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Autor: Colonnelli, E.
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**Notes on the Ceutorhynchinae tribe
Mecysmoderini Wagner, 1938
(Coleoptera, Curculionidae)**

by **E. Colonnelli**

Abstract: Taxonomy of the tribe Mecysmoderini is discussed. The genera *Belonnotus* Schultze and *Coeliosomus* Motschulsky are removed from synonymy of *Mecysmoderes* Schönherr; *Cysmemoderes* n. gen. and *Xenysmoderes* n. gen. are described. Remarks on systematic position and distribution of some species are made. New synonymies are declared: *Coeliosomus nigrorufus* Motschulsky, 1858 = *C. clermonti* (Hustache, 1923) = *C. rugosus* (Hustache, 1925); *Coeliosomus nigrus* (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:352) = *C. darjeelingensis* (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:354). *Mecysmoderes kuatunensis* Voss, 1958 is considered a valid species (n. stat.), not a subspecies of *M. fulvus* Roelofs. The following species are described: *Belonnotus nigriclava* n. sp. (Uttar Pradesh), *B. riedeli* n. sp. (Tamil Nadu), *Coeliosomus brancuccii* n. sp. (West Bengal), *Cysmemoderes egrioides* n. sp. (Vietnam), *C. pullus* n. sp. (Sumatra), *Xenysmoderes comes* n. sp. (Uttar Pradesh). A key to the genera and a catalogue are included.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Ceutorhynchinae, Mecysmoderini, taxonomy, new genera, new species.

The tribe Mecysmoderini was established by WAGNER (1938); its main characteristics are the presence of a carinate spine prolonging the base of pronotum and hiding scutellum, and the antennal funiculus exhibiting only 6 joints. Wagner comprised in his tribe only the genus *Mecysmoderes* Schönherr, 1837; under this genus were (and are still) included all the Oriental species sharing the above features. Although these apomorphic characters can insure that the tribe is monophyletic, it is out of doubt that *Mecysmoderes* in the current meaning is a polyphyletic assemblage (COLONNELLI, 1979).

A historical review of the increasing of our knowledge of the tribe is outlined below.

1837. SCHÖNHERR established the genus *Mecysmoderes* and designed as type species *M. euglyptus* Gyllenhal from Java.
1858. MOTSCHULSKY described the genus *Coeliosomus* for 7 species from «India» and Sri Lanka; the inadequate descriptions by this author led in the past to misidentifications and are still a source of confusion.
1866. MOTSCHULSKY, in a catalogue of Coleoptera from Sri Lanka, established the synonymy between *Coeliosomus* and *Mecysmoderes* (spelled in part *Mecystoderes*), and «described» in his usual rough way 3 new species from Sri Lanka and another from «India». He established also the synonymy: *M. undulatus* (Motschulsky) = *M. pictus* (Motschulsky).
1870. PASCOE described *M. consularis* from Taiwan.
1875. *M. carinifer* from Malacca and *M. fulvus* from Japan were described by KIRSCH (1875) and ROELOFS (1875) respectively.
1891. *M. rhomboidalis* was described from Kampuchea by AURIVILLIUS.

1892. FAUST described *M. stigma* from Kampuchea.
1893. *M. euglyptus* and *M. carinifer* were synonymized by FAUST.
1898. *M. carinatus* from Southern India was described by FAUST.
1899. SCHULTZE established the genus *Belonnotus* for *B. tricarinatus* Schultze from Northwestern India.
1916. HUSTACHE described 3 species, and Pic another, from Japan.
1917. MARSHALL described 7 species from India and Burma.
1920. Two species, one from India and another from China, were described by HUSTACHE.
1923. HUSTACHE described 3 Vietnamese species.
1924. HUSTACHE published the descriptions of 4 species from Skkim.
1925. HUSTACHE described 5 species from Singapore and Borneo (1925a), and another from Philippines (1925b).
1930. DALLA TORRE and HUSTACHE, in the Junk-Schenkling's catalogue, established the synonymy: *Mecysmoderes* Schönherr = *Belonnotus* Schultze.
1934. MARSHALL described *M. stylicornis* from India and Burma.
1938. WAGNER, revising the Palaeartic Ceutorhynchinae, established the «Gattungsgruppe» *Mecysmoderina*.
1941. *M. floresanus* from the Island of Flores was described by HELLER.
1948. MARSHALL described *M. armirufus* from Burma.
1958. Six species and one subspecies from Southwestern China were described and keyed by VOSS (1958a); the same author (VOSS, 1958b) gave the description of another species from Sri Lanka (spelling the genus *Mecysmoderus*).
1979. COLONNELLI described 2 species from Bhutan (1979a) and another from New Guinea (1979b).
1982. PAJANI & KOHLI, in the first comprehensive paper on this genus, gave a key to some Indian *Mecysmoderes*, describing and illustrating 11 new species; in the synonymic list *Coeliosomus* was spelled *Coelismus* by mistake. They elevated also the «Gattungsgruppe» to the level of tribe.
1984. COLONNELLI gave a key to the tribes of Ceutorhynchinae; *Mecysmoderini* was erroneously spelled in part *Mecysmodenii*.
1989. KOROTYAEV described 13 new species from Vietnam, China, India and Sri Lanka.

At present we have therefore in this tribe the single genus *Mecysmoderes* including 83 species mainly from the Oriental Region.

The establishment of comprehensive «genera of convenience» is undoubtedly useful in the earlier stages of the systematic, when few species (and often few specimens) are at disposal of taxonomists, but when more material start to be collected, and distributional and biological data are available, a more precise ordering can be attempted.

The study of about 750 specimens of *Mecysmoderini* loaned by various museums or privates gave me the opportunity to undertake a first attempt to give to the tribe a more satisfactory arrangement, splitting *Mecysmoderes* in 5 genera. This new arrangement is intended as a first step to discover the phylogenetic relationships between *Mecysmoderini*; it is almost sure that the future revisor will be compelled to use additional new genera, if our goal is to isolate monophyletic groups. The

discovery of the biology of Mecysmoderini will be extremely useful for such a task.

Mecysmoderes Schönherr

Type species by original designation: *Mecysmoderes euglyptus* Gyllenhal, 1837:597.

The 25 species of this genus are characterized by the elytral intervals more or less carinate, the rostral channel formed on prosternum by the procoxal ridges and prolonged, even not deep, far beyond meso- and often metasternum, the distance between procoxae being at least equal to the basal width of each procoxa, the pronotal carina not extending anteriorly beyond the middle of pronotum, the anterior half of the same bearing a more or less deep fovea. Although the species sharing these features appear to be related, the genus as intended here is not monophyletic, as made evident from the material at hand. The ecology of *Mecysmoderes* is very poorly known: we have data only for *M. rufulus* Colonnelli, one specimen of which was collected on *Quercus dilatata* Lindl. (Cupuliferae) (COLONNELLI, 1979a), and for *M. notobrevicarinatus* Pajni & Kohli, reared from *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. ex DC. (Fabaceae) (PAJNI & KOHLI, 1982).

Mecysmoderes euglyptus Gyllenhal

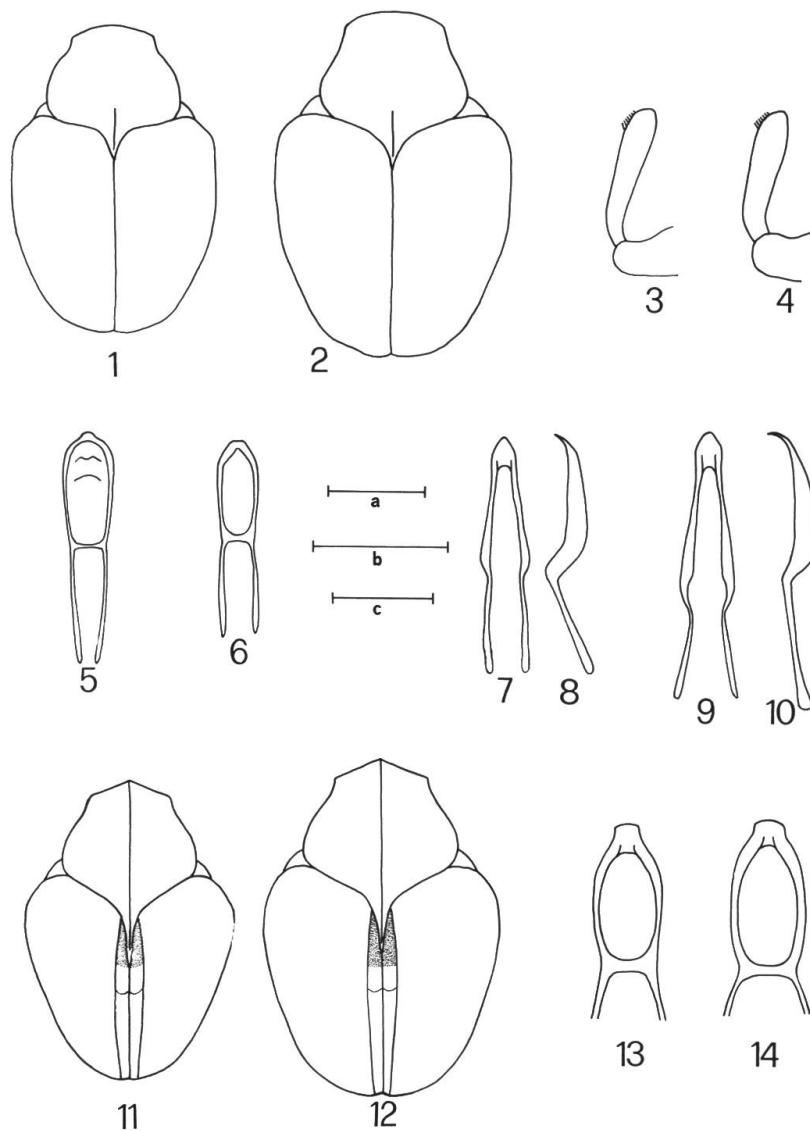
Figs 7, 8.

The types of this species, described from Java, and some additional samples of the same series in the Chevrolat collection were studied. Material from the following localities was also seen: Singapore; Sumatra: Benculen; Nias; Sarawak. MOTSCHULSKY (1858) cited this species also from Sri Lanka (in my opinion its presence in this island is very doubtful), and KIRSCH (1875, sub *M. carinifer*) from Malacca. *M. euglyptus* is quite variable both in the size, and in the integumental colour going from dark brown to pale red in mature specimens; this variation appears independent from the locality.

Mecysmoderes kuatunensis Voss

Figs 2, 4.

Some examples from the type locality Fuchien: Kuatun, and identified by Voss himself, show that this species is different from the closely related *M. fulvus* Roelofs from Japan. *M. kuatunensis*, (n. stat.) differs from *M. fulvus* by the broader and less convex elytral intervals, the



Figs 1-14: Outline of the body: 1, *Mecysmoderes fulvus* Roelofs from Japan. 2, *M. kuatunensis* Voss from Fuchien. 11, *Coeliosomus brancuccii*, holotype. 12, *C. memecylonis* (Marshall) from Meghalaya. Left protibia: 3, *Mecysmoderes fulvus* Roelofs from Japan. 4, *M. kuatunensis* Voss from Fuchien. Aedeagus: 5, *M. rubellus* (Motschulsky) from Burma, Tenasserim, dorsal. 6, *M. pusio* Marshall from Burma, Tenasserim, dorsal. 7, *M. euglyptus* Gyllenhal from Sumatra, dorsal. 8, *M. euglyptus* Gyllenhal from Sumatra, lateral. 9, *M. rufinasus* (Motschulsky) from Burma, Tenasserim, dorsal. 10, *M. rufinasus* (Motschulsky) from Burma, Tenasserim, lateral. 13, *Coeliosomus brancuccii* n. sp., paratype, dorsal. 14, *C. memecylonis* (Marshall) from Meghalaya, dorsal. Scale bars: a = 0.5 mm (figs 13, 14); b = 1 mm (figs 1, 2, 11, 12); c = 0.5 mm (figs 3, 4, 7, 9, 10). Schematic drawings.

shape of pronotum, the shorter rostrum, the faint frontal fovea and the shorter legs (figs 1, 2, 3, 4). I had unluckily only females of the Chinese species under my eyes, so it was impossible to detect aedeagal differences.

Mecysmoderes rubellus (Motschulsky)

Fig 5.

In the Helfer collection (Museum of Prague) is preserved a series of specimens from Burma: Tenasserim corresponding to the description of *M. rubellus*. As much of the «Indian» material seen by MOTSCHULSKY (1858) had the same origin, I have no doubt about the identity of this species and about its true place of origin. *M. rubellus* is close to *M. pusio* Marshall, from which differs by the larger size (2-2.2 mm instead of 1.6-1.8 mm), the paler integument, the white and black scutellar spot, the shape of aedeagus (figs 5, 6).

Mecysmoderes rufinasus (Motschulsky)

Figs 9, 10.

More than 50 specimens from Burma: Tenasserim (coll. Helfer), fitting very well the description, were studied. *M. rufinasus* is extremely close to *M. euglyptus*, it is however on the average larger (2.9-3.2 mm instead of 2.4-3 mm), the female rostrum is shorter, the aedeagus is longer (figs 7, 8, 9, 10). It is almost sure, moreover, that also the origin of the types is actually the same (see comments to *M. rubellus* above and to *Coeliosomus nigrorufus* below).

Coeliosomus Motschulsky, resurrected name

Type species by present designation: *Coeliosomus nigrorufus* Motschulsky, 1858:70.

This genus appears to be closely related to *Mecysmoderes* since it shares with the latter the elytral intervals often carinate and not wider than striae, and the structure of sternal channel. It differs markedly from *Mecysmoderes* for the pronotal carina being evident from the anterior margin to the tip of pronotal spine, and for the lack of deep anterior depression on prothorax. The 25 species of *Coeliosomus* appears to form a monophyletic group. The biology of this genus is again poorly known: MARSHALL (1917) reported the host plant of his *C. memecylonis* as being *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm. (Melastomataceae); there are however some doubts on the identity of the

specimens collected on this plant (see the description of *C. brancuccii* below).

***Coeliosomus nigrus* (Pajni & Kohli), n. comb.**

Study of quite a long series of specimens from Northern India (Meghalaya, West Bengal) and from Nepal made evident that *C. darjeelingensis* (Pajni & Kohli), n. comb., is a synonym of *C. nigrus*: the aedeagal and spermathecal differences quoted by the authors are simply due to the way of mounting these organs on the slides; the brown colour of *C. darjeelingensis* toward the blackish one of *C. nigrus* is due to the degree of maturity of the specimen: this is clearly evident from the material at hand. It is necessary therefore to establish the following synonymy: *C. nigrus* (Pajni & Kohli, 1982: 352) = *C. darjeelingensis* (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:354); syn. nov. I have examined samples of *C. nigrus* from the following localities: Nepal: Ilam, Seekhaphokar; Sikkim: Lagyap; West Bengal: Lebong, Pudung, Singmari-Bharapatea Bung, Shorang, Kalimpong; Meghalaya: Umtingar-Cherrapunjee.

***Coeliosomus nigrorufus* Motschulsky, n. comb.**

A series of 164 samples from Burma: Tenasserim (coll. Helfer, Museum of Prague) perfectly fitting the quite long description of this species was studied. Very probably these specimens belong to the same series of samples from the same source, which were at hand of MOTSCHULSKY while describing this species, since he (1858:20) wrote: «Un grand nombre d'espèces indiennes provenant de la récolte du feu Helfer au Birma... me fut cédée par le Musée de Prague». Additional samples from Singapore; Sumatra: Si-Rambé; Vietnam: Hoa-Binh, Tam-Dao, Vinh-Tatom, Van-Ven were examined; their study made also evident the synonymy: *C. nigrorufus* Motschulsky, 1858 = *Mecysmoderes clermonti* Hustache, 1923 = *M. rugosus* Hustache, 1925; syn. nov.

The description and the pictures of «*C. nigrorufus*» by PAJNI & KOHLI (1982) cannot be referred to the Motschulsky's species; their single Indian specimen probably belongs to a new species closely related to *C. nigrorufus*; accordingly, it will be indicated in the catalogue as *Coeliosomus* sp. prope *nigrorufus*.

***Coeliosomus brancuccii* n. sp.**

Figs 11, 13.

Diagnosis: A *Coeliosomus* very close to *C. memecylonis* (Marshall, 1917), n. comb., from which differs by the broader strial furrows, the

evidently carinate intervals, the slightly different colour of the scutellar patch, the shape of aedeagus.

Holotype ♂: Pitchy-brown; femora and tibia dark brown; apical third of rostrum, head (inferiorly), knees and tarsi brown-reddish; antenna ferrous-red. Upper surface with sparse intermixed brown and grey hair-like scales, arranged to form 1-2 irregular rows on elytral interstices; whitish recumbent hairlike scales on rostrum, head, legs, and lateral depressions of pronotum. Scutellar spine flanked by dense half-lifted lanceolate scales, being piceous in the anterior 2/3 and yellowish in the apical third of scutellar patch. Sparse recumbent grey-yellowish scales on under surface. Rostrum 0,82 times shorter than pronotum, regularly curved, rugosely punctured, with carina in the proximal half. Antenna short, inserted just beyond middle of rostrum; apex of clavate scape with some hairs; funicular joints 1-3 elongated; joints 3-6 shorter, slightly diminishing in length; club oval. Head globose; eyes approached anteriorly; frons evidently foveate. Prothorax slightly transverse (length/width = 0.94/1), rhomboidal, slightly constricted in front; disc with reticulate punctation and with 2 antero-lateral depressions; apical margin advanced on vertex; basal spine about 0.3 times shorter than elytra. Elytra slightly transverse ($l/w = 0.95/1$), subrhomboidal, widest at the very prominent humeri; sides almost straight, narrowing to the weak preapical calli. Striae formed by large punctures, as broad as intervals; these convex and with a row of aligned granules having the appearance of carina. Legs robust; femora toothed; mesotibia with apical hook; tarsi short; claws appendiculate. Segment 1-2 with shallow common depression, 5 foveate. Length: 2.19 mm. See also fig 11.

Paratypes: Males are very similar to the holotype. Females differ in the lack of mesotibial hook and in their abdomen being flat. Aedeagus: fig 13. Length: 2.3-2.55 mm.

Holotype and 8 paratypes (NHMB), 2 paratypes in authors coll.: West Bengal: Darjeeling distr.: Kalimpong, Palla, 1300 m, 15.X.1985, C.J. Rai, 1 ♂ (holotype); outskirts of Kalimpong, 25.VII. 1978, 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀, Bhakta Bahadur; Kalimpong Jharpai, 1355 m, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, C.J. Rai; Pankha Sari, 1300 m, 8.VIII.19??, 1 ♀, Bhakta Bahadur; Tista, Lower Mungmaya, 735 m, 17.IV.1984, 1 ♀, C.J. Rai (paratypes).

Etymology: The new species is named after Dr. Michel Brancucci whose interest in the Oriental fauna led to a better knowledge of his complexity.

Remarks: *C. brancuccii* is so similar to *C. memecylonis* that it is

some what difficult to distinguish from the latter. The new species differs from *C. memecylonis* by the elytral interstices apparently carinate and with 1-2 irregular rows of recumbent setae, the broader striae, the pronotum less constricted in front, the scutellar patch whose white portion begins just before the end of the pronotal spine, the shape of aedeagus. *C. memecylonis* has the not carinate intervals slightly broader than striae and bearing 2-3 rows of recumbent hairs, the pronotum more constricted in front, the white portion of the scutellar patch beginning after the end of the pronotal spine, the aedeagus of different shape (figs 11, 12, 13, 14). It is doubtful, after the discovery of *C. brancuccii*, that the specimens of *C. memecylonis* from Mysore collected on *Mecycylon umbellatum* (MARSHALL, 1917) actually belong to this species; the past study of the types in 1985 cannot help me today in solving the question. The imprecise drawings by PAJNI & KOHLI (1982) of the aedeagus of their «*C. memecylonis*» cannot make us sure that the specimens studied by them belong to the same species referred to by Marshall; that is however not probable. It can be reminded that the holotype of *C. memecylonis* comes from Bangladesh: Silhet; I studied additional samples from the very close Indian locality Cherrapunjee-Umtigar.

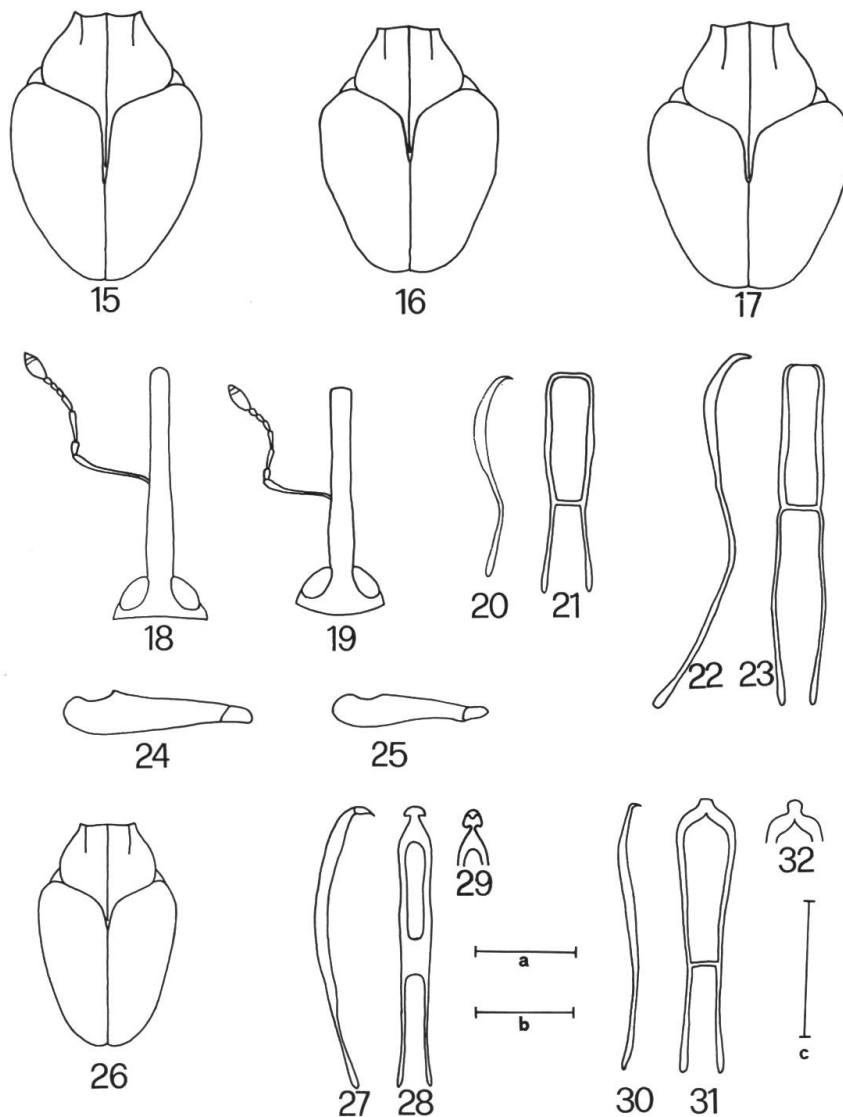
Belonnotus Schultze, resurrected name

Type species by monotypy: *Belonnotus tricarinatus* Schultze, 1899:187.

This genus was synonymized by DALLA TORRE & HUSTACHE (1930) with *Mecysmoderes*. The lack of sternal furrow, the elytral intervals flat, having all the same width and at least slightly broader than striae, the 3 carinae of the coarsely punctured pronotum, the convexity of prothorax and elytra that give to its species a plump appearance, the not or slightly impressed frons, the absence of a sternal channel are instead diagnostic features of this genus. *Belonnotus* Schultze comprises 19 species. Nothing is known of their biology, apart the information by PAJNI & KOHLI (1982) about a specimen of *B. lineolatus* (? , see below) reared from *Eugenia* sp. (Mirtaceae).

Belonnotus floresanus (Heller), n. comb.

Some samples of this species from Sumba island: Bondo Kodi were studied; the species was previously known only from the close island of Flores (Indonesia).



Figs 15-32: Outline of the body: 15, *Belonnotus nigriclava* n. sp., holotype. 16, *B. levipes* (Marshall), syntype. 17, *B. tricarinatus* Schultze from West Bengal, Darjeeling. 26, *B. riedeli* n. sp., holotype. Rostrum and left antenna: 18, *B. nigriclava* n. sp., female paratype. 19, *B. levipes* (Marshall), female syntype. Left profemur: 24, *B. nigriclava* n. sp., holotype. 25, *B. levipes* (Marshall), syntype. Aedeagus: 20, *B. nigriclava* n. sp., paratype, dorsal. 21, the same, lateral. 22, *B. tricarinatus* Schultze from West Bengal, lateral. 23, the same, dorsal. 27, *B. riedeli* n. sp., holotype, lateral. 28, the same, dorsal. 29, the same, apex. 30, *B. tenuirostris* (Marshall) from Tamil Nadu, lateral. 31, the same, dorsal. 32, the same, apex. Scale bars: a = 0.5 mm (figs 27-32); b = 1 mm (figs 15, 16, 17, 26); c = 1 mm (figs 18, 19, 24, 25); c = 0.5 mm (figs 20-23). Schematic drawings.

Belonnotus mussooriensis (Pajni & Kohli), n. comb.

Quite a long series of specimens from the type locality Mussoorie (Uttar Pradesh) was available; another sample from Nainital (Uttar Pradesh) was also seen.

Belonnotus lineolatus (Hustache), n. comb.

This species was described from India: Kurda near Mporo; I was unable to locate this place. I have examined some specimens from Maharashtra: Pune, which fit exactly the description. Also the description of «*Mecysmoderes umbrinus* Motschulsky» given by PAJNI & KOHLI (1982) fit that of *B. lineolatus*, being instead completely different from that of the true *M. umbrinus*; even if the «description» of the latter is inadequate (MOTSCHULSKY, 1866), this species appears to be a *Mecysmoderes*. Accordingly, the *Belonnotus* illustrated by Pajni & Kohli will be reported with a question mark under *B. lineolatus* in the catalogue below.

Belonnotus nigriclava n. sp.

Figs 15, 18, 20, 21, 24.

Diagnosis: A species very close to *B. levipes* (Marshall, 1948), n. comb. from Burma, from which can be differentiated by the longer rostrum, the colour and the shape of antenna, the stronger teeth of femora.

Holotype ♂: Brown, somewhat shining; disc of pronotum and under surface darker; rostrum, antenna (club excepted), knees, tibia and tarsi ferrous-red. Upper surface with rather sparse brown and yellowish scales, these forming a vague transversal band in the posterior half of elytra, and some faint basal lines on intervals 2, 4 and 6; yellow recumbent lanceolate scales are in the antero-lateral depressions of pronotum, and form a band on its under sides. Scutellar patch formed by very dense imbricate half-lifted lanceolate scales, blackish on the anterior 4/5 and yellowish at apex. Rostrum 1.33 times longer than pronotum, regularly curved, smooth and slightly tapering apicad of antennal insertion; dorsum with 3 keels proximad of antennal insertion which is situated about in the middle. Antenna elongate; scape long and apically clavate; joint 1 of funicle thicker than others; 2 very slender, 3 times longer than 1, and 1.8 times longer than 3; joints 3-6 diminishing in length; 6 longer than wide; club small, dark-brown, acuminate-oval, slightly longer than joints 5-6 together. Head globose; frons slightly depressed. Pronotum transverse ($1/w = 0.82/1$), subtrapezoidal; disc coarsely punctured, the entire longitudinal keel flanked in the anterior third by two short keels; apical margin slightly advanced on vertex; basal spine arriving at more than 1/3 of the elytral length. Elytra as long as

wide, widest at prominent humeri, sides narrowing to the weak preapical calli. Striae in the form of punctate furrows; intervals flat, rugosely punctured, much wider than striae. Legs slender; femora with small acute tooth; meso and metatibia with apical hook; tarsi slender; claws nearly bifid. Urosternite 1 with a large shallow depression, which is flanked on segments 2-3 by two lateral tufts of yellow very dense erect imbricate scales; sternites 4 and 5 with common central depression and clothed, as the rest of under surface, by rather dense recumbent yellowish scales.

Length: mm 2.88. See also figs 15 and 24.

Paratypes: Females differs from the holotype in the lack of tibial hooks and of abdominal depressions and tufts of scales; their rostrum is slightly longer. Other males are similar to the holotype. The integumental colour is paler in one specimen, and the colour of dorsal setae is more or less yellowish. Aedeagus: figs 20 and 21. See also fig 18.

Holotype and 8 paratypes in Riedel coll., 1 paratype (NHMB), 2 paratypes in authors coll.: Uttar Pradesh: Rishikesh, 23 km W of Uttarkashi, 1400 m, 6.VII.1989, A. Riedel, 1 ♂ (holotype) and 5 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ (paratypes). Length: 2.6-2.9 mm.

Etymology: The species takes its name by the dark brown colour of the antennal club.

Remarks: *B. nigriclava* is very closely related to *B. levipes* from Northern Burma, known to me on a female syntype. The latter differs from the new species by the antenna shorter and entirely ferrous-red, the femora with so weak a tooth that MARSHALL (1948) described them as edentate. *B. nigriclava* exhibits longer joints of antenna, dark brown club, femora evidently, even if not so strongly, toothed (figs 15, 16, 18, 19, 24, 25). Possibly there are differences also in the shape of male abdomen, since MARSHALL (1948) does not remark sexual differences in the abdominal vestiture. The tufts of erect scales of the new species approaches it to *B. tricarinatus* Schultze, whose males have the same feature; this latter has however longer rostrum, broader body, another shape of aedeagus (figs 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23).

Belonnotus ochrasuturalis (Pajni & Kohli), n. comb.

Some samples from Uttar Pradesh: Mussoorie were studied. The species was described from the close locality of Solan (Himachal Pradesh).

Belonnotus riedeli n. sp.

Figs 26, 27, 28, 29.

Diagnosis: A *Belonnotus* related to *B. tenuirostris* (Marshall, 1917), n. comb., from Tamil Nadu, from which it differs by the shorter rostrum, the shorter antenna, the longer elytra.

Holotype ♂: Brown; elytral and pronotal disc darker; femora and proximal half of rostrum reddish-brown; antenna, distal half of rostrum, tibia and tarsi pale ferrous-red. Upper surface with rather dense brown and yellow hairlike recumbent scales, a little condensed at base of intervals 2, 6 and 8. Whitish very dense lanceolate scales on under surface and mesepimeron. Scutellar spot formed by half-lifted dense blackish scales on basal 4/5, apex of patch whitish. Rostrum 1.125 times longer than pronotum, almost straight and bicarinate proximad of antennal insertion, which is about in the middle, and smooth and gently curved beyond this point. Antenna short; scape abruptly clavate apically; funicular joint 2 and 3 having the same length, about 1.5 times longer than the very thick joint 1; joint 6 globular; club acuminate-oval, hardly longer than joints 3-6 together. Head globose; frons slightly depressed. Prothorax transverse ($l/w = 0.88/1$), slightly constricted in front; disc coarsely punctured; central carina flanked in the anterior third by 2 keels; apical margin slightly advanced on vertex; basal spine hardly longer than 1/4 of elytral length. Elytra as long as wide, widest at prominent humeri; sides narrowing to the weak preapical tubercles. Striae sulciform; intervals flat, rugosely punctured. Legs rather elongate; femora with weak tooth; meso and metatibia with apical hook; tarsi relatively short; claws almost bifid. Abdominal segments 1 and 2 flattened; 5 with a fovea bearing a row of some erect hairs on each side. Aedeagus: figs 27-29. See also fig 26.

Holotype and 28 paratypes in Riedel coll., 2 paratypes (NHMB), 6 paratypes in authors coll.: Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal, 18 km W of Munnar, 28.VIII.1989, A. Riedel, 1 ♂ (holotype) and 31 exx.; Kodaikanal, 14 km W of Munnar, 26.VIII.1989, A. Riedel, 5 exx. (paratypes).

Length: 2.4 mm.

Paratypes: Males are very similar to the holotype. Females differs by the rostrum 1.37-1.375 times longer than pronotum, the lack of tibial hooks and abdominal fovea. Integumental colour and evidence of elytral markings show also some variation. Length: mm 2.2-2.7.

Etymology: The species is named after its collector, Alexander Riedel.

Remarks: The only species which appears to be closely related to *B. riedeli* is *B. tenuirostris* also from Tamil Nadu. This latter is at present

known on a single female specimen (see below); its description allow us to differentiate it from the new species by the much longer rostrum, the funicular joint 2 evidently longer than 1 and 3 which are subequal. I have under my eyes a male specimens from Tamil Nadu: Kodaikanal, 18 km S of Munnar, 28.VIII.1989, A. Riedel, which was tentatively referred to *B. tenuirostris*, that differs from *B. riedeli* by the rostrum 1.2 times longer than prothorax, the long funicular joint 2, the slender legs, the paler colour of integument, the rather uniform vestiture of yellowish scales, the shape of aedeagus (figs 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32); its length is 2.55 mm.

Belonnotus tenuirostris (Marshall), n. comb. Figs 30, 31.

PAJNI & KOHLI (1982) reported this species from West Bengal: Darjeeling. MARSHALL (1917) described it from Tamil Nadu: Nilgiri Hills: the funicular joint 2 of this species is said to be «markedly longer» than 3; the pronotal vestiture is reported as made by «rather sparse yellowish setae», and that of elytral intervals by «intermingled yellowish and blackish narrow setiform scales» (MARSHALL, 1917). PAJNI & KOHLI write instead (1982): «funicular segment 3 as long or slightly longer than 2», and «surface of pronotum beset with overlapping whitish setae; elytral intervals each studded with several rows of short and broad whitish scales», so it is evident that their species is different from the true *B. tenuirostris*; it will be therefore included in the checklist below as *Belonnotus* sp.

Belonnotus tricarinatus Schultze, n. comb Figs 22, 23 .

This species was described from Meghalaya: Khasi-Jainta Hills. I have examined samples from West Bengal: Kalimpong, Sindybung near Kalimpong, Pudung, Shukuberry.

Cysmemoderes n. gen.

Type species: *Mecysmoderes tuberculatus* Pajni & Kohli, 1982:340

Description: Anterior third of pronotal disc sulcate and with two large prominent tubercles on each side; fore margin of prothorax slightly raised and with small incision in the middle; pronotal spine short. Elytra uneven, since the intervals bear large prominent tubercles; striae sinuous. Legs robust; femora toothed; metafemora evidently stouter than others. Sternal channel deep, scaled, extending to hind margin of metasternum.

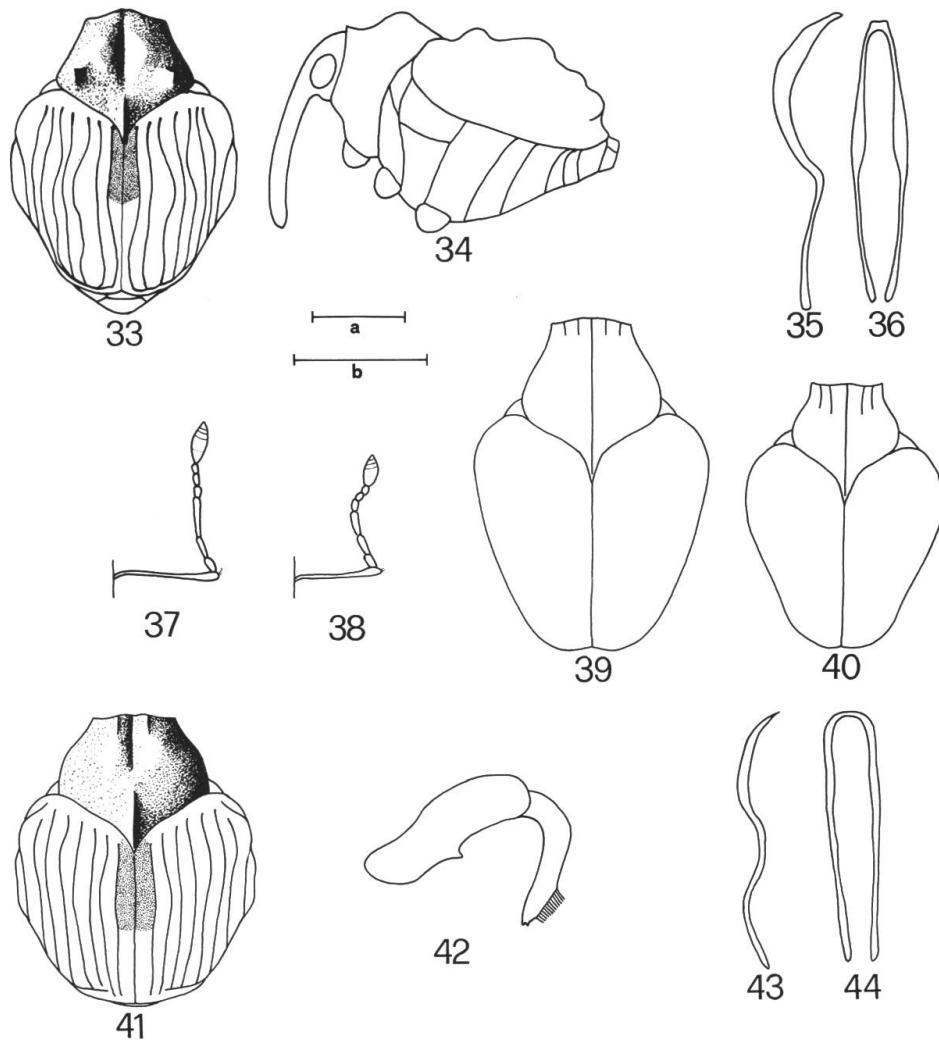
Remarks: The shape of elytral intervals, that of disc of pronotum, and structure of sternal channel make it impossible to confuse *Cysmemoderes* with other genera of the tribe (figs 32 and 34). Only 4 species of this surely monophyletic genus are at present known; nothing is reported on their biology.

***Cysmemoderes egrioides* n. sp.**

Figs 33, 34.

Diagnosis: Species very close to *C. tuberculatus* (Pajni & Kohli, 1982), n. comb., but differing from it by the rostrum not carinate, the antennal insertion proximad of the middle of rostrum, the rather dense bright scaling of upper surface, the white colour of the scales on sternal channel.

Holotype ♀: Brown; disc of pronotum and abdomen pitchy-brown; antenna, distal half of rostrum and tarsi dark ferrous-red. Upper surface rather densely clothed by recumbent elongate golden-brown scales; large oval dense golden scales on mesepimeron, lateral and inferior side of prothorax, sides of meso and metathorax, and femurs; white very dense elongate scales on sternal channel and trochanters; white dense shortly ovate scales on central zone of sternites 1, 2 and 5. Scutellar patch blackish, longer than 1/3 of elytra. Rostrum as long pronotum, slightly curved, rugosely punctured and with no evidence of carina dorsally. Antenna elongate, inserted 0.45 times the rostral length from its base; scape slightly clavate at apex; funicular joint 2 about 1.3 times longer than 1 and 3; joints 3-6 diminishing in length; 6 longer than wide; club acuminate-oval, hardly longer than joints 3-6 together. Frons depressed; vertex evidently carinate; eyes only slightly convex. Pronotum subrhomboidal, transverse ($l/w = 0.9/1$); disc with coarse reticulate punctation, deeply sulcate on anterior third, sulcus bordered by 2 large and much prominent tubercles, whose outer sides show a shallow depression and a lateral weak tubercle at the level of basal third of prothorax. Basal fourth of pronotum and spine carinate; the latter not longer than 0.3 times the elytral length. Elytra very uneven, wider than long ($l/w = 1/1.11$), widest at basal 2/5, then narrowing to evident preapical tubercles; humeri very large and prominent. Striae in form of sinuous punctate and scaled furrows; intervals 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 tuberculate: 1 with a weak tubercle at the end of apical fourth; 3 with a small one at short distance from base, a second large one at middle, and a third small subapical prominence; 5 with quite a large tubercle at short distance from base, a smaller one at middle, and another small, subapical; 7 with an elongate tubercle close to the base, another at the end of api-



Figs 33-44: Outline of the body: 33, *Cysmemoderes egrioides* n. sp., holotype, dorsal. 34, the same, lateral. 41, *C. pullus* n. sp. 39, *Xenysmoderes comes* n. sp., holotype. 40, *X. brevicornis* (Hustache) from West Bengal. Right antenna: 37, *X. comes* n. sp., holotype. 38, *X. brevicornis* (Hustache) from West Bengal. Aedeagus: 35, *X. comes* n. sp., holotype, lateral. 36, the same, dorsal. 43, *Cysmemoderes pullus* n. sp., holotype, lateral. 44, the same, dorsal. 42, middle leg (except tarsus) of *C. pullus* n. sp., paratype. Scale bars: a = 1 mm (figs 33, 34, 39, 40, 41); a = 0.5 mm (figs 35, 36, 42, 43, 44); b = 0.5 mm (figs 37, 38). Schematic drawings.

cal third, and a similar subapical one; 9 with a prominent very long tubercle in the middle of interstice. Legs very robust, coarsely punctured; femora very stout, sulcate beneath and with a tooth formed by tufts of erect scales; tibia straight; tarsi short; claws appendiculate.

Holotype ♀ (NHMB): Vietnam: Son-la, 1909, Dussault. 1 ♀ (holotype).

Length: 3.9 mm. See also figs 33 and 34.

Etymology: The resemblance of the new species with an Egrini was emphasized by its name.

Remarks: *C. egrioides* appears close to *C. tuberculatus* from Manipur; this, however, has not metallic scales, has 3 keels on dorsum of rostrum, antenna inserted in its middle, sternal channel covered by brown scales, and interval 3 with a long tubercle from base to beyond middle (PAJANI & KOHLI, 1982). *C. gibbicollis* (Hustache, 1925), n. comb., from Borneo differs from the new species in its smaller size (2.4 mm), dorsal surface almost glabrous, carinate rostrum, dark colour of antenna, less irregular elytral surface (HUSTACHE, 1925a). *C. egrioides* for its rather dense clothing, long rostrum, scaled femora, large tubercles of pronotum and elytra has much the appearance of an Egrini. This mainly tropical African tribe is represented in the Oriental Region by the genera *Cyphosenus* Schultze and *Cyphohypurus* Korotyaev; it appears not so hazardous to postulate some relationship between these two tribes through *Cysmemoderes*. Of course our knowledge of tropical fauna is still so rudimentary that much of further study will be necessary to have a satisfactory phylogenetic picture of the Oriental Ceutorhynchinae.

***Cysmemoderes pullus* n. sp.**

Figs 41, 42, 43, 44.

Diagnosis: Species closely related to *C. gibbicollis* (Hustache, 1925) n. comb. from Borneo, but differing from it by the larger size, the brownish antenna, the dark tibia, the black scutellar spot, the presence of apical hook only on male mesotibia.

Holotype ♂: Piceous; claws, scape and funicular joint 1 brown; tarsal joint 3, funicular joints 2-6 and club dark brown. Dorsal surface very sparsely clothed by recumbent brown hairs which are thicker on elytral tubercles; a velvety black spot formed by condensed erect scales on the basal third of elytral suture. Legs and abdomen with sparse recumbent hairlike scales; sternal channel, metarsternum and segment 1 of abdomen rather densely clothed by recumbent lanceolate whitish scales. Rostrum slightly curved, 1.6 times longer than pronotum, coarsely punctured, tricarinate basad of antennal insertion, central carina prolonged anteriorly not far from apex. Antenna inserted in the middle of

rostrum; scape slightly clubbed at apex; funicular joint 1 compressed about as long as 2 and much thicker than others; 3 as long as 2; 4 slightly shorter than 5+6; club oval. Head coarsely punctured; frons depressed. Pronotum transverse ($1/w = 1.3/1$), widest at bisinuose base, constricted in front; sides gently curved; disc with coarse shallow reticulate punctation, sulcate on apical third, the sulcus bordered by 2 rather prominent tubercles which anteriorly end in a thin carina; pronotal spine about $1/5$ of elytral length. Elytra transverse ($1/w = 0.85/1$), depressed at base, widest just behind the well developed humeri, strongly narrowing to the not very prominent preapical calli. Striae sulciform, about as wide as interstriae. Intervals costate and with the following series of not very prominent tubercles: 3 with a ridge prolonged to the basal third, 4 with a small basal prominence, 5 with one large basal and another smaller median elevation, 7 with a small tubercle at the level of elytral $2/5$, 8 with the very large humeral callus, 10 with a central ridge. Legs robust; femora with small spine; tibia short, curved at base; only middle tibia showing a small apical bifid hook; tarsi very short; claws minute, appendiculate. Segment 1 of abdomen with very shallow depression; urosternum 5 flat. Aedeagus: figs 43 and 44. See also fig 41.

Holotype ♂ and 1 paratype ♀ in Riedel coll., 1 ♂ paratype in authors coll.: West Sumatra: Payakumbuh, Harau Valley, 1000 m, A. Riedel, 1 ♂ (holotype), and 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (paratypes).

Length: 3.01 mm.

Paratypes: Very similar to the holotype. The male is smaller (2.6 mm) and has rostrum only 1.3 times longer than pronotum. The female is larger (3.2 mm), its rostrum is thinner and smoother, and the mesotibial hook is lacking. See also fig 42.

Eymology: The dark colour of the new species is emphasized by the Latin name *pullus* (= dark).

Remarks: The new species is closely related to *C. gibbicollis*; this latter is however smaller (2.4 mm), has black antenna and brown tibia, has not scutellar spot, and the male has a hook only on metatibia (HUSTACHE, 1925). The 2 insular species (*C. gibbicollis* and *C. pullus*) appear to form a peculiar group, clearly differing from the 2 continental ones (*C. tuberculatus* and *C. egrioides*) for the lack of dense dorsal scaling and that of pronotal lateral acute tubercles.

Xenysmoderes n. gen.

Type species: *Mecysmoderes longirostris* Hustache, 1920:330.

Description: Rostrum usually long and slender. Frons sulcate; eyes approached anteriorly. Prothorax subrhomboidal, sides slightly compressed; disc with coarse reticulate punctation, longitudinal carina complete and often flanked on apical third by 2 keels; a stripe or patch of very dense light scales on each side. Elytra about as long as wide, widest at humeri, subtriangularly narrowing behind. Striae in form on punctate furrows; alternate intervals more convex and broader than others. Legs usually slender; femora often with a patch or a transversal band of light dense scales on external side. Sternal channel evident and deep only on prosternum, where is limited on each side by the keeled anterior face of procoxae. Basal distance between procoxae hardly less than their basal width.

Remarks: This genus is close to *Belonnotus*, but it is easily recognizable by the alternate elytral intervals being wider than others, the lateral impression and reticulate disc of pronotum, the evident sternal channel of prosternum. *Xenysmoderes* cannot be confused with *Mecysmoderes* and *Coeliosomus*, whose carinate intervals all have the same width and whose sternal channel is formed by the widely separate procoxae. The described particular features of *Cysmemoderes* make it impossible to confuse it with *Xenysmoderes*, as well as with all other genera of Mecysmoderini. To the new genus, whose species are so closely related to induce us to consider it probably monophyletic, belong 18 species; only the biology of *X. stylicornis*, which was reared from *Costus speciosus* Sm. (Scitaminae) is known (MARSHALL, 1934).

Xenysmoderes albocapillus (Motschulsky), n. comb.

A series of specimens from Burma: Tenasserim (coll. Helfer, Museum of Prague) perfectly corresponding to the description of this species was studied. Since MOTSCHULSKY (1858) reports that much of the «Indian» material described in that occasion came from the surveys by Helfer in Burma (see above), I have no doubt about the true place of origin of *X. albocapillus*. The description and the figures by PAJANI & KOHLI (1982) of their «*albocapillus*» from West Bengal can be more correctly referred to *X. brevicornis* (Hustache, 1924), n. comb., described from the close Sikkim.

Xenysmoderes armirufus (Marshall), n. comb.

Samples of this species from West Bengal: Pudung, Jhepi, and from Nepal: Lamobagar Gao were studied. *X. armirufus* was previously known from Burma: Kambaiti (MARSHALL, 1948) and from West Bengal: Kurseong (PAJNI & KOHLI, 1982).

Xenysmoderes brevicornis (Hustache), n. comb. Fig 38.

This species was reported from Sikkim (HUSTACHE, 1924), and from West Bengal: Darjeeling (PAJNI & KOHLI, 1982, sub *albocapillus*, see above). I have studied samples from Darjeeling district: Singmari-Barapatea Bung, Rimbik.

Xenysmoderes comes n. sp. Figs 35, 36, 37, 39.

Diagnosis: A species close to *X. brevicornis*, but differing in the brown integument of tibia and apical half of rostrum, the under side of pronotal apex piceous, the broader body, the longer antenna.

Holotype ♂: Pitchy-brown; apical half of rostrum, knees and tibia brown; antenna and tarsi ferrous-red. Upper side with sparse brown hairlike scales, and with more dense yellow ones along base of elytra, sides of pronotum and legs. A row of white elongate scales along the posterior 2/3 of suture, starting from the tip of scutellar patch, which is dark yellow. Under side very densely clothed by embriate white scales, which form also the lateral stripe of pronotum and the bands on outer side of femora; pygidium piceous. Rostrum 1,54 times longer than prothorax, regularly curved; proximal 2/3 of its dorsal side with 3 sharp keels. Antenna very slender, inserted about in the middle of rostrum; scape gradually clavate, and with apical hook; funicular joint 3 very elongate, about as long as 1+2 together; joint 6 longer than wide; club elongate oval, about as long as joints 4-6 together. Prothorax slightly transverse ($1/w = 0.9/1$), not much constricted in front, the lateral compression shows a patch of white scales in form of a short band. Spine short, about 1/7 of elytral length. Elytra broad ($1/w = 1.05/1$), widest at quite prominent humeri; sides gently curved and narrowing to weak preapical calli. Striae with a row of white recumbent hairlike scales; intervals slightly convex, granulated, alternate ones slightly broader than others. Legs slender; femora sharply toothed; tibia straight, meso and metatibia with evident apical mucro; tarsi quite slender; claws nearly bifid. Urosternites 1-2 with common large shallow depression; 5 with shallow fovea. Aedeagus: figs 35 and 36. See also figs 37 and 39.

Holotype and 1 paratype in Riedel coll., 1 paratype in authors coll.: Uttar Pradesh: Mussoorie, Kampty Falls, 1500 m, 8.VIII.1989.

Length: 3.9 mm.

Paratypes: These specimens are very similar to the holotype: Length— 2.8-2.9 mm.

Etymology: The Latin name *comes* (= companion) emphasizes the affinity of the new species with *X. brevicornis*.

Remarks: *X. comes* is very closely related to *X. brevirostris* from Sikkim, West Bengal and Nepal; the latter has however anterior margin of prothorax ferrugineous below, rostrum and legs (tarsi excepted) uniformly piceous, slenderer body, shorter antenna (figs 37, 38, 39, 40). *X. semialbidus* (Motschulsky, 1866), n. comb., from «India» (see below) and *X. stylicornis* (Marshall, 1934), n. comb. from Uttar Pradesh and Burma are much larger (3.5-4 mm), their tarsi are piceous, and they have not white basal spot on elytra. *X. albocapillus* has sutural patch formed by black scales at its base, and ending with a spot of white scales. *X. alternatus* (Pajni & Kohli, 1982), n. comb. from West Bengal has very different dorsal scaling and the alternate interstices much more convex and much broader than others. *X. viduatus* (Hustache, 1923), n. comb., from Vietnam has no elytral spot, its under surface is clothed by greyish scales, the prothorax exhibits a pair of discal tubercles, and the femoral teeth are more obtuse (HUSTACHE, 1923). The other species of the genus have the integument of prothorax and/or elytra in part ferrugineous. *X. verrucosus* (Marshall, 1917), n. comb., is so particular for the presence of large tubercles and sinuous striae on elytra, that it is difficult to confuse it with any other *Xenysmoderes*.

***Xenysmoderes humeralis* (Hustache), n. comb.**

Quite a long series of samples of this species from West Bengal: Darjeeling district: Lopchu, Pudung, Lebong was examined. *X. humeralis* was previously known from Sikkim (HUSTACHE, 1924), Bhutan (COLONNELLI, 1979) and Assam (PAJNI & KOHLI, 1982).

***Xenysmoderes longirostris* (Hustache), n. comb.**

Species described from the island of Hainan, and reported from Fuchien by VOSS (1958a). Study of samples from Northern Vietnam: Tam-Dao, and that of a specimen from Fuchien identified by Voss himself revealed that the species from Fuchien is different from *X. longirostris*, and that it is evidently new. I think it best to leave it undescribed because only a female specimen was available. *X. longiros-*

tris (Voss) nec (Hustache) will be reported in the checklist a *Xenysmoderes* sp.

***Xenysmoderes semialbidus* (Motschulsky), n. comb.**

I refer to this roughly described species some samples from Sumatra. MOTSCHULSKY (1866) described it from «India» (very probably Burma, see above).

***Xenysmoderes stylicornis* (Marshall), n. comb.**

MARSHALL (1934) described this species from Uttar Pradesh: Dehra Dun and from Burma: Rangoon; these localities are very far each other. PAJANI & KOHLI (1982) gave the drawings of aedeagus and of female genitalia of specimens from Dehra Dun. The shape of aedeagus of the studied samples from Burma: Tenasserim (coll. Helfer) is the same.

Key to the genera

1. Alternate elytral intervals with large irregular tubercles; striae sinuous; prothorax deeply sulcate on apical third and with short sharp keel on basal third; disc of pronotum with two very prominent tubercles; spine short; the deep sternal channel extending into metasternum ***Cysmemoderes* n. gen.**
- Alternate elytral intervals not tuberculate; if so, pronotum without sulcus, and sternal channel deep only on prosternum 2
2. Elytral intervals more or less evidently carinate, not or only slightly wider than striae; sternal channel deep at least on prosternum, and evident (although not deep) on meso and often metasternum; procoxae separated at least by a distance equal to their basal width; rostrum in the great majority of the species relatively short 3
- Elytral intervals sometime convex, but not carinate; at least the alternate intervals evidently broader than striae; sternal channel, if present, limited to prosternum; procoxae separated at the most by a distance slightly minor than their basal width, and in this case the rostrum is very long and slender 4
3. Anterior margin of pronotum with fovea; pronotal carina evident only at base; eyes not much approaching anteriorly ***Mecysmoderes* Schönherr**
- Anterior margin of pronotum at most with shallow fovea limited la-

terally by carina; longitudinal carina of prothorax evident from apex to base; eyes much approaching anteriorly

Coeliosomus Motschulsky

4. Elytral intervals flat, all having the same width and broader than strial furrows; pronotum coarsely punctured, uniformly convex and with complete central carina flanked in the anterior third by two short keels; frons not or slightly impressed; sternal channel wanting; procoxae not carinate, separated at base by a distance about 1/2 than their basal width

Belonnotus Schultze

- Elytral intervals somewhat convex, alternate ones broader than others; pronotum strongly impressed laterally in the anterior third, disc not uniformly convex and with reticulate punctation; frons deeply impressed; sternal channel evident on prosternum; procoxae with carinate anterior side; basal distance between procoxae slightly less than their basal width

Xenysmoderes n. gen.

Catalogue

A provisional checklist of all the species of Mecysmoderini hitherto described is given. The actually studied species are marked with an asterisk. For including some species in the newly recognized genera, the original description and all eventual subsequent taxonomic papers were examined. It does not however mean that the taxonomic position of all the species unknown to me is clarified; in particular, for some of the species by Motschulsky, the inclusion in a genus is intended as provisional, since only the examen of the type(s) by a future revisor will make us sure about their identity. Both the genera and the species are arranged in alphabetical order.

The following abbreviations are used in the catalogue:

Ass. = Assam (India)	Indo. = Indonesia
Ban. = Bangladesh	Jap. = Japan
Ben. = Bengal (India)	Kar. = Karnataka (India)
Bhu. = Bhutan	Mah. = Maharashtra (India)
Bor. = Borneo	Mal. = Malaysia
Bur. = Burma	Man. = Manipur (India)
Cam. = Cambodge	Meg. = Meghalaya (India)
E = Eastern	Mys. = Mysore (India)
Fuc. = Fuchien (China)	N = Northern
Hai. = Hainan island (China)	Nag. = Nagaland (India)

Nep. = Nepal	Sum. = Sumatra
Pap. = Papua New Guinea	Tai. = Taiwan
Phi. = Philippines	Tam. = Tamil Nadu (India)
S = Southern	Utt. = Uttar Pradesh (India)
Sik. = Sikkim (India)	Vie. = Vietnam
Sin. = Singapore	W = Western
Sri. = Sri Lanka	Yun. = Yunnan (China)

Belonnotus Schultze, 1899:287, resurrected name

<i>flavolineatus</i> (Voss, 1958b:230), n. comb.	Sri.
<i>floresanus</i> * (Heller, 1940:105), n. comb.	Indo.
<i>frater</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:136), n. comb.	Yun.
<i>grisescens</i> (Motschulsky, 1866:441), n. comb.	Sri.
<i>levipes</i> * (Marshall, 1948:456), n. comb.	NE Bur.
<i>lineolatus</i> * (Hustache, 1920:329), n. comb.	Mah. Tam.
<i>umbrinus</i> (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341) [in key], not (Motschulsky)	
<i>longicallus</i> (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341) [in key], n. comb.	Meg.
<i>medvedevi</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:141), n. comb.	Sri.
<i>modestus</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:134), n. comb.	Vie.
<i>mussooriensis</i> * (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341) [in key], n. comb.	Utt.
<i>nigriclava</i> * Colonnelli, hoc opus	Utt.
<i>ochraceus</i> (Motschulsky, 1858:70), n. comb.	«India»
<i>pectinipes</i> (Marshall, 1917:402), n. comb.	Tam.
<i>riedeli</i> * Colonnelli, hoc opus	Tam.
<i>sp.</i>	W. Ben.
<i>tenuirostris</i> (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341) [in key], not (Marshall)	
<i>stramineus</i> * (Motschulsky, 1866:441), n. comb.	Sri.
<i>tenuirostris</i> * (Marshall, 1917:403), n. comb.	Tam.
<i>tricarinatus</i> * Schultze, 1899:187, n. comb.	NE India

Coeliosomus Motschulsky, 1858:70, resurrected name

Coelismus : Pajni & Kohli, 1982:340, misprint

<i>australis</i> * (Colonnelli, 1979b:27), n. comb.	Pap.
<i>baloghi</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:143), n. comb.	Sri.
<i>brancuccii</i> * Colonnelli, hoc opus	W Ben.
<i>carinicollis</i> (Hustache, 1925a:336), n. comb.	Bor.
<i>colonnellii</i> (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:342) [in key], n. comb.	Meg.

<i>dilucidus</i> * (Voss, 1958a:69) [in key], n. comb.	Fuc.
<i>luzonicus</i> (Hustache, 1925b:395), n. comb.	Phi.
<i>memecylonis</i> * (Marshall, 1917:395), n. comb.	Meg. Ban.
<i>metasternalis</i> (Marshall, 1917:398), n. comb.	Bur. Ass.
<i>minutus</i> (Hustache, 1924:61), n. comb.	Sik.
<i>neominutus</i> * (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:342) [in key], n. comb.	W Ben.
<i>nigrorufus</i> * Motschulsky, 1858:70, n. comb.	Bur. Sin.
<i>nigrorufa</i> : (Marshall, 1917:396), misspelling	
<i>clermonti</i> (Hustache, 1923:113), n. comb., syn. nov.	
<i>rugosus</i> (Hustache, 1925a:334), n. comb., syn. nov.	
<i>nigrus</i> * (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341) [in key], n. comb.	W Ben. Meg.
<i>darjeelingensis</i> (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341) [in key], n. comb., syn. nov.	
<i>pusillus</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:139), n. comb.	Sri.
sp. near <i>memecylonis</i> (Marshall)	W Ben. Ass
<i>memecylonis</i> : (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:342) [in key] not (Marshall)	
sp. near <i>nigrorufus</i> Motschulsky	W Ben.
<i>nigrorufus</i> : (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341) [in key] not Motschulsky	
<i>srilankanus</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:137), n. comb.	Sri.
<i>stigma</i> (Faust, 1892:519), n. comb.	Cam.
<i>subhumeralis</i> (Marshall, 1917:400), n. comb.	Ben. Sik.
<i>suturalis</i> * (Hustache, 1924:60), n. comb.	Ben. Sik.
<i>tschugseni</i> * (Voss, 1958a:69) [in key], n. comb.	Sri.
<i>undulatus</i> * Motschulsky, 1858:71, n. comb.	Sri.
<i>pictus</i> Motschulsky, 1858:72, n. comb.	
<i>ustulatus</i> * (Voss, 1958a:69) [in key], n. comb.	Fuc.
<i>zaitsevi</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:140), n. comb.	Sri.

Cysmemoderes Colonnelli, hoc opus

<i>egrioides</i> * Colonnelli, hoc opus	Vie.
<i>gibbicollis</i> (Hustache, 1925a:338), n. comb.	Bor.
<i>pullus</i> * Colonnelli, hoc opus	Sum.
<i>tuberculatus</i> (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:340) [in key], n. comb.	Man.

Mecysmoderes Schönherr, 1837:596

Mecystoderes : Motschulsky, 1866:442, error
Meysmoderes : Chenu, 1884:244, misprint
Mecysmoderus : Voss, 1958b:930, misprint

<i>ater</i> Hustache, 1916:124 [in key]	Jap.
<i>aurosquamosus</i> Korotyaev, 1989:145	Kar.
<i>brevicarinatus</i> * Hustache, 1916:124 [in key]	Jap.

<i>carinatus</i> Faust, 1898:234	Kar.
<i>carinata</i> : Marshall, 1917:397, misspelling	
<i>consularis</i> Pascoe, 1870:482	Tai.
<i>crassirostris</i> Hustache, 1924:59	Sik.
<i>crucifer</i> * Voss, 1958a:69 [in key]	Fuc.
<i>euglyptus</i> * Gyllenhal, 1837:597	Indo. Mal. Sin. ? Sri.
<i>carinifer</i> Kirsch, 1875:44	
<i>fulvus</i> * Roelofs, 1875:179	Jap.
<i>impressus</i> Hustache, 1925a:335	Bor.
<i>japonicus</i> * Pic, 1916:13	Jap.
<i>kuatunensis</i> Voss, 1958a:69 [in key], n. stat.	Fuc.
<i>lesnei</i> * Hustache, 1916:123 [in key]	Jap.
<i>maculanigra</i> * Voss, 1958a:69 [in key]	Fuc.
<i>notobrevicarinatus</i> Pajni & Kohli, 1982:341 [in key]	W Ben.
<i>notoexcavatus</i> Pajni & Kohli, 1982:342 [in key]	Nag.
<i>obscurus</i> * Hustache, 1925a:337	Sin.
<i>pusio</i> * Marshall, 1917:401	S Bur.
<i>rubellus</i> * (Motschulsky, 1858:71)	Bur.
<i>rufinasus</i> * (Motschulsky, 1858:72)	Bur.
<i>rufulus</i> * Colonnelli, 1979a:150	Bhu. Nep.
<i>squamatus</i> * Colonnelli, 1979a:152	Bhu.
<i>sulcicollis</i> * Voss, 1958a:69 [in key]	Fuc.
<i>tonkianus</i> Hustache, 1923:115	Vie.
<i>umbrinus</i> Motschulsky, 1866:441	Sri.

Xenysmoderes Colonnelli, hoc opus

<i>albocapillus</i> * (Motschulsky, 1858:73), n. comb.	Bur.
<i>alternatus</i> (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:342) [in key], n. comb.	W Ben.
<i>armirufus</i> * (Marshall, 1948:455), n. comb.	W Ben. Nep. NE Bur.
<i>armorufus</i> : (Colonnelli, 1979a:150), misprint	
<i>brevicornis</i> * (Hustache, 1924:58), n. comb.	W Ben. Sik.
<i>albocapillus</i> : (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:342) [in key], not (Motschulsky), n. comb.	
<i>comes</i> * Colonnelli, hoc opus	Utt.
<i>egorovi</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:130), n. comb.	Vie.
<i>humeralis</i> * (Hustache, 1924:57), n. comb.	W Ben. Bhu.
<i>infuscatus</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:132), n. comb.	Vie.
<i>kabakovi</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:125), n. comb.	Vie.
<i>longirostris</i> * (Hustache, 1930:330), n. comb.	Vie. Hai.
<i>rhomboidalis</i> (Aurivillius, 1891:221), n. comb.	Cam.
<i>semialbidus</i> * (Motschulsky, 1866:442), n. comb.	?Bur. Sum.

<i>semiablidus</i> : (Motschulsky, 1866:442), misprint	
<i>similis</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:133), n. comb.	Vie.
<i>sp. near longirostris*</i> (Hustache)	Fuc.
<i>longirostris</i> (Voss, 1958a:69) [in key], not (Hustache)	
<i>stylicornis*</i> (Marshall, 1934:51), n. comb.	Utt. Bur.
<i>topali</i> (Korotyaev, 1989:127), n. comb.,	Vie.
<i>verrucosus</i> (Marshall, 1917:397), n. comb.	Ass.
<i>verrucosus</i> : (Pajni & Kohli, 1982:339), misprint	
<i>viduatus</i> (Hustache, 1923:114), n. comb.	Vie.

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Author's address:

Dr. Enzo Colonnelli
c/o Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo - Zoologia
Viale dell'Università, 32
00185 ROMA (Italy)