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On the Genera of the Oriental Baridinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)¹⁾

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Abstract The genera of the Baridinae in the Oriental region are briefly reviewed. Out of 67 genera treated, 15 genera are newly described, two are newly synonymized, and one is transferred from this subfamily, and a key to 59 genera examined is given. New taxa, recombinations and synonymies treated in this paper are as follows:

- Anoplobaris* gen. nov. *Anoplobaris sabahna* sp. nov. (Sabah)
Mononychobaris gen. nov. *Mononychobaris niveonotata* sp. nov. (Sabah)
Centrinoplesius Voss, 1958 = *Phrissoderes* Marshall, 1948, syn. nov.
Phrissoderes exsculptus (Voss, 1958), comb. nov. (*Centrinopfesius*)
Pellobaris gen. nov. *Pelfobaris melancholica* (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov.
(*Baris*)
Taiwanobaris gen. nov. *Taiwanobaris femoratus* sp. nov. (Taiwan)
Sabahbaris gen. nov. *Sabahbaris luteosparsa* sp. nov. (Sabah)
Asiobaris gen. nov. *Asiobaris miyakei* sp. nov. (Malaya)
Formosobaris gen. nov. *Formosobaris conicotylosa* sp. nov. (Taiwan)
Pteridobaris gen. nov. *Pteridobaris maritima* (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov.
(*Baris*)
Pharcidobaris gen. nov. *Pharcidobaris miyamotoi* sp. nov. (Japan)
Pharcidobaris tumida (Marshall, 1948), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Anthinobaris gen. nov. *Anthinobaris dispilota* (Solsky, 1879), comb. nov.
(*Baris*) = *Baris coreanus* Kolbe, 1886, syn. nov.
Anthinobaris freyi (Zumpt, 1937), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Anthinobaris quinquemaculata (Faust, 1894), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Anthinobaris novemmaculata (Motschulsky, 1866), comb. nov. (*Baris*)

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- Anthinobaris variegatoides* (Voss, 1932), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Anthinobaris shirozui (Morimoto, 1965), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Anthinoburis yunnunicu (Voss, 1932), comb. nov. (***Bar-is***)
Anthinoburis marshalli (Hustache, 1938), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Anthinobaris neelgheriensis (Guérin-Méneville, 1843), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Anthinoburis tainanica (Voss, 1955), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Anthinoburis fukienensis (Voss, 1955), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Anthinobaris kiboshi (Nakane, 1963), comb. nov. (*Bark*)
Batobaris gen. nov. ***Butoburis rubi*** sp. nov. (Japan)
Butoburis fasciata (Voss, 1958), comb. nov. (***Acythopeus***)
Acythophanes stellatus (Heller, 1940) = *Oxynialineata* Pascoe, 1885, syn. nov.
Spifoburis gen. nov. ***Spifobaris insularis*** (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), comb. nov. (***Acythopeus***)
Spiloburis maculata (Roelofs, 1879), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Spiloburis flavosignata (Roelofs, 1879), comb. nov. (*Baris*)
Borneoburis gen. nov. ***Borneoburis johkii*** sp. nov. (Sabah)
Manilabaris armipes (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Moreoburis gen. nov. ***Moreoburis deplanata*** (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Moreoburis castanea (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Moreobaris kozuensis (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Moreoburis rubricata (Hustache, 1921), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Nespilobaris gen. nov. ***Nespiloburis parabasimaculata*** (Morimoto et Lee, 1992), comb. nov. (***Acythopeus***)
Nespiloburis basimaculata (Voss, 1958), comb. nov. (***Acythopeus***)
Nespifoburis nipponicu (Kôno, 1928), comb. nov. (***Buris***)
Pseudeurhinus Heller, 1941 = *Pantoxystus* Pascoe, 1882, syn. nov. (transferred to tribe Cleogonini)
Pantoxystus schneideri (Heller, 1941), comb. nov. (***Pseudeurhinus***)

The subfamily Baridinae comprises about 550 genera and 4,300 species in the world, of which 84% of the genera and 82% of the species are known to occur in the New World. Concerning the systematics of this subfamily, Lacordaire (1866) divided “Tribu Baridiides” into “Sous-tribu Baridiides vrais” and “Madarides”, and further subdivided the former into 8 and the latter into 3 “groupe”. Champion (1907) transferred the Ambatides, Péridinètides and Pantotélides of Lacordaire (1863, 66) from the Synmérides to “Group Barina” and established the Optatides. Casey (1892, 1920, 1922) described many genera and species from the New World, and he (1922) divided the subfamily into 11 tribes in his voluminous work of the Brazilian fauna. These major divisions were mostly followed by the subsequent authors with modifications of their ranking. Hustache (1938) compiled the world catalogue treating 3,170 species in 7 tribes and 15 subtribes. For the Palaearctic and Oriental faunas, this taxon has been treated as the tribe Baridini by most of the authors

except for Voss (1958), who arranged the Chinese species in the system after Hustache (1938).

These major divisions comprise, however, many exceptions and intermediate forms as already be pointed out by Lacordaire (1866) himself, Pascoe (1889), Casey (1922) and others, so as to be incapable of being rigidly limited. For reasons of ambiguity of the higher taxa as mentioned, almost all of the authors made a key to the genera of the Baridinae for respective fauna excluding that to the tribes and subtribes. This is true for the Asian genera, which have been described sporadically and no comprehensive work has been published yet.

Present paper is prepared for the preliminary revision of the Oriental genera prior to the monograph of the Japanese Baridinae, and the following key is only intended to be suggestive of the genera, because many species are unknown to us and detailed definitions of the genera necessitate the further and extensive examination of the species. The problem of the higher classification into the tribes and subtribes is also unable to touch on at present from our limited knowledge of the Baridinae mostly on Asian taxa.

A tentative key to the genera of the subfamily Baridinae from East Asia

(The following six genera are not included in the key: *Peridinetosoma* Voss, 1940; *Aponychius* Marshall, 1957, *Apotomorphinus* Schoenherr, 1844; *Ontobaris* Faust, 1894; *Barisoma* Faust, 1888 and *Laodia* Pascoe, 1874.

- 1(2) **Tarsi** with three segments, two distal segments and claws wanting; eyes large, approximated to each other on forehead; prosternal process as broad as a **coxa**; mesosternal process oblique, twice as broad as a **coxa**, almost as wide as intercoxal process of first ventrite; femora unarmed, sulcate.
..... 1. *Anoploburis* gen. nov.
- 2(1) **Tarsi** with five segments and claws as usual, fourth segment small, invisible.
- 3(10) **Tarsi** with a single claw.
- 4(7) Head separated from rostrum by a transverse depression; prosternum depressed longitudinally in the middle, prosternal process as broad as a **coxa**, mesosternal process depressed or oblique.
- 5(6) Forehead between eyes a little narrower than the base of rostrum; antennae with seventh segment of funicle completely annexed to club; all femora sulcate beneath. 2. *Burimononychus* Pajni et Kohli, 1982
- 6(5) Forehead between eyes as broad as the base of rostrum; antennae with seventh segment of funicle not annexed to club; fore femora not sulcate beneath.
..... 3. *Eremonychus* Marshall, 1935
- 7(4) Rostrum with its dorsal outline continuous with that of head.
- 8(9) Prosternum canaliculate, with a pair of foveae behind apical margin; femora flattened or shallowly sulcate, smooth and bare beneath in entire length.
..... 4. *Burinomorphus* Morimoto, 1962
- 9(8) Prosternum not sulcate or depressed; femora not sulcate or flattened, but evenly convex and scaled as on nearby area.
.....* 5. *Mononychoburis* gen. nov.
- 10(3) **Tarsi** with two claws.

- 11(12) Tarsi with third segment not broader than second, simple, only notched at apex; tibiae flattened, fore tibiae along inner margin and fore femora along both inner and outer margins fringed with long grey hairs.
* 6. *Ulobaris* Reitter, 1895
- 12(11) Tarsi with third segment broad, deeply emarginate as usual.
- 13(18) Prosternum with depression in front of fore coxae very deep, broad, transverse and shiny; body rhomboidal.
- 14(15) Elytron provided with 8 punctured striae, lateral 3 striae not reaching the base, ultimate and penultimate striae confluent above second ventrite; rostrum not separated from forehead by depression; forehead between eyes much narrower than the base of rostrum; pronotum with ocular lobes; pygidium almost concealed; body rhombic, convex, shiny.
* 7. *Centrinopsis* Roelofs, 1875
- 15(14) Elytron provided with 10 punctured striae, ultimate and penultimate striae separated throughout.
- 16(17) Claws connate at the base; exposed part of pygidium narrow, vertical; pronotum punctate as usual; middle and hind femora flattened beneath for reception of tibiae. 8. *Barinomorphoides* Morimoto, 1962
- 17(16) Claws free; pygidium completely concealed; pronotum longitudinally multi-striate; middle and hind femora not flattened; lateral carinae of prosternal depression dentate before the middle in male.
* 9. *Phrissoderes* Marshall, 1948
 = *Centrinoplesius* Voss, 1958
 = *Pseudorhyssematus* Morimoto, 1962
- 18(13) Prosternum not depressed, or transversely depressed behind anterior margin in subapical groove, or shallowly furrowed, in latter case the furrow usually longer than broad and much narrower than the distance between lateral margins of fore coxae.
- 19(26) Pygidium nearly horizontal or at most somewhat oblique and almost completely concealed by elytra; last ventrite rounded, never truncate or emarginate at tip; femora and tibiae slender, tibiae scarcely sulcate longitudinally; prosternal process much narrower than a coxa; mesosternal process at most as broad as a coxa; body often subcylindrical, much longer than broad.
- 20(21) Antennae with funicle six-segmented 10. *Pertorcus* Voss, 1953
- 21(20) Antennae with funicle seven-segmented.
- 22(23) Antennae with scape widely distant from eye when retracted; legs slender, femora reaching the apex of elytra; rostrum separated from forehead by depression; derm with scaly patches. 11. *Centrinertus* Heller, 1929
- 23(22) Antennae with scape narrowly distant from eye when retracted; hind femora not reaching the apex of elytra.
- 24(25) Rostrum cylindrical, slender; antennae with funicle slender, seventh segment about as long as broad; mesosternum only slightly lower than metasternum.
I..... 12. *Calyptopygus* Marshall, 1948

- 25(24) Rostrum more or less dilated basally, less cylindrical; antennae with funicle robust, seventh segment transverse, club ovate; mesosternum on the same plane with metastemum. 13. *Limnobaris* Bedel, 1885
- 26(19) Pygidium narrowly or broadly exposed, at least visible caudally or ventrally; last ventrite almost truncate, often with a conical projection at the middle of apex.
- 27(34) Tibiae uncinatae and mucronate, mucroes conspicuous.
- 28(31) Antennae with scape distant from eye in repose; body cylindrical; prosternum without furrow.
- 29(30) Claws free; antennae with scape very short, remote from eye in repose; fore coxae closely approximated to each other; derm with uniform dingy scaling.*..... 14. *Barioscapus* Pajni et Kohli, 1990
- 30(29) Claws connate at the base; derm bare, at most with scattered scales. 15. *Mecobaris* Marshall, 1936
- 31(28) Antennae with scape almost reaching eye in repose; prosternum with furrow.
- 32(33) Claws free, curved, moderately divergent; femora not sulcate but evenly punctate on the underside; rostrum sharply depressed at the base between eyes; tarsi with fifth segment as long as the rest segments combined; pronotum and elytra rugose. 16. *Paracythopeus* Heller, 1940
- 33(32) Claws scarcely divergent, connate at the base, slightly curved; femora narrowly flattened or sulcate on the underside of distal half; rostrum weakly depressed at the base; tarsi with fifth segment shorter than the rest segments combined; derm mat. 17. *Pelloburis* gen. nov.
- 34(27) Tibiae uncinatae, but not or minutely mucronate.
- 35(36) Mandibles of abducent type, tridentate externally; eyes lateral, its dorsal margin on the level of the basal surface of rostrum in lateral aspect; rostrum not separated from forehead by transverse sulcus at the base; body cylindrical, elytra separately rounded at apices, pygidium fully exposed; claws connate at the base. 18. *Parallelodemas* Faust, 1894
- 36(35) Mandibles of adducent type, dentate internally or conical with straight cutting edge.
- 37(44) Forehead between eyes narrower than the base of rostrum; eyes equidistant above and below, the dorsal side lying above or on the level of the basal surface of rostrum in lateral aspect.
- 38(41) Prosternum with furrow; antennae with seventh segment of funicle closely annexed to club; mesosternum weakly depressed.
- 39(40) Rostrum separated from head by a transverse depression; femora dentate. 19. *Tuiwanoburis* gen. nov.
- 40(39) Rostrum with its dorsal outline continuous with that of head; femora edentate. 20. *Nesobaris* Marshall, 1931
- 41(38) Prosternum without furrow; antennae with seventh segment not annexed to club; mesosternum flat and continuous to pro- and metastema in a same surface.
- 42(43) Femora strongly clavate, with triangular large tooth, hind femora not reaching the apex of elytra; body parallel-sided, subcylindrical.

- 21. *Abaris* Voss, 1958
- 43(42) Femora slender, hind femora exceeding posteriorly beyond apex of elytra, femora armed with small denticles, not sulcate beneath but flattened between outermost denticle and apex; claws free; fore coxae widely distant to each other; prosternum almost as broad as mesosternum between coxae; rostrum continuous with forehead; elytra cuneate (New Guinea).
- 22 *Pseudocholus* Lacordaire, 1866
- 44(37) Forehead between eyes at least as broad as the base of rostrum; eyes often closer together below than above, its dorsal margin often lying below the level of the basal surface of rostrum in lateral aspect; prosternal process narrower than mesosternal process.
- 45(62) Pygidium fully or broadly exposed, directing posteroventrally and visible dorsally, without transverse carina along hind margin of elytra in general, lateral part of fifth ventrite also visible dorsally on each side of pygidium.
- 46(53) Elytra separately rounded at apices, with narrow membranous and paler fringe along apical margin, without any trace of subapical calli; femora clavate, unarmed, not sulcate beneath.
- 47(50) Rostrum sharply limited from head by a transverse sulcus between eyes; tibiae with sharp and rather long uncus; claws narrowly separated.
- 48(49) Metepisternal sutures evenly arched laterally; body ovate, pronotum broader than long. 23. *Zena* Pascoe, 1885
- 49(48) Metepisternal sutures almost straight excepting the anterior part; body oblong-ovate, pronotum about as long as broad.
- 24. *Athesapeuta* Faust, 1894
- 50(47) Rostrum with its dorsal outline continuous with that of head, at most with an indefinite basal impression; rostrum slender, of the same thickness throughout.
- 51(52) Claws connate at the base; fore tarsi with second segment transverse, almost as broad as third; antennae with first segment of funicle shorter than second and third combined; derm densely clothed with erect oval scales, elytra with a row of oval scales on each interval.
- 25. *Lepidomyctides* Yoshihara et Morimoto, 1994
- 52(51) Claws narrowly separated; fore tarsi with second segment much narrower than third; antennae with first segment of funicle longer than three following segments combined; derm sparsely clothed with scales, pronotum and elytra almost bare, with scaly patches in male.
- 26. *Eumycter* Schoenherr, 1838
- 53(46) Elytra without paler fringe along apical margin, concolorous, often with subapical calli.
- 54(57) Rostrum with dorsal outline continuous with that of forehead in a curve in lateral aspect.
- 55(56) Mandibles with straight inner margin, not dentate internally; femora linear, unarmed, not sulcate, hind femora exceeding posteriorly beyond the apex of elytra; claws connate at the base. 27. *Mimophilus* Faust, 1894

- 56(55) Mandibles dentate internally, curved inwards at apex; femora clavate, hind femora not beyond the apex of elytra; rostrum with erect setae on the underside in male. 28. *Myctides* Pascoe, 1874
- 57(54) Rostrum separated from head by a sharp sulcus between eyes.
- 58(59) Antennae with seventh segment of funicle about as broad as club, first segment of club a little longer than the rest; fore legs longer than the posteriors, femora linear, hind femora almost reaching the apex of elytra; metepisternum narrowest far before the middle; metepisternal sutures straight, elytra slightly sinuate at sides. 29. *Cynethia* Pascoe, 1874
- 59(58) Club ovate, much broader than seventh segment of funicle, first segment shorter than the rest.
- 60(61) Rostrum slender throughout; legs slender, fore legs much longer than the posteriors, male fore legs much longer and setose on tarsi and tibiae internally. 30. *Theogama* Pascoe, 1885
- 61(60) Rostrum thicker basally, more or less curved; fore legs scarcely greater than the posteriors. 31. *Acythopeus* Pascoe, 1874
- 62(45) Pygidium narrowly exposed, invisible dorsally, visible caudally or ventrally, exposed part often keeled along apical margin of elytra, lateral part of fifth ventrite concealed by elytra.
- 63(94) Pro-, meso- and metasterna interrupted in continuity by depressed or oblique mesosternum; prosternal process narrower than a coxa.
- 64(67) Rostrum long, cylindrical, straight at least in basal half, antennae inserted behind the middle of rostrum; prosternum transversely depressed in subapical groove; claws connate at the base; femora not sulcate beneath; body ovate, convex.
- 65(66) Antennae short, with scape distant from eye when retracted; femora edentate, hind femora reaching the apex of elytra. 32. *Dinobaris* Marshall, 1938
- 66(65) Antennae with scape almost reaching eye when retracted; femora each with minute tooth, hind femora shorter than anteriors and not beyond third ventrite. 33. *Rhynchobaris* Heller, 1929
- 67(64) Rostrum more or less curved.
- 68(73) Femora and tibiae slender, tibiae scarcely sulcate longitudinally; prosternal process much narrower than a coxa; mesosternal process at most as broad as a coxa; body often subcylindrical, much longer than broad.
- 69(70) Antennal scrobes entirely lateral from the base close to the apex beyond antennal socket. 34. *Dolichaulax* Marshall, 1948
- 70(69) Antennal scrobes oblique to beneath the base of rostrum.
- 71(72) Claws almost connate at the base; prosternum with a pair of deep foveae; antennae inserted in (male) or behind (female) the middle of rostrum. 35. *Psilarthroides* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985
- 72(71) Claws separated; prosternum at most shallowly depressed in submarginal groove; antennae inserted beyond the middle of rostrum in both sexes.* 36. *Psilarthrus* Marshall, 1948
- 73(68) Tibiae with longitudinally confluent punctures and more or less multisulcate; body often ovate to oblong-ovate.

- 74(85) Claws almost parallel to each other, connate at the base, weakly curved.
- 75(76) Hind femora slightly exceeding the apex of elytra; rostrum scarcely separated from head by a depression; pygidium shortly exposed at the apex, vertical; pronotum as long as wide. 37. **Sabahbaris** gen. nov.
- 76(75) Hind femora not reaching the apex of elytra; pronotum wider than long.
- 77(82) Mesosternal process between coxae very short, more than twice as wide as long and much broader than a coxa.
- 78(79) Antennae inserted at apical third of rostrum; elytra broadly ovate, almost as long as broad, convex, highest a little behind scutellum in profile; fore coxae inserted at about one-third of prosternum from the base, distance between fore margin of coxa and anterior margin twice as long as that between hind margin of coxa and posterior margin. 38. **Chelonebarus** Marshall, 1940
- 79(78) Antennae inserted behind the middle of rostrum; elytra subcuneate; body weakly to slightly convex dorsally.
- 80(81) Femora dentate; mesosternal process weakly declivitous; elytra with subapical calli indefinite. 39. **Asiobaris** gen. nov.
- 81(80) Femora edentate; mesosternal process steeply declivitous; elytra with subapical calli conical and conspicuous. 40. **Formosobaris** gen. nov.
- 82(77) Mesosternal process between coxae less than 1.5 times as wide as long and at most as broad as a coxa.
- 83(84) Femora dentate; antennae with seventh segment of funicle not annexed to club, the latter ovate. 41. **Pteridobaris** gen. nov.
- 84(83) Femora edentate; antennae with funicle successively broader and annexed to club. 42. **Baridius** Schoenherr, 1826
- 85(74) Claws free, more or less divergent, each claw curved.
- 86(87) Pygidium invisible dorsally and only small apical margin visible ventrally; elytra with shoulders much broader than pronotum; body bare, shiny. 43. **Omobaris** Marshall, 1927
- 87(86) Pygidium at least visible posteriorly; body ovate or oblong-ovate.
- 88(89) Femora dentate; prosternum weakly sulcate; tibiae with a strong angulation dorsally near the base; pronotum and elytra uneven, with scaly tufts. 44. **Lophobaris** Marshall, 1927
- 89(88) Femora edentate; tibiae not angulate, but rounded near the base.
- 90(91) Pygidium very short, invisible dorsally, with its upper edge sharply delimited by a transverse **carina** along hind margin of elytra; pronotum multisulcate, elytra **rugose** and tuberculate. 45. **Pharcidobaris** gen. nov.
- 91(90) Pygidium rather broadly exposed, elytra smooth, not tuberculate.
- 92(93) Mandibles triangular on exterior surface so weakly curved as to point the apical tooth anteriorly or antero-interiorly, first marginal tooth small to vestigial, posterior margin of apical tooth much longer than anterior margin of first marginal tooth; body scaled, pronotum and elytra with yellowish to greyish scaly patches. 46. **Anthinobaris** gen. nov.
- 93(92) Mandibles decussate internally, apical tooth pointed internally, a little smaller than first marginal tooth, posterior margin of apical tooth shorter than anterior margin of first marginal tooth; body often bare.

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- 47. *Baris* **Gem-m, 1824**
- 94(63) Pro-, meso- and metasterna forming a continuous flat surface.
- 95(96) Prothorax sharply edged laterally between the basal angle and subapical constriction; club of antennae oblong-ovate, continuously swollen from the preceding, first segment longer than broad and more than twice as long as the rest segments combined; body densely covered with scales on dorsum.
- 48. *Squatnipsichora* Heller, 1908
- 96(95) Prothorax not edged laterally; dorsum at most partly scaled.
- 97(102) Femora not sulcate beneath or at most flattened between tooth and apex.
- 98(99) Club of antennae oblong-ovate, continuous to the preceding, first segment longer than broad, twice as long as the rest segments combined; derm mat; rostrum not longer than head and pronotum combined; legs robust.
- 49. *Orchidophilus* Buchanan, 1935
- 99(98) Club of antennae ovate, first segment about as long as the rest segments combined.
- 100(101) Rostrum about as long as pronotum, evenly curved, slightly depressed at the base, dorsal outline at the base on the same level with dorsal margin of eye in profile; antennae inserted in front of the middle of rostrum; fore legs as great as hind legs; femora unarmed; claws connate at the base.
- 50. *Barobaris* gen. nov.
- 101(100) Rostrum slender, longer than head and pronotum combined; dorsal margin of eye below the level of the dorsal outline of rostrum at the base; legs slender, fore legs much longer than the posteriors; pronotum and elytra with scaly stripes; femora with denticles; claws narrowly divergent.
-* 51. *Oxynia* Pascoe, 1885
- 102(97) Femora weakly but distinctly sulcate beneath at least on hind pair.
- 103(108) Prosternum between coxae narrower than the apical width of rostrum.
- 104(105) First segment of antennal club longer than the rest segments combined; elytra with scaly stripes, femora armed with a sharp and bent tooth before the middle..... 52. *Acythophanes* Heller, 1940
- 105(104) First segment of antennal club at most as long as the remaining segments combined, femora edentate, dentate or denticulate.
- 106(107) Body glossy, entirely bare on dorsal surface; hind femora almost reaching the apex of fifth ventrite. 53. *Ipsichora* Pascoe, 1874
- 107(106) Body at least partly alutaceous and matt, elytra with scaly patches, femora edentate, hind femora reaching at most to the basal margin of fifth ventrite.
- 54. *Spiobaris* gen. nov.
- 108(103) Prosternum between coxae at least as broad as the apical width of rostrum and more than half as broad as mesosternal process.
- 109(110) Antennal scape far remote from eye when retracted, antennae inserted beyond apical third of rostrum; femora denticulate; prosternum between coxae lamellate in male. 55. *Borneobaris* gen. nov.
- 110(109) Antennal scape close to eye when retracted.

- 111(112) Pronotum subtrapezoid, broadest at the base and rapidly narrowing anteriorly; elytra with a conspicuous large conical expansion from lateroposterior corner; derm bare, mat; fore legs as great as hind pair.
a*..... 56. *Acyrhogaster* Heller, 1940
- 112(111) Pronotum almost parallel-sided from the base to the middle; elytra normally rounded apically and with usual subapical callus on declivity.
- 113(114) Any or all of femora dentate or denticulate, legs not sexually dimorphic, fore legs not greater than the hind pair; antennae inserted at about the middle of rostrum; dorsal edge of eye above the middle of rostrum at the base in profile; pygidium vertical or somewhat anteroventrally inclined; mesosternal process at least as wide as a coxa and wider than prosternal process.
*..... 57. *Manilabaris* Zimmerman, 1940
- 114(113) Femora usually edentate; antennae inserted before the middle of rostrum.
- 115(116) Rostrum weakly to scarcely thickened basally and obtusely angled to forehead at the base; dorsal edge of eye above the middle of rostrum at the base in profile; femora more or less clavate; prosternum with a pair of small tubercles between fore coxae in male; pygidium almost vertical; mesosternal process as broad as or a little wider than a coxa and prosternal process.
 58. *Moreobaris* gen. nov.
- 116(115) Rostrum strongly thickened basally and sharply separated from head by deep depression; dorsal edge of eye on or a little below the middle of rostrum in profile; femora weakly to hardly clavate; prosternum between coxae without tubercles; mesosternal process much wider than a coxa; tibiae and tarsi fringed internally with long setae in male. 59. *Nespilobaris* gen. nov.

1. *Anoplobaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Anoplobaris sabahna* sp. nov.

Head with eyes very large, forehead between eyes much narrower than the base of rostrum. Rostrum weakly depressed at the base, evenly curved, shorter than pronotum, almost of the same thickness throughout, antennae inserted in the middle, mandibles bidentate and decussate. Antennae with scape reaching eye, funicle 'I-segmented, first segment robust, second to seventh successively broadened and seventh annexed **to** club, the latter ovate, 4/3 times as long as broad. Prothorax transverse, subapical constriction obsolete, truncate anteriorly, without ocular lobes, weakly bisinuate at posterior margin. Scutellum evident. Elytra conjointly rounded at apices, each with 10 regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae complete. Pygidium narrowly exposed, directing antero-ventrally, visible **caudally**. Legs with trochanters bear a rudimentary **seta**; femora slightly clavate, sulcate beneath, edentate, hind femora reaching posterior margin of fourth ventrite; tibiae much shorter than femora, sharply uncinat from the middle of apical margin, not mucronate; tarsi three-segmented, first segment longer than wide, second segment as long as wide, third segment transverse ovate, truncate at apex, underside with dense setae on distal half of each segment. Prosternum flattened, not **sulcate** or foveate; prosternal process as wide as apex of rostrum and a coxa; basal margin slightly and evenly convex posteriorly. Mesosternal

process oblique, twice as wide as prosternal process and a coxa, almost as wide as abdominal process of first ventrite. Venter slightly arched anteriorly between coxae, first ventrite behind coxa longer than second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite with obtuse median projection at the middle of caudal margin; first suture weak, straight, second to fourth sutures deep, similarly curved posteriorly at sides.

This new genus has the characteristic tarsi, which are three-segmented and the claw segments are wanting. This feature is known only in a few genera of weevils: *Anoplus*, *Diabathrarius*, *Aonychus*, *Atelicus* and *Viticis*, and first in the subfamily Baridinae. This is also conspicuous by the large eyes and narrow forehead, and the broad pro- and mesostema.

***Anoplobaris sabahna* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 2, 66, 67)

Female. Black, apices of rostrum and tibiae, and tarsi dark reddish brown, antennae reddish brown, entirely devoid of scaling, derm alutaceous.

Head almost smooth, impunctate; forehead between eyes one-third as wide as the base of rostrum, with an oval shallow fovea; eyes large, equidistant above and below; rostrum weakly depressed at the base in profile, regularly curved, almost parallel-sided, slightly narrowed dorso-ventrally from the base to the apex, with small and shallow punctures on dorsum, which becoming finer at the apex, with a row of rather large punctures along dorsal margin of antennal scrobe on basal quarter of rostrum, which extended to side base along front margin of eye; antennae inserted in the middle of rostrum, funicle with first segment ovate, large, twice as wide as second, about as long as four following segments combined, second to seventh segments successively dilated and seventh annexed to club, club ovate, first segment half as long as club.

Pronotum 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at basal third, scarcely narrowed basally, rapidly narrowed anteriorly in a curve, subapical constriction obsolete, basal margin 1.5 times as wide as apical margin; disc weakly convex dorsally, with small punctures, interstices between them as wide as the diameters on the median area and becoming narrower at sides, each puncture with a minute pale seta. Scutellum ovate, flat.

Elytra 1.32 times as long as wide, widest a little behind the rounded humeri, very gradually narrowing behind, broadly rounded at apex, without any dorsal impressions and calli; striae delicate, with distant small punctures; intervals flat, much wider than striae, with a row of shallow punctures, which are larger at the base and becoming smaller and sparser posteriorly, each puncture bears a minute seta.

Venter and pygidium edged along margins of elytra; pygidium sharply bent at the edge, exposed part directing antero-ventrally and densely punctate. Legs with shallow punctures, which are indefinite on tibiae, each puncture with a small seta. Prosternum flat between coxae, with a few punctures behind anterior margin; meso- and metastema with dense large punctures, which becoming indefinite and almost impunctate at sides, metastemum with a weak median sulcus in entire length, metepisternal suture delicate, arcuate laterally; metepisternum with a row of small shallow punctures in the middle. Venter as densely punctate in the middle of first ventrite as on metasternum, but the punctures much shallower on the other area.

Male. Unknown.

Length: 2.2 mm.

Holotype: female (Type No. 3020, Kyushu Univ.), Mt. Kinabalu (Headquarter), Sabah, East Malaysia, 19-21 .viii. 1981, K. Morimoto leg.

2. *Barimononychus* Pajni et Kohli, 1982

Barimononychus Pajni et Kohli, 1982, Col. Bull., 36: 366. (Type-species: *Barimononychus kazirungensis* Pajni et Kohli, 1982, by original designation.

Note. The type is the only known species from India.

3. *Eremonychus* Marshall, 1935

Eremonyx Marshall, 1931, Ins. Samoa, IV, fasc. 5: 308. (Type-species: *Eremonyx samoanus* Marshall, 1931, by original designation). - Zimmerman, 1936, Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus., XII(3): 5.

Eremonychus Marshall, 1935, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10)15: 517 (for ***Eremonyx*** Marshall, 1931, nec de Peyerimhoff, 1927).

Note. This genus contains two species from Samoa and a species from Austral Isls.

4. *Barinomorphus* Morimoto, 1962

(Fig. 3)

Barinomorphus Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 11: 377. (Type-species: ***Barinomorphus antennatus*** Morimoto, 1962, by original designation). - Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 12: 45. - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV: 309.

Note. The type is the only known species from Japan.

5. *Mononychobaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: ***Mononychobaris niveonotata*** sp. nov.

Head with forehead between eyes as wide as the base of rostrum; rostrum with its dorsal outline continuous with that of head, evenly curved, weakly dilated from the base to the apex, almost of the same thickness throughout, antennae inserted at apical third of rostrum; mandibles bidentate, decussate. Antennae with **scape** close to eye when retracted, funicle 7-segmented, weakly widened distally from second, seventh segment annexed to club, club ovate, first segment half as long as club. Prothorax truncate dorsally at the apex, with weak ocular lobes, bisinuate at the base. Scutellum evident. Elytra conjointly rounded at apices, with 10 regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae complete. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, visible **caudally**. Legs with trochanters bearing a bent short **seta** near distal corner, which only slightly longer than scales; femora edentate, not sulcate or flattened beneath, hind femora reaching posterior margin of third ventrite; tibiae straight, scarcely dilated distally, with sharp **uncus** at the middle of apical margin; tarsi with dense setae on the underside as usual, first segment longer than wide, second segment transverse, short, third segment bilobed, wider than the preceding, claws single, small. Prosternum shallowly concave anteriorly, not sulcate or depressed, prosternal process slightly narrower than the

apex of rostrum and a coxa, sternellum truncate basally. Mesostemal process weakly depressed, 1.5 times as wide as prostemum, as wide as a coxa. Metastemal suture straight from the base to one-third from the apex, then curved internally. Venter with intercoxal process weakly arched, twice as wide as prostemum, first ventrite behind coxa as wide as second and almost as wide as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite truncate at the apex, first suture straight at sides and only slightly arched in the middle, second to fourth sutures similarly curved posteriorly at sides.

This new genus has the tarsi with single claw as in *Bnrilepron*, *Barimononychus*, *Barinomorphr*ts, *Eisonyx* and *Eremonychus*, but is distinct from them by the continuous rostrum to the forehead in a curve on dorsum, not sulcate femora, and not sulcate or depressed prostemum.

Mononychobaris niveonotata sp. nov.

(Figs. 4, 68, 69)

Male. Black; tibiae, tarsi, lateral and caudal parts of venter and apical part of rostrum infused with red, antennae reddish brown; derm with white scales and dark brown short setae and small scales, white scales forming following patches: a patch on forehead between eyes; two pairs of patches on pronotum, of which anterior pair small, each made up by 7-8 scales, posterior pair on the hind comers large, subquadrate; elytra with a patch at the base of second interval formed of 3-4 scales, antemedian transverse patch on third to fifth intervals, cordate patch on fourth to sixth intervals in front of their junction, indefinite patch at the apex, and one or two scales scattered on sixth interval behind the base and on eighth interval in the middle; legs with narrow scales, which are dense at the apex of femora on dorsal side; underside with oval scales on apical half of prostemum, metastemum, metepisterna, and median part of first ventrite, and the other area with smaller scales.

Head densely with indefinite shallow punctures; forehead between eyes with a small median fovea; eyes closer below than above, dorsal margin lying above the middle of rostrum at the base seen laterally; rostrum regularly curved, with dense punctures, which more or less longitudinally confluent and constitute indefinite sulci excepting apex, with a faint median carina on basal three-fourth; antennae inserted at apical third of rostrum, scrobes oblique to beneath the base of rostrum and extended apically a little beyond the socket, with length (width) of segments from funicle to club as 13(9):6(7):6(7):5.5(8):5.5(9):4(10):4(12):18(16).

Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, almost parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing anteriorly to the faint subapical constriction in a curve, disk with dense punctures, each with a minute seta, interstices between them narrower than their diameters, basal margin bisinuate, obtusely pointed to scutellum in the middle. Scutellum small, convex, alutaceous.

Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, widest a little behind humeri, without any dorsal impressions and calli; striae narrow, with a row of oblong punctures, which becoming narrower and smaller posteriorly behind the middle, each puncture with a minute dark brown scale; intervals flat, with a row of punctures, each puncture with an oblong-oval dark brown scales. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, alutaceous.

Legs with femora weakly dilated from the base to apical fourth; tibiae straight excepting the base, scarcely dilated distally. Prosternum similarly punctate as on the lateral surface;

mesosternal process depressed transversely between the anterior margin of coxae. Metastemum and first two ventrites as densely punctate as prostemum, third and fourth ventrites each with a transverse row of small punctures excepting lateral comers, each puncture with a small scale.

Female. Unknown.

Length: 2.6 mm.

Holotype: male (Type No. 3021, Kyushu Univ.), Mananam, 50 km SW of Telupid, Sabah, East Malaysia, 5-9.viii.1981, K. Morimoto leg.

White patches are characteristic to this species.

6. *Ulobaris* Reitter, 1895

Ulobaris Reitter, 1895, Best. Tab. eur. Col., 3: 8. (Type-species: *Baridiusloricata* Boheman, 1836, by monotypy).

Note. This genus is unknown to us, and the key characters are adopted from the original description.

7. *Centrinopsis* Roelofs, 1875

Centrinopsis Roelofs, 1875, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., XVIII: 185. (Type-species: ***Centrinopsis nitens*** Roelofs, 1875, by monotypy). - Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 12: 45. - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV: 309.

Note. This genus contains three species on record, but *C. comparabilis* Faust (1896) from Java, and *C. ebeninus* Faust (1895) from the Philippines may possibly belong to the other genus judging from the descriptions. *C. nitens* is unique in the Baridinae by the elytra having eight striae.

8. *Barinomorphoides* Morimoto, 1962

(Fig. 5)

Barinomorphoides Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 11: 379. (Type-species: ***Barinomorphoides similis*** Morimoto, 1962, by original designation). - Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 12: 46. - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV: 309.

Note. Only one species is known to this genus, which is very similar to ***Barinomorphus untennarus*** Morimoto (1962) except for the characters noted in the key.

9. *Phrissoderes* Marshall, 1948

(Fig. 6)

Phrissoderes Marshall, 1948, Novit. Zool., 42: 459. (Type-species: ***Phrissoderes costalis*** Marshall, 1948, by original designation). - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV: 309. - Morimoto, 1994, Trans. Shikoku ent. Soc., 20: 233 (= ***Pseudorhysssemutus***).

= ***Pseudorhysssemutus*** Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 11: 381; 12: 46. (Type-species: ***Rhysssematus*** (?) *rufitarsis* Roelofs, 1875).

= ***Centrinoplesius*** Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 77. (Type-species: ***Centrinoplesius exsculptus*** Voss, 1958, by original designation). -**syn. nov.**

Note. Weevils of this genus have characteristic sculptures on the pronotum, namely, branching costulae radiated in all directions from the middle of the base. Adults are known to attack orchids.

10. *Pertorcus* Voss, 1953

Pertorcus Voss, 1953, Ent. Blätt., 49: 75. (Type-species: *Pertorcus tibialis* Voss, 1953, by monotypy). - Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 76.

Note. This genus is easily recognized by the antennae, which have six segments in the funicle instead of seven. Only one species is known from China (Fukien).

11. *Centrinertus* Heller, 1929

(Figs. 7, 12)

Centrinertus Heller, 1929, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, XVII, nr. 3: 15. (Type-species: *Centrinertus humeropictus* Heller, 1929, by original designation).

Note. This genus was established on four species from the Philippines, and key to the known species is provided as follows:

- 1(4) Elytra with yellowish to yellowish grey scaly band at the base, which expanding latero-posteriorly around humeral callus.
- 2(3) Basal band of elytra oblique at its hind margin from a little behind scutellum to 2/5 of eighth interval from base, with a definite white band between third striae on declivity, which narrowly interrupted medially on suture, apical area with yellowish to ochreous scales. (Fig. 7). *Centrinertus speculifer* Heller
- 3(2) Basal band of elytra distinct on fourth to seventh interval, produced posteriorly on sixth and seventh intervals a little behind the humeri and then expanded internally to third stria and laterally to side margin, first to third intervals sparsely clothed with greyish scales from the base to the level of anterior margin of basal scaly patch, similar scales forming vague broad band at apical third, which continued round to apical similar scaled area via sides.
..... *Centrinertus humeropictus* Heller
- 4(1) Elytra with definite white spots at least one at the base of third interval and the other on subapical callus, without scaly band surrounding humeri.
- 5(6) Elytra with intervals smooth, shiny, each interval with a row of minute punctures, with an additional white small spot at the middle of third interval. (Fig. 12).
..... *Centrinertus sexpunctatus* Heller
- 6(5) Elytra with intervals rugosely punctate at basal area, each interval with one or irregular two rows of large punctures, fourth to seventh intervals more or less alutaceous, with a yellowish indefinite scaly band between third striae behind the middle and a spot of similar scales on fourth interval before the middle.
..... *Centrinertus emdeni* Heller

12. *Calyptopygus* Marshall, 1948

(Fig. 9)

Calyptopygus Marshall, 1948, Novit. Zool., 42: 466. (Type-species: *Calyptopygus ellipticus* Marshall, 1948, by original designation).

Note. This is very close to *Dirabius* Casey (1920) from U.S.A., but the antennae are less elongate, the metepisternal sutures arcuate and the metepistema much narrower in the middle. Second species of the genus is to be described from Japan and Taiwan.

13. *Limnobaris* Bedel, 1885

Limnobaris Bedel, 1885, Fn. Col. Bassin Seine, VI: 183. (Type-species: *Curculio T-album* Linnaeus, 1758, by original designation). - Yoshihara & Morimoto, 1994, Jpn. J. Ent., 62: 446. (Revision of Far East spp.).

See Hustache (1938) and Yoshihara & Morimoto (1994) for other references.

14. *Barioscapus* Pajni et Kohli, 1990

Barioscapus Pajni et Kohli, 1990, Res. Bull. Punjab Univ., 41: 46. (Type-species: *Baris cordiae* Marshall, 1923, by original designation).

Note. The type is the only known species and the larvae bore in fruits of ***Cordia myxa*** and known as 'Lassora weevil' in India.

15. *Mecobaris* Marshall, 1936

(Fig. 10)

Mecobaris Marshall, 1936, Ind. Forest Rec., (n.s.) 1(11): 221. (Type-species: ***Mecobaris terminaliae*** Marshall, 1936, by original designation).

Note. Species included are the type-species, *M. squamifera* Marshall (1936), both bred from seeds of ***Terminalia bellerica***, and ***Baridius subcylindricus*** Faust (1898) (see Marshall, 1936) from India.

16. *Paracythopeus* Heller, 1940

(Fig. 8)

Pczracythopeus Heller, 1940, Arb. morphol. tax. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 7: 110. (Type-species: ***Paracythopeus perrugosus*** Heller, 1940, new designation).

Note. Species included are the type-species from Sumatra, ***P. gatates*** Heller (1940) from Tonkin, and ***P. collaris*** Voss (1958) from China. Four unnamed species are in the collection of Kyushu University from Japan, Taiwan and Thailand.

17. *Pellobaris* gen. nov.

Section ***Didothis*** Zaslavskij, 1956, Trud. vsesoyuzn. ent. Obschch., 45: 352.

Didothis: Morimoto, 1962, J. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 12: 46.

Paracythopeus: Morimoto, 1983, Esakia, (20): 54. - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV: 309.

Type-species: ***Baris melancholica*** Roelofs, 1875.

Head with forehead between eyes as broad as the base of rostrum; rostrum separated from head by a weak to faint depression at the base, evenly curved, weakly tapered dorso-ventrally to the apex, almost parallel-sided, antennae inserted in front of the middle of rostrum; mandibles bidentate, decussate. Antennae with scape close to eye when retracted,

funicle 7-segmented, weakly widened distally from second, seventh segment annexed to club, club ovate, first segment half as long as club. Prothorax truncate dorsally at the apex, with faint ocular lobes, bisinuate at the base. Scutellum evident. Elytra separately rounded or obtuse triangularly emarginate at conjoint apices, with ten regular striae, ultimate stria faint behind hind coxa, intervals flat, with a row of large punctures, each margin along stria usually costate. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, visible caudally. Legs of the same size and shape to one another, femora scarcely clavate, edentate, narrowly sulcate or flattened on distal half, tibiae uncinata and mucronate, often serrate internally, tarsi robust, third segment bilobed, wider than second, claws connate at the base, weakly curved. Prosternum as wide as the apex of rostrum, much narrower than a coxa, shallowly sulcate, the sulci longer than wide, with lateral carinae almost parallel or narrowed posteriorly to each other to the inner comers of fore coxae, with a pair of foveae behind the anterior margin. Mesosternal process about twice as wide as prosternal process, wider than a coxa, weakly depressed, as broad as abdominal process of first ventrite. Metasternum with a median longitudinal sulcus in entire length, metepisternal sutures arched laterally. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, first suture weakly sinuate, second to fourth sutures curved posteriorly at the sides, fifth ventrite produced posteriorly at the middle of caudal margin in male, truncate in female.

This new genus is close to *Paracythopeus*, but the claws are connate at the base. Weevils of this genus are easily recognized at first sight by the following general features: black and matt, elytra with finely costate margins of each interval, striae with clear-cut punctures, the septa as high as intervals. Several unnamed species are in our cabinet.

***Pellobaris melancholica* (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 13)

Baris melancholica Roelofs, 1875, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., XVIII: 181. (Japon). - Zaslavskij, 1956, Trud. vsesoyuzn. ent. Obschch., 45: 352 (Section *Didothis*; Primorij; Japan).

Baris melancholia (sic): Takahashi, 1930, Kaju Gaichu Kakuron, II:764 (Biology).

Didothis melancholica: Morimoto, 1962, Sci. Bull. Fac. Agr., Kyushu Univ., 19: 196. - Nakane, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jpn col. nat. ed., II: 375, pl.188, fig.10.

Paracythopeus melancoiicus: Morimoto, 1983, Esakia, (29): 54. - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV: 3 10, pl. 61 fig. 11.

18. *Parallelodemas* Faust, 1894

(Figs. 11, 49, 50)

Parallelodemas Faust, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXXIV: 306. (Type-species: *Parallelodemas perfecta* Faust, 1894, new designation). - Voss, 1937, Tijdschr. Ent., LXXX: 156.

Note. This genus was established on five species from Burma, and two species have been described by Voss (1937 & 41) from Java and China. The type species of the genus is newly designated as above. The mandibles of adducent type and the cylindrical body are characteristic to this genus.

19. *Taiwanobaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Taiwanobaris femorata* sp. nov.

Head separated from the base of rostrum by depression, forehead between eyes much narrower than the base of rostrum, the top of eye on the dorsal level of rostrum in profile. Rostrum almost as long as head and pronotum combined, evenly curved, parallel-sided, weakly tapered dorso-ventrally from the base to the apex, antennae inserted beyond the middle of rostrum, mandibles decussate, with outer margin evenly curved, apical tooth larger than first marginal tooth, posterior margin of apical tooth straight and longer than anterior margin of first marginal tooth. Antennae with scape distant from eye by the length of first segment of funicle when retracted, funicle seven-segmented, first segment robust, second to seventh successively broadened and annexed to club, club ovate, first segment half as long as club. Prothorax broadest at the base, truncate anteriorly on dorsum, with feeble ocular lobes, bisinuate at the base. Scutellum evident. Elytra subcuneate, almost as wide as pronotum at the base, humeral calli faintly convex, then evenly narrowed to apex in a weak curve, conjointly rounded at apices; striae and intervals flat, each with a row of punctures, septa of the same height, inner margins of intervals costate longitudinally, outer margin zig-zag shaped by the alternately and regularly arranged punctures, ultimate and penultimate striae complete. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, visible caudally. Legs with trochanters bear a rudimentary seta; femora weakly clavate, not sulcate beneath, with a tooth and a few denticles, the outermost denticle overlapped with tooth, hind femora reaching the middle of fifth ventrite; tibiae straight, parallel-sided, uncinat from the middle of apical margin, not mucronate; tarsi as usual, third segment much broader than second, deeply bilobed, claws free, narrowly divaricated. Prosternum truncate at the apex, with shallow longitudinal furrow, weak lateral borders, not foveate; prosternal process narrower than the apex of rostrum and a coxa, sternellum flat, weakly produced trapezoidally at the base. Mesosternal process distinctly depressed, twice as wide as prosternal process, much wider than a coxa, about as wide as abdominal process of first ventrite between coxae. Metasternum with a median sulcus from the base close to the apex. Metepisternal suture arched laterally. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite bisinuate and obtusely pointed at caudal margin in male, which is much weaker in female.

This new genus is easily recognized by the narrow forehead between eyes, dentate and denticulate femora and depressed mesosternal process.

Taiwanobaris femorata sp. nov.

(Figs. 14, 15, 74-86)

Black, antennae slightly infused with red; derm alutaceous, without scales, dorsal surface bare, without setae.

Head with small weak punctures, which diminished posteriorly and laterally, forehead between eyes half as wide as the base of rostrum, depressed transversely; rostrum with dense punctures, which confluent longitudinally at sides, median carina indefinite; antennae inserted in front of the middle of rostrum, with length (width) of segments from funicle to club as 32(18):16(15):12(15):13(16):12(18):13(21):14(25):56(33).

Pronotum 1.25 times as wide as long, widest at the base, rapidly narrowing anteriorly in a weak curve, subapical constriction obsolete, distinctly bisinuate at the base, disc reticulately punctate, interstices between them much narrower than their diameters, median carina absent. Scutellum a little broader than long, broadly depressed in the middle.

Elytra 1.35-1.41 times as long as wide, lateral outline continuously arcuate above shoulder with that of pronotum via top of mesepimeron, and subcuneate posteriorly to apex, subapical calli indefinite; striae as wide as intervals at the base, with punctures of the same size, then becoming narrower and the punctures smaller posteriorly, striae and intervals on the same plane excepting declivity, inner margin of each interval narrowly costate almost in entire length, its outer margin zig-zag shaped with regularly arranged punctures, punctures of the interstices almost indefinite and striae narrowly impressed on declivity. Pygidium sharply edged along apical margin of elytra, narrow, with small punctures.

Femora densely with setigerous punctures, the setae minute on dorsal side, long and strongly curved along the ventral margin, fore femora with a tooth and four denticles, the innermost denticle minute, middle femora with a tooth overlapped with denticle of the same size, innermost denticle minute, hind femora a little longer than the preceding, with a tooth and five denticles, the outermost denticle overlapped with tooth.

Male aedeagus with penis rather short, setose at sides and ventral surface in a pair of rows near the apex, with soft ventral protrusion to the base of apophyses, apophyses slender, reaching the base of abdomen in repose, internal sac with flagellum.

Length: 3.7-4.4 mm.

Holotype: male (Type No. 3022, Kyushu Univ.), Liu Kui, S. Taiwan, 7.iii.1989, K. Baba leg.

Paratypes: Fenchihu, Chia Yi Hsien, Taiwan, 1 male, 11 .iv.1965, Y. Hirashima leg. Chulu, Taichun Hsien, Taiwan, 1 female, 9.viii.1966, H. Sasaji leg. Hungyeh Wenchuan, Hualien Hsien, Taiwan, 1 male, 1-3.vi.1980, H. Makihara leg. Same locality with the type, 1 male, 19.iv.1986, K. Baba leg. Nan Fen Shan near Liu Kui (Alt.1500 m), S.Taiwan, 1 male, 1.x.1986, K. Baba leg. Shi Nan Shan near Liu Kui, S. Taiwan, 1 female, 15.vii.1985, K. Baba leg. Kenting Park, Pingtung Hsien, Taiwan, 1 female, 2.vi.1977, K. Ushijima leg.

Distribution: Taiwan.

20. *Nesobaris* Marshall, 1931

Nesobaris Marshall, 1931, Ins. Samoa, IV, Fasc.5:313, fig. (Type-species: *Nesobaris tutuilae* Marshall, 1931, by original designation). - Zimmerman, 1939, Occ. Pap. B. P. Bishop Mus., XIV (20): 343.

Note. *Nesobaris tutuilae* and *parvungulis* were described by Marshall (1931) from Samoa. Zimmerman (1939) transferred *Baris basipennis* Lea (1931) and *B. vitiensis* Lea (1931), both from Fiji into this genus.

21. *Abaris* Voss, 1958

(Fig. 54)

Abaris Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 87. (Type-species: *Abaris fortidens* Voss, 1958, by original designation) - Voss, 1962, Opusc. Zool., (62): 11. (= *Keibaris*).

Keibaris Chûjô, 1960, Niponius, I(5): 1. (Type-species: *Keibaris babai* Chûjô, 1960, by original designation).

Note. Included species are: *Abaris fortidens* Voss, 1958, from China (Fukien); *babai* (Chûjô, 1960) from Japan (Tsushima), and *lindemanna* Voss (1962) from Tanganjika. A key to species was provided by Voss (1962).

22. *Pseudocholus* Lacordaire, 1866

Pseudocholus Lacordaire, 1866, Gen. Col., VII: 249, 253. (Type-species: *Pseudocholus decipiens* Lacordaire, 1866, by monotypy). - Heller, 1908, Abh. Zool. Mus. Dresden, XII: 32 (Key to species).

Note. Fifteen species are known from New Guinea, Halmahera, Buru, Aru, Seram, New Britain and Fiji. A key to species was provided by Heller (1908). *Pseudocholus* Desbrochers (1934) is a homonym.

23. *Zena* Pascoe, 1885

(Fig. 56)

Zena Pascoe, 1885, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) II: 295. (Type-species: *Zena cynethioides* Pascoe, 1885, by monotypy).

Note. Six species and a subspecies are recorded from South-eastern Asia between Borneo and New Guinea, but some unnamed species from the Philippines and Taiwan are in our collection. See the note in the next genus.

24. *Athesapeuta* Faust, 1894

Athesapeuta Faust, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2)XXXIV: 313. (Type-species: *Athesapeuta motschulskyi* Voss, 1958 = *Baridius subsignatus* Motschulsky, 1866, subsequently designated by Voss, 1958). - Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 78 (Keys to related genera and Chinese species).

Note. No less than 29 species are known from southern Asia including China, Africa and Madagascar. This genus is very close to *Zena*, and the chief feature for separating them by comparing the original descriptions are the claws, which are described as “unguiculi basi connati” for *Zena*, whereas “frei Krallen” for *Athesapeuta*. But, this feature must be reviewed on all species of both genera, because free and connate character states are present in close species or even in the same species collected at the same place. For example, *Zena virgata* is commonly collected from marshy plants by sweeping in the tropical Asia and has apparently two character states in the claws as noted.

25. *Lepidomyctides* Yoshihara et Morimoto, 1994

(Fig. 16)

Lepidomyctides Yoshihara et Morimoto, 1994, Jpn. J. Ent., 62: 723. (Type-species: *Lepidomyctides nagaii* Yoshihara et Morimoto, 1994, by original designation).

Note. Two species, *L. nagaii* and *malayanus* were described and illustrated by Yoshihara and Morimoto (1994) from Japan, Taiwan and Malaya.

26. *Eumycterus* Schoenherr, 1838

Eumycterus Schoenherr, 1838, Gen. Sp. Curc., IV (2): 1083. (Type-species: *Eumycterus albosquamulatus* Boheman, by original designation). - Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: **78**. - Yoshihara et Morimoto, 1994, Jpn. J. Ent., 62: 725. See Hustache, 1938, for other synonymy.

Note. Four species are known from Japan, China, Mediterranean area from Syria to Algeria, and Senegal, one each.

27. *Mimophiilus* Faust, 1894

(Figs. 17, 51)

Mimophilus Faust, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2) XXXIV: 311. (Type-species: *Mimophilus personatus* Faust, 1894, by new designation).

Note. This genus was established on two species from Burma, and *M. personatus* is newly designated as the type-species.

28. *Myctides* Pascoe, 1874

(Fig. 18)

Myctides Pascoe, 1874, J. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., XII: 59. (Type-species: *Myctides barbatus* Pascoe, 1874, by monotypy).

Note. Seven species are known to occur in the area from Borneo, New Guinea to Queensland.

29. *Cynethia* Pascoe, 1874

(Figs. 19, 55)

Cynethia Pascoe, 1874, J. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., XII: 60. (Type-species: *Cynethia interrupta* Pascoe, 1874, by monotypy).

Note. The type is the only known species of the genus from Sumatra, but it was captured in Sabah and Malaya also.

30. *Theogama* Pascoe, 1885

(Fig. 20)

Theogama Pascoe, 1885, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2)11: 295. (Type-species: *Theogama lugubris* Pascoe, 1885, by monotypy).

Note. Two species, *T. lugubris* Pascoe from Celebes and *jordani* Faust, 1895, from the Philippines are known on record, but some more species are collected in Malaya and Borneo.

31. *Acythopeus* Pascoe, 1874

(Fig. 21)

Acythopeus Pascoe, 1874, J. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., XII: 61. (Type-species: *Acythopeus tristis* Pascoe, 1874, subsequent designation by Zimmerman, 1940). - Heller, 1940, Arb. morph. tax. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 7: 112 (Key to related genera). - Zimmerman, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., 73: 315. - Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 78, 81. (Partim; Chinese species) - Thompson, 1973, Bull. ent. Res., 63: 32. (for subgenus *Carpobaris*).

Note. This **genus** has been defined mostly by the flat and continuous pro-, meso- and metastema, and the curved rostrum, which is thickened basally and sharply limited from the frons by a transverse depression at the base. As partly divided by Heller (1940), about 40 species of weevils in the genus are apparently heterogeneous and must be split them into several genera from ***Orchidophilus*** to ***Nespilobaris*** as treated in this paper.

32. ***Dinobaris* Marshall, 1938**

(Fig. 22)

Dinobaris Marshall, 1938, Ind. Forest Rec., (n.s.), Ent. 111(9): 17.5. (Type-species: ***Dinobaris longirostris*** Marshall, 1938, by original designation).

Note. This genus contains only one species from Bengal, which is similar to a certain species of ***Cryptorhynchus*** or ***Rhadinopus*** at first sight. The straight rostrum is characteristic.

33. ***Rhynchobaris* Heller, 1929**

Rhynchobaris Heller, 1929, Abh. Ber. Mus. Tierk. Dresden, XVII(3): 14. (Type-species: ***Rhynchobaris centrinoideis*** Heller, 1929, by monotypy).

Note. The type is the only known species from the Philippines.

34. ***Dolichaulax* Marshall, 1948**

(Fig. 23)

Dolichaulax Marshall, 1948, Novit. Zool., 42: 465. (Type-species: ***Dolichaulax curvirostris*** Marshall, 1948, by original designation).

Note. Single species is known to this genus from Burma, which has the antennal scrobes entirely lateral from the base almost to the apex beyond the antennal sockets.

35. ***Psilarthroides* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985**

(Fig. 25)

Psilarthroides Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985, Mushi, 50: 41, figs. (Type-species: ***Psilarthroides humuli*** Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985).

Note. ***P. humuli*** was synonymized with ***Baris laferi*** Egorov by Zherichin et Egorov (1990), but the latter name has not been found in Egorov's papers nor cited in the Zoological Record up to the present, and is probably a *nomen nudum* or a manuscript name.

36. ***Psilarthrus* Marshall, 1948**

(Fig. 24)

Psilarthrus Marshall, 1948, Novit. Zool., 42: 461. (Type-species: ***Psilarthrus dentipes*** Marshall, 1948, by original designation).

Note. This genus was established on 5 species from Burma, and a key to them was given by Marshall (1948). A few unnamed species were collected from the Philippines and Taiwan.

37. *Sabahbaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Sabahbaris luteosparsa* sp. nov.

Head between eyes slightly depressed and as broad as the base of rostrum, the top of eye above the mid level of rostrum in lateral aspect. Rostrum shorter than pronotum, evenly curved, parallel-sided from the base to the antenna! sockets, then weakly dilated to the apex, weakly narrowed dorso-ventrally from the base to the middle, then parallel to the apex, antennae inserted beyond the middle of rostrum, scrobes oblique to beneath the base of rostrum, mandibles with outer margin evenly curved, apical and first marginal teeth of the same shape and directing internally when decussated. Antennae with scape distant from eye by the width of first segment of funicle when retracted, funicle seven-segmented, second to seventh successively broadened and annexed to club, club ovate, a little wider than preceding, first segment half as long as club.

Prothorax almost parallel-sided on basal half, bi-arched at the apex on dorsum, with feeble ocular lobes at the sides, bisinuate at the base, evenly punctate on dorsum. Scutellum evident. Elytra with obtuse humeri, separately rounded at the apices, with ten regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae complete, intervals flat, distinctly depressed behind subapical calli. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, concealed by elytra dorsally and visible caudally. Legs with trochanter bear a short seta; femora dentate, not sulcate or flattened on fore and middle femora, hind femora linearly flattened and bare almost to the base, longer than the anteriors and a little exceeding the apex of elytra; tibiae straight, longitudinally carinate, uncinata from the middle of apical margin, not mucronate; tarsi with third segment bilobed, claws slightly divaricated, almost connate at the base. Prosternum shallowly concave at apical margin, depressed between apical margin and subapical transverse sulcus with lateral carinae, then shallowly depressed without lateral carinae to the base of prosternal process, not foveate, prosternal process narrower than a coxa; sternellum flat, slightly produced subtrapezoidally at the base. Mesosternal process depressed, about 1.7 times as wide as prosternal process and slightly narrower than first ventrite between hind coxae. Metasternum with a median sulcus in entire length. Metepisternal suture arched laterally. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite bisinuate and obtusely pointed at caudal margin in male.

General body shape in dorsal aspect is somewhat similar to a certain species of *Sphenocorynus* of the Rhynchophoridae. The pronotum is as wide as long.

Sabahbaris luteosparsa sp. nov.

(Figs. 26, 27, 70-73)

Female. Dark chocolate brown, funicle and club of antennae brownish; derm with scattered yellowish to greyish yellow scales, elytra with scattered small spots formed of five to seven aggregated scales.

Head with dense punctures, each of which bears a scale except for vertex, with a furrow on each side along dorsal margin of eye. Rostrum evenly curved, with dense punctures, which longitudinally confluent and forming two pairs of obscure carinae on basal half, the punctures smaller and sparser at the apex, apical margin bi-arched. Antennae with length (width) of segments from funicle to club as 26(15):19(14):12(15):11(16):13(17):13(22):17(24):38(27).

Prothorax as long as wide, parallel-sided from the base to the middle, then narrowing to apex in a weak curve, subapical constriction obsolete on dorsum, distinct on lateral and ventral surfaces; disc weakly arched anteriorly on each side of the middle at the apex, reticulately punctate, each puncture with a scale, which is a little longer than the diameter of the punctures on the apical and basal areas and about as long as the diameter on the medial wide area, without carina or sulcus. Scutellum circular, flat, smooth, without punctures.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, widest a little behind obtuse humeri, then narrowing posteriorly in a weak curve to the apex, with a faint constriction by the subapical calli, which are continuously flat on dorsum and distinctly depressed at posterior margin, dorsal surface almost flat between fourth striae from the base to the tip of declivity, with a faint transverse depression a little behind the base; striae narrow, with a distant small punctures, almost of the same depth throughout; intervals flat, much wider than striae, irregularly with shallow punctures. Pygidium with exposed part vertical, three times as wide as long, densely punctate.

Legs with femora densely punctate, each puncture with a scale, tooth of fore femora a little larger than that of the posteriors, hind femora with a bare and flat line along inner margin; tibiae longitudinally costate, with oval punctures longitudinally confluent, both edges costate.

Undersurface with a little larger punctures, depressed area of prosternum punctate except for the narrow area at the apex, each puncture with a scale, which is hair-like on the median area of metasternum, metepisternum with two irregular rows of scales at the median narrow part. First and second ventrites with sparse small punctures, which bear hair-like scales on the median area, third and fourth ventrites each with a row of shallow punctures except for the sides.

Length: 8.8 mm.

Holotype: female (Type No. 3023, Kyushu Univ.), Porin Hot Spring, Sabah, 15-19.viii. 1981, K. Morimoto leg.

Distribution: East Malaysia (Sabah).

38. *Chelonebarus* Marshall, 1940

(Fig. 33)

Chelonebarus Marshall, 1940, J. E. Afr. Ug. nat. Hist. Soc., 15: 67. (Type-species: *Chelonebarus partimpunctatus* Marshall, 1940).

Note. The type-species was described from Kenya, and second species, *C. burmanus* Marshall (1948), originally described from Burma was collected from Taiwan (Sia Yung Ping, San Min Tsieng, Tao En County, 4.vi.1985, K. Baba leg. -new record).

39. *Asiobaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Asiobaris miyakei* sp. nov.

Head between the top of eyes transversely depressed and as broad as the base of rostrum, the top of eye on the mid level of rostrum at the base in lateral aspect. Rostrum slender, longer before the basal depression than head and pronotum combined, evenly curved, parallel-sided, slightly tapered dorso-ventrally from the base to the apex, antennae inserted just behind the middle of rostrum; mandibles with apical and first marginal teeth of the

same shape and size, the former directing antero-internally and the latter internally, decussated. Antennae with scape shortly distant from eye by the width of first segment of funicle when retracted, funicle seven-segmented, successively broadened from second to seventh and annexed to club, first segment half as long as club.

Prothorax broadest at the base, truncate at the apex on dorsum, without ocular lobes at the sides, bisinuate at the base, evenly punctate on dorsum. Scutellum evident. Elytra subcordiform, weakly convex dorsally, conjointly rounded at the apices, subapical calli faint, with ten regular and narrow striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals flat, much broader than striae. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, concealed by elytra dorsally and visible caudally. Legs with setae rudimentary on trochanters; femora weakly clavate, bidentate, flattened between the tooth and the apex, hind femora as great as fore femora, reaching fourth ventrite; tibiae longitudinally carinate, uncinata from the middle of apical margin, not mucronate; tarsi with third segment much broader than second and deeply bilobed, claws small. Prosternum truncate at the apex, flattened and before the submarginal sulcus, not foveate, prosternal process as broad as a coxa, stemellum flat, slightly produced subtrapezoidally at the base. Mesosternal process depressed, very short and broad, twice as wide as prosternal process and a little narrower than first ventrite between coxae. Metasternum with median longitudinal sulcus obsolete, evenly and slightly convex centrally. Metepisternal suture arched laterally. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite weakly bisinuate at the apex.

This genus is similar to *Acythopeus*, but the pygidium is invisible from above and the femora are bidentate.

***Asiobaris miyakei* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29, 30, 91-95)

Female. Entirely black, bare on dorsal surface, with a minute seta or scale in each puncture on the underside and legs.

Head with small and weak punctures, which being obsolete on vertex, forehead between the top of eyes transversely depressed, without median fovea; rostrum slender, evenly curved, longer than head and pronotum taken together, with four irregular rows of punctures on each side, with a median carina from the base almost to the apex. Antennae with length (width) of segments from funicle to club as 22(12):12(9):9(10):7(11):7(12):8(18):10(16):35(22).

Prothorax about 1.5 times as wide as long, widest at the base, rapidly narrowed to the subapical constriction in a curve, disc with reticulate punctures, which are weaker on apical collar. Scutellum quadrate, punctate, as wide as second interval. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, widest on humeri, thence rapidly narrowed posteriorly in a curve; striae narrow, slightly weakened posteriorly, intervals flat, much wider than striae, each with a row of large and shallow punctures, their septa a little shiny and the punctures opaque. Pygidium with exposed part semicircular, about 1.9 times as wide as long, with dense punctures.

Legs with femora densely punctate, with a small tooth at the anterior and posterior margin of the base of apical depression respectively, teeth widely overlapped when seen dorsally; tibiae longitudinally multicostate, both edges also costate in entire length. Undersurface with reticulate punctures on thorax and lateral margins of abdomen, collar of the prosternum with smaller punctures. Metepisterna with three irregular rows of punctures

in the middle. Venter with punctures smaller and sparser except for the margins, third and fourth ventrites each with a row of small punctures in the middle.

Length: 3.3 mm.

Holotype: female (Type No. 3024, Kyushu Univ.), Templer Park, near Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, 2.iv.1984, Y. Miyake leg.

Distribution: West Malaysia.

40. ***Formosobaris* gen. nov.**

Type-species: ***Formosobaris conicotylosa*** sp. nov.

Body subrhomboidal, slightly convex dorsally. Head between the top of eyes transversely depressed, as broad as the base of rostrum, the top of eye above the mid level of rostrum on lateral aspect. Rostrum slender, longer than head and pronotum combined, curved, parallel-sided, slightly tapered dorso-ventrally from the base to the apex, antennae inserted in the middle of rostrum; mandibles as in ***Asiobaris***. Antennae with scape shortly distant from eye by the width of first segment of funicle when retracted, funicle seven-segmented, first segment rather long, as long as three following segments combined, seventh segment wider than preceding, but not annexed to club, club ovate, first segment about 1/3 of the club in length.

Prothorax trapezoidal, widest at the base, rapidly narrowing anteriorly, truncate at apical margin, without ocular lobes, bisinuate at the base. Scutellum evident. Elytra subcordiform, weakly convex dorsally, slightly emarginate at the top of suture, subapical calli conspicuous, large, conical, with ten regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals flat, much broader than striae. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, with transverse ridge along margin of elytra. Legs with setae rudimentary on trochanters; femora scarcely clavate, edentate, shallowly sulcate or depressed in entire length for receiving tibiae, hind femora slightly greater than anteriors, reaching fourth ventrite; tibiae longitudinally multicarinate, uncinata from the middle of apical margin, not mucronate; tarsi with third segment much wider than second and deeply bilobed, claws connate at the base. Prosternum weakly arched anteriorly, depressed between the apical margin and submarginal groove, with obtuse lateral borders, thence posteriorly as densely punctate as on nearby area, prosternal process narrower than a coxa, sternellum flat, slightly produced subtrapezoidally at the base. Mesosternal process strongly depressed and almost vertical, very short, more than twice as wide as prosternal process and much narrower than first ventrite between coxae. Metasternum with median longitudinal sulcus delicate. Metepisternal suture almost straight excepting apex. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite scarcely produced posteriorly in the middle of caudal margin.

This genus is similar to ***Asiobaris*** and *Acythogaster*, but the femora are not dentate, and the mesosternal process is short and almost vertical.

***Formosobaris conicotylosa* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 28, 87-90)

Black, apices of rostrum and tibiae, antennae and tarsi dark reddish brown to reddish brown, bare on dorsal surface, with a minute seta in each puncture on the underside and legs.

Head with minute and weak punctures, which obsolete on vertex, forehead between the top of eyes transversely depressed, without median fovea; rostrum slender, rather strongly curved at the base, then evenly and weakly curved to apex, almost parallel-sided, slightly tapered dorso-ventrally from the base to the apex in lateral aspect, with four irregular rows of shallow punctures on each side behind the middle, which becoming finer and indefinite thence to the apex. Antennae with length (width) of segments from funicle to club as 27(11):12(8):9(8):7(9):7(9):7(9):8(11):44(22).

Prothorax about 1.5 times as wide as long, trapezoidal, widest at the base, about 2.3 times as wide as the apical margin, rapidly narrowing apically in a slight curve, disc reticulately and evenly with shallow punctures, which becoming finer anteriorly before indefinite subapical constriction, without median carina. Scutellum ovate, flat, punctate, with a few short setae. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, widest behind humeri, thence rapidly narrowing in a curve; striae narrow, slightly weakened posteriorly, penultimate stria deeper on the underside of humeral callus, intervals flat, each with a row of remote and indefinite punctures, ninth interval convex longitudinally at the widest point of elytra, fifth interval conically projected on declivity, the projection conspicuous directing posteriorly, with a few minute setae. Pygidium with exposed part behind transverse edge crescent, densely punctate.

Legs with femora densely punctate except for the flattened or shallowly depressed area at the base; tibiae longitudinally multicostate, both edges also costate, with yellowish setae at the apex.

Undersurface with punctures, which dense and opaque on prosternum, mesosternum, anterior and lateral margins of metasternum and side margins of venter, median wide area of metasternum and venter shiny, with smaller punctures.

Length: 2.8-3.7 mm.

Holotype: male (Type No. 3025, Kyushu Univ.), Shi Nan Shan, Kao Hsiung Hsien, S.-Taiwan, 22.vi.1986, K. Baba leg.

Paratypes: 1 female, same data as holotype. Alishan, Thiai Hsien, 1 female, 28.vii.1966, H. Sasaji leg. Tun Chih, near Liu Kui, 2 females, 2.vi.1986, K. Baba leg.

Distribution: Taiwan.

This species is similar to ***Acythogaster babaulti*** (Hustache) at first sight, but the conical projections of the elytra are on the declivity instead of the apical margin.

41. ***Pteridobaris* gen. nov.**

Type-species: ***Baris maritima*** Roelofs, 1875.

Head between the top of eyes transversely depressed and as broad as the base of rostrum, the top of eye above the mid level of the base of rostrum in lateral aspect. Rostrum about as long as pronotum or head and pronotum combined, curved, parallel-sided, slightly or scarcely tapered dorso-ventrally from the base to the apex, antennae inserted beyond the

middle of rostrum, scrobes oblique to beneath the base; mandibles decussated, apical and first marginal teeth of the same shape and size to each other, the former directing antero-internally and the latter internally. Antennae with scape almost reaching the base of rostrum, funicle seven-segmented, not annexed to club, first segment of club less than half the length of club.

Prothorax about as wide as or a little wider than long, widest at the base, straightly and slightly narrowed from the base to beyond the middle, then rapidly narrowed apically to the indefinite subapical constriction, truncate at the apex, with feeble ocular lobes at the sides, bisinuate at the base. Scutellum evident. Elytra almost parallel-sided on basal half, conjointly rounded at the apices, with side margins slightly sinuate, with ten regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals flat and much wider than striae, subapical calli indefinite. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical behind transverse ridge along margin of elytra, invisible dorsally. Legs with setae rudimentary on trochanters, femora weakly clavate, with a tooth and often with some additional denticles, fore and mid femora not sulcate nor flattened, hind femora reaching fourth ventrite, flattened for receiving tibiae almost in entire length; tibiae weakly multicostate, both margins also costate; tarsi with third segment much broader than second, deeply bilobed, claws connate at the base.

Prosternum truncate to shallowly concave at the apex, with a pair of large punctures or foveae on submarginal sulcus, not sulcate, but weakly depressed in some species, prosternal process narrower than a coxa, sternellum weakly produced posteriorly in an arc at the base. Mesosternal process depressed, as wide as a coxa, a little wider than prosternal process and narrower than first ventrite between coxae. Metepisternal suture straight except the apex. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite slightly bisinuate to shortly pointed in the middle at the caudal margin.

Description is made on seven species from Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaya, of which six species are not yet named. *P. maritima* was captured on the coiled shoot of a fern, *Gleichenia glauca*, in the secondary forest of ever-green trees in Japan, and many weevils of a species were also captured on the young coiled shoot of a fern at levee of the rice-terrace in Banaue, the Philippines.

***Pteridobaris maritima* (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 31)

Baris maritima Roelofs, 1875, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., XVIII: 181 (Japon). - Nakane, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jpn. col. nat. ed., II: 375, pl. 188, fig. 7. - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV:309, pl.61. fig.3.

42. *Baridius* Schoenherr, 1826

Buridius Schoenherr, 1826, Curc. disp. Meth.: 274. (Type-species: *Curculio nitens* Fabricius, 1792, by original designation = *Curculio timida* Rossi, 1792).

See Hustache, 1938, and Gilbert, 1964, for synonymy.

Note. *Baridius* was proposed as the altered name of *Baris* by Schoenherr, who expressed the view that all generic names in the Curculionidae should be masculine, and Marshall (1936) expressed that the *Buridius* is an absolute synonym of *Baris* and cannot be use for

any subdivision of it. But, some authors treated the former as a subgenus of *Baris* since Bedel (1885), or Faust (1894) separated both as full genera on the following characters:

Baridius: Claws connate at base, antennal funicle widening successively and annexed to club. Type-species: *Curculiotimida* Rossi, 1792.

Baris: Claws free, antennal funicle not annexed to club. Type-species: *Curculio artemisiae* Herbst, 1795.

We support the treatment of Faust, because the character states of the claws and the antennae are important for separating genera as done by many authors since Leconte (1876).

43. *Omobaris* Marshall, 1927

(Fig. 34)

Omobaris Marshall, 1927, Bull. ent. Res., XVII(3): 217. (Type-species: ***Omobaris calanthes*** Marshall, 1927, by original designation)

Note. Three species have been recorded: *O. calanthes* Marshall (1927) from Java feeding on leaves of an orchid, *lucens* Marshall (1931) from Samoa, and *sanguinipes* Voss (1940) from Java. Four more species are in our collection from Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines.

44. *Lophobaris* Marshall, 1927

(Fig. 35)

Lophobaris Marshall, 1927, Bull. ent. Res., XVII(3): 216. (Type-species: ***Lophobaris serratipes*** Marshall, 1927, by original designation). - Heller, 1929, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, XVII(3): 13. (key to species).

Note. Five species, ***L. serratipes*** Marshall (1927) from Java and Malaya bred from pepper seeds; *piperis* Marshall (1930) injurious to pepper in Sumatra and Java, *philippina* Heller (1929), *manoba* Heller (1929), and *intermedia* Heller (1929). the latter three species from the Philippines. The dorsum is smooth in *L. piperis*, but the other species are uneven and tufted with scales. Two more species from Taiwan and Thailand in our collection are similar to *L. piperis*.

45. *Pharcidobaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: ***Pharcidobaris miyamotoi*** sp. nov.

Head between the top of eyes depressed and as wide as the base of rostrum, the top of eyes a little below the level of dorsal surface of rostrum at the base in lateral aspect. Rostrum about as long as pronotum, curved, parallel-sided, almost of the same thickness throughout, antennae inserted beyond the middle of rostrum; mandibles with outer surface evenly curved, apical tooth and first marginal tooth of the same shape and size, both directing internally. Antennae with scape shortly distant from eye by the width of first segment of funicle when retracted, funicle seven-segmented, seventh segment of funicle wider than preceding, but not annexed to club, club ovate, first segment half as long as club.

Prothorax subparallel-sided on basal half, truncate at the apex, with feeble ocular lobes, weakly and broadly produced posteriorly in an arc in the middle, disc rugosely punctate or sculptured. Scutellum evident, small. Elytra widest a little behind humeri, conjointly rounded at the apices, with ten narrow striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals

each with a row of large punctures, subapical calli distinct, often tuberculate and uneven on before and behind the middle. Pygidium shortly exposed behind the transverse edge along margin of elytra, vertical, invisible dorsally. Legs clavate, edentate, fore and mid femora simple, hind femora weakly sulcate for receiving tibiae; tibiae with punctures longitudinally confluent leaving indefinite carinate, outer and inner edges carinate, uncinata, not mucronate; tarsi with third segment much wider than preceding and deeply bilobed, fifth segment about as long as preceding segments combined, claws free, divaricated.

Prosternum slightly concave at the apex, with a pair of foveae in the submarginal sulcus, longitudinally depressed from the apex to the apex of prosternal process, the depression becoming shallower and narrower posteriorly, prosternal process narrower than the apical width of rostrum. Mesosternal process depressed, as wide as a coxa, twice as wide as prosternal process, a little wider than first ventrite between coxae. Metasternum with median longitudinal sulcus in entire length. Metepisternal suture more or less out-curved. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite bisinuate and triangularly pointed in the middle of the caudal margin, first suture sinuate, second to fourth sutures more weakly curved at sides than the related genera.

This genus is close to *Bark*, but exposed part of the pygidium is very short, and derm is rugose and uneven.

Pharcidobaris miyamotoi sp. nov.

(Figs. 41, 42)

Black, apices of rostrum and tibiae, tarsi and antennae dark reddish brown to reddish brown, bare on dorsal surface, with sparse and minute setae on the underside and legs.

Head with minute and weak punctures, which obsolete on vertex, forehead between eyes transversely depressed, with a small median fovea; rostrum as long as pronotum, parallel-sided to the apex, coarsely and confluent punctate above antennal scrobes, dorsal and apical area before antennal sockets punctate, which becoming finer towards the apex, without median carina. Antennae inserted at about one-third from the apex of rostrum, with length (width) of segments from funicle to club as 20(11):11(8):7(7):6(8):6(9):7(12):10(16):37(23), first segment of club half as long as club.

Prothorax a little wider than long (22:19), parallel-sided from the base to two-thirds from the base, then rapidly narrowed to subapical constriction, which is distinct at sides and shallow on disc; disc rugosely sculptured with irregular strong curved ridges, which arranged more or less obliquely on basal half and longitudinally on apical half. Scutellum small, cordate, smooth, longitudinally and shallowly depressed. Elytra very rugose and uneven, 1.4 times as long as wide, widest a little behind humeri, conjoint apices subtruncate, striae narrow, with a row of distant punctures from first to fifth intervals, partly sinuous by tubercles, lateral striae with very large and uneven punctures, which broadly invade intervals making rough and uneven surface; intervals uneven, with a row of punctures, each of second to fifth intervals with an elongate tubercle near the base, similar one on third and fifth intervals behind the middle, which are largest on third interval and smallest on second interval, and similar one on third to fifth intervals on declivity and at the junction of third and ninth intervals behind the apex, tenth interval above metepisternum longitudinally tuberculate. Pygidium with exposed part more than three times as wide as long, punctate, vertical.

Legs with fore and hind pairs almost of the same greatness, femora densely with oval punctures, tibiae almost parallel-sided, slightly bisinuate internally on front tibiae, uncinata, not mucronate. Undersurface with dense punctures, which are finer in the middle of metasternum, and basal two ventrites, metepisternum with a row of punctures at the narrowest part, third and fourth ventrites shiny and smooth, with a row of distant minute punctures in the middle.

Length: 3.6 mm.

Holotype: female (Type No. 3026, Kyushu Univ.), Mt. Kosho, Fukuoka Pref., Japan, 21.v.1959, S. Miyamoto leg.

Distribution: Japan (Kyushu).

***Pharcidobaris tumida* (Marshall, 1948), comb. nov.**

Baristumida Marshall, 1948, Novit. Zool., 42: 457. (Burma).

Two species of the genus ***Pharcidobaris*** are very similar to each other and distinct by the tuberculate elytra and rugosely carinulate pronotum among the weevils of the Baridinae in Asia. These are separable by the following points:

P. tumida: Elytra with third interval flat between postmedian and subapical tubercles.

P. miyamotoi: Elytra with third interval tuberculate on declivity forming subapical calli with adjoining tubercles on fourth and fifth intervals.

46. *Anthinobaris* gen. nov.

(Figs. 52, 53)

Type-species: *Baris dispilota* (Solsky, 1870)

Section *Indobaris* Zaslavskij of the subgenus *Indobaris* Zaslavskij, 1956, Trud. vsesoyuzn. ent. Obschch., 45: 348. [Invalid according to ICZN Art.13(b)]

Head with forehead between eyes as broad as the base of rostrum; rostrum separated from head by a depression at the base, curved, more or less dilated apically in front of antennae, weakly narrowed dorso-ventrally from the base to the apex in lateral aspect. Antennae inserted beyond the middle of rostrum, scape separated from eye by the length of first segment of funicle when rested, funicle seven-segmented, first segment robust, longer than second, seventh segment transverse, much wider than preceding, but not annexed to club, club ovate, first segment as long as the rest segments combined. Prothorax truncate at the apex, without ocular lobes, bisinuate at the base, densely punctate on dorsum. Scutellum evident. Elytra with conjoint apices broadly rounded or shallowly concave, with ten regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae complete, lateral margin arcuately produced between the apex of metepisternum and hind coxa, intervals flat. Pygidium rather broadly exposed, exposed part more than half as long as wide, almost vertical. Legs almost of the same size and shape to one another, femora clavate, edentate, fore and middle femora not sulcate, hind femora shallowly sulcate at least on distal half, tibiae straight, obtusely costate internally, not costate externally, uncinata at inner apical angle, tarsi as usual, third segment bilobed and much wider than second, claws simple, free. Prosternum with a pair of foveae in the transverse sulcus, prosternal process narrower than the apex of rostrum. Mesosternal process depressed, about as wide as a coxa and narrower than intercoxal process of first ventrite. Metasternum with a median sulcus in entire length. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as

long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, first suture distinct, second to fourth sutures deep and curved postwards at sides, fifth ventrite truncate at apex in both sexes.

Weevils of this genus have been classified in the genus *Baris*, and Zaslavskij (1956) placed them in his section *Indobaris* of the subgenus *Indobaris* without designation of the type-species. Thus, this name is invalid according to the ICZN Art. 13(b). This genus is easily recognized by the mandibles (Figs. 52, 53), which are triangular or exterior surface is so weakly curved as to point the apical tooth anteriorly or antero-interiorly, the first marginal tooth of the cutting margin is small to vestigial, and posterior edge of the apical tooth is much longer than the anterior edge of the first marginal tooth, whereas in *Baris* and related genera (Figs. 59, 60), the first marginal tooth is larger than the apical tooth, its anterior edge is usually longer than the posterior edge of the apical tooth, and the outer surface of mandibles is so strongly curved as to occlude internally to each other.

Weevils of this genus are generally larger and characteristic by the scaling, namely, pronotum and elytra with definite scaly patches of yellowish to whitish color, the undersurface with oval scales, and the lateral pieces of meso- and metastema with dense scales. These weevils are usually captured on flowers.

Following species are newly transferred to this genus from *Baris*:

Anthinobaris dispilotu (Solsky, 1870), **comb. nov.** (Fig. 53).

= *Baridius dispilotus* Solsky, 1870, Horae Soc. ent. Ross., VI: 312.

= *Bar-is coreanus* Kolbe, 1886, Arch. f. Naturg., LII: 318. **-syn. nov.**

dispilotu f. *duvidi* (Fairmaire, 1879), Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., (5)VIII: 127 (= *reinii* Roelofs, 1879)

Anthinobaris freyi (Zumpt, 1937), **comb. nov.**

= *Buris freyi* Zumpt, 1937, Ent. Bl., 33: 28.

Anthinoburis quinque maculata (Faust, 1894), **comb. nov.**

= *Buris quinque maculata* Faust, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXXIV: 302.

Anthinoburis novem maculata (Motschulsky, 1866), **comb. nov.**

= *Buridius novem maculatus* Motschulsky, 1866, Bull. Soc. nat. Mosc., XXXIX: 435.

Anthinobaris variegatoida (Voss, 1932), **comb. nov.**

= *Buris variegatoidas* (sic!) Voss, 1932, Wien. ent. Ztg., 49: 66.

Anthinobaris shirozui (Morimoto, 1965), **comb. nov.** (Fig. 52).

= *Baris shirozui* Morimoto, 1965, Spec. Bull. Lep. Soc. Jap., 1: 45.

Anthinobaris yunnanica (Voss, 1932), **comb. nov.**

= *Baris yunnanica* Voss, Wien. Ent. Ztg., 49: 67.

Anthinobaris marshalli (Hustache, 1938), **comb. nov.**

= *Baris marshalli* Hustache, 1938, Col. Cat., Barinae: 60

= *Baris dolosa* Marshall, 1933, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10)XII: 580 (nec Casey, 1892)

Anthinobaris neefgheriensis (Guérin-Méneville, 1843), **comb. nov.**

= *Baridius neefgheriensis* Guérin-Méneville, 1843, Voy. Delessert: 52.

Anthinobaris tainanica (Voss, 1932), **comb. nov.**

= *Baris tainanica* Voss, 1932, Wien. ent. Ztg., 49: 68, note.

Anrhinobaris fukienensis (Voss, 1955), **comb. nov.**

= *Baris fukienensis* Voss, 1955, Ent. Bl., LI: 40.

Anthinobaris kiboshi (Nakane, 1963), **comb. nov.**

= *Baris kiboshi* Nakane, 1963, *Fragm. Col.*, 10: 40. *A. kiboshi ihai* (Nakane, 1963), l.c.: 40.

47. *Baris* Germar, 1817

(Figs. 59, 60)

Baris Germar, 1817, *Mag. der Ent.*, 2(10): 340. (Type-species: *Baris artemisiae* (Herbst, 1795), by subsequent selection).

Cosmobaris Casey, 1920, *Mem. Coleopt.*, 9: 344. (Type-species: *Cosmobaris americana* Casey, 1920, by original designation)

See Gilbert (1964) and Hustache (1938) for synonymy.

Note. Within the limited informations available for our studies on the Baridinae, the genera *Buris* and *Acythopeus* have puzzled us for long time how to give their definitions. Because *Baris* has been classified in the tribe Baridini and *Acythopeus* in the tribe Madarini in the Lacordaire's system, and the key character for separating these tribes is virtually the flat and uninterrupted surfaces of the pro-, meso- and metasterna in the Madarini, or interrupted by the depressed and declivitous mesosternum in the Baridini. But, there are many cases of exceptions and some species of Japan described by Roelofs (1875) in *Buris* have apparently flat sterna. All of these species with flat sterna are transferred to the other genera in this study.

The genus *Baris* and allies were splitted into many genera by Casey (1892, 1920), and some were synonymized with *Buris* by Gilbert (1964). On the contrary, Zaslavskij (1956) classified the heterogeneous species of Russia and neighbouring countries into a single genus *Bar-is*, and subdivided them into 14 sections in two subgenera. His treatment of the genus *Buris* was supposedly followed after Reitter (1895, 1912), who treated only the European or Palaearctic taxa and whose key to the genera was apparently inadequate for full application to the weevils of the other faunal elements. Zaslavskij proposed "sections" and wrote the name of section between the generic and specific names in parentheses in the same style as that of the subgenus. These names may be deemed to be subgeneric names [ICZN Art.10(e)] as partly treated by Morimoto (1962) for *Didothis* and Thompson (1973) for *Curpoburis*, but these names are invalid because of the lack of fixation of the type species [ICZN Art.13(b)] except for the case of monotypy [ICZN Art.68(b)]. *Cosmobaris* has often been treated as an independent genus from *Buris*, but it is treated as a synonymy of the latter in this paper, because the former can be separable from the latter only by the dense scaly vesture and thinly scaled species are impossible to classify into genus on this feature.

48. *Squamipsichora* Heller, 1908

(Fig. 36)

Squamipsichoru Heller, 1908, *Stett. ent. Zeit.*, LXIX: 18 1. (Type-species: *Squamipsichoru araneola* Heller, 1908, by monotypy)

Note. This genus is easily recognized by the edged side margins of the pronotum and the scaly derm. The type is the only known species from Madras.

49. *Orchidophilus* Buchanan, 1935

(Fig. 62)

Orchidophilus Buchanan, 1935, Proc. Hawaii ent.Soc., IX: 45. (Type-species: *Orchidophilus peregrinator* Buchanan, 1935, by original designation). - Morimoto, 1994, Trans. Shikoku ent.Soc., 20: 239, figs. (key to spp.).

Note. Weevils of this genus are known to attack orchids in green houses in the temperate countries.

50. *Batobaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Batobaris rubi* sp. nov.

Head between eyes weakly depressed and as broad as or slightly narrower than the base of rostrum, the top of eye on the dorsal contour of rostrum at the base in lateral aspect. Rostrum about as long as pronotum, evenly curved, slightly dilated apically, almost of the same thickness throughout, antennae inserted in (female) or beyond (male) the middle of rostrum, scrobes oblique to beneath the base of rostrum; mandibles with first marginal tooth a little larger than apical tooth. Antennae with scape almost reaching eye, funicle seven-segmented, successively dilated from fourth to seventh segments and seventh annexed to club, club ovate, first segment half as long as club.

Prothorax truncate at the apex, without ocular lobes at sides, weakly bisinuate at the base, slightly narrower at the apex than the base, densely punctate on dorsum. Scutellum evident. Elytra with obtuse humeri, separately rounded at the apices, with ten regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals flat, subapical calli indefinite. Pygidium narrowly exposed, vertical, with transverse ridge along hind margin of elytra definite (male) or indefinite (female). Legs with trochanter bear a short seta; femora weakly clavate, edentate, not sulcate, hind femora not passing posteriorly beyond fourth ventrite; tibiae straight, with sulci and carinae indefinite; uncinata from the middle of apical margin, not mucronate; tarsi with third segment bilobed, much broader than second; claws narrowly divaricated, connate at the base. Prosternum shallowly concave at apical margin, with a pair of shallow foveae on subapical transverse sulcus, not sulcate, prosternal process narrower than the apical width of rostrum or a coxa, stemellum broadly arcuate posteriorly. Mesostemal process almost flat, much wider than prosternal process and narrower than intercoxal process of first ventrite, as broad as a coxa. Metasternum with a weak median sulcus in entire length. Metepisternal suture arches laterally. Pro- and mesocoxal cavities each separated internally to each other. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite with quadrate point at the middle of caudal margin in male, first suture almost straight, second to fourth sutures arched posteriorly at sides.

Male aedeagus with struts of penis very long, reaching the hind margin of mesosternum, conjoint with membranous extension of penis on the ventral surface, with long flagellum in internal sac. Ovipositor with styli, spermatheca comma-shaped, spermathecal duct and gland close to each other at the bases.

Batobaris rubi sp. nov.

(Figs. 32, 96-114)

Black; antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi dark brownish to brownish; pronotum with sparse and recumbent yellowish grey hairy scales, elytra with yellowish grey patches formed of larger hairy scales as follows: short stripe at the base of third interval, transverse band from just behind the middle of second interval to the middle of eighth interval in a weak curve, which is always distinct on second to fifth intervals and often indefinite or obsolete on the outer intervals, often with an indefinite patch formed of two scales on each of fifth and sixth intervals a little behind the base. Undersurface and legs sparsely with yellowish grey small hairs.

Head alutaceous, mat, impunctate, transversely depressed between the top of eyes. Rostrum evenly curved, punctures very shallow and indefinite, with two vague carinae on each side behind antennae, dorsal area between inner carinae flat, lateral area between outer carina and scrobe shallowly depressed. Antennae with length (width) of segments in funicle and club as 62(43):25(28):24(33):25(36):24(40):25(42):32(56):115(77), first segment of club half as long as club.

Prothorax slightly wider than long (1 1:10), widest at one-third from apex, almost straightly narrowed to the base, subapical constriction distinct at sides and obsolete on disc, basal margin 1.1 to 1.2 times as wide as apical margin; disc weakly convex dorsally, alutaceous, densely with shallow punctures, without median impunctate line. Scutellum ovate, flat, alutaceous, with minute setae.

Elytra 1.7 to 1.8 times as long as wide, parallel-sided from humeri to a little behind the middle, then regularly narrowing posteriorly in a curve, conjoint apices shortly notched at the apex of suture; striae narrow, a little deeper on declivity of first to third striae; intervals flat, alutaceous, with a row of distant and indefinite punctures, second and third intervals convex on declivity between deep striae. Pygidium with exposed part narrow, vertical, with vague punctures, about three times as wide as long behind transverse carina in male or more than twice as wide as long and transverse carina indefinite in female.

Legs alutaceous, punctures indefinite; femora and tibiae with sparse hairs a little longer on inner margins; tibiae not costate along inner and outer margins.

Underside with setiferous punctures; metepisternum with a row of setiferous punctures excepting both ends. Venter with fine setiferous punctures, which a little denser at sides of third and fourth ventrites, median part of these ventrites with a transverse row of setiferous punctures, fifth ventrite with a **quadrate** median point at the **caudal** margin.

Male aedeagus with struts of penis very long, reaching internally to the hind margin of mesosternum.

Length: 1.9-2.4 mm.

Holotype: male (Type No. 3027, Kyushu Univ.), Cape Sata, Osumi Prov., 25.vi.1957, T. Saigusa leg.

Paratypes: Mt. Wanizuka, Miyazaki Pref., 1 female, 23.vii.1953, T. Yoshida leg. Oshima I., Nango-cho, Miyazaki Pref., 2 males and 1 female, 29.vi.1988, A. Nagai leg. Imuta, Kagoshima Pref., 1 male and 1 female, 23-25.viii.1960, K. Morimoto leg. Same data as holotype, 3 males and 3 females. Same locality as holotype, 1 female, 26.vi.1955, I. Hiura leg.; 1 male, 24.vi.1957, H. Kamiya leg. Mt. Yuwandake, Amami-Oshima I., 2 males and 2 females, 19.viii.1960, Y. Komiya leg.; 11 males and 3 females, 29-31.vii.1963, L. Gressitt &

Y. Hirashima leg. Yuwan-Shinmura, Amami-Oshima I., 2 females, 22.vii.1954, S. Miyamoto & Y. Hirashima leg. Hatsuno, Amami-Oshima I., 1 male, 13-20.vi.1963, J. Nagao leg. Fukuhara, Ohkuni-rindo, Kunigami-son, Okinawa I., 2 males and 5 females, 30.v.1987, K. Kume leg. Mt. Yonahadake, Okinawa I., 2 males and 2 females, 2.vii.1974, T. Mikage leg. Yona, Okinawa I., 1 male, 15.vi.1990, T. Ueno leg. Hiji, Okinawa I., 2 males and 2 females, 3.vii. 1974, T. Mikage leg. Oku, Okinawa I., 1 male, 17.v.1978, H. Makihara leg. Mt. Yaedake, Okinawa I., 1 male, 10.v. 1987, T. Ueno leg.

Distribution: Japan (Kyushu, Amami-Oshima I., and Okinawa I.).

Weevils were found on the underside of young leaves by the midrib of *Rubus sieboldi* in Kyushu and *R. grayanus* on Okinawa I.

***Batobaris fasciata* (Voss,1958), comb. nov.**

Acythopeus fasciatus Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 86 (China: Fukien).

Two species of the *Batobaris* are very similar to each other, but may be separable by the following points:

B.rubi: Rostrum without median carina, flat dorsally behind antennae; head impunctate, matt.

B. fasciata: Rostrum with a weak median carina; head with fine and dense punctures.

51. *Oxynia* Pascoe, 1885

(Figs. 37, 120-122)

Oxynia Pascoe, **1885**, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2)11: 294. (Type-species: *Oxynia lineata* Pascoe, 1885, by monotypy).

Note. This genus comprises only one species.

***Oxynia lineata* Pascoe, 1885**

Oxynia lineata Pascoe, **1885**, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, (2)11: 294. (Sumatra)

Acythophanes stellatus Heller, 1940, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 7: 109. (Sumatra), syn. nov.

52. *Acythophanes* Heller, 1940

(Figs. 38, 115-119)

Acythophanes Heller, 1940, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 7: 108, 112. (Type-species: *Acythophanes vittatus* Heller, 1940, new designation).

Note. This genus was established on two species, *A. vittatus* from Northeast Borneo and *stellatus* from Sumatra, but the latter species is synonymous with *Oxynia lineata* as stated above. The femora of *A. vittatus* are armed with a sharp and curved tooth, whereas in *Oxynia lineata* the femora are armed with a few small denticles.

53. *Ipsichora* Pascoe, 1874

(Fig. 40)

Ipsichora Pascoe, 1874, J. Linn. Soc., Zool., XII: 58, 66. - Lea, 1906, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., XXX: 97. (Type-species: *Zpsichora cupido* Pascoe, 1874, by new designation).

Note. This genus was established by Pascoe on four species, and *I. cupido* Pascoe is newly designated as the type-species. Weevils of this genus are known to occur in Australia, New Guinea and neighbouring islands, but some unnamed species have been collected from the Philippines and Borneo. They are compact, black or black and red, shiny, smooth and subrhombic in general shape, and mimetic to some beetles of the weevil subfamily Cryptorhynchinae, leaf-beetle subfamily Eumorphinae and some spiders. Species included are diverse in spite of their similarity at first sight on the size of eyes, dentate or edentate femora, and sulcate or flat prosternum, and should be separated into several genera in the future.

54. *Spilobaris* **gen. nov.**

Acythopeus (in part): Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 81.

Type-species: *Acythopeus insularis* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985.

Head between eyes as wide as the base of rostrum, the top of eye lying the middle or above the middle of the base of rostrum in lateral aspect. Rostrum thickened basally, sharply limited from head by deep depression, about as long as pronotum, curved at the base. Antennae inserted between the middle and apical third, scape almost reaching eye, funicle seven-segmented, seventh segment annexed to club, club with first segment about half as long as club.

Prothorax truncate at the apex, ocular lobes obsolete, bisinuate at the base, with dense punctures on disc. Scutellum evident. Elytra almost parallel-sided on basal half, conjoint apices weakly emarginate, with ten regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals flat, subapical calli weak, side margin above metepisternum very weakly produced laterally. Pygidium with a transverse ridge along margin of elytra, exposed part vertical, more than three times as wide as long in male, almost vertical, without edge, and more than twice as wide as long in female. Legs with fore pair slightly or scarcely greater than middle and hind pair in male, femora scarcely to normally clavate, edentate, flattened or shallowly sulcate at least on distal half on middle and hind femora, and in entire length on hind femora; fore tibiae almost straight externally, uncinata, not mucronate; tarsi with third segment deeply bilobed, much wider than preceding, fifth segment longer than first, claws free.

Prosternum with a pair of foveae in the subapical sulcus, outer sides of the foveae shortly costate, prosternal process as wide as the apex of rostrum, much narrower than a coxa. Mesosternal process flat, forming a plane with metasternum, slightly wider than a coxa and intercoxal process of first ventrite. Metepisternal suture almost straight excepting the apex. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa slightly longer than second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite bisinuate at the apex in male.

Following species are included.

Spilobaris insularis (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), **comb. nov.**

= *Acythopeus insularis* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985, Mushi, 50: 39, fig. 12.

Spilobaris maculata (Roelofs, 1879), **comb. nov.** (Fig. 57)

= *Baris maculata* Roelofs, 1879, Deut. ent. Zeit., XXIII: 299.

Spilobaris flavosignata (Roelofs, 1879), **comb. nov.** (Figs. 43, 58)

= *Baris flavosignata* Roelofs, 1879, Deut. ent. Zeit., XXIII: 301.

Weevils of this genus are generally castaneous or brownish with two pair of yellowish scaly patches on elytra. *Acythopeus bigeminatus* Pascoe (1874) has the same features and may belong to this genus. The important features and the male aedeagus of the type-species were illustrated by Morimoto & Miyakawa (1985).

55. *Borneobaris* gen. nov.

Type-species: *Borneobaris johkii* sp. nov.

Head between the top of eyes transversely depressed and as broad as the base of rostrum, the top of eye above the mid level of rostrum at the base in lateral aspect. Rostrum longer than head and pronotum combined, rather strongly curved near the base; antennae inserted in the one-third (female) or one-fourth (male) from the apex; mandibles with apical tooth smaller than first marginal tooth. Antennae with scape very widely distant from eye when retracted, funicle seven-segmented, successively broadened from second to seventh and annexed to club, first segment of club more than half as long as club.

Prothorax broadest in front of the base, truncate at the apex on dorsum, with feeble ocular lobe at the side, sinuate at the base, densely punctate on dorsum. Scutellum evident. Elytra widest a little behind humeri, evenly narrowed posteriorly in a curve, conjointly rounded at the apices, subapical calli obsolete, with ten regular striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals flat, much wider than striae. Pygidium strongly bent along margin of elytra, exposed part vertical, more than three times as wide as long. Legs with setae on trochanter distinct; femora scarcely clavate, with a few denticles in a row in the middle of rather broad flat surface along inner margin, fore femora a little greater than the middle and hind femora; tibiae curved at the base, then straight to apex, with large uncus and small mucro at tip, not costate along inner and outer margins; tarsi with third segment deeply bilobed, claws small, connate at the base. Prosternum broad U-shapedly concave along apical margin, with a pair of indefinite small foveae, transversely lamellate between the apical margins of coxae in male, prosternal process wider than the apex of rostrum or a coxa. Mesosternal process short, much wider than a coxa, on the same level with metasternum. Metasternum with median longitudinal sulcus, metepisternal suture almost straight on basal half. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa a little longer than the second, fifth ventrite bisinuate at apex and quadrangularly pointed in the middle in male or truncate in female. Tergum of abdomen divided medially from first to sixth tergites, spicule patches present on third to seventh tergites.

This genus is easily recognized by the antennae, which inserted close to the apex and the scape is very widely distant from the eye when retracted.

Borneobaris johkii sp. nov.

(Figs. 45, 46, 123-134)

Entirely black, bare.

Head matt, alutaceous, with fine, dense and indefinite punctures; forehead between the top of eyes transversely depressed, without median fovea; rostrum longer than head and pronotum combined, a little more strongly curved at the base and apex than the median part, almost parallel-sided, almost of the same thickness from the base to the antennae, then tapered apically in lateral aspect, densely punctate, punctures larger and longitudinally

confluent forming three irregular rows on each side, without median carina, punctures finer before antennae in male or before the middle excepting lateral area above scrobes in female. Antennae inserted into apical one-fourth in male or one-third in female of rostrum, scape widely distant from eye when rested, with length (width) of segments from funicle to club as 101(49):62(45):40(55):43(60):38(61):44(73):40(84):158(101), seventh segment of funicle annexed to club, first segment of club more than half as long as club, densely pubescent on distal half.

Prothorax about 1.3 times as wide as long, widest at the base, parallel-sided to one-third from base, then evenly narrowed to apex in a curve, subapical constriction obsolete, disc with dense punctures, which more or less obliquely or hemi-concentrically confluent, latero-ventral sides reticulately punctate, inside of punctures alutaceous. Scutellum circular, alutaceous, with a few punctures. Elytra at the base slightly wider than pronotum, 1.3-I .4 times as long as wide, widest a little behind humeri, then evenly narrowing posteriorly in a curve, matt, suture and first to third striae deeper at the apex, intervals flat, with a row of large punctures, which are conspicuous on basal half of first to third intervals with clathrate septa, but becoming weaker and the septa becoming indefinite thence laterally and posteriorly. Pygidium sharply angulate along hind margin of elytra, exposed part shiny, with distant small punctures.

Legs with femora densely punctate, fore legs a little greater than middle and hind pairs; femora weakly swollen, rather broadly flattened and impunctate along inner margin in entire length, with four denticles on a mid-line of the flattened surface, outermost denticle the largest, and one denticle on the anterior edge of the flattened surface; tibiae with weaker punctures, which longitudinally confluent, with a minute but sharp mucro at inner apical corner.

Prosternum shallowly and broadly depressed before coxae in both sexes, produced ventrad between the anterior margin of coxae into a lamella in male, of which the anterior surface almost vertical and ventral edge truncate with minute denticles, punctures in the depression weaker and finer. Metepisternum with a row at the narrowest part and two irregular rows of punctures on posterior half. Venter with punctures smaller than those on metasternum especially in the middle, third and fourth ventrites each with a transverse row of punctures in the middle.

Male aedeagus with struts of penis extremely slender, reaching to prothorax, flagellum also slender, base of penis narrowly produced internally, warp upwards at the end and continuous to the transverse band into which the struts inserted, warped part membranous, transverse band lightly sclerotized.

Length: 3.0-3.2 mm.

Holotype: male (Type No. 3028, Kyushu Univ.), Sepilok, Sandakan, Sabah, East Malaysia, 21.vii-4.viii.1981, Y. Johki leg.

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 male and 3 females, Y. Johki and K. Morimoto leg.

Distribution: Borneo (Sabah).

56. *Acythogaster* Heller, 1940

(Fig. 39)

Acythogaster Heller, 1940, Arb. morph. taxon. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem, 7: 111, 112. (Type-species: *Acythopeus babaulti* Hustache, 1928, by original designation).

Note. The type-species is conspicuous by the characteristic elytra as originally illustrated and somewhat related to ***Formosobaris conicotylosa*** sp. nov. in general shape, but the mesosternal process of the latter is almost vertical. ***A. babaulti*** was originally described from India, and is newly recorded here from Hong Kong as follows: Tai P o Kau, Hong Kong, 2 males and 1 female, 2 I.iv.1965, T. Saigusa leg.

57. *Manilabaris* Zimmerman, 1940

Manilabaris Zimmerman, 1940, Philip. J. Sci., 73: 314. (Type-species: *Manilabaris cucurbitae* Zimmerman, 1940, by original designation).

Note. This genus is known only by the type-species, but more than ten unnamed species are in the collection of Kyushu University taken from Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Borneo, Malaya and Taiwan, and following one species described from Japan belongs also to this genus. These weevils are all black, bare and rather robust, with dentate femora.

Manilabaris armipes (Roelofs, 1875), comb. nov.

(Figs. 44, 63)

Baris armipes Roelofs, 1875, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., XVIII: 183. - Nakane, 1963, Icon. Ins. Jpn. col. nat. ed., II: 375, pl. 188, fig. 9. - Morimoto, 1984, Coleopt. Jpn in col., IV: 309, pl. 61, fig. 6.

58. *Moreobaris* gen. nov.

B. deplanata group: Morimoto & Miyakawa, 1985, Mushi, 50: 37.

Type-species: ***Baris deplanata*** Roelofs, 1875.

Head between eyes depressed and as wide as the base of rostrum, the top of eye above the mid level of rostrum at the base in lateral aspect. Rostrum about as long as head and pronotum combined, curved, almost parallel-sided, slightly thickened basally; mandibles with first marginal tooth as long as and a little wider than apical tooth. Antennae inserted in or a little beyond the middle of rostrum, scape narrowly distant from eye by the length of first segment of funicle, funicle seven-segmented, seventh segment wider than the preceding, but not annexed to club, first segment of club as long as or slightly longer than the rest.

Prothorax truncate at the apex, ocular lobes obsolete, bisinuate at the base, **densely punctate** on disc. Scutellum evident. Elytra parallel-sided on basal half, conjoint apices shallowly emarginate, with ten striae, ultimate and penultimate striae entire, intervals flat, subapical calli weak. Pygidium narrowly exposed, with a transverse ridge along margin of elytra in male, exposed part vertical, more than three times as wide as long. Legs with fore pair slightly greater than middle and hind pairs, femora clavate, edentate, depressed or shallowly sulcate on hind femora, hind femora not passing posteriorly beyond fourth ventrite; tibiae uncinat, not mucronate, not costate on outer and inner margins; tarsi with third segment bilobed, much broader than preceding, fifth segment longer than first, claws free, narrowly divalicated. Prosternum with a pair of foveae in the subapical constriction in both sexes, not sulcate nor depressed, with a pair of small tubercles between fore coxae in male; prosternal process as wide as a coxa and a little wider than apex of rostrum. Mesosternal process flat, not depressed, continuous to metasternum in a flat surface, much

wider than a coxa and prosternal process. Metepisternal suture arched laterally. Venter with first ventrite behind coxa as long as second and as long as third and fourth combined, fifth ventrite bisinuate at apex in male.

Weevils of this genus have been classified in the genus *Baris* in spite of the flat sterna. The prosternal process is as wide as a coxa, the mesosternal process is wider than a coxa, and the exposed part of pygidium is much more than three times as wide as long, whereas in *But-is*, prosternal process is narrower than a coxa, the mesosternal process is depressed and the exposed part of pygidium is about twice as wide as long.

Following species are newly transferred to this genus from *Baris*, all described from Japan and key to them was provided by Morimoto & Miyakawa (1985).

Moreobariscastanea (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985), **comb. nov.**

= *Buris castanea* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985, Mushi, 50: 34.

Moreoburis deplanata (Roelofs, 1875), **comb. nov.** (Figs. 47, 64)

= *Buris deplanata* Roelofs, 1875, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., XVIII: 183.

Moreobaris kozuensis (Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985). **comb. nov.**

= *Buris kozuensis* Morimoto et Miyakawa, 1985, Mushi, 50: 36.

Moreoburis rubricata (Hustache, 1921), **comb. nov.**

= *Baris rubricatu* Hustache, 1921, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XXVI: 94.

First three species are collected on *Morus* spp., and *M.deplanata* is a famous pest to *Morus bombycis*. Several unnamed species are also captured in Japan, Taiwan, East and West Malaysia.

59. *Nespilobaris* gen. nov.

Acythopeus basimaculata group: Morimoto & Lee, 1992, Esakia, (32): 11. (Key to spp.)

Type-species: *Acythopeus parabasimaculatus* Morimoto et Lee, 1992.

Very close to *Spilobaris*, but different in the following points.

Legs sexually dimorphic, fore legs in male longer than the middle and hind legs, fore tibiae bent externally to the apex before the middle, and fore tibiae and tarsi fringed internally with long setae. Prosternal process much wider than a coxa and the apex of rostrum; mesosternal process more than 1.5 times as wide as a coxa and scarcely wider than intercoxal process of first ventrite.

Species included are as follows:

Nespilobaris basimaculata Voss, 1958, **comb. nov.** (Fig. 65)

= *Acythopeus basimaculatus* Voss, 1958, Decheniana, Beihefte 5: 85.

Nespilobaris nippanicu (Kôno, 1928), **comb. nov.**

= *Buris nipponicu* Kôno, 1928, Ins. Mats., II: 174.

Nespilobaris parabasimaculata (Morimoto et Lee, 1992), **comb. nov.** (Fig. 48)

= *Acythopeus purabasimaculatus* Morimoto et Lee, 1992, Esakia, (32): 10, figs.

Genera not included in the key.

Peridinetosoma Voss, 1940

Peridinetosomu Voss, 1940, Tijdschr. Ent., 83:3 1. [*Ambutinu* (*Synophthalmina*)]

Type-species: *Peridinetosoma maculaalba* Voss, 1940, by monotypy.

Note. This genus is unknown to us, but the straight sutures of venter are unique among the Asian Baridinae, whereas the sutures are strongly curved posteriorly at sides in the other genera. This genus contains one species from Java, *P. macrtlaalba* Voss, which is characteristic by the scaly patch as illustrated in the original description.

***Aponychius* Marshall, 1957**

Aponychius Marshall, 1957, Tijdschr. Ent., 100: 62. (Type-species: *Aponychius kalshoveni* Marshall, 1957, by original designation).

Note. According to the original description, this genus is easily recognized by the fifth segment of tarsi, which is very short and not beyond the apex of third segment, the very small and connate claws, the bidentate femoral tooth, which is placed unusually close to the base, and by the cordiform elytra with separately produced apices. The mesosternum is depressed.

***Apotomorphinus* Schoenherr, 1844**

Apotomorphinus Schoenherr, 1844, Gen. Sp. Curc., VIII(1): 258. (Type-species: *Apotomorphinus submaculatus* Boheman, 1844, by original designation). - Marshall, 1930, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10)VI: 576. (= *Eodinus*).

Apotomorrhunus: Gemminger et Harold, 1871, Cat. Col., VIII: 2629. (incorrect subsequent emendation).

Eodinus Faust, 1898, Deut. ent. Zeit.,: 329. (Type-species: *Eodinrts rufopiceus* Faust, 1898, by monotypy).

Note. This genus is characteristic by a cone-shape club of antennae according to the literature, and the mesostemal process is depressed.

***Barisoma* Faust, 1888**

Barisoma Faust, 1888, Stett. ent. Zeit., XLIX: 309. (Type-species: *Barisoma carbo* Faust, 1888, by monotypy).

Note. "Die ungegliederte Fühlerkeule, die dünne und verhältnissmässig lange geissel, der nicht vom Kopf abgesetzte Rüssel, die nahe der Basis eingefügten Fühler" are characteristic to this genus.

***Ontobaris* Faust, 1894**

Ontobaris Faust, 1894, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXXIV: 305. (Type-species: ***Ontobaris jocosa*** Faust, 1894, by monotypy).

Note. According to the literature, this genus belongs to the Baridiides vrais of Lacordaire (mesosternum depressed), and has the femora linear with spiniform tooth.

***Luodia* Pascoe, 1874**

Laodia Pascoe, 1874, J. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., XII: 63 (Type-species: *Laodiu niveosparsa* Pascoe, 1874, new designation). - Faust, 1895, Stett. ent. Zeit., LVI: 18.

Note. This genus was established on two species, and *L. niveosparsa* Pascoe is selected as the type-species. Faust (1895, 96) added three more species. Morimoto made a brief note on the type of this species that the rostrum is slender, of the same thickness throughout and angled to fore head at the base, dorsal margin of eye on the level of dorsal contour of rostrum in profile, scape widely distant from eye by $\frac{2}{5}$ the length of scape when rested, femora slender, not sulcate beneath, with small but sharp spines, hind femora a little exceeding posteriorly beyond the apex of elytra. But, Faust (1895) made a note that "Die Gattung *Laodiu* Pasc. ist *Acythopeus* Pasc. ausserst ähnlich und von diesem hauptsächlich durch das in beiden Geschlechtem bedeckte Pygidium und durch die unten gefurchten Schenkel verschieden." The last character is not concordance with the type-species. If the unsulcate femora are diagnostic to this genus, it can be placed between the couplet nos. 97 and 98 in the key and easily separated from *Orchidophilus*, *Butobaris* and *Oxyneu* by the widely distant scape from the eyes, and easily separable also from *Acythopeus* by the shape of the rostrum.

Genus excluded from the Baridinae.

Pseudeurhinus Heller, 1941 = *Pantoxystus* Pascoe, 1882, **syn. nov.**

Pantoxystus schneideri (Heller, 1941), **comb. nov.**

Pseudeurhinus Heller, 1941 (Ent. Bl., 37: 218) was established on *P. schneideri* from Mope, New-Pomerun in the Baridinae near *Eurhinus*?, but the mesepimera are not ascended. It is a new synonym of *Pantoxystus* Pascoe, 1882 (Cist. Ent., II: 600) of the tribe Cleogonini in the subfamily Cryptorhynchinae.

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Explanations of Figures

Figs. 1-48. Photographs of

1, 2: *Anoploburis sabahna* gen. et sp. nov. (holotype). 3: *Barinomorphus anten-natus* Morimoto. 4: *Mononychobaris niveonotuta* gen. et sp. nov. (holotype). 5: *Barinomorphoides similis* Morimoto. 6: *Phrissoderes cosrafi* Marshall (cotype). 7: *Centrinertus speculifer* Heller. 8: *Parucythoperris gagates* Heller. 9: *Calyptopygus ellipticus* Marshall (cotype). 10: *Mecoburis terminaliae* Marshall (holotype). 11: *Parallelodemas vicineu* Faust. 12: *Centrinertus sexpunctatus* Heller (holotype). 13: *Pellobaris melancholica* (Roelofs). 14, 15: *Taiwanobaris femorata* gen. et sp. nov. (paratype). 16: *Lepidomyctides nugui* Yoshihara et Morimoto (paratype). 17: *Mimophilus personatus* Faust. 18: *Myctides barbatus* Pascoe. 19: *Cynethiu interrupta* Pascoe (holotype). 20: *Theogamalugubris* Pascoe (holotype). 21: *Acythopeus tristis* Pascoe (holotype). 22: *Dinoburis longirostris* Marshall (holotype). 23: *Dolicaulax curvirostris* Marshall (holotype). 24: *Psilarthrus cientipes* Marshall (cotype). 25: *Psilurthroides humuli* Morimoto et Miyakawa (paratype). 26, 27: *Subuhburis luteosparsu* gen. et sp. nov. (holotype). 28: *Formosobaris conicotylosa* gen. et sp. nov. (paratype). 29, 30: *Asiobaris miyukei* gen. et sp. nov. (holotype). 31: *Pteridobaris maritimu* (Roelofs). 32: *Batobaris rubi* gen. et sp. nov. (paratype). 33: *Chelonebarus burmanus* Marshall (cotype). 34: *Omobaris calunthes* Marshall (holotype). 35: *Lophobaris serrutipes* Marshall (holotype). 36: *Squamispichoru araneofu* Heller (holotype). 37: *Oxyntiu lineata* Pascoe (holotype). 38: *Acythophanes vittatris* Heller (cotype). 39: *Acythogaster babaulti* (Hustache). 40: *Ipsichora cupido* Pascoe (holotype). 41, 42: *Pharcidobaris miyumotoi* gen. et sp. nov. (holotype). 43: *Spilobaris flavosignata* (Roelofs). 44: *Manilabaris urmipes* (Roelofs). 45, 46: *Borneobaris johkii* gen. et sp. nov. (paratype). 47: *Moreobaris deplanatu* (Roelofs). 48: *Nespilobaris parabasimuculutu* (Morimoto et Lee).

Figs. 49-65. Mandibles (dorsal aspect) of

49: *Parallelodemas* sp. 1. 50: *Parallelodemas* sp. 2. 51: *Mimophilus personatus*. 52: *Anthinobaris shirozui*. 53: *Anthinobaris dispifotu*. 54: *Abaris babai*. 55: *Cynethia interrupta*. 56: *Zenavirgata*. 57: *Spilobaris maculata*. 58: *Spilobaris flavosignata*. 59: *Baris ezounu*. 60: *Baris* sp. (male). 61: *Buris orientalis*. 62: *Orchidophilus aterrimus*. 63: *Manilabaris armipes*. 64: *Moreobaris deplanata*. 65: *Nespilobaris basimaculata*.

Figs. 66, 67: *Anoplobaris sabahna* gen. et sp. nov.

66: Body, ventral. 67: Head, rostrum and pronotum, lateral.

Figs. 68, 69: *Mononychobaris niveonotatu* gen. et sp. nov.

68: Body, ventral. 69: Head and rostrum, lateral.

Figs. 70-73. *Sabuhbaris luteosparsa* gen. et sp. nov.

70: Body, ventral. 71: Head, rostrum and prothorax, lateral. 72: fore leg. 73: meso- and metathorax, lateral.

Figs. 74-86: *Taiwanobaris femorata* gen. et sp. nov.

74: Body, ventral. 75: Head, rostrum and prothorax, lateral. 76: Mandible, dorsal. 77: Fore leg. 78: Middle leg. 79: Hind leg. 80: Penis, ventral. 81: Penis, dorsal. 82: Penis lateral. 83: Tegmen and parameres. 84: Eighth and ninth sternites and spiculum gastrale (male). 85: Antenna. 86: Tergum of abdomen (male).

Figs. 87-90: *Formosobaris conicotylosa* gen. et sp. nov.

87: Body, ventral. 88: Body, lateral. 89: Fore leg. 90: Antenna.

Figs. 91-9.5: *Asiobaris miyakei* gen. et sp. nov.

91: Body, ventral. 92: Anterior part of body, lateral. 93: Fore leg. 94: Mandibles, dorsal. 95: Apical segments of antenna.

Figs. 96-114: *Batobaris rubi* gen. et sp. nov.

96: Body, ventral (female). 97: Fifth ventrite (male). 98: Anterior part of body, lateral (male). 99: Head and rostrum, lateral (female). 100: Fore leg. 101: Hind leg. 102: Antenna. 103: Penis, dorsal. 104: Penis, lateral. 105: Tegmen and parameres. 106: Eighth and ninth sternites and spiculum gastrale (male). 107: Eighth sternite and spiculum ventrale (female). 108: Apex of ovipositor. 109: Tergum of abdomen (male). 110: Mandible, ventral. 111: Metendosternite. 112: Mentum. 113: Maxilla. 114: Spermatheca.

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115: Body, ventral. 116: Head and rostrum, lateral. 117: Lateral pieces of meso- and metathoraces. 118: Claws. 119: Fore leg.

Figs. 120-122: *Acythophanes stellatus* Heller (holotype) (= *Oxynialineata* Pascoe)

120: Head and rostrum, lateral. 121: Fore femur. 122: Claws.

Figs. 123-134: *Borneobaris johkii* gen. et sp. nov.

123: Body, ventral (male). 124: Anterior part of body, lateral (male). 125: Head and rostrum (female). 126: Antenna. 127: Eighth and ninth sternite and spiculum gastrale (male). 128,129 Penis, dorsal. 130: Penis, lateral. 131: Base of penis at the junction of struts, ventral. 132: Tegmen and parameres. 133: Fore leg. 134: Hind leg.



















