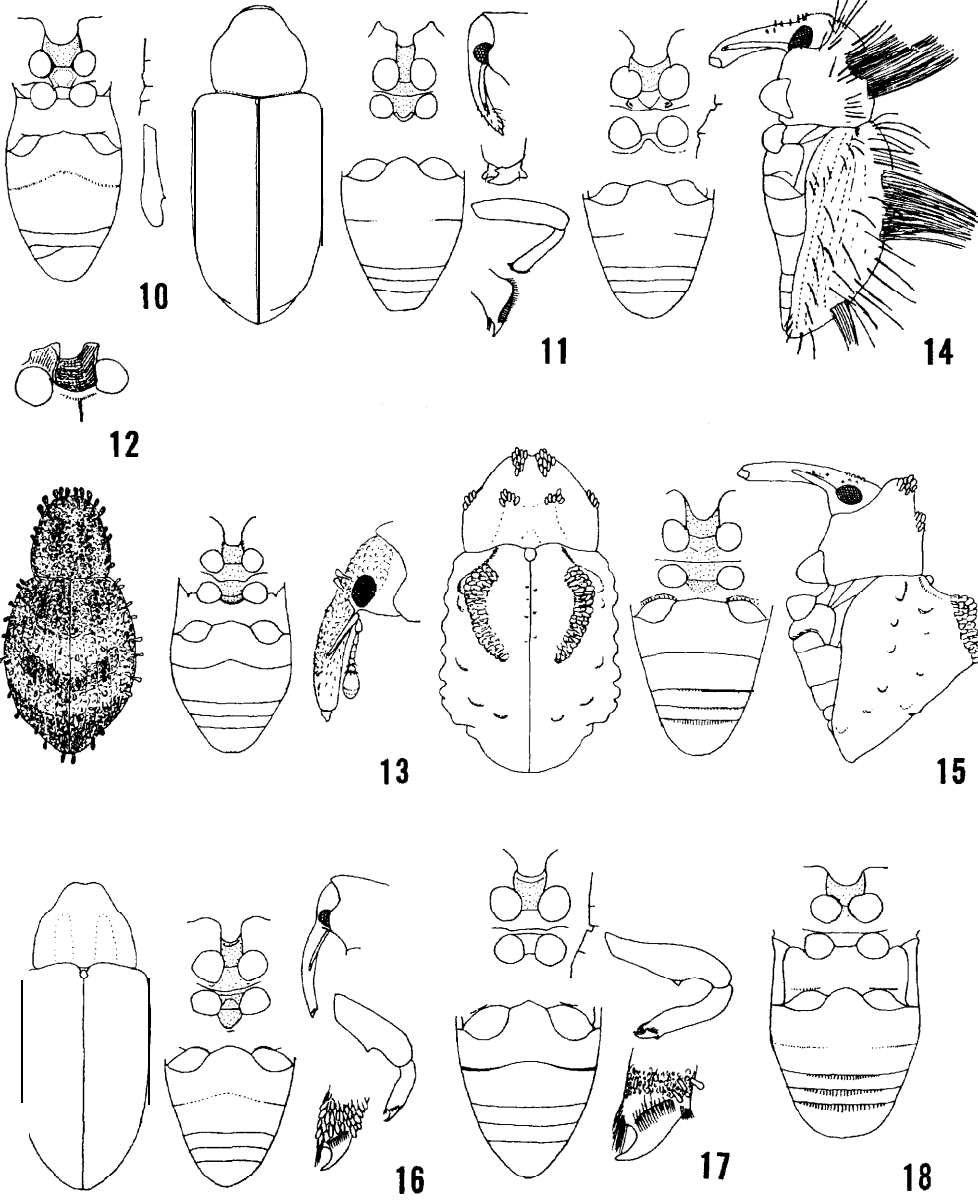
Unless otherwise stated in parenthesis, every sketch comprises dorsal or ventral aspects of weevil, front leg, hind leg, apex of tibia, longitudinal section of pectoral canal, meso-sternal receptacle, or lateral pieces of meso- and metasternum.

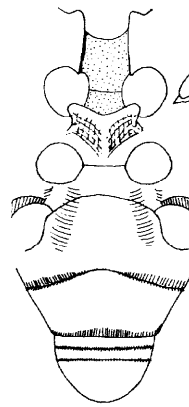
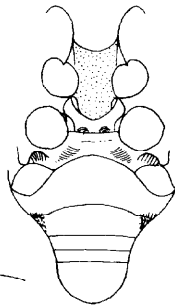
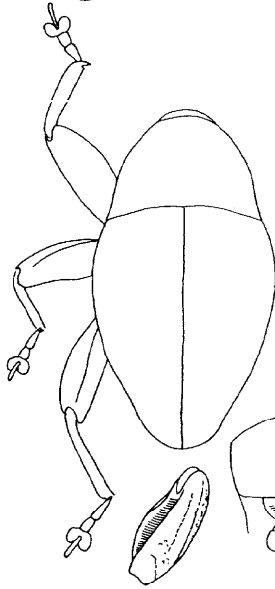
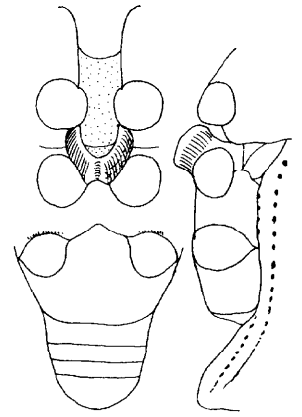
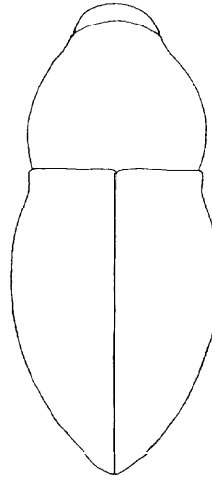
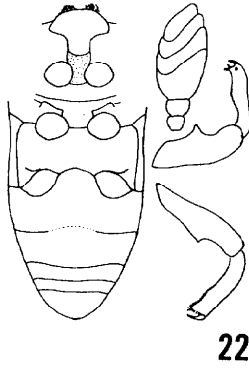
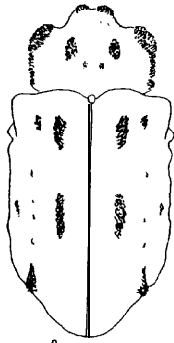
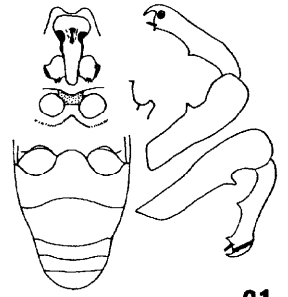
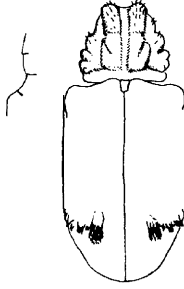
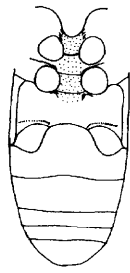
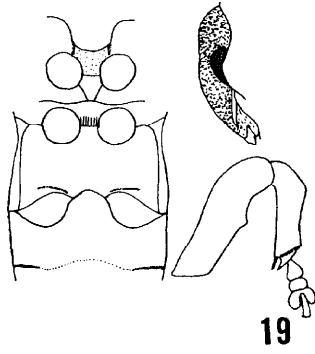
1. *Sophrorhinus duvernoyi* Rouzet, Gold Coast.
2. *Cleogonus rubetra* Fabricius, Mexico.
3. *Pachyonyx affaber* Boheman, S. Africa.
4. *Praodes acalloides* Pascoe, Type, Java.
5. *Aesychora notaticollis* Pascoe, Type, Sarawak.
6. *Isotocerus tenuipes* Faust, New Guinea.
7. *Parendymia pilipes* Kirsch, male, Solomon.
8. *Ectatorhinus wallacei* Lacordaire, W. Sumatra.
9. *Mecocorynus westermanni* Boheman, Uganda.
10. *Ypsilepidus thisoides* Marshall, Cotype. (Abdomen abnormal)
11. *Tadius erirrhinoides* Pascoe, Type, Celebes.
12. *Deiradocranus latebris* Marshall, Type, Angola. (Mesosternal receptacle)
13. *Catabonops monachus* Roelofs, Type, Japan.
14. *Exaprieslophonotus* 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. *Aprieseremita* 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. *Euryisia 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. *Therebuscepuroides* Pascoe, Type, Western Australia. (Corbel of hind leg)
34. *Osseteriscutellaris* 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. ***Eusepes 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 centriformis*** 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.



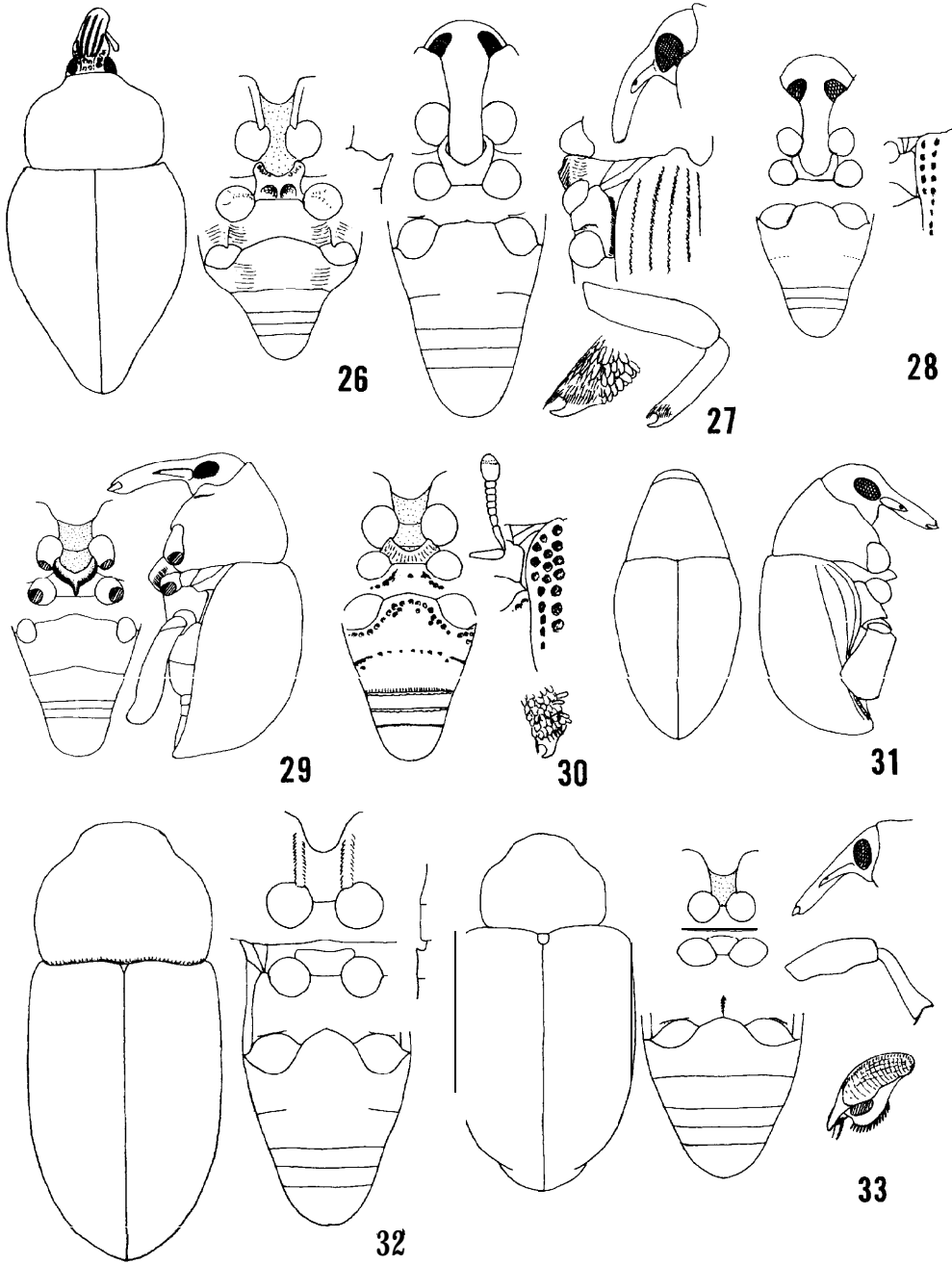


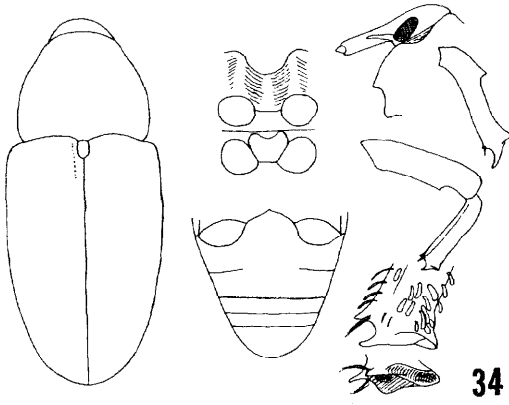




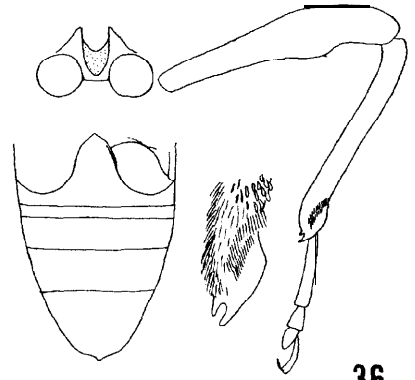
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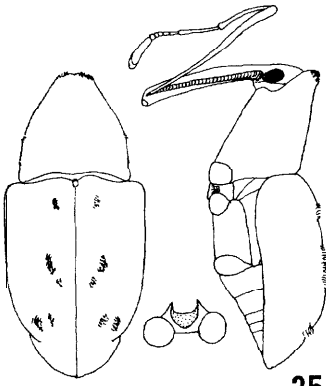




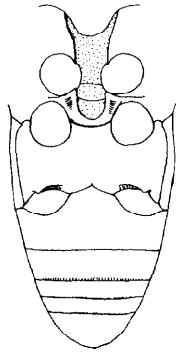
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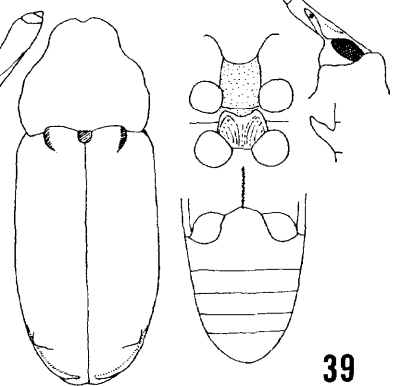
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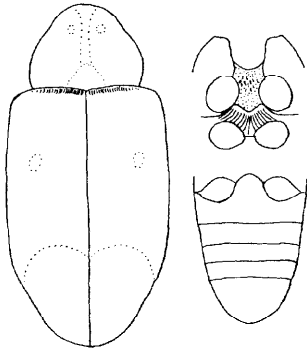
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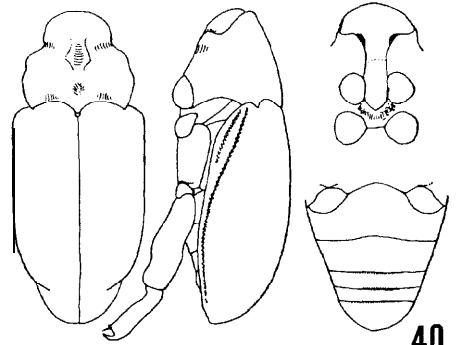
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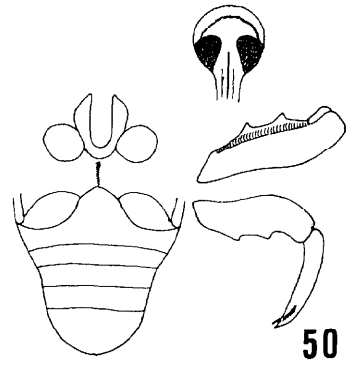
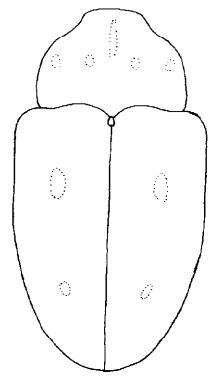
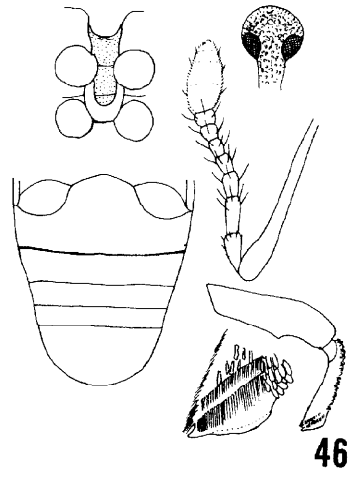
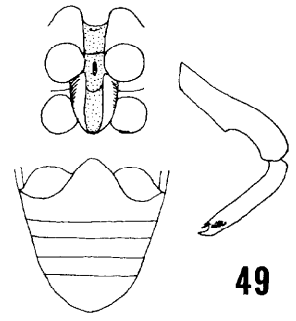
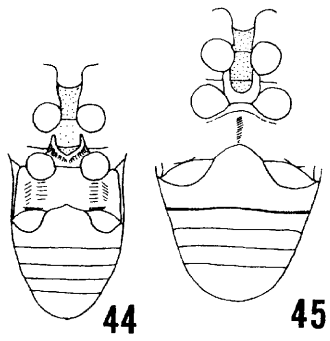
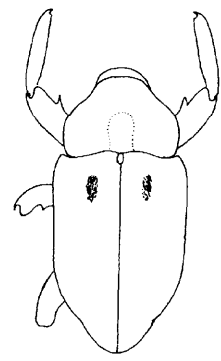
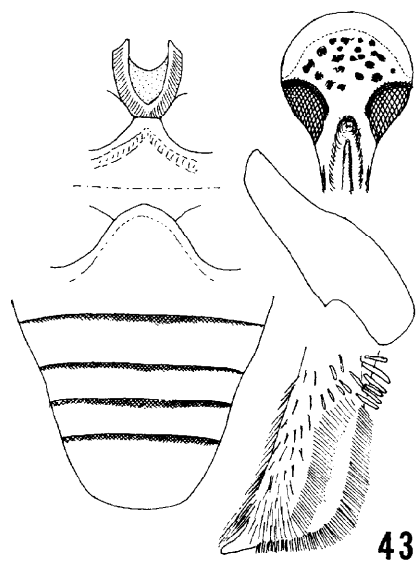
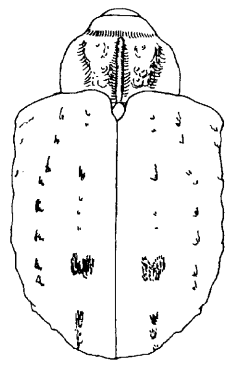
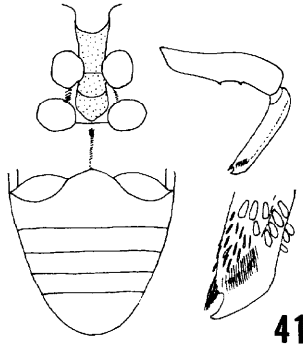
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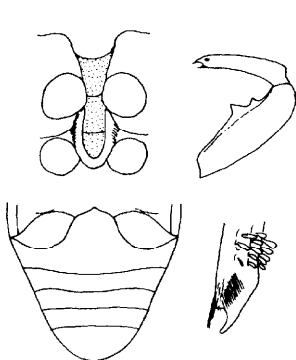
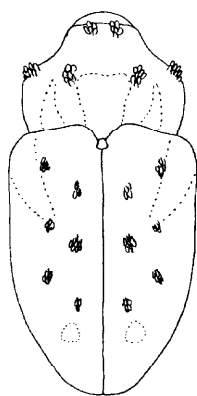


38

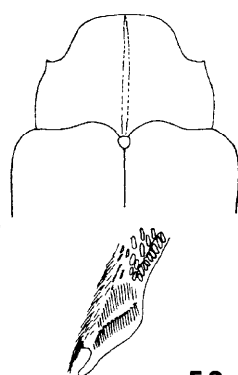
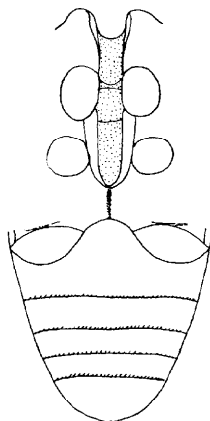


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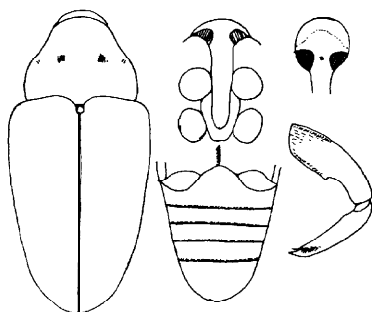




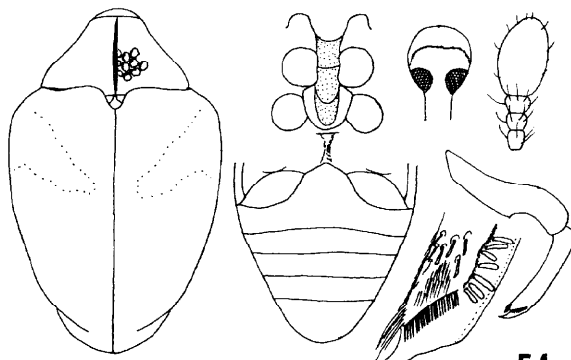
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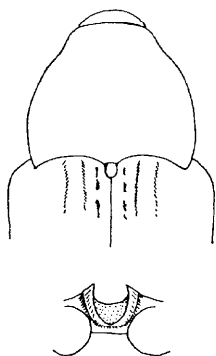
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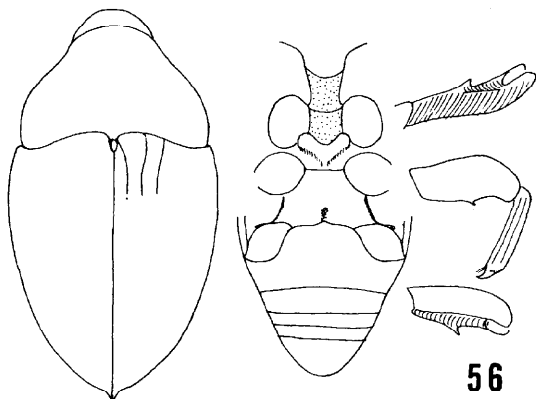
53



54



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56

