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NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF THE RHYNCHITID BEETLES (COLEOPTERA, RHYNCHITIDAE) FROM ASIA

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[А.А. Легалов, Новые виды и новые находки жуков-ринхитид (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) из Азии]
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Summary. New species of rhynchitid beetles: *Pseudomesauletes* (*Rubrauletes*) *thompsoni* Legalov, sp.n. (China: Yunnan), *Eusproda fengshuensis* Legalov, sp.n. (China: Fujian), *Temnocerus* (*Temnocerus*) *daliangensis* Legalov, sp.n. (China: Sichuan), *Auletomorphinus dundai* Legalov, sp.n. (Thailand), *A. sutensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Malaysia: Sarawak), *Byctiscus qingensis* Legalov, sp.n. (China: Shaanxi), *Aspidobyctiscus* (*Aspidobyctiscus*) *marshalli* Legalov, sp.n. (Nepal, India), *A.* (*A.*) *nanpingensis* Legalov, sp.n. (China: Sichuan) are described. The status of *Byctiscus princeps regalis* (Roelofs, 1874), stat.n. is restored from synonym of *Byctiscus princeps* (Salsky, 1872) to subspecies. The studied material on rare species (*Nelasiorhynchites ussuriensis* (Legalov, 2002), *Epirhynchites* (*Tshernyshevinius*) *auratus* (Scopoli, 1763), *Svetlanaebyctiscus vitis* (Ter-Minassian, 1959), *Byctiscophilus championi* Voss, 1931, *Byctiscus bilineatoides* Legalov, 2007, *B. macros* Legalov, 2004, *B. fukienensis* Voss, 1948, *B. fulminans* Voss, 1930, *B. populi* (Linnaeus, 1758)) is listed.

Резюме. В статье описываются новые виды ринхитид: *Pseudomesauletes* (*Rubrauletes*) *thompsoni* Legalov, sp.n. (Китай, Юннань), *Eusproda fengshuensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Китай, Фудзянь), *Temnocerus* (*Temnocerus*) *daliangensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Китай, Сычуань), *Auletomorphinus dundai* Legalov, sp.n. (Таиланд), *A. sutensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Малайзия, Саравак), *Byctiscus qingensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Китай, Шанси), *Aspidobyctiscus* (*Aspidobyctiscus*) *marshalli* Legalov, sp.n. (Непал, Индия), *A.* (*A.*) *nanpingensis* Legalov, sp.n. (Китай, Сычуань). *Byctiscus princeps regalis* (Roelofs, 1874), stat.n. восстановлен из синонимов *Byctiscus princeps* (Salsky, 1872) в подвиды. Приводится материал для редких видов: *Nelasiorhynchites ussuriensis* (Legalov, 2002), *Epirhynchites* (*Tshernyshevinius*) *auratus* (Scopoli, 1763), *Svetlanaebyctiscus vitis* (Ter-Minassian, 1959), *Byctiscophilus championi* Voss, 1931, *Byctiscus bilineatoides* Legalov, 2007, *B. macros* Legalov, 2004, *B. fukienensis* Voss, 1948, *B. fulminans* Voss, 1930, *B. populi* (Linnaeus, 1758).

INTRODUCTION

Leaf-rolling weevils of family Rhynchitidae are common in the Oriental and in Southeastern Palaearctic, with the diversity centre in the Southeast Asia. These beetles are common in forest biotopes; usually cutting plant parts, less frequently rolling leaves. The group is inadequately studied, with many species still undescribed. Present paper continues the author's research into Asian Rhynchitidae [Legalov, 2000 (2001), 2001, 2002, 2002 (2003), 2003, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2007, 2008; Legalov, Fremuth, 2002; Legalov, Liu, 2005; Legalov, Korotyaev, 2006].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Types and specimens are stored in the following collections and museums: CKJU – P. Kresl Collection (Czech Republic: Janovice nad Uhlavou); ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels); IZAS – Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, (China: Beijing); NMPC – National Museum of Natural History (Czech Republic: Prague); RDP – R. Dunda Collection (Czech Republic: Prague); SMTD = Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Germany: Dresden); ZMHB – Museum fur Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universitat (Germany: Berlin); ZMN – Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology (Russia: Novosibirsk).

RESULTS

Family Rhynchitidae Gistel, 1848
Supertribe Rhynchititae Gistel, 1848
Tribe Auletini Desbrochers des Loges, 1908
Subtribe Pseudomesauletina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Pseudomesauletes* Legalov, 2001
Subgenus *Rubrauletes* Legalov, 2003

***Pseudomesauletes* (*Rubrauletes*) *thompsoni* Legalov, sp.n.** (Col. pl. I – a, b; fig. 1 – a, b)

Material. Holotype, male (NMPC), "China, Yunnan prov., Weibaoshan mts.". Paratype: male (ZMN), female (RDP), idem.

Description. Body reddish brown. Head, rostrum, clava of antennae, scutellum, thorax, femora, 3rd and clausal segments of tarsi brown. Body with short adpressed pale setae.

Male. Rostrum long, 6.0-6.5 times longer than wide, 1.41-1.44 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved, widened to the apex, densely punctate. Antennae located in the middle of rostrum. Eyes not large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, strongly convex, finely punctate. Temples short and straight.

Antennae long, reaching beyond the front of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2nd-4th segments long-oval, narrower. 2nd segment a little shorter than 1st; 3rd segment a little longer than 2nd; 4th segment shorter and wider than 3rd. 5th segment trapezoid, wider than 4th segment. 6th segment almost rounded. 7th seg-

ment transversal, wider than 6th segment. Clava wide, almost compact, pointed, a little shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments transversal. 3rd segment stilliform, a little shorter than previous segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, length/width = 0.94-1.0, weakly narrowed to basis and apex. Disk convex, small and densely punctate. Greatest width is in the middle. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra almost rectangular, elongated, 1.31-1.33 times longer than wide, their greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae reduced. Points large and deep. Intervals weakly convex. Apex of elytra with sex patches.

Thorax small and sparsely punctate. Metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide; 2nd ventrite a little wider than 1st. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower than 2nd. 5th ventrite narrow, narrower than 4th. Pygidium convex, punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost direct, weakly widened to apex. Protibiae narrow and long. Tarsi long. Protarsi hardly more flattened and longer than meso- and metatarsi. 1st tarsal segment long-triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 2.6-2.7 mm.

Female. Rostrum longer, 7.33 times longer than wide, 1.57 times longer than pronotum. Antennae narrower than it of male. Pronotum of equal length and width, with more weakly rounded sides. Elytra stronger widened to apex, 1.4 times longer than wide, without sex patches. Length of body: 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Pseudomesauletes* (*Rubrauletes*) *consimilis* (Voss, 1930) but differs by red-brown tibiae, brown femora and by the armament of endophallus.

Etymology. New species is named in honour of R. Thompson.

Tribe Isotheini Scudder, 1893
Subtribe Deporaina Voss, 1929
Genus *Eusproda* Sawada, 1987

***Eusproda fengshuensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Col. pl. I – c)

Material. Holotype, female (NMPC), "China, N Fujian, Fengshui Guan, 27.9 N, 117.85 E, 1700 m, 1-4.VI.2004, J. Turna".

Description. Female. Body black, lustrous, with short semierect setae. First one-third of rostrum with dense erect long setae.

Rostrum long, 3.46 times longer than wide, 1.41 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved, widened to apex, almost smooth. Antennae located before the middle of rostrum. Eyes not large, strongly convex. Forehead wide, weakly convex, dense and small punctate. Temples straight lines, weakly elongated.

Antennae long, reaching first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle elongated-oval, almost equal length. 2nd-4th segments elongated, narrow. 1st - 3rd segments equal length. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment trapezoid, shorter than 4th segment. 6th segment oval. 7th segment almost trapezoid, wide, wider than 6th segment. Clava not compact, shorter than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments oval, equal length. 3rd segment tear-shaped, longer than 2nd segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, equal length and width, with almost direct sides. Disk convex, small and densely punctate. Greatest width before middle. Scutellum trapezoid.

Elytra back-ovoid, 1.22 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae clear and deep. 9th striae merge with 10th striae near apex of elytra. Points large and dense. Intervals weakly convex.

Thorax punctate. Metepisternum almost wide.

Abdomen convex. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 3rd ventrite narrower than 2nd ventrite. 4th ventrite narrower than 3rd ventrite. 5th ventrite much narrower than 4th ventrite. Propygidium and pygidium convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost direct, weakly widened to apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 4.3 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Eusproda proxima* (Faust, 1882) but differs by a larger body, stronger narrowed sides of pronotum, longer rostrum and more narrow elytra.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location "Fengshui" – "fengshuensis".

Tribe Rhynchitini Gistel, 1848
Subtribe Lasiorhynchitina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Nelasiorhynchites* Legalov, 2003

***Nelasiorhynchites ussuriensis* (Legalov, 2002)**

Material. female (NMPC), "China, Shaanxi prov., Taibaishan nat. park, 1350 m, 10.VI.1999, M. Murzin"; male (ZIN), "S Korea, GB Prov., Kimcheong City, Chupung ryeong, resting place, 17.V.2000, B. Korotyaev"; female (ZMN), "Russia, Primorie terr., 15 km SW of Slavjanka, *Quercus*-forest, 16.VI.1993, S. Belokobylskij".

Notes. This species is recorded in China for the first time.

Subtribe Temnocerina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Temnocerus* Thunberg, 1815
Subgenus *Temnocerus* s. str.

***Temnocerus* (*Temnocerus*) *daliangensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Col. pl. I – d)

Material. Holotype, female (NMPC), "China, S Sichuan, Daliang Shan Mts., Zhaojue vill. env., pass Xichang – Meigu vill., 12-14.VI.1998, M. Tryzna"

Description. Body black, with goldish lustre, with sparsely, short, semierect setae. Antennae and tarsi dark brown.

Female. Rostrum short, 7.0 times longer than wide, 2.0 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved towards apex, lustrous. Topmost third weakly punctate. Other part of rostrum densely long punctate. Antennae located almost before the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide,

weakly convex, densely punctate. Eyes large, convex. Temples long, transversely wrinkled.

Antennae long, reaching the first line of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. Scapus shorter than the 1st segment. 2-4th segments narrow. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment equal to 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment oval, shorter than 4th segment. 6th segment wider than 5th segment. 7th segment almost trapezoid. Clava shorter than funicle, thicker, not compact. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum weakly elongated, 1.52 times wider than long. Sides almost straight. Disk little flattened, large and densely punctate. Intervals lacking lustre. Scutellum almost square, small punctate.

Elytra elongated, 1.52 times longer than wide. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Striae weak with dense fine points. Scutellar stria advanced. Intervals narrow, weakly convex, smooth.

Thorax sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex, finely and sparsely rugoso-punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3-4th ventrites narrow. 5th ventrite narrower. 2-4th ventrites weakly flattened on middle. Pygidium convex, finely and sparsely punctate.

Legs long. Femora weakly widened. Tibiae thin. Protibiae elongated and narrow, almost straight. Meso- and metatibiae thicker and shorter. Tarsi long and narrow, little shorter than tibiae. 1st segment long, longer than 2nd segment. 2nd segment triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. 5th segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.

Length of body: 3.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is very close to *Temnocerus* (*Temnocerus*) *dundai* Legalov, 2006 but differs by the narrower and more sparsely punctate pronotum, and shorter rostrum.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location "Daliang" – "daliangensis".

Subtribe Rhynchitina Gistel, 1848
Genus *Auletomorphinus* Legalov, 2007

***Auletomorphinus dundai* Legalov, sp.n.** (Col. pl. I – e)

Material. Holotype, female (NMPC), "NW Thailand, Mae Hong Son, Ban Huai Po, 1600-2000 m, 8-18.V.1992, J. Horak". Paratype – female (RDP), "NE Thailand, Loei prov., Phu Kradung N. P., 16.52 N, 101.49 E, 1000 m, 16-17.V.1999, D. Hauck".

Description. Female. Body red-brown. Head, rostrum, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Humeri and edges of elytra green-violet. Body with sparse dark semierect setae. Meso- and metepisternum with stains from white adpressed setae.

Rostrum long, 6.9-7.5 times longer than wide, 1.46-1.61 times longer than pronotum, almost straight, without carina, weakly widened towards the apex, finely punctate. Antennae attached before the rostrum base. Eyes large, weakly convex. Forehead convex, wide, almost smooth. Vertex convex, almost smooth. Temples short, weakly transversal-wrinkled.

Antennae thin and long, reaching the middle of pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2nd-5th segments narrow, elongated. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment equal to 3rd segment. 5th segment shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment oval. 7th segment almost rounded. Clava wide, sharp, not compact. 1st and 2nd segments trapezoid. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, shorter and narrower than 3rd segment.

Pronotum campaniform, 1.08-1.18. times wider than length. Sides rounded. Disk convex, dense roughly rugosely-punctate, with weak middle line. Greatest width before middle. Scutellum trapezoid, wide.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.16-1.24 times longer than width. Greatest width in humeri behind middle. Humeri weakly convex. Intervals narrow, convex. Striae wide. Points in them large and deep.

Prothorax punctate. Mesothorax and mesepisternum densely punctate. Metathorax sparsely punctate. Metepisternum densely punctate. Abdomen convex, small punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, sparsely punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, long, weakly widened to apex, with two spines at the apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.

Length of body: 4.3-5.0 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species differs from the others by the roughly rugosely-punctate pronotum, with its greatest width closer to the middle.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of R. Dunda.

***Auletomorphinus sutensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Col. pl. I – f, g; fig. 1 – c, d)

Material. Holotype, male (NMPC), "Sarawak, Kapit dist., Rumah Ugap vill., Sut riv., 3-9.III.1994, J. Horak". Paratypes: male (ZMN), female (RDP), idem.

Description. Body red-brown. Head, rostrum, antennae, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi black. Elytra with green-violet lustre. Body with sparse dark semierect setae. Meso- and metepisternum with stains from white adpressed setae.

Male. Rostrum long, 8.0-8.36 times longer than wide, 1.37-1.48 times longer than pronotum, weakly curved, weakly widened to the apex, finely punctate. Antennae attached before the rostrum base. Eyes large, weakly convex. Forehead convex, wide, almost smooth. Vertex convex, almost smooth. Temples short, weakly transversal-wrinkled.

Antennae thin and long, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 1st segment shorter than scapus. 2nd-5th segments elongated trapezoid. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment hardly shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment trapezoid, wide and short. 7th segment almost rounded. Clava wide, not compact. 1st and 2nd segments almost trapezoid. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment tear-shaped, hardly longer than 1st segment.

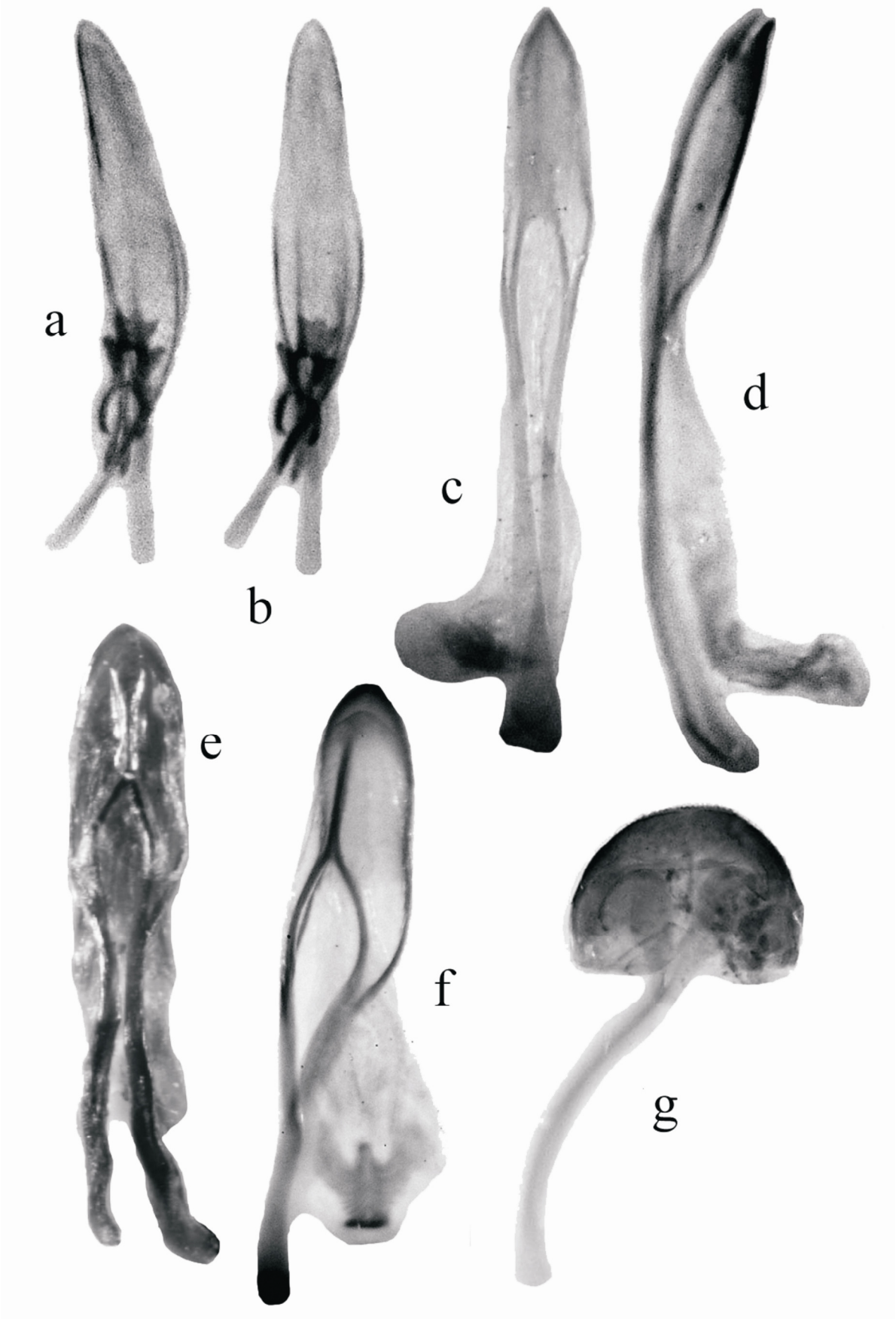

Fig. 1. Male genitalia: **a-b** - *Pseudomesauletes thompsoni*, **c-d** - *Auletomorphinus sutensis*, **e** - *Aspidobyctiscus nanpingensis*, **f-g** - *A. marshalli* (holotype).

Pronotum campaniform, 1.07-1.09 times wider than length. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, weakly rugosity-punctate. Greatest width before middle. Scutellum trapezoid, wide.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.08-1.21 times longer than wide. Greatest width in humeri behind middle. Humeri weakly convex. Intervals wide, convex. Striae wide. Points in them large and deep.

Prothorax punctate. Mesothorax and mesepisternum densely punctate. Metathorax sparsely punctate. Metepisternum densely punctate. Abdomen convex, finely punctate. 1st and 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, sparsely punctate.

Legs long. Femora widened. Tibiae almost straight, long, wide, widened to apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth.

Length of body: 4.9-5.4 mm.

Female. Rostrum longer, 9.14 times longer than wide, 1.83 times longer than pronotum. Pronotum 1.16 times longer than wide. Sides of pronotum weaker rounded. Elytra 1.14 times longer than wide. Length of body: 5.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Auletomorphinus rubrofemoralis* (Legalov, 2003) but differs by the elytra shorter and wider, pronotum sides more narrowed to apex and clava of the antennae narrower.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location "Sut" – "sutensis".

Genus *Haplorhynchites* Voss, 1924

***Haplorhynchites hampsoni* (Voss, 1938)**

Material. Female (CKJU), "S India, Tamil Nadu st, Nilgin hills, alt. 2100 m, 10 km SW of Manjoor, near Carington estate, Thiasola res., forest, 76'35e, 11'12 n, 14-19.VI.1999, Kejval, Tryzna".

Genus *Epirhynchites* Voss, 1969
Subgenus *Tshernyshevinius* Legalov, 2003

***Epirhynchites* (*Tshernyshevinius*) *auratus* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Material. Female (ZMN), "Tuva, Erzinskii Distr., 100 km SE of Balgazyn, Erzinskie gol'tzy, 2000 m, 25.VI.1999, A. Marikoda".

Notes. The species is new to Republic of Tuva.

Tribe Bytiscini Voss, 1923
Subtribe Svetlanaebyctiscina Legalov, 2003
Genus *Svetlanaebyctiscus* Legalov, 2001

***Svetlanaebyctiscus vitis* (Ter-Minassian, 1959)**

Material. 10 ex. (ZMN), "Primorskii krai, Lazovskii rez., bukhta Petrova, on *Vitis*, 20-23.VII.2007, A. Legalov, E. Shevnin".

Genus *Byctiscophilus* Voss, 1930

***Byctiscophilus championi* Voss, 1931**

Material. Female (CKJU), "Nepal, Lumie, Annapuma, Hima, 17-22.VI.1999, A. Kudma".

Subtribe Bytiscina Voss, 1923
Genus *Byctiscus* C.G. Thomson, 1859

***Byctiscus princeps princeps* (Solsky, 1872)** (Col. pl. II – c)

Rhynchites princeps Solsky, 1872: 284

Notes. Nominate subspecies is distributed on a continental part of Asia (China, Japan, Korea and Russian Far East).

***Byctiscus princeps regalis* (Roelofs, 1874), stat.n.** (Col. pl. II – b)

Rhynchites regalis Roelofs, 1874: 142

Material. Lectotype, male (ISNB), "male", "type", "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Japon: Rec. G. Lewis, Coll. Roelofs", "*R. regalis*. R, Japon, L.". Paralectotypes: male (ISNB), female (ISNB), "type", "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Japon: Rec. G. Lewis, Coll. Roelofs". Specimens: Male (SMTD), "Japonia, Damel"; 3 males (RDP), 2 males (ZMN), 3 females (RDP), "Japan, Yamaguchi pref., Tokusa, 29.IV.1979, Y. Takeshita".

Diagnosis. This subspecies differs from nominate subspecies by the forehead, rostrum top, mesothorax, episternum and legs with green or golden lustre.

***Byctiscus qingensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Col. pl. II – a)

Material. Holotype, female (NMPC), "China, Shaanxi, Qing Ling Shan mts., road Baoji – Taibai vill., pass 35 km S of Baoji, 21-23.VI.1998, O. Safranek, M. Tryzna".

Description. Female. Body green, lustrous, smooth. Forehead, pronotum sides, 4 stains on elytra, partially mesothorax, meso- and metepisternum purple. Rostrum top, disk of pronotum, side of ventrites, procoxa with golden lustre. Sides of rostrum and legs with purple-violet lustre. Bottom of femora with blue-violet lustre.

Rostrum short, strongly curved, 3.0 times longer than wide, widened to apex, finely punctate. Antennae attached to the middle of rostrum. Forehead wide, pressed, punctate. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, finely and densely punctate. Temples elongated.

Antennae short, not reaching pronotum. Scapus and 1st-5th segments of funicle oval. 1st segment longer than scapus. 2nd segment much shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment hardly shorter than 2nd segment. 5th segment shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment roundish. 7th segment transversal, wider than 6th segment. Clava long, little shorter than funicle, flattened, almost compact. 1st and 2nd segments almost equal length. 3rd segment tear-shaped, longer than 2nd segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.19 times wider than length, 1.15 times longer than rostrum. Sides rounded. Disk convex, finely punctate. Grooves weak, gently wrinkled. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctate.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.14 times longer than wide, weakly pressed before scutellum. Humeri weakly convex. Greatest width behind the middle. Intervals narrow, flat, finely punctate. Striae weak. Points in them small.

Thorax weakly rugosely-punctate. Abdomen convex, dense rugosely punctate. 1st ventrite with blades. 1st-3rd ventrites wide. 4th ventrite narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, very small punctate.

Legs long. Femora weakly widened, rugosely punctate. Protibiae weakly curved, long, narrow, densely punctate. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widened towards the apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 6.6 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Byctiscus princeps* (Solsky, 1872) but differs by a smaller and less densely punctate pronotum, with less rounded sides and forehead and metepisternum more sparsely punctate.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location "Qing" – "qingensis".

***Byctiscus bilineatoides* Legalov, 2007** (Col. pl. I – h)

Material. Female (RDP), China, Yunnan prov., Yulongshan mts., 27.13 N, 100.16 E, 3200 m, 14.VII.1990, Vit Kuban; male (ZMN), female (RDP), China, Sichuan pr., Nanping (Jiuzhaigou), VI.1990, CWs. leg.

***Byctiscus macros* Legalov, 2004** (Col. pl. I – i)

Material. Female (RDP), "China, Shaanxi, Qinling mts., 6 km E of Xunyangba, 23.V.-13.VI.1998, I. H. Marshal"; female (IZAS), "Sichuan, Kangding, Wasigou, 21-22.VIII.1939, Zhou Yao, Zheng Fengliu, Hao Tianhe".

***Byctiscus fukienensis* Voss, 1948** (Col. pl. II – e)

Material. Male (ZMN), "China, Fujian, near Jianyang, 5.IX.1997".

***Byctiscus fulminans* Voss, 1930** (Col. pl. II – d)

Material. Male (ZMN), "China, Jiangxi, near Ningdu, 24.IV.1996".

***Byctiscus populi* (Linnaeus, 1758)** (Col. pl. II – f)

Material. Female (RDP), "China, Sichuan pr., Nanping (Jiuzhaigou), VI.1990, CWs. leg".

Genus *Aspidobyctiscus* Schilsky, 1903

Subgenus *Aspidobyctiscus* s. str.

***Aspidobyctiscus* (*Aspidobyctiscus*) *marshalli* Legalov, sp.n.** (Figs. 2h, 2i, 3f, 3g)

Material. Holotype, male (NMPC), "Nepal, Dhawalagiri, Wille – Ghorepani, 1600-2600 m, 10.VI.1986, CWs. leg". Paratypes: male (RDP), male (ZMN), female (RDP), female (ZMN), idem; female (CKJU), "Nepal b., Dhunche env., Rasuwa distr., 2500 m, 10-14.VI.1999, Kresl"; male (RDP), "N India, Uttar Pradesh, Joshimat, Pulna, 3 km of Ghangaria, 2300 m, 23.VII.1989, A. Riedel"; female (ZMHB), "India, Nilghedi Hills".

Description. Body bronze, naked.

Male. Rostrum long, weakly curved, 3.83-4.0 times longer than wide, widened towards the apex, finely punctate. Antennae located behind the rostrum middle. Forehead wide, pressed, densely punctate. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, densely punctate. Temples elongated. Prementum almost semicircular.

Antennae short, not reaching pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. 2nd segment elongated-oval, narrower and shorter than 1st segment. 3rd and 4th segments oval. 3rd segment shorter than 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment roundish. 6th and 7th segments transversal. 6th segment wider than 5th segment. 7th segment wider than 6th segment. Clava long, shorter than funicle, flattened, wide. 1st and 2nd segments wide trapezoid, equal length. 3rd segment wide, tear-shaped, longer than 2nd segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.13-1.15 times wider than length, 1.07-1.18 times longer than wide. Sides weakly rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely wrinkled, with middle striae. Grooves weak. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctate.

Elytra almost rectangular, 1.08-1.12 times longer than wide, very weakly pressed for scutellum. Humeri weakly convex. Greatest width in humeri and on middle. Intervals wide, convex, small and densely punctate. Striae clear. Points in them partially merge. 9th striae merge with 10th striae before 2nd ventrite.

Prothorax weakly wrinkled, with long teeth directed forwards. Meso- and metathorax with episternum densely rugositely-punctate. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, rugosely punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with blades. 1st-2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Femora weakly widened, small rugosely punctate. Protibiae almost direct, long, narrow, densely punctate. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, stronger widened towards the apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 4.5-5.4 mm.

Female. Rostrum shorter, 3.14-3.43 times longer than wide. Pronotum narrower, 1.19-1.25 times wider than length, 1.0-1.18 times longer than rostrum. Elytra 1.08-1.19 longer than wide. Length of body: 4.7-5.4 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus* (*Aspidobyctiscus*) *yunnanicus* (Voss, 1930) but differs by the more gentle sculpture of the elytra and by the armament of endophallus.

Etymology. This new species is named in honour of G.A.K. Marshall.

***Aspidobyctiscus* (*Aspidobyctiscus*) *nanpingensis* Legalov, sp.n.** (Col. pl. II – g; fig. 1 – e)

Material. Holotype, male (NMPC), "China, Sichuan pr., Nanping (Jiuzhai gou), VI.1990, CWs. leg.". Paratypes: male (RDP), male (ZMN), idem.

Description. Male. Body bronze, naked.

Rostrum long, weakly curved, 3.75-4.0 times longer than wide, widened to apex, small punctate. Antennae attached behind the rostrum middle. Forehead wide, pressed, densely punctate. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Vertex convex, densely punctate, with weak striae. Temples elongated, transversely-wrinkled. Prementum lamellate.

Antennae short, not reaching pronotum. Scapus and 1st segment of funicle oval. Scapus shorter than 1st seg-

ment. 2nd - 4th segments narrower than 1st segment. 2nd segment much shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment shorter than 3rd segment. 5th segment trapezoid, shorter and wider than 4th segment. 6th segment trapezoid, more wider than 5th segment. 7th segment transversal, narrow. Clava long, shorter than funicle, flattened, wide. 1st and 2nd segments widely trapezoid. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment wide, tear-shaped, longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum wide, 1.06-1.16 times wider than length, 1.08-1.16 longer than rostrum. Sides rounded. Disk strongly convex, densely wrinkled, with middle striae. Grooves weak. Scutellum wide, rectangular, finely punctate.

Elytra almost rectangular, length/width = 1.0-1.1, weakly pressed for scutellum. Humeri weakly convex. Greatest width in humeri and in the middle. Intervals wide, convex, small and densely punctate. Striae narrow. Points in them partially merge. 9th striae merge with 10th striae before 2nd ventrite.

Prothorax weakly wrinkled, with long teeth directed forwards. Meso- and metathorax with episternum densely rugosely-punctate. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, rugosely punctate, weakly flattened in the middle. 1st ventrite with blades. 1st-2nd ventrites wide. 2nd ventrite wider than 1st ventrite. 3rd ventrite narrower. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium convex, densely punctate.

Legs long. Femora weakly widened, small rugosely punctate. Protibiae almost straight, long, narrow, densely punctate. Meso- and metatibiae weakly biconcave, more strongly widened towards the apex. Tarsi long. 1st segment triangular. 2nd segment wide-triangular. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment elongated. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 5.6-6.2 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is close to *Aspidobyctiscus* (*Aspidobyctiscus*) *lacunipennis* (Jekel, 1860) but differs by a wider pronotum with stronger-rounded sides.

Etymology. The name is formed from the location "Nanping" – "nanpingensis".

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COLOR PLATE I **ЦВЕТНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА I**

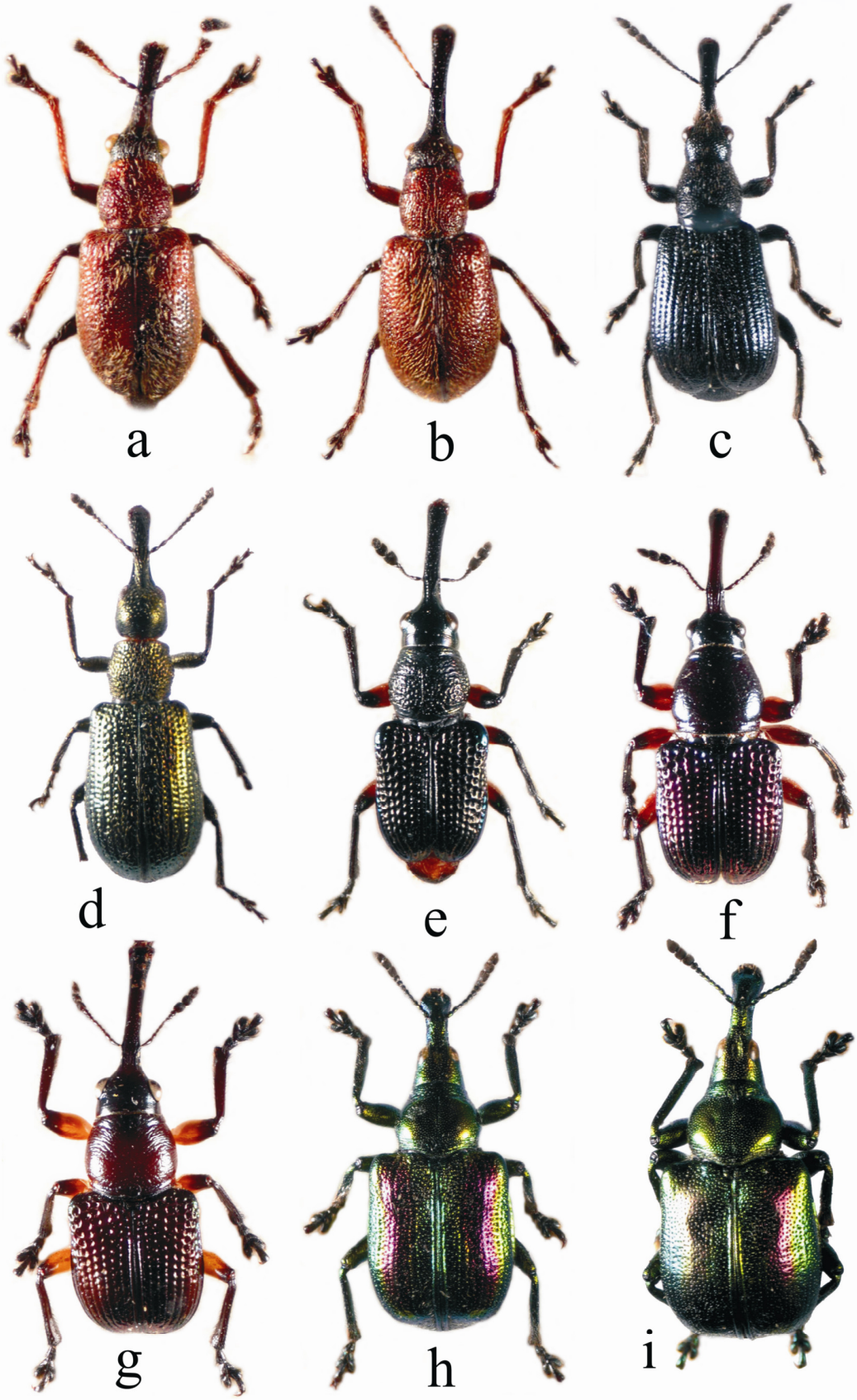

Fig. 1. Rhynchitidae gen. spp.: **a** - *Pseudomesauletes thompsoni* (♂, holotype), **b** - *P. thompsoni* (♀, paratype), **c** - *Eusproda fengshuensis* (♀, holotype), **d** - *Temnocerus daliangensis* (♀, holotype), **e** - *Auletomorphinus dundai* (♀, holotype), **f** - *A. sutensis* (♂, holotype), **g** - *A. sutensis* (♀, paratype), **h** - *Byctiscus bilineatoides* (♀), **i** - *B. macros* (♀).

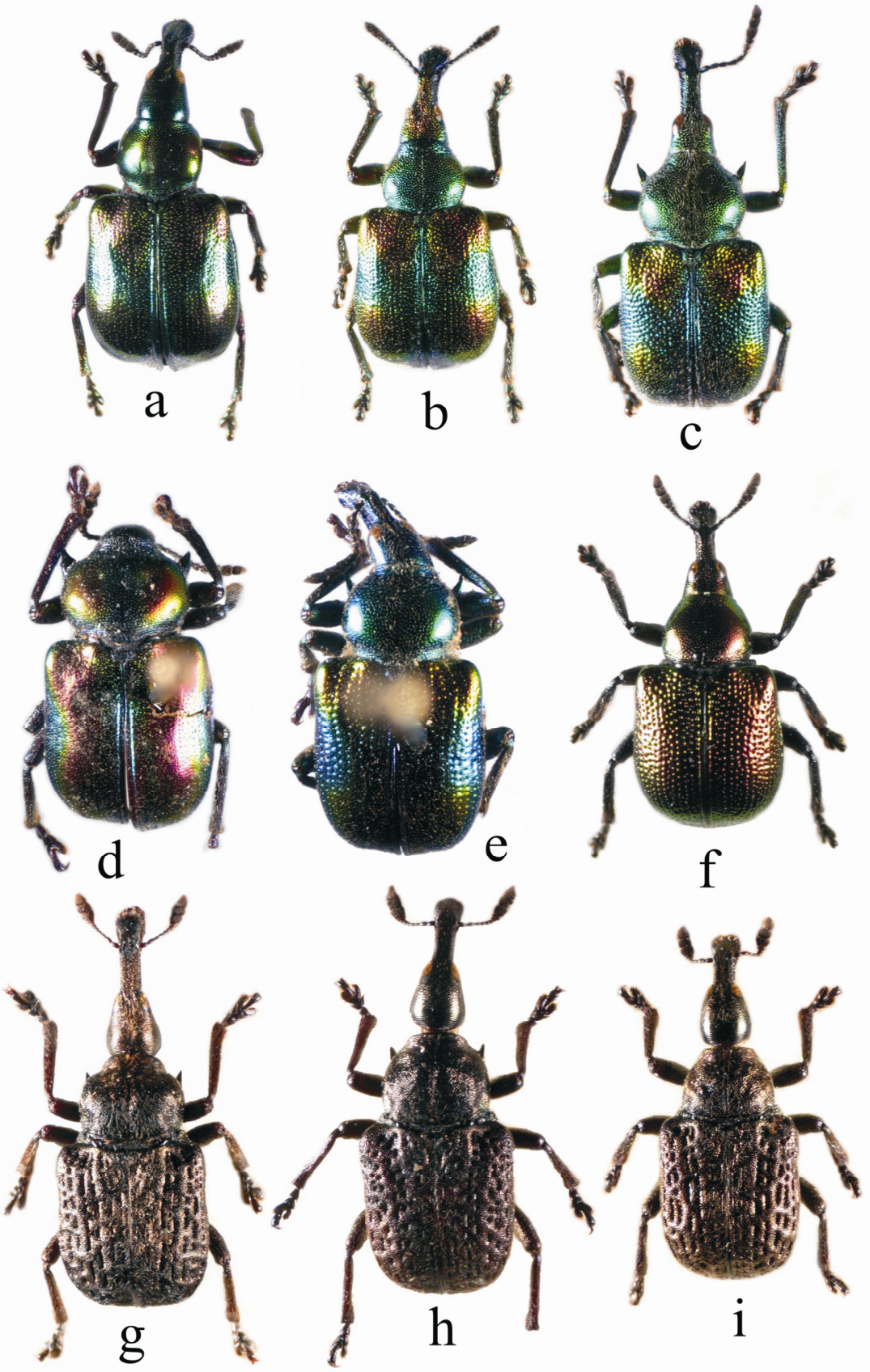

Fig. 2. Byctiscina gen. spp.: **a** - *Byctiscus qingensis* (♀, holotype), **b** - *B. princeps regalis* (♀), **c** - *B. princeps princeps* (♂), **d** - *B. fulminans* (♂), **e** - *B. fukienensis* (♂), **f** - *B. populi* (♀), **g** - *Aspidobyctiscus nanpingensis* (♂, holotype), **h** - *A. marshalli* (♂, holotype), **i** - *A. marshalli* (♀, paratype).