

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF RECENT AND FOSSIL SPECIES OF THE FAMILY BELIDAE
(COLEOPTERA) FROM THE WORLD FAUNA

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Ключевые слова: Coleoptera, Belidae, Belinae, Oxycoryninae, мировая фауна, аннотированный список.

Summary. An annotated checklist of family Belidae is compiled. Key to the supraspecific taxa is given. New tribes Distenorrhinoidini Legalov, trib.n. (type genus: *Distenorrhinoides* Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000) and Alloxcorynini Legalov, trib.n. (type genus: *Alloxcorynus* Voss, 1957), new subtribes Homalocerina Legalov, subtrib.n. (type genus: *Homalocerus* Schoenherr, 1839) of tribe Belini Schoenherr, 1826 and Zherichinixenina Legalov, subtrib.n. (type genus: *Zherichinixena* Legalov, gen.n.) of tribe Metrioxenini Voss, 1953, new genera *Pseudorhinotia* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Brentus brunneus* Guerin-Meneville, 1838), *Tasmanobelus* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Belus pictirostris* Lea, 1908), *Blackburnibelus* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Isacantha bimaculata* Pascoe, 1871), *Pascoebelus* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Isacantha exigua* Pascoe, 1873), *Leabelus* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Belus simplicipennis* Lea, 1908), *Lyalixena* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Metrioxena enderleini* Heller, 1915), *Wallacexena* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Metrioxena corporaali* Heller, 1925), *Zherichinixena* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Zherichinixena nigra* Legalov, sp.n.), *Vladimirixena* Legalov, gen.n. (type species: *Metrioxena sumatrana* Heller, 1915), new subgenera *Australobelus* Legalov, subgen.n. (type species: *Belus farinarius* Pascoe, 1873) of genus *Orthorhynchus* Kirby, 1819 and *Germaribelus* Legalov, subgen.n. (type species: *Belus sparsus* Germar, 1848) of genus *Stenobelus* Zimmerman, 1999 and new species *Zherichinixena nigra* Legalov, sp.n. from Sumatra are described. New systematic placements are proposed: *Khetana* Zherikhin, 1993, placem.n. from family Nemonychidae to family Belidae; *Araiobelus filiformis* (Germar, 1848), placem.n., *A. inconstans* (Lea, 1908), placem.n., *A. parallelus* (Pascoe, 1872), placem.n., *A. serpens* (Pascoe, 1870), placem.n. and *A. tenis* (Lea, 1899), placem.n. are transferred from genus *Rhinotia* Kirby, 1819 to genus *Araiobelus* Zimmerman, 1994; *Stenobelus acaciae* (Lea, 1899), placem.n., *S. angustata* (Lea, 1917), placem.n., *S. aphthosus* (Pascoe, 1873), placem.n., *S. elegans* (Blackburn, 1893), placem.n. and *S. exilis* (Lea, 1917), placem.n. are transferred from genus *Rhinotia* Kirby, 1819 to genus *Stenobelus* Zimmerman, 1999. Changes of status: *Orthorhynchoides* Legalov, 2007, stat.n. is upgraded from subgenus to genus. Resurrected status: genus *Orthorhynchus* Kirby, 1819, stat.res. 94 new combinations are proposed.

Резюме. Составлен систематический список семейства. Представлен определитель надвидовых таксонов. В работе описаны новые триба Distenorrhinoidini Legalov, trib.n. (типовой род: *Distenorrhinoides* Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000) и Alloxcorynini Legalov, trib.n. (типовой род: *Alloxcorynus* Voss, 1957), новые подтрибы Homalocerina Legalov, subtrib.n. (типовой род: *Homalocerus* Schoenherr, 1839) трибы Belini Schoenherr, 1826 и Zherichinixenina Legalov, subtrib.n. (типовой род: *Zherichinixena* Legalov, gen.n.) трибы Metrioxenini Voss, 1953, новые рода *Pseudorhinotia* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Brentus brunneus* Guerin-Meneville, 1838), *Tasmanobelus* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Belus pictirostris* Lea, 1908), *Blackburnibelus* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Isacantha bimaculata* Pascoe, 1871), *Pascoebelus* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Isacantha exigua* Pascoe, 1873), *Leabelus* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Belus simplicipennis* Lea, 1908), *Lyalixena* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Metrioxena enderleini* Heller, 1915), *Wallacexena* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Metrioxena corporaali* Heller, 1925), *Zherichinixena* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Zherichinixena nigra* Legalov, sp.n.) и *Vladimirixena* Legalov, gen.n. (типовой вид: *Metrioxena sumatrana* Heller, 1915), новые подрода *Australobelus* Legalov, subgen.n. (типовой вид: *Belus farinarius* Pascoe, 1873) рода *Orthorhynchus* Kirby, 1819 и *Germaribelus* Legalov, subgen.n. (типовой вид: *Belus sparsus* Germar, 1848) рода *Stenobelus* Zimmerman, 1999 и новый вид *Zherichinixena nigra* Legalov, sp.n. с Суматры. Изменено систематическое положение рода (из семейства Nemonychidae в семейство Belidae) и видов *Araiobelus filiformis* (Germar, 1848), placem.n., *A. inconstans* (Lea, 1908), placem.n., *A. parallelus* (Pascoe, 1872), placem.n., *A. serpens* (Pascoe, 1870), placem.n. и *A. tenis* (Lea, 1899), placem.n. из рода *Rhinotia* Kirby, 1819 в род *Araiobelus* Zimmerman, 1994; *Stenobelus acaciae* (Lea, 1899), placem.n., *S. angustata* (Lea, 1917), placem.n., *S. aphthosus* (Pascoe, 1873), placem.n., *S. elegans* (Blackburn, 1893), placem.n. и *S. exilis* (Lea, 1917), placem.n. из рода *Rhinotia* Kirby, 1819 в род *Stenobelus* Zimmerman, 1999. Изменен систематический статус *Orthorhynchoides* Legalov, 2007, stat.n. (из подрода до рода). Восстановлен систематический статус *Orthorhynchus* Kirby, 1819, stat.res. Установлены 94 новые комбинации.

INTRODUCTION

The paraphyletic family Belidae includes two groups (Belinae and Oxycoryninae) having the 2 sutures joining apically to form a triangle. Belidae was formed from Nemonychidae due to the transition to development in plant tissues and Oxycoryninae diverged from subfamily Belinae.

4 species are described from Early Cretaceous (Belinae (2), Brazil, Spain and Oxycoryninae (2), Spain, Russia: Khabarovskii krai), 1 species from Eocene (Oxycoryninae, Baltic Amber) and 1 species from Lower Oligocene (Oxycoryninae, USA: Florissant) [Gratshev, Zherikhin, 2000; Scudder, 1893; Voss, 1953; Whalley, Jarzembowski, 1985; Zherichin, Gratshev, 2004; Zherikhin, 1993; Zherikhin, Gratshev, 1997].

The undescribed Eocene fossil forms are known from Europe: Rhopalotria Chevrolat, 1878 (France) [Zherichin, pers. com.] and Metrioxenini (Baltic Amber) [Weitschat, Wichard, 2002].

141 recent species from 38 genera of the subfamily Belinae are distributed in the South America, Australia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands and New Zealand (fig. 1) and 207 recent species from 17 genera of the subfamily Oxycoryninae in the southeast North America, Central and South America, Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Hawaiian Islands, Canary Islands, North Africa, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, Soenda Islands, New Zealand and New Caledonia (fig. 2).

Present paper continues the author's research into primitive weevils [Legalov, 2003, 2007, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c].

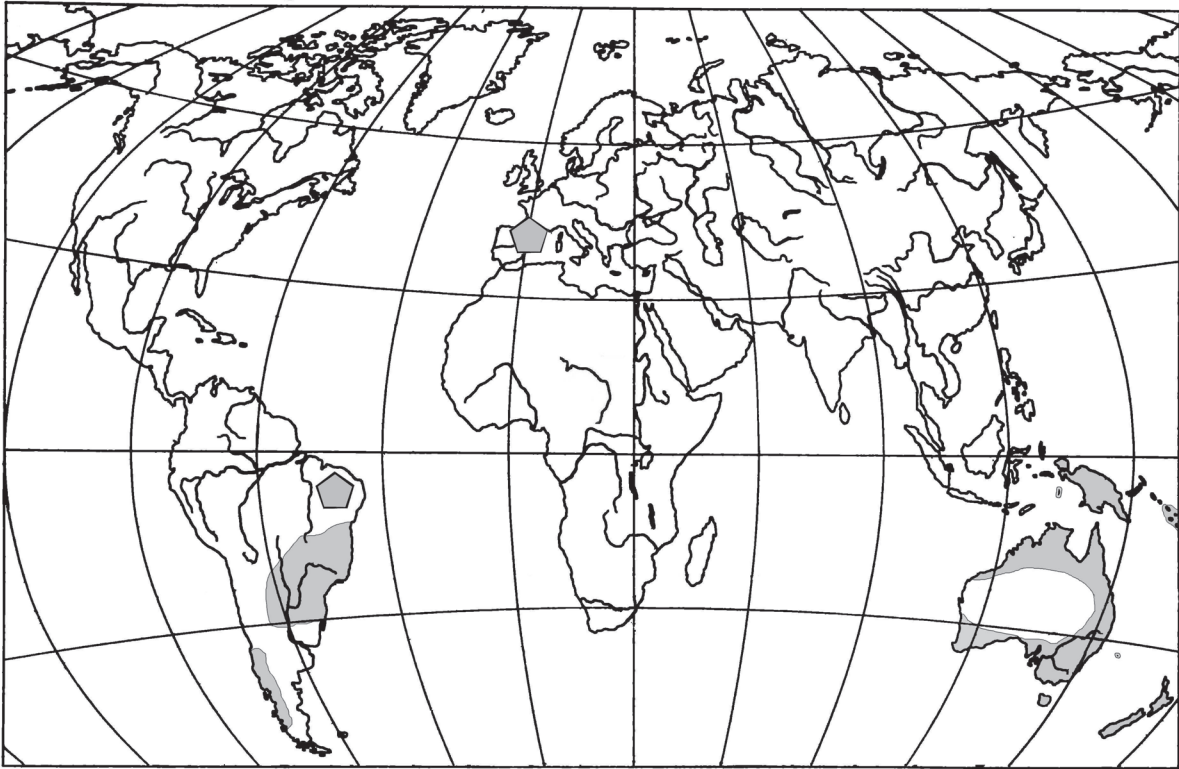


Fig. 1. Distribution of recent and fossil *Belinae*. Remarks: pentagon – locations of the finds of Cretaceous taxa.
 Рис. 1. Распространение современных и ископаемых видов подсемейства *Belinae*. Замечания: пятиугольник – находки меловых таксонов.



Fig. 2. Distribution of recent and fossil *Oxycoryninae*. Remarks: pentagon – locations of the finds of Cretaceous taxa, square – location of the find of Eocene taxa; circle – locations of the finds of Oligocene taxa.
 Рис. 2. Распространение современных и ископаемых видов подсемейства *Oxycoryninae*. Пятиугольник – находки меловых таксонов, квадрат – эоценовых; круг – олигоценовых.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Types and specimens are stored in the following

museums: HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum (Hungary: Budapest), ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels), SMTD –

Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Germany: Dresden), ZIN – Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia: St. Petersburg), SZMN – Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology (Russia: Novosibirsk) and ZMMU – Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Russia: Moscow).

In this article the data from the following works were used: Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal [1999]; Anderson R. [2005]; Anderson W. [1941]; Blackburn [1890, 1893, 1895]; Blackburn & Sharp [1885]; Blanchard [1851, 1853]; Boheman [1839, 1845, 1859]; Boisduval [1835]; Bondar [1947]; Broun [1880, 1893, 1909, 1915, 1921]; Bruch [1912, 1916]; Chevrolat [1832, 1878]; Dalla Torre [1911, 1935]; Erichson [1842]; Fabricius [1775, 1787]; Fairmaire & Germain [1860, 1861]; Faust [1892]; Germar [1848]; Gratshev & Zherichin [2000]; Heller [1901, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1925]; Hustache [1940]; Jekel [1860]; Kuschel [1955, 1959, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2003]; Kuschel & Leschen [2003]; Lea [1899, 1908a, 1908b, 1909a, 1909b, 1910a, 1910b, 1911, 1917, 1919, 1925]; Marshall [1936, 1955]; Marvaldi [2005]; Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury & Anderson [2006]; Menier [1974]; Mermudes [2006]; Montrouzier [1861]; Morrone [1994]; Muniz & Barrera [1969]; Norstag [1987]; Norstag & Fawcett [1989]; Newman [1838]; O'Brien [1991]; Oberprieler [2004]; Oke [1934]; Olliff [1889]; Pascoe [1868, 1870a, 1870b, 1871, 1872b, 1872c, 1873a, 1873b, 1874, 1877, 1885, 1886]; Paulian [1944]; Perkins [1900, 1907, 1910, 1916, 1920, 1926, 1927, 1928a, 1928b, 1931, 1932, 1935, 1936]; Perroud [1853a, 1853b]; Philippi [1859]; Philippi R. & Philippi F. [1864]; Schaeffer [1905]; Schoenherr [1823, 1826, 1840]; Scudder [1893]; Setliff [2007]; Sharp [1876, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1889, 1890]; Swezey [1927]; Tang [1987]; Vanin [1976]; Voss [1935, 1937, 1943, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1965]; Wollaston [1964]; Zherikhin [1993]; Zherikhin & Gratshev [1995, 1997, 2004]; Zimmerman & Perrault [1989]; Zimmerman [1991, 1994] etc.

RESULTS

Family Belidae Schoenherr, 1826

Key to subfamilies of the family Belidae

1. Body more or less cylindrical (col. pl. V: a, VI: j). 2nd segment of tarsi more or less elongated, not bilobed. 8th sternite in males with distinct apodeme **Belinae**
– Body flattened (col. pl. XII: a, XIII: h). 2nd segment of tarsi transversal, usually bilobed. 8th sternite in males lacking distinct apodeme **Oxycoryninae**

Subfamily Belinae Schoenherr, 1826

(col. pl. V: a-j, 6: a-n, VII: a-j, VIII: a-n, IX: a-k, X: a-i, XIV: 1-10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 25)

Belides Schoenherr, 1826: 73

Type genus: *Belus* Schoenherr, 1823: 1137

Key to supertribes of the subfamily Belinae

1. Rostrum usually short (col. pl. V: j). Scapus little longer than 1st segment of funicle. Scapus and 1st segment shorter than 2 segment of funicle **Pachyuritae**

- rostrum usually long (col. pl. VII: f). Scapus much longer than 1st segment of funicle. Scapus and 1st segment of equal length or longer than 2nd segment of funicle **Belitae**

Supertribe Pachyuritae Kuschel, 1959

(col. pl. V: a-j, 6: a-h, j-l, n; XIV: 3-9, 13)

Pachyurini Kuschel, 1959: 253

Type genus: *Pachyura* Hope, 1833

Key to tribes of the subpertribe Pachyuritae

1. Frons with striae near eyes **Agnesioidini**
– frons without striae near eyes **Pachyurini**

Tribe **Pachyurini** Kuschel, 1959

(col. pl. V: a-h; XIV: 3-6)

Pachyurini Kuschel, 1959: 253

Type genus: *Pachyura* Hope, 1833

Key to genera of the tribe Pachyurini

1. Rostrum very short, shorter than eye **Arhinobelus**
– rostrum distinct 2
2. Antennae inserted near the middle rostrum (col. pl. V: b) ..
..... 3
– antennae inserted near the rostrum basis (col. pl. V: f) 4
3. Elytra without protuberances (col. pl. V: b). 6th segment of funicle widened **Pachyura**
– elytra with protuberances. 6th segment of funicle not widened **Pachybelus**
4. Head almost spherical **Davidibelus**
– head elongated 5
5. Head narrowed behind eyes (col. pl. V: e) 6
– head not narrowed behind eyes (col. pl. V: a) 8
6. Temples short (col. pl. 5: f). Pronotum widest at base.
Elytra with metal lustre **Rhincobelus**
– temples elongated (col. pl. V: e). Pronotum widest at middle. Elytra without metal lustre 7
7. Scutellum protruded over elytra. Temples stronger elongated, narrowed to pronotum **Pachyurinus**
– scutellum not protruded over elytra. Temples weaker elongated, almost parallel **Sphinctobelus**
- 8*. Prosternum at its shortest point in front of a procoxa several times as long as postcoxal distance. Procoxae inclined caudally and slightly underlapping anterior edge of mesosternum **Habrobelus**
– prosternum at its shortest point in front of a procoxa little longer than postcoxal distance. Procoxae subvertical and well separated from mesosternum. Mesocoxae well exerted **Brachybelus**

*by Zimmerman [1994]

Genus **Arhinobelus** Zimmerman, 1994

Arhinobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 291

Type species: *Arhinobelus agathophagus* Zimmerman, 1994

Arhinobelus agathophagus Zimmerman, 1994

Arhinobelus agathophagus Zimmerman, 1994: 295

Distribution. Australia*: Queensland.

Host plants. Agathis [Zimmerman, 1994].

Remarks. The Australian distribution of subfamily Belinae is cited from Zimmerman [1994].

Genus *Callirhynchius* Kuschel, 1955
Callirhynchius Kuschel, 1955: 275
Type species: *Homalocerus exquisitus* Fairmaire & Germain, 1861

Callirhynchius exquisitus (Fairmaire & Germain, 1861)
Homalocerus exquisitus Fairmaire & Germain, 1861: 7
Dicordylus amoenus Pascoe, 1871: 176
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Habrobelus* Zimmerman, 1994
Habrobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 292

Type species: *Habrobelus maculatus* Zimmerman, 1994

Habrobelus maculatus Zimmerman, 1994
Habrobelus maculatus Zimmerman, 1994: 303
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Hadrobelus* Zimmerman, 1999 (col. pl. V: a)
Hadrobelus Zimmerman, 1999: 40 [RN]
Brachybelus Zimmerman, 1994: 292 non Stal, 1869
Type species: *Brachybelus undulatus* Zimmerman, 1994

Hadrobelus undulatus (Zimmerman, 1994)
Brachybelus undulatus Zimmerman, 1994: 299
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.
Host plants. Araucaria [Zimmerman, 1994].

Genus *Pachybelus* Zimmerman, 1994
Pachybelus Zimmerman, 1994: 292

Type species: *Pachybelus tuberculatus* Zimmerman, 1994

Pachybelus tuberculatus Zimmerman, 1994
Pachybelus tuberculatus Zimmerman, 1994: 307
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Pachyura* Hope, 1833 (col. pl. V: b-d)
Pachyura Hope, 1833a: 102
Type species: *Pachyura australis* Hope, 1833

Pachyura australis Hope, 1833
Pachyura australis Hope, 1833a: 102
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.
Host plants. Hakea, Eucalyptus [Zimmerman, 1994].

Genus *Pachyurinus* Kuschel, 1959 (col. pl. V: e)
Pachyurinus Kuschel, 1959: 253
Type species: *Pachyura stictica* Broun, 1893

Pachyurinus sticticus (Broun, 1893)
Pachyura stictica Broun, 1893: 1379
Distribution. New Zealand.
Host plants. Phyllocladus, Podocarpus, Notofagus, Aristotelia [Kuschel, 2003].

Genus *Ricnobelis* Kuschel, 2003 (col. pl. V: f; XIV: 3-5)
Ricnobelis Kuschel, 2003: 24
Type species: *Pachyura metallica* Pascoe, 1877

Ricnobelis aenescens (Broun, 1915)
Pachyura aenescens Broun, 1915: 338
Distribution. New Zealand.
Host plants. Phyllocladus [Kuschel, 2003].

Ricnobelis metallica (Pascoe, 1877)
Pachyura metallica Pascoe, 1877: 146
Pachyura sumptuosus Broun, 1880: 470
Pachyura albocoma Broun, 1893: 1233
Pachyura venustus Broun, 1909: 136
Pachyura brookesi Broun, 1921: 567

Distribution. New Zealand.
Host plants. Dacrydium, Phyllocladus, Podocarpus [Kuschel, 2003].

Ricnobelis rubicundus (Broun, 1880)
Pachyura rubicunda Broun, 1880: 469
Pachyura rubicunda var. *pilosus* Broun, 1909: 137
Pachyura violaceus Broun, 1909: 137

Distribution. New Zealand.
Host plants. Podocarpus, Toronia [Kuschel, 2003].

Genus *Agathinus* Broun, 1880 (col. pl. V: g; XIV: 6)
Agathinus Broun, 1880: 470
Type species: *Rhinaria sextuberculata* White, 1846

Agathinus tridens (Fabricius, 1787)
Curculio tridens Fabricius, 1787: 122
Rhinaria sextuberculata White, 1846: 13

Distribution. New Zealand.
Host plants. Dacrydium, Phyllocladus, Halocarpus, Podocarpus, Prumnopitys, Cassinia, Olearia, Coprosma, Corokia, Cyathodes, Gaultheria, Hebe [Kuschel, 2003].

Genus *Davidibelus* Zherichin & Gratshev, 2004
Davidibelus Zherichin & Gratshev, 2004: 63
Type species: *Davidibelus cearensis* Zherichin & Gratshev, 2004

Davidibelus cearensis Zherichin & Gratshev, 2004
Davidibelus cearensis Zherichin & Gratshev, 2004: 64
Distribution. Early Cretaceous (Brazil: Santana).
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Sphinctobelus* Zimmerman, 1994 (col. pl. V: h)
Sphinctobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 292
Type species: *Pachyura cinerea* Blanchard, 1853

Sphinctobelus ater Zimmerman, 1994
Sphinctobelus ater Zimmerman, 1994: 315
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.

Host plants. Hakea, Eucalyptus [Zimmerman, 1994].
Sphinctobelus cinereus (Blanchard, 1853)
Pachyura cinerea Blanchard, 1853: 200
Pachyura minima Blackburn, 1895: 221
Pachyura fasciata Lea, 1909b: 197

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania.

Host plants. Acacia, Eucalyptus [Zimmerman, 1994].
Sphinctobelus quadrimaculatus (Lea, 1917)
Pachyura quadrimaculata Lea, 1917: 615

Distribution. Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.

Host plants. Unknown.
Sphinctobelus niger Zimmerman, 1994
Sphinctobelus niger Zimmerman, 1994: 315
Distribution. Queensland.
Host plants. Araucaria [Zimmerman, 1994].
Sphinctobelus pyriatrus (Lea, 1911)
Pachyura pyriatra Lea, 1911: 86
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.
Host plants. Unknown.
Sphinctobelus rufibeccus Zimmerman, 1994
Sphinctobelus rufibeccus Zimmerman, 1994: 315
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.
Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].

Agnesioidini Zimmerman, 1994
(col. pl. V: i, j, 6a-c, f-h, j-l, n, VII: d, e; XIV: 7-9, 13)
Agnesioidini Zimmerman, 1994: 258
Type genus: *Agnesioidis* Pascoe, 1870

Key to genera of the tribe Agnesioidini

1. Femora without teeth. Meso- and metatibiae lacking crenulated carinae or rows of granules on dorsal margins 2
– femora with teeth. Meso- and metatibiae with row of granules or crenulated carinae 6
2. Temples of equal length to eyes or longer than them (col. pl. VI: j) *Macrobelus*
– temples shorter than length of eye 4
- 4*. Viewed from left side, left mandibles is seen to be tilted upward so that face of mandible slopes dorsal at about 45 degrees and apex of rostrum assumes a somewhat “bulldog-like” appearance and so tilted dorsal that its face and all three mandibular teeth are exposed fully to view from above *Agathobelus*
– mandibles not so formed, mandibular face subvertical, when viewed from directly above ventral mandibular tooth is hidden from view beneath middle tooth 5
- 5*. Rostrum, viewed from above, with distance from eye to middle of scrobe subequal to distance between scrobe and base of epistoma, latter distance shorter than width of frons. Antennal segments 4, 5 and 7 produced angulately downward into short, setose, apical points on male. Procoxal cavities completely separated, because narrow, elongate, anterior, intercoxal process is produced caudad to meet elongate, subhorizontal prosternellum which extends to about middle of procoxae *Apagobelus*
– rostrum, viewed from above, with distance between anterior margin of an eye to scrobes much shorter than distance from that point to epistoma, latter distance much greater than width of frons. Antennal segments 4 to 7 of unmodified normal form on male. Procoxal cavities confluent, because broad anterior intercoxal process does not meet short *Basiliobelus*
6. Elytra sharply narrowed to apex (col. pl. VI: a) *Atractulus*
– elytra slightly narrowed to apex (col. pl. VI: f) 7
7. Elytra with 3 teeth. Apex of elytra with thorns (col. pl. VI: c). Body with appressed setae *Cyrotiphus*
– elytra without teeth. Apex of elytra without long and

- sharp thorns (col. pl. VI: f) 8
8. Body narrower (col. pl. V: i). Temples elongated. Apex of elytra without thorns and smoothly narrowed in apical third *Agnesioidis*
– body wider (col. pl. V: h). Temples short. Apex of elytra with weak thorns or teeth and sharply narrowed in apical third *Dicordylus*
*by Zimmerman [1994]

Genus *Agathobelus* Zimmerman, 1994
Agathobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 259
Type species: *Agathobelus bivittatus* Zimmerman, 1994

Agathobelus bivittatus Zimmerman, 1994
Agathobelus bivittatus Zimmerman, 1994: 262
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Agathis [Zimmerman, 1994].

Genus *Agnesioidis* Pascoe, 1870 (col. pl. V: i)
Agnesioidis Pascoe, 1870b: 474
Type species: *Agnesioidis pilosula* Pascoe, 1870

Agnesioidis pilosula Pascoe, 1870
Agnesioidis pilosula Pascoe, 1870b: 474
Agnesioidis pilosula var. *composita* Lea, 1908a: 151
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.
Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].

Genus *Apagobelus* Zimmerman, 1994
Apagobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 259
Type species: *Pachyura brevisrostris* Lea, 1917

Apagobelus brevisrostris (Lea, 1917)
Pachyura brevisrostris Lea, 1917: 615
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.
Host plants. Agathis, Araucaria [Zimmerman, 1994].

Genus *Basiliobelus* Zimmerman, 1994
Basiliobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 259
Type species: *Basiliobelus flavovittatus* Zimmerman, 1994

Basiliobelus alveatus Zimmerman, 1994
Basiliobelus alveatus Zimmerman, 1994: 272
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Unknown.
Basiliobelus flavovittatus Zimmerman, 1994
Basiliobelus flavovittatus Zimmerman, 1994: 272
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.
Host plants. Araucaria [Zimmerman, 1994].
Basiliobelus lepidus Zimmerman, 1994
Basiliobelus lepidus Zimmerman, 1994: 272
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Cyrtiphus* Pascoe, 1870 (col. pl. V: j, VI: c)
Cyrtiphus Pascoe, 1870b: 445
Type species: *Cyrtiphus fascicularis* Pascoe, 1870
Agathinus Broun, 1880: 470; type species: *Rhinotia sextuberculata* White, 1846 [= *Curculio tridens* Fabricius, 1787]
Lebus Lea, 1899: 604; type species: *Lebus diurus* Lea, 1899 [= *Agnesioidis blanda* Faust, 1892]

Cyrtophus blandus (Faust, 1892) (col. pl. V: j, VI: c)
Agnesiotes blanda Faust, 1892: 180
Lebus diurus Lea, 1899: 604
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria.
Host plants. Eucalyptus [Zimmerman, 1994].
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the collection SMTD with labels “Austral. Deyrolle”, “*blanda* Faust”, “Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900”, “Type”, “Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”, “Lectotype *Agnesiotes blanda* Faust, 1892, A. Legalov des. 2005”.

Cyrtophus fascicularis Pascoe, 1870
Cyrtophus fascicularis Pascoe, 1870b: 445
Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.
Host plants. Callitris [Zimmerman, 1994].
Cyrtophus variegatus Lea, 1919
Cyrtophus variegatus Lea, 1919: 746
Distribution. Tasmania.
Host plants. Unknown.
Cyrtophus vestitus (Pascoe, 1873)
Pachyura vestita Pascoe, 1873a: 279
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus **Atractuchus** Vanin, 1976 (col. pl. VI: a, b; VII: d, e)
Atractuchus Vanin, 1976: 16
 Type species: *Rhinotia annulifera* Philippi, 1859

Atractuchus annuliferus (Philippi, 1859)
Rhinotia annulifera Philippi, 1859: 1086
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Podocarpus [Kuschel, 1959].
Atractuchus argus (Fairmaire & Germain, 1860)
Homalocerus argus Fairmaire & Germain, 1860: 6
Dicordylus pupillatus Pascoe, 1871: 175
Distribution. Argentina, Chile.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus **Dicordylus** Lacordaire, 1863
 (col. pl. VI: f-h; XIV: 7-9, 13)
Dicordylus Lacordaire, 1863: 523

Type species: *Dicordylus ithyceroides* Lacordaire, 1863
 [= *Homalocerus balteatus* Fairmaire & Germain, 1860]

Dicordylus balteatus (Fairmaire & Germain, 1860)
Homalocerus balteatus Fairmaire & Germain, 1860: 6
Dicordylus ithyceroides Lacordaire, 1863: 523
Dicordylus luctuosus Pascoe, 1871: 176
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Unknown.
Dicordylus binotatus (Philippi, 1859)
Rhinotia binotata Philippi, 1859: 1085
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Unknown.
Dicordylus serranus Vanin, 1976
Dicordylus serranus Vanin, 1976: 11
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.
Dicordylus marmoratus (Philippi, 1859)
Rhinotia marmorata Philippi, 1859: 1085
Homalocerus albidivarius Fairmaire & Germain, 1860: 6

Dicordylus heilipioides Lacordaire, 1863: 523
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Unknown.
Dicordylus vanini Mermudes, 2006
Dicordylus vanini Mermudes, 2006: 74
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus **Macrobelus** Lea, 1909 (col. pl. VI: j-l, n)
Belus subgen. *Macrobelus* Lea, 1909a: 6
 Type species: *Belus insignis* Lea, 1909

Macrobelus insignis (Lea, 1909) (col. pl. VI: j-l, n)
Belus insignis Lea, 1909a: 6
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Unknown.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the ISNB collection with labels “Fig. Gén. Ins.”, “Type”, “Determination A. Lea”, “*Macrobelus insignis* Lea, Queensland, Cotype”, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Australia”, “Lectotype *Belus insignis* Lea, 1909, A. Legalov des. 2009”.

Supertribe Belitae Schoenherr, 1826

(col. pl. VI: i, m; VII: a-j; VIII: a-n; IX: a-k; X: a-i; XIV: 1, 2, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 25)
Belides Schoenherr, 1826: 73
 Type genus: *Belus* Schoenherr, 1823

Tribe Belini Schoenherr, 1826

(col. pl. VI: i, m; VII: a-j; VIII: a-n; IX: a-k; X: a-i; XIV: 1, 2, 10, 12, 17, 18, 20, 25)
Belides Schoenherr, 1826: 73
 Type genus: *Belus* Schoenherr, 1823

Key to subtribes of the tribe Belini

1. Labial palps 3-segmented. Antennae inserted near the middle of rostrum (col. pl. VII: i) **Belina**
 – labial palps 1-segmented. Antennae inserted near the rostrum basis (col. pl. X: h) **Homalocera**

Subtribe Belina Schoenherr, 1826

(col. pl. VI: i, m; VII: a-j; VIII: a-n; IX: a-j; X: a-f; XIV: 1, 2, 10, 12, 18, 20, 25)
Belides Schoenherr, 1826: 73
 Type genus: *Belus* Schoenherr, 1823: 1137

Key to genera of the subtribe Belina

1. Femora without teeth 2
 – femora with teeth 7
2. Apex of elytra more or less elongated (col. pl. VIII: a).
 (Orthorhynchus) 3
 – apex of elytra not elongated (col. pl. VI: i, m) 5
3. Apex of elytra slightly elongated (col. pl. VIII: e)
 **Australobelus**
 – apex of elytra elongated 4
4. Elytra with ribbed intervals (col. pl. VIII: e). Body wider.
 Elytra irregularly granulated **Orthorhynchus** s. str.
 – elytra with flat intervals (col. pl. VIII: c). Body narrower.

- Elytra with rows of granules *Pararhinotia*
5. Body very narrow (col. pl. VI: i) *Araiobelus*
– body wider (col. pl. VII: i) 6
6. Body usually red-brown. Metafemora not elongated, reaching 1st ventrite *Rhinotia*
– body dark. Metafemora elongated, reaching 2nd ventrite ..
..... *Isacanthodes*
7. Body very narrow (col. pl. IX: j). (*Stenobelus*) 8
– body wider 9
8. Profemora in males strongly widened *Germaribelus*
– profemora in males slightly widened *Stenobelus* s. str.
- 9*. Base of elytral suture strongly elevated to form a conspicuous tuberosity that rises above level of scutellum (col. pl. VII: f) *Isacantha*
– base of suture of elytra not elevated above scutellum 10
10. Metathorax convex. Apex of elytra with thorns. Antennae widened (col. pl. IX: i) *Rhinotiodes*
– metathorax of typical structure. Apex of elytra without thorns. Antennae not widened 11
11. Body wider and smaller (6.7 mm in length) *Montsecbelus*
– body narrower and larger (8.5 mm in length) 12
12. Precoxal part of prothorax in males elongated (col. pl. VIII: h). Pronotum in females elongated with almost direct sides (col. pl. VIII: f). Rostrum in males serrated on sides ..
..... *Pseudorhinotia*
– precoxal part of prothorax in males not elongated. Pronotum in females with rounded sides. Rostrum in males not serrated on sides 13
13. Apex of elytra more or less elongated (col. pl. VIII: l; IX: a) (*Orthorhynchoides*) 14
– apex of elytra rounded or slightly elongated (col. pl. IX: h) 15
14. Body with metal lustre (col. pl. IX: e) ... *Guineorhinotia*
– body without metal lustre (col. pl. VIII: j)
..... *Orthorhynchoides* s. str.
15. Apex of elytra slightly elongated 16
– apex of elytra rounded 17
16. 2nd segment of funicle longer than 3rd segment. 1st interval of elytra convex near scutellum. Rostrum long *Tasmanobelus*
– 2nd segment of funicle shorter than 3rd segment. 1st interval of elytra flat near scutellum. Rostrum short
..... *Blackburnibelus*
17. Rostrum direct and widened. Body dark *Pascoeobelus*
– rostrum curved and not widened. Body dark. Elytra and partially pronotum red-brown *Leabelus*

*by Zimmerman [1994]

Genus *Araiobelus* Zimmerman, 1994
(col. pl. VI: i, m; X: a-c)
Araiobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 327
Type species: *Belus acicularis* Pascoe, 1872

Araiobelus acicularis (Pascoe, 1873)
Belus acicularis Pascoe, 1873b: 458
Belus nigriceps Lea, 1908b: 227
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania.

Host plants. Unknown.
Araiobelus floccosus (Lea, 1917)
Belus floccosus Lea, 1917: 610
Distribution. Australia: South Australia, Western Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Araiobelus filiformis (Germar, 1848), comb.n., placem.n.
Belus filiformis Germar, 1848: 207
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia.
Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].
Araiobelus filum (Jekel, 1860)
Belus filum Jekel, 1860: 231
Belus longicornis Lea, 1899: 599
Belus rubicundus Lea, 1899: 599
Belus filus Lea, 1908b: 234
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, King Isl., Tasmania.
Host plants. Unknown.
Araiobelus inconstans (Lea, 1908), comb.n., placem.n. (col. pl. X: a-c)
Belus inconstans Lea, 1908b: 152
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.
Host plants. Unknown.
Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the ISNB collection with labels “Endeavour R.”, “Type”, “Determination A. Lea”, “*Belus inconstans* Lea, Queensland, Cotype”, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Australia”, “Lectotype *Belus inconstans* Lea, 1908, A. Legalov des. 2009”. The specimen described in work by Zimmermann [1994: 434, figure 278] belongs to genus *Orthorhynchus* (subgenus *Pararhinotia*).
Araiobelus maculipennis (Lea, 1925)
Belus maculipennis Lea, 1925: 426
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Unknown.
Araiobelus parallelus (Pascoe, 1872), comb.n., placem.n.
Belus parallelus Pascoe, 1872a: 458
Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Araiobelus serpens (Pascoe, 1870), comb.n., placem.n.
Belus serpens Pascoe, 1870b: 475
Belus abdominalis Blackburn, 1893: 187
Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Araiobelus tennis (Lea, 1899), comb.n., placem.n.
Belus tennis Lea, 1899: 597
Belus tennis v. tarsalis Lea, 1899: 598
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Isacantha* Hope, 1833 (col. pl. VII: a-h; XIV: 1, 2)
Isacantha Hope, 1833b: 63
Type species: *Isacantha rhynchitoides* Hope, 1833

Isacantha dermestlventris (Boisduval, 1835)
Rhinotia dermestlventris Boisduval, 1835: 301
Rhinotia pectoralis Erichson, 1842: 185
Belus fumigatus Germar, 1848: 208
Isacantha grayi Jekel, 1860: 234
Pachyura albicollis Lea, 1899: 603

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania.

Host plants. Eucalyptus, Nothophagus [Zimmerman, 1994].

Isacantha inculta Olliff, 1889

Isacantha inculta Olliff, 1889: 92

Distribution. Australia: Lord Howe Isl.

Host plants. Unknown.

Isacantha interrupta (Lea, 1917)

Belus interruptus Lea, 1917: 599

Distribution. Australia: Old.

Host plants. Unknown.

Isacantha punctirostris (Lea, 1908) (col. pl. VII: c-e)

Belus punctirostris Lea, 1908a: 155

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the ISNB collection with labels “Adelaide”, “Coll. Castelnaud, Coll. Roelofs”, “Type”, “*Belus punctirostris* Lea, S. Australia, Cotype”, “Determination A. Lea”, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Australia”, “Lectotype *Belus punctirostris* Lea, 1908, A. Legalov des. 2009”.

Isacantha rhynchitoides Hope, 1833

Isacantha rhynchitoides Hope, 1833b: 102

Isacantha congesta Pascoe, 1871: 98

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Isacantha serrata Lea, 1908 (col. pl. VII: f-h)

Isacantha serrata Lea, 1908a: 149

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Unknown.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the ISNB collection with labels “Gayndah”, “Belg. M.”, “Your specimen was a female with damaged legs. I have kept it ... in place or it send this male which is in perfect condition”, “Type”, “Determination A. Lea”, “*Isacantha serrata* Lea, Queensland, Cotype”, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Australia”, “Lectotype *Isacantha serrata* Lea, 1908, A. Legalov des. 2009”.

Genus *Isacanthodes* Zimmerman, 1994

Isacanthodes Zimmerman, 1994: 326

Type species: *Pachyura monilis* Newman, 1838

Isacanthodes ganglionica (Pascoe, 1873)

Belus ganglionicus Pascoe, 1873a: 280

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Isacanthodes monilis (Newman, 1838)

Pachyura monilis Newman, 1838: 173

Pachyura papulosa Pascoe, 1871: 99

Isacantha papulosa v. *nigra* Oke, 1934: 262

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria.

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Montsecbelus* Zherikhin & Gratshev, 1997

Montsecbelus Zherikhin & Gratshev, 1997: 626

Type species: *Eobelus solutus* Whalley & Jarzembowski, 1985

Montsecbelus solutus (Whalley & Jarzembowski, 1985)

Eobelus solutus Whalley & Jarzembowski, 1985: 400

Distribution. Early Cretaceous (Spain: Montsec Range).

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Rhinotia* Kirby, 1819

(col. pl. VII: i, j, XIV: 10, 18, 20)

Rhinotia Kirby, 1819: 426

Type species: *Rhinotia haemoptera* Kirby, 1819

Rhinotia apicalis Zimmermann, 1994

Rhinotia apicalis Zimmermann, 1994: 365

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Rhinotia cruenta Pascoe, 1870

Rhinotia cruenta Pascoe, 1870b: 476

Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.

Host plants. Loranthus [Zimmerman, 1994].

Rhinotia haemoptera Kirby, 1819

Rhinotia haemoptera Kirby, 1819: 427

Belus kirbyi Boheman, 1839: 357

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania.

Host plants. Acacia, Loranthus [Zimmerman, 1994].

Rhinotia marginella Boheman, 1839

Rhinotia marginella Boheman, 1839: 356

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.

Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].

Rhinotia parva (Lea, 1908)

Belus parvus Lea, 1908b: 237

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Rhinotia princeps Zimmermann, 1994

Rhinotia princeps Zimmermann, 1994: 365

Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Rhinotia pruinosa Pascoe, 1871

Rhinotia pruinosa Pascoe, 1871: 98

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Rhinotia venusta Pascoe, 1872

Rhinotia venusta Pascoe, 1872b: 139

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria.

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Orthorhynchus* Kirby, 1819, stat.res.

(col. pl. VIII: a-d, e; X: d-f)

Orthorhynchus Kirby, 1819: 428

Type species: *Curculio semipunctatus* Fabricius, 1775

Belus Schoenherr, 1823: 1137; type species: *Curculio semipunctatus* Fabricius, 1775

Subgenus *Orthorhynchus* s. str.

(col. pl. VIII: a-b; X: d-f)

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) amplicolis (Jekel, 1860), comb.n.

Belus amplicolis Jekel, 1860: 228

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) bidentatus (Donovan, 1805), comb.n.

Lixus bidentatus Donovan, 1805: 7

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.

Host plants. Acacia, Argyrodermon, Prunus [Zimmerman,

1994].

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) cristatus (Lea, 1908), comb.n.

Belus cristatus Lea, 1908b: 221

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) helmsi (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus helmsi Blackburn, 1893: 182

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) irroratus (Jekel, 1860), comb.n.

Belus irroratus Jekel, 1860: 232

Belus bison Blackburn, 1893: 184

Distribution. Australia: South Australia, Northern Territory, Tasmania.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) perplexus (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus perplexus Blackburn, 1893: 184

Distribution. Australia: South Australia, Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) semipunctatus (Fabricius, 1775)

Curculio semipunctatus Fabricius, 1775: 135

Belus varipilis Lea, 1908a: 222

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].

Orthorhynchus (Orthorhynchus) subsuturalis (Lea, 1908), comb.n. (col. pl. 10d-f)

Belus subsuturalis Lea, 1908a: 151

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Unknown.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the ISNB collection with labels “Cairns”, “Type”, “Determination A. Lea”, “*Belus subsuturalis* Lea, Queensland, Cotype”, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Australia”, “Lectotype *Belus subsuturalis* Lea, 1908, A. Legalov des. 2009”.

Subgenus ***Pararhinotia*** Legalov, 2007 (col. pl. VIII: c-d)

Pararhinotia Legalov, 2007: 399

Type species: *Belus angustulus* Germar, 1848

Orthorhynchus (Pararhinotia) anguineus (Pascoe, 1873), comb.n.

Belus anguineus Pascoe, 1873b: 457

Belus ventralis Blackburn, 1893: 182

Belus trilineatus Lea, 1917: 611

Distribution. Australia: Queensland. South Australia, Northern Territory, Western Australia.

Host plants. Cassia [Zimmerman, 1994].

Orthorhynchus (Pararhinotia) angustulus (Germar, 1848), comb.n.

Belus angustulus Germar, 1848: 206

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Pararhinotia) difficilis (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus difficilis Blackburn, 1893: 181

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Pararhinotia) distinctus (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus distinctus Blackburn, 1893: 190

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchus (Pararhinotia) edentulus (Lea, 1899), comb.n.

Belus edentulus Lea, 1899: 600

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria.

Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].

Orthorhynchus (Pararhinotia) scalaris (Germar, 1848), comb.n.

Belus scalaris Germar, 1848: 205

Belus vertebrais Lea, 1899: 597

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Subgenus ***Australobelus*** Legalov, subgen.n. (col. pl. VIII: e)

Type species: *Belus farinarius* Pascoe, 1873

Description. Body usually dark, sometimes light brown. Elytra sometimes brown. Body with dense or sparse white appressed semierect setae. Setae thicken near eyes, on pro- and mesothorax, mesepisternum and apex of metepisternum, on sides of ventrites, sometimes on legs and antennae or on elytral suture, or form stains on elytra and pronotum. Upperside sometimes only with rarely setae. Body sometimes almost completely covered with dense white setae. Ventrites usually with dense setae or rarely almost naked. Rostrum long or shorter, straight or slightly curved, with antennae inserted in the base third or the first quarter of rostrum. Frons wide, convex, densely punctate. Eyes large, convex. Temples slightly elongated, punctate. Vertex flat or slightly convex, punctate. Antennae long, reaching humeri. Pronotum campaniform. Pronotal groove distinct. Disc convex, densely punctate-wrinkled, with middle striae. Sides slightly rounded. Scutellum transversal, rectangular. Elytra elongated, slightly widened behind the middle. The greatest width behind the middle. Humeri slightly smoothed. Intervals between points convex, granulated. Striae almost indistinct. Points small and dense. Apex of elytra slightly elongated and pointed. Precoxal part of prothorax narrow. Postcoxal part of prothorax wider. Metathorax elongated. Metepisternum wide. Abdomen convex, slightly transversal-wrinkled. 5th ventrite concave at apex in males and convex at apex in females. Legs long. Forelegs large. Procoxa large, spherical. Femora more or less widened, without teeth. Tibiae short, wide, with mucro. Protibiae serrated at internal margin. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated and widened. 2nd segment triangular, wide. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment long. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 7.0-13.5 mm.

Diagnosis. The new subgenus is close to subgenera *Orthorhynchus* and *Pararhinotia* but differs by slightly elongated apex of elytra.

Etymology. The name is derived from the words “Australia” and “belus”.

Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) bassiae (Marshall, 1936), comb.n.

Belus bassiae Marshall, 1936: 192

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Bassia [Marshall, 1936; Zimmerman, 1994].
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) brevipes (Lea, 1908), comb.n.
Belus brevipes Lea, 1908b: 225
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) cylindricus (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus cylindricus Lea, 1917: 610
Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) farinarius (Pascoe, 1873), comb.n.
Belus farinarius Pascoe, 1873b: 458
Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) granicollis (Lea, 1908), comb.n.
Belus granicollis Lea, 1908b: 226
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) halmaturinus (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus halmaturinus Lea, 1917: 608
Distribution. Australia: South Australia.
Host plants. Salicornia [Zimmerman, 1994].
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) lacustris (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus lacustris Lea, 1917: 609
Distribution. Australia: South Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) multimaculatus (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus multimaculatus Lea, 1917: 601
Distribution. Australia: South Australia, Northern Territory.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) niveopilosus (Lea, 1908), comb.n.
Belus niveopilosus Lea, 1908b: 224
Distribution. Australia: Queensland.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) orthodoxus (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus orthodoxus Lea, 1917: 613
Distribution. Australia: South Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) pudicus (Lea, 1899), comb.n.
Belus pudicus Lea, 1899: 601
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) ursus (Lea, 1910), comb.n.
Belus ursus Lea, 1910b: 469
Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.
Host plants. Atriplex [Zimmerman, 1994].
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) variabilis (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus variabilis Lea, 1917: 605
Distribution. Australia: South Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) venustus (Pascoe, 1870), comb.n.
Belus venustus Pascoe, 1870a: 203

Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.
Orthorhynchus (Australobelus) villosus (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus villosus Lea, 1917: 614
Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Pseudorhinotia* Legalov, gen.n. (col. pl. VIII: f-h)
 Type species: *Brentus brunneus* Guerin-Meneville, 1838

Description. Body from brown to black. Underside usually with dense white setae. Middle of ventrites usually almost naked. Sides of ventrites usually with dark naked stains. Pronotum usually with very weak middle strip of setae. Setae thicken near elytral suture or form many small stains on disc. Rostrum long, slightly curved, serrated on sides in males. Antennae inserted in the base third of rostrum. Frons wide, convex, punctate. Eyes large, convex. Temples slightly elongated. Vertex flat, punctate. Antennae long, reaching humeri. Pronotum campaniform in males and trapezoidal with almost direct sides in females. Disc convex, densely punctate-granulated, with very weak middle striae. Scutellum wide, rectangular. Elytra long, parallel or slightly widened behind the middle. The greatest width at the middle or behind the middle. Humeri slightly smoothed. Intervals between points convex, almost smooth. Striae almost indistinct. Points small and rare. Apex of elytra slightly pointed. Precoxal part of prothorax in males elongated. Metathorax elongated, punctate. Metepisternum wide, small punctate. Abdomen convex, slightly transversal-wrinkled. 5th ventrite in both sexes weakly concave at apex. Legs long. Forelegs large. Femora widened, with 2 teeth on profemora, with tooth on meso- and metafemora. Tibiae short, wide, with mucro. Protibiae serrated at internal margin. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated and widened. 2nd segment triangular, wide. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment long. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 8.5-19.0 mm.

Diagnosis. The new genus is close to genus *Orthorhynchoides* but differs by the elongated precoxal part of prothorax in males, pronotum elongated with almost direct sides in females and rostrum serrated on sides in males.

Pseudorhinotia brunnea (Guerin-Meneville, 1838), comb.n.
Brentus brunneus Guerin-Meneville, 1838: 108
Distribution. Australia: Queensland, N.S.W, Victoria.
Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].
Pseudorhinotia melanicephala (Boheman, 1839), comb.n.
Belus melanicephalus Boheman, 1839: 351
Distribution. Australia: Victoria. South Australia, Western Australia.
Host plants. Acacia [Zimmerman, 1994].
Pseudorhinotia mimica (Lea, 1917), comb.n.
Belus mulica Lea, 1917: 600
Distribution. Australia: South Australia.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Orthorhynchoides* Legalov, 2007, stat.n.
 (col. pl. VIII: i-n; IX: a-d, e; XIV: 12, 25)
Orthorhynchoides Legalov, 2007: 399

Orthorhynchus MacLeay, 1826: 446 (non Kirby [1819])
 Type species: *Orthorhynchus suturalis* MacLeay, 1826

Subgenus *Orthorhynchoides* s. str. (col. pl. VIII: i-n; XIV: 12, 25)

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) acanthopterus (Lea, 1910), comb.n.

Belus acanthopterus Lea, 1910a: 512

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) acrobelus (Olliff, 1889), comb.n.

Belus acrobelus Olliff, 1889: 91

Distribution. Australia: Lord Howe Is.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) acutipennis (Lea, 1917), comb.n.

Belus acutipennis Lea, 1917: 603

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) adelaidae (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus adelaidae Blackburn, 1893: 189

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia.

Host plants. Casuarina [Zimmermann, 1994].

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) bispinosus (Perroud, 1853), comb.n.

Belus bispinosus Perroud, 1853b: 410

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) centralis (Pascoe, 1872), comb.n.

Belus centralis Pascoe, 1872c: 95

Belus granulatus Lea, 1899: 595

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) flindersi (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus flindersi Blackburn, 1893: 185

Distribution. Australia: Victoria, South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) frater (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus frater Blackburn, 1893: 183

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) hemistictus (Germar, 1848), comb.n.

Belus hemistictus Germar, 1848: 204

Belus princes Lea, 1899: 596

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) insipidus (Blackburn, 1890), comb.n.

Belus insipidus Blackburn, 1890: 1455

Distribution. Australia: Northern Territory.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) lineatus (Donovan, 1805), comb.n.

Brentus lineatus Donovan, 1805: no pages numbered.

Belus cyaneipennis Boheman, 1859: 118

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) pica (Jekel, 1860), comb.n.

Belus pica Jekel, 1860: 230

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) podagrosus (Lea, 1917), comb.n.

Belus podagrosus Lea, 1917: 604

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) poverus (Lea, 1917), comb.n.

Belus semipunctatus v. *poverus* Lea, 1917: 597

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) pulverulentus (Lea, 1908), comb.n.

Belus pulverulentus Lea, 1908b: 223

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) regalis (Blackburn, 1893), comb.n.

Belus regalis Blackburn, 1893: 188

Distribution. Australia: Victoria, South Australia.

Host plants. Casuarina [Zimmerman, 1994].

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) ruficornis (Lea, 1908), comb.n. (col. pl. 8i, m, n)

Belus ruficornis Lea, 1908a: 153

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Argrodendron [Zimmerman, 1994].

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the ISNB collection with labels “Wide Bay”, “Type”, “*Belus ruficornis* Lea, Queensland, Cotype”, “Determination A. Lea”, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Australia”, “Lectotype *Belus ruficornis* Lea, 1908, A. Legalov des. 2009”.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) subparallelus (Jekel, 1860), comb.n.

Belus subparallela Jekel, 1860: 229

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Orthorhynchoides) suturalis (Macleay, 1826), comb.n.

Orthorhynchus suturalis Macleay, 1826: 446

Belus phonicopterus Germar, 1848: 207

Belus graclis Boheman, 1859: 118

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia.

Host plants. Acacia, Prunus [Zimmerman, 1994].

Subgenus *Guineorhinotia* Legalov, 2007 (col. pl. IX: a-d, e)

Guineorhinotia Legalov, 2007: 399

Type species: *Belus viridimetallicus* Heller, 1903

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) biroi (Voss, 1956), comb.n. (col. pl. IX: a, b)

Belus biroi Voss, 1956: 122

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Host plants. Unknown.

Remarks. The holotype is studied by the author – a male from the collection HHNM with labels “N. Guinea, Biry 1898”, “Sattelberg, Huon-Golf”, “Holotypus 1955 *Belus biroi* Voss”, “*Belus biroi* n.sp., E. Voss det., 1955”, “*Rhinotia biroi* (Voss) det. A. Podlussány, 2003”, “Holotype *Belus biroi* Voss, 1955, A. Legalov det. 2009”.

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) corallimerus (Heller, 1914), comb.n.

Belus corallimerus Heller, 1914: 652

Distribution. Indonesia: New Guinea.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) divisus (Pascoe, 1885), comb.n.

Belus divisus Pascoe, 1885: 229

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, Papua New Guinea.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) inornatus (Pascoe, 1874), comb.n.

Belus inornatus Pascoe, 1874: 27

Distribution. Indonesia: Mysol, New Guinea.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) plagiatus (Pascoe, 1870), comb.n.

Belus plagiatus Pascoe, 1870b: 475

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) viridimetallicus (Heller, 1901), comb.n. (col. pl. IX: c, e)

Belus viridimetallicus Heller, 1901: 16

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Host plants. Unknown.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the SMTD collection with labels “Br. N. Guinea, Astrolabe Geb., E. Weiske”, “14571”, “typus!”, “Typus”, “Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”, “Lectotype *Belus viridimetallicus* Heller, 1901, A. Legalov des. 2005”. Paralectotype – a female from the collection SMTD with labels “Br. N. Guinea, Astrolabe Geb., E. Weiske”, “14571”, “Cotypus”, “Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”, “Paralectotype *Belus viridimetallicus* Heller, 1901, A. Legalov des. 2005”.

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) sp. pr. viridimetallicus (Heller, 1901)

Distribution. Solomon Isl. [Zimmerman, 1994].

Host plants. Unknown.

Orthorhynchoides (Guineorhinotia) wallacei (Pascoe, 1874), comb.n.

Belus wallacei Pascoe, 1874: 26

Distribution. Indonesia: Aru.

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Tasmanobelus* Legalov, gen.n. (col. pl. IX: d, f, g)

Type species: *Belus pictirostris* Lea, 1908

Remarks. For the description, see that of *Belus pictirostris* [Lea, 1908a: 154] and figure 295 [Zimmermann, 1994: 452].

Diagnosis. The new genus is similar to genus *Pascoebelus* but differs by the slightly elongated apex of elytra.

Etymology. The name is derived from the words “Tasmania” and “belus”.

Tasmanobelus pictirostris (Lea, 1908), comb.n. (col. pl. IX: d, f, g)

Belus pictirostris Lea, 1908a: 154

Distribution. Tasmania.

Host plants. Unknown.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the ISNB collection with labels “Tasmanie”, “Coll. Castelnau, Coll. Roelofs”, “Type”, “*Belus pictirostris* Lea, Tasmania, Cotype”, “Determination A. Lea”, “Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B., Australia”, “Lectotype *Belus pictirostris* Lea, 1908, A. Legalov des. 2009”.

Genus *Blackburnibelus* Legalov, gen.n. (col. pl. IX: h)

Type species: *Isacantha bimaculata* Pascoe, 1871

Remarks. For the description, see that of *Isacantha bimaculata* [Pascoe, 1871: 99] and figure 251 [Zimmermann, 1994: 402].

Diagnosis. The new genus resembles the genus *Tasmanobelus* but differs by the 2nd segment of funicle shorter than 3rd segment, 1st interval of elytra flat near scutellum and short rostrum.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of T. Blackburn.

Blackburnibelus bimaculatus (Pascoe, 1871), comb.n.

Isacantha bimaculata Pascoe, 1871: 99

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania.

Host plants. Acacia, Cyathodes [Zimmerman, 1994].

Genus *Pascoebelus* Legalov, gen.n.

Type species: *Isacantha exigua* Pascoe, 1873

Remarks. For the description, see that of *Isacantha exigua* [Pascoe, 1873a: 280-281] and plate 34 (1, 2) [Zimmermann, 1991: 71].

Diagnosis. The new genus is similar to genus *Orthorhynchoides* but differs by the rounded apex of elytra. From *Leabelus* it differs by the straight and widened rostrum and dark body.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of F.P. Pascoe.

Pascoebelus exigua (Pascoe, 1873), comb.n.

Isacantha exigua Pascoe, 1873a: 280

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Leabelus* Legalov, gen.n.

Type species: *Belus simplicipennis* Lea, 1908

Remarks. For the description, see that of *Belus simplicipennis* [Lea, 1908: 236] and figure 314 [Zimmermann, 1994: 474].

Diagnosis. The new genus is very close to genus *Pascoebelus* but differs by the rostrum curved and not widened, body dark and elytra and partially pronotum red-brown.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of A.M. Lea.

Leabelus simplicipennis (Lea, 1908), comb.n.

Belus simplicipennis Lea, 1908b: 236

Distribution. Australia: Queensland.

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Rhinotiodes* Zimmerman, 1994 (col. pl. IX: i)

Rhinotiodes Zimmerman, 1994: 327

Type species: *Rhinotia spinipennis* Lacordaire, 1863

Rhinotiodes spinipennis (Lacordaire, 1863)

Rhinotia spinipennis Lacordaire, 1863: 526

Rhinotia elytrura Pascoe, 1872b: 138

Rhinotia elytrura v. *bella* Lea, 1908b: 238

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Stenobelus* Zimmerman, 1999 (col. pl. IX: j)

Stenobelus Zimmerman, 1999: 39 [RN]

Leptobelus Zimmerman, 1994: 327 non Stal, 1866

Type species: *Belus tibialis* Blackburn, 1893

Subgenus *Stenobelus* s. str. (col. pl. IX: j)

Stenobelus (Stenobelus) acaciae (Lea, 1899), comb.n.,
placem.n.

Belus acaciae Lea, 1899: 594

Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.

Host plants. Acacia [Zimmermann, 1994].

Stenobelus (Stenobelus) angustata (Lea, 1917), comb.n.,
placem.n.

Belus angustatus Lea, 1917: 607

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales, South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Stenobelus (Stenobelus) aphthosus (Pascoe, 1873),
comb.n., placem.n.

Belus aphthosus Pascoe, 1873b: 457

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Stenobelus (Stenobelus) elegans (Blackburn, 1893),
comb.n., placem.n.

Belus elegans Blackburn, 1893: 187

Distribution. Australia: South Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Stenobelus (Stenobelus) exilis (Lea, 1917), comb.n.,
placem.n.

Belus exilis Lea, 1917: 602

Distribution. Australia: New South Wales.

Host plants. Unknown.

Stenobelus (Stenobelus) linearis (Pascoe, 1870), comb.n.

Belus linearis Pascoe, 1870b: 475

Distribution. Australia: Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Stenobelus (Stenobelus) tibialis (Blackburn, 1893),
comb.n.

Belus tibialis Blackburn, 1893: 190

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, South Australia,
Western Australia.

Host plants. Unknown.

Subgenus *Gerमारibelus* Legalov, subgen.n.

Type species: *Belus sparsus* Germar, 1848

Remarks. For the description, see that of *Belus sparsus* [Germar, 1848: 206] and figure 317 [Zimmermann, 1994: 477].

Diagnosis. The new subgenus is similar to nominative subgenus but differs by the profemora strongly widened in males.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of E.F. Germar.

Stenobelus (Gerमारibelus) sparsus (Germar, 1848),
comb.n.

Belus sparsus Germar, 1848: 206

Belus mundus Blackburn, 1893: 186

Distribution. Australia: Queensland, New South Wales,
Victoria, South Australia.

Host plants. Acacia, Betula [Zimmerman, 1994].

Subtribe *Homalocerina* Legalov, subtrib.n.

(col. pl. IX: k; X: g-I; XIV: 17)

Type genus: *Homalocerus* Schoenherr, 1839

Description. Body black or black-brown. Legs sometimes brown. Body with rare or dense appressed setae. Setae sometimes form strips or stains. Rostrum long, curved, slightly widened in place of antennal attachment. Antennae inserted near the rostrum basis. Frons wide, usually flat, punctate. Eyes large, convex. Temples short. Vertex convex, densely punctate. Antennae long, slightly widened, reaching humeri. Pronotum campaniform. Pronotal groove distinct. Disc convex, densely punctate-granulated, with deep middle striae. Sides slightly rounded. Scutellum almost square. Elytra long. The greatest width behind the middle. Humeri slightly smoothed. Intervals convex, almost smooth. Striae almost indistinct. Points small and dense. Apex of elytra with teeth. Precoxal part of prothorax wide. Postcoxal part of prothorax narrower. Metathorax convex. Metepisternum wide, small punctate. Abdomen convex, slightly transversal-wrinkled. 5th ventrite in both sexes weakly concave at apex. Legs long. Forelegs large. Procoxa large, spherical. Femora clavate, without teeth. Tibiae long, slightly curved, with mucro. Protibiae serrated at internal margin. Tarsi long. 1st segment elongated and widened. 2nd segment triangular, wide. 3rd segment bilobed. Clausal segment long. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 6.5-19.6 mm.

Diagnosis. The new subtribe differs from subtribe *Belina* by the 1-segmented labial palps and antennae inserted near the rostrum basis.

Key to genera of the subtribe *Homalocerina*

1. Eyes with setae *Trichophthalmus*
– eyes without setae *Homalocerus*

Genus *Homalocerus* Schoenherr, 1839

(col. pl. X: g-i; XIV: 17)

Homalocerus Schoenherr, 1839: 358

Type species: *Rhinotia luciformis* Germar, 1833

Homalocerus acuminatus Boheman, 1845

Homalocerus acuminatus Boheman, 1845: 366

Distribution. Brazil.

Host plants. Unknown.
Homalocerus antennalis Hustache, 1940
Homalocerus antennalis Hustache, 1940: 697
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.
Homalocerus flavicornis Vanin, 1976
Homalocerus flavicornis Vanin, 1976: 25
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.
Homalocerus lyciformis (Germar, 1833)
Rhinotia lyciformis Germar, 1833: 244
Distribution. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay.
Host plants. Polystichum, Cyathea [Vanin, 1976].
Homalocerus longirostris Vanin, 1976
Homalocerus longirostris Vanin, 1976: 25
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.
Homalocerus nigripennis Boheman, 1839
Homalocerus nigripennis Boheman, 1839: 359
Homalocerus punctum Pascoe, 1886: 418
Distribution. Argentina, Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.
Homalocerus plaumanni Voss, 1937
Homalocerus plaumanni Voss, 1937: 199
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Polystichum [Vanin, 1976].
Homalocerus xixim Bondar, 1947
Homalocerus xixim Bondar, 1947: 277
Homalocerus zikani Bondar, 1947: 276
Distribution. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay.
Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Trichophthalmus* Kuschel, 1955 (col. pl. IX: k)
Trichophthalmus Kuschel, 1955: 275
Type species: *Homalocerus miltomerus* Blanchard, 1851

Trichophthalmus miltomerus (Blanchard, 1851)
Homalocerus miltomerus Blanchard, 1851: 306
Distribution. Argentina, Chile.
Host plants. Filicinae, Blechnum, Polystichum [Bondar, 1947; Kuschel, 1959].

Subfamily **Oxycoryninae** Schoenherr, 1840
(col. pl. X: j-m; XI: a-o; XII: a-j; XIII: a-m; XIV: 11, 14-16, 19, 21-24, 26-36)
Oxycorynides Schoenherr, 1840: 581
Type genus: *Oxycorynus* Chevrolat, 1832

Key to supraspecific taxa of the subfamily Oxycoryninae
1. Gular suture single (col. pl. 13: g). (Allocorynidae) 2
– gular suture double or reduced (col. pl. XII: b; XIII: j) 3
2. Precoxal part of prothorax elongated (col. pl. XII: e).
Scapus twice longer than eye. Profemora in males slightly
widened. Clava of antennae narrow *Parallocorynus*
– pre- and postcoxal parts of prothorax short (col. pl. XIII: d).
Scapus of equal length to eye. Profemora in males strongly
widened. Clava of antennae wide *Rhopalotria*
3. Claval segments free. Maxillary palps 2-segmented.
(Aglycyderidae) 4
– 2nd and 3rd segments of clava fused. Maxillary palps
3-segmented. (Oxycorynidae) 9

4. Mandibles long, directed forward. Eyes slightly convex.
(Distenorrhinoidini) *Distenorrhinoides*
– mandibles short, directed to each other. Eyes strongly
convex 5
5. Sides of pronotum with carina (col. pl. XIII: h).
(Alloxycorenini) 6
– sides of pronotum without carina. (Aglycyderini) 7
6. Elytra with carinae *Alloxycorenus*
– elytra without carinae *Balanophorobius*
7. Antennae short. Scapus short. 1st-4th ventrites with
transversal lateral impressions or grooves *Aralius*
– antennae long. Scapus elongated. 1st-4th ventrites without
impressions or grooves 8
8. Clava not distinct (col. pl. XIII: i). Sides of pronotum with
sharp protuberances. Rostrum in both sexes short. 3rd
segment of tarsi slightly bilobed *Aglycyderes*
– clava well distinct (col. pl. XIII: k). Sides of pronotum
without protuberances. Rostrum in males short and long
smooth in females. 3rd segment of tarsi distinct bilobed
..... *Proterhinus*
9. Procoxa inserted on the middle of prothorax or closer to
first line. (Afrocorynini) 10
– procoxa removed from pronotum first line 11
10. Pronotum without lateral carinae. Mentum twice longer
than wide. Claws free. (Hispodina) *Hispodes*
– pronotum with lateral carinae. Mentum square. Claws fused
at base. (Afrocorynina) *Afrocorynus*
11. Procoxa connected. (Oxycorynini) 12
– procoxa separated 13
12. Elytra without carinae (col. pl. XII: a) *Oxycorynus*
– elytra with carinae (col. pl. XI: n) *Hydnorobius*
13. Head behind eyes without groove (col. pl. 10: i). Pronotum
without carinae on disc. Rostrum in males without
ventral long setae. (Oxycraspedini) *Oxycraspedus*
– head behind eyes with more or less distinct groove (col. pl.
XI: a). Pronotum often with serrated lateral carinae and 3
carinae on disc. Rostrum in males ventrally often with long
setae. (Metrioxenini) 14
14. 1st ventrite little longer than 2nd ventrite. Body usually
large (2.8-8.7 mm in length). Apex of elytra usually
with teeth. Rostrum in males without ventral erect setae.
(Zherichinixenina) 15
– 1st ventrite strongly elongated (col. pl. XI: g). Body
small (2.3-4.0 mm in length). Apex of elytra without
teeth. Rostrum in males with long setae ventrally (col. pl.
XI: c). (Metrioxenina) 20
15. Sides of pronotum without teeth 16
– 1st ventrite strongly elongated. Pronotum with
serrated lateral carinae, sometimes teeth very weak
(col. pl. X: k) 17
16. Smaller (2.8 mm in length). Pronotum more elongated ..
..... *Archimetroxena*
– larger (7.5-8.5 mm in length). Pronotum wider
..... *Paltorhynchus*
17. Apex of elytra without teeth (col. pl. X: m) 18
– apex of elytra with teeth (col. pl. X: k) 19
18. 1st and 2nd segments of clava elongated
..... *Prometroxena*
– 2nd segment of clava strongly elongated
..... *Wallacexena*
19. Pronotum sides almost parallel, with weak teeth (col. pl.
X: l). Body more elongated and flattened
..... *Zherichinixena*

- pronotum sides narrowed to apex, with sharp teeth (col. pl. X: k). Body shorter and convex *Lyalixena*
 20. Femora without teeth. Elytra with carinae
 *Vladimirixena*
 – femora with teeth. Elytra without carinae (col. pl. XI: b)
 *Metrioxena*

Supertribe **Oxycoryninae** Schoenherr, 1840 (col. pl. X: i-m; XI: a-m; XII: a-d; XIV: 14, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27, 30-35)
Oxycorynides Schoenherr, 1840: 581
 Type genus: *Oxycorynus* Chevrolat, 1832

Tribe **Metrioxenini** Voss, 1953 (col. pl. X: i-m; XI: a-e, g; XIV: 14, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27, 31, 32)
 Metrioxenini Voss, 1953: 124
 Type genus: *Metrioxena* Pascoe, 1870

Remarks. Species of this tribe are distributed in China (Yunnan), Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Maluku, Sulawesi, Ambon Isl., Ternate Isl.), Singapore, Timor, Philippines (Luzon) [Zherichin, pers. com.].

Subtribe **Zherichinixenina** Legalov, subtrib.n.
 (col. pl. X: j-m; XIV: 14, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27)
 Type genus: *Zherichinixena* Legalov, gen.n.

Description. Body from yellow to dark brown. Rostrum almost direct, with weak carinae and ventral striae in males and slightly curved, convex, without striae in females. Antennae inserted ventrally near the rostrum basis. Frons flattened. Eyes large, strongly or slightly convex. Head behind eyes with groove. Temples short. Antennae thin, long. Pronotum from campaniform to almost rectangular. Disc rugosely-punctate or punctate, with 5 carinae. Sides sharp, without teeth or with more or less distinct teeth. Scutellum wide. Elytra elongated, flattened or convex. Disc of elytra with carinae. Scutellar striole distinct. Intervals almost flat or slightly convex. Apex of elytra with tooth or without tooth. Precoxal part of pronotum elongated. Abdomen flat, naked or with appressed setae. 1st ventrite little longer than 2nd ventrite. Legs long. Femora widened, without teeth. Tibiae short and wide. Tarsi wide. 1st-3rd segments bilobed. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 2.8-8.7 mm.

Diagnosis. The new subtribe differs from nominative subtribe by the 1st ventrite little longer than 2nd ventrite, body usually large, apex of elytra usually with teeth and rostrum in males ventrally without erect setae.

Genus *Paltorhynchus* Scudder, 1893
Paltorhynchus Scudder, 1893: 17

Type species: *Paltorhynchus narwhal* Scudder, 1893

Paltorhynchus narwhal Scudder, 1893

Paltorhynchus narwhal Scudder, 1893: 18

Distribution. Lower Oligocene (USA: Florissant).

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Archimetroxena* Voss, 1953
Archimetroxena Voss, 1953: 123
 Type species: *Archimetroxena electrica* Voss, 1953

Archimetroxena electrica Voss, 1953

Archimetroxena electrica Voss, 1953: 124

Distribution. Eocene (Baltic Amber).

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Lyalixena* Legalov, gen.n.
 (col. pl. X: j, k; XIV: 14, 15, 26)
 Type species: *Metrioxena enderleini* Heller, 1915

Remarks. For the description, see that of *Metrioxena enderleini* [Heller, 1915: 54-55].

Diagnosis. The new genus differs from genus *Prometroxena* by elytra with carinae, apex of elytra with teeth and 2nd segment of clava strongly elongated. From genus *Zherichinixena* it differs by the pronotum sides narrowed to apex with sharp teeth and body shorter and convex.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of C.H.C. Lyal.

Lyalixena enderleini (Heller, 1915), comb.n.
Metrioxena enderleini Heller, 1915: 53

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Zherichinixena* Legalov, gen.n.
 (col. pl. X: i; XIV: 21, 22, 27)

Type species: *Zherichinixena nigra* Legalov, sp.n.

Description. Body dark brown, naked. Rostrum almost direct, with 3 weak carinae, widened near the basis, with ventral striae in males. Antennae inserted ventrally near the rostrum basis. Frons flattened, with deep middle longitudinal striae. Eyes large, slightly convex. Head behind eyes with weak groove. Temples short. Antennae thin, long. Pronotum almost rectangular, slightly narrowed near apex. Disc rugosely-punctate, with 5 carinae. Sides sharp, with very weak 3 teeth at the basic half. Scutellum wide. Elytra elongated. Elytral disc with 3 carinae. Scutellar striole distinct. Intervals almost flat. Apex of elytra with tooth. Precoxal part strongly elongated, wrinkled in males. Abdomen flat, small punctate. 1st ventrite little longer than 2nd ventrite. Legs long. Femora widened, without teeth. Profemora strongly widened. Tibiae short and wide. Tarsi wide. 1st-3rd segments bilobed. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 8.3-8.7 mm.

Diagnosis. The new genus differs from genus *Lyalixena* by the pronotum sides almost parallel, with weak teeth and body more elongated and flattened.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of V.V. Zherichin.

Zherichinixena nigra Legalov, sp.n.
 (col. pl. X: i; XIV: 21, 22, 27)

Material. Holotype – male (ZMMU) “Native Coll. Banka. III-VII. 98 Soengei Leat”. Paratype – male (ZMMU), idem.

Description. Male. Body dark brown, naked. Rostrum almost direct, of equal length to pronotum, with 3 weak carinae, small punctate, widened near the basis, with ventral striae, without erect setae. Antennae inserted ventrally near the rostrum basis. Frons flattened, densely punctate, with deep middle longitudinal striae. Eyes large, slightly

convex. Head behind eyes with weak groove. Temples short. Antennae thin, long. Funicle 8-segmented. Scapus trapezoidal, wider than 1st segment of funicle. 1st segment trapezoidal, wider and shorter than 2nd segment. 2nd-7th segments elongated. 2nd segment longer than 3rd segment. 1st segment of clava (8th segment of funicle) longer and hardly wider than 7th segment. Clava 2-segmented. 9th and 10th segments of antennae (2nd and 3rd segments of clava) fused. 9th segment of antennae little shorter than 7th and 8th segments of antennae taken together. Pronotum almost rectangular, of equal length and width, slightly narrowed near apex, with the greatest width at the base third. Disc rugosely-punctate, with 5 carinae. Sides sharp, with very weak 3 teeth at basic half. Scutellum wide, rectangular, small punctate. Elytra elongated. Humeri slightly smoothed. Disc of elytra with 3 carinae (1st carina distinct near basis), with rows of points. Scutellar striole distinct. Intervals almost flat. Apex of elytra with tooth. Precoxal part of pronotum strongly elongated, wrinkled. Mesepisternum smooth. Metepisternum very narrow. Abdomen flat, small punctate, with grey upraised setae. 1st ventrite little longer than 2nd ventrite. 2nd ventrite of equal length to 2nd ventrite. 4th ventrite hardly narrower than 3rd ventrite. 5th ventrite of equal length to 3rd ventrite. Legs long. Femora widened, without teeth. Profemora strongly widened. Tibiae short and wide. Tarsi wide. 1st-3rd segments bilobed. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 8.3-8.7 mm.

Etymology. The name is derived from the word “black” – “niger”.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Wallacexena* Legalov, gen.n. (col. pl. X: m)

Type species: *Metrioxena corporaali* Heller, 1925

Remarks. For the description, see that of *Metrioxena corporaali* [Heller, 1925: 225].

Diagnosis. The new genus differs from genus *Prometrioxena* by strongly elongated 2nd segment of clava.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of A.R. Wallace.

Wallacexena corporaali (Heller, 1925), comb.n. (col. pl. X: m)

Metrioxena corporaali Heller, 1925: 225

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Host plants. Unknown.

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a male from the SMTD collection with labels “Corporaal, Brastagi, 5-1918”, “corporaali Typus”, “1928, 19”, “Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”, “Lectotype *Metrioxena corporaali* Heller, 1925, A. Legalov des. 2005”.

Wallacexena morio (Heller, 1915), comb.n.

Metrioxena morio Heller, 1915: 54

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Prometrioxena* Voss, 1957

Prometrioxena Voss, 1957: 102

Type species: *Metrioxena dibapha* Voss, 1937

Prometrioxena dibapha (Voss, 1937), comb.n.

Metrioxena dibapha Voss, 1937: 129

Distribution. Indonesia (Java).

Host plants. Unknown.

Subtribe **Metrioxenina** Voss, 1953

(col. pl. XI: a-e, g; XIV: 31, 3 2)

Metrioxenini Voss, 1953: 124

Type genus: *Metrioxena* Pascoe, 1870

Genus *Metrioxena* Pascoe, 1870 (col. pl. XI: a-e)

Metrioxena Pascoe, 1870b: 442

Type species: *Metrioxena serricollis* Pascoe, 1870

Metrioxena decisa Pascoe, 1885

Metrioxena decisa Pascoe, 1885: 228

Distribution. Indonesia (Maluku); Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur).

Host plants. Unknown.

Metrioxena discoidalis Heller, 1915

Metrioxena discoidalis Heller, 1915: 53

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra); Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur).

Host plants. Unknown.

Metrioxena marginella Heller, 1915

Metrioxena marginella Heller, 1915: 54

Distribution. Indonesia (Tanimbar); Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur).

Host plants. Unknown.

Metrioxena serricollis Pascoe, 1870

Metrioxena serricollis Pascoe, 1870b: 443

Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Vladimirixena* Legalov, gen.n.

(col. pl. XI: g; XIV: 31, 32)

Type species: *Metrioxena sumatrana* Heller, 1915

Description. Body brown, naked. Rostrum almost direct, shorter than pronotum, flattened at middle, with two weak carinae near margins, with ventral long setae in males; long, narrower, convex, without carinae and setae in females. Antennae inserted near the rostrum basis. Frons flattened. Eyes large, convex. Head behind eyes with groove. Temples short. Antennae thin, long. Funicle 8-segmented. Clava 2-segmented. Pronotum campaniform, weakly convex, with teeth on sides. Disc with 5 carinae. Scutellum wide, rectangular. Elytra oval. Humeri slightly smoothed. Elytral disc with 2 carinae, without striae, small and densely punctate. Apex of elytra without tooth. Precoxal part of pronotum strongly elongated in males and slightly elongated in females. Metepisternum narrow. Abdomen flat. 1st ventrite elongated. Legs long. Femora widened, without teeth. Profemora strongly widened. Tibiae short and wide. Tarsi wide. 1st-3rd segments bilobed. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 2.9-3.4 mm.

Diagnosis. The new genus differs from *Metrioxena* by the femora without teeth and elytra with carinae.

Etymology. The new genus is named in honour of V.V. Zherichin.

Vladimirixena fulva (Heller, 1915), comb.n.
Metrioxena fulva Heller, 1915: 54
Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra).
Host plants. Unknown.
Vladimirixena javanica (Voss, 1937), comb.n.
Metrioxena javanica Voss, 1937: 127
Distribution. Indonesia (Java).
Host plants. Unknown.
Vladimirixena subvittata (Pascoe, 1874), comb.n.
Metrioxena subvittata Pascoe, 1874: 27
Distribution. Indonesia (Sulawesi).
Host plants. Unknown.
Vladimirixena sumatrana (Heller, 1915), comb.n.
Metrioxena sumatrana Heller, 1915: 54
Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra); Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur).
Host plants. Unknown.

Tribe **Oxycraspedini** Marvaldi & Oberprieler, 2006 (col. pl. XI: f, h-m; XIV: 30, 33-35)
 Oxycraspedina Marvaldi & Oberprieler, 2006: 460
 Type genus: *Oxycraspedus* Kuschel, 1955

Genus **Oxycraspedus** Kuschel, 1955 (col. pl. XI: f, h-m; XIV: 30, 33-35)
Oxycraspedus Kuschel, 1955: 309
 Type species: *Oxycorynus minutus* Philippi & Philippi, 1864

Oxycraspedus cornutus Kuschel, 1959
Oxycraspedus cornutus Kuschel, 1959: 267
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Araucaria [Kuschel, 2000].
Oxycraspedus cribricollis (Blanchard, 1851)
Oxycorynus cribricollis Blanchard, 1851: 311
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Araucaria [Kuschel, 2000].
Oxycraspedus minutus (Philippi & Philippi, 1864)
Oxycorynus minutus Philippi & Philippi, 1864: 365
Distribution. Chile.
Host plants. Araucaria [Kuschel, 2000].

Tribe **Oxycorynini** Schoenherr, 1840 (col. pl. XI: n, o; XII: a, b, d)
Oxycorynides Schoenherr, 1840: 581
 Type genus: *Oxycorynus* Chevrolat, 1832

Genus **Hydnorobius** Kuschel, 1959 (col. pl. XI: n, o)
Hydnorobius Kuschel, 1959: 268
 Type species: *Oxycorynus hydnorae* Pascoe, 1868

Hydnorobius helleri (Bruch, 1912)
Oxycorynus helleri Bruch, 1912: 266
Distribution. Argentina.
Host plants. Prosopanche [Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].
Hydnorobius hydnorae (Pascoe, 1868)
Oxycorynus hydnorae Pascoe, 1868: 14
Distribution. Argentina.
Host plants. Prosopanche [Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].

Hydnorobius parvulus (Bruch, 1916)
Oxycorynus parvulus Bruch, 1916: 268
Distribution. Argentina.
Host plants. Prosopanche [Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].

Genus **Oxycorynus** Chevrolat, 1832 (col. pl. XII: a, b, d)
Oxycorynus Chevrolat, 1832: 212
 Type species: *Oxycorynus melanocerus* Chevrolat, 1832

Oxycorynus armatus Buquet, 1844
Oxycorynus armatus Buquet, 1844: 138
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Lophophytum [Andreson, 2005].
Oxycorynus melanocerus Chevrolat, 1832
Oxycorynus melanocerus Chevrolat, 1832: 214
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.
Oxycorynus melanops Chevrolat, 1832
Oxycorynus melanops Chevrolat, 1832: 214
Distribution. Brazil.
Host plants. Unknown.
Oxycorynus missionis Kuschel, 1995
Oxycorynus missionis Kuschel, 1995: 45
Distribution. Argentina.
Host plants. Unknown.
Oxycorynus nigripes Kuschel, 1959
Oxycorynus nigripes Kuschel, 1959: 270
Distribution. Argentina, Bolivia.
Host plants. Lophophytum [Andreson, 2005].

Tribe **Afrocorynini** Voss, 1957 (col. pl. XII: c)
 Afrocorynini Voss, 1957: 102
 Type genus: *Afrocorynus* Marshall, 1955

Subtribe **Afrocorynina** Voss, 1957
 Afrocorynini Voss, 1957: 102
 Type genus: *Afrocorynus* Marshall, 1955

Genus **Afrocorynus** Marshall, 1955
Afrocorynus Marshall, 1955: 21
 Type species: *Afrocorynus turbatus* Marshall, 1955

Afrocorynus asparagi Marshall, 1955
Afrocorynus asparagi Marshall, 1955: 23
Distribution. South Africa.
Host plants. Asparagus [Marshall, 1955].
Afrocorynus sp. pr. asparagi Marshall, 1955
Distribution. South Africa [Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].
Host plants. Putterlickia [Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].
Afrocorynus turbatus Marshall, 1955
Afrocorynus turbatus Marshall, 1955: 22
Distribution. South Africa.
Host plants. Unknown.

Subtribe **Hispodina** Voss, 1957 (col. pl. XII: c)
 Hispodini Voss, 1957: 102
 Type genus: *Hispodus* Marshall, 1955

Genus *Hispodus* Marshall, 1955 (col. pl. XII: c)
Hispodus Marshall, 1955: 21
Type species. *Hispodus spicatus* Marshall, 1955

Hispodus spicatus Marshall, 1955

Hispodus spicatus Marshall, 1955: 24

Distribution. South Africa.

Host plants. *Rhoicissus* [Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].

Oxycoryninae incertae sedis

Genus *Khetana* Zherikhin, 1993, placem.n.

Khetana Zherikhin, 1993: 23

Type species: *Khetana decapitata* Zherikhin, 1993

Remarks. The genus was located in Eobelinae (Eobelidae sensu L. Arnoldi, 1977). Characters (wide second segment of tarsi, short legs and wide body) make it possible to place this genus in supertribe Oxycoryninae of subfamily Oxycoryninae.

Khetana decapitata Zherikhin, 1993

Khetana decapitata Zherikhin, 1993: 23

Distribution. Early Cretaceous (Khabarovskii krai: Khetana).

Host plants. Unknown.

Supertribe **Allocoryninae** Sharp, 1890 (col. pl. XII: e-j;

XIII: a-d, f, g; XIV: 11, 19, 23, 29)

Allocoryninae Sharp, 1890: 45

Type genus: *Allocorynus* Sharp, 1890

Genus *Parallocorynus* Voss, 1943 (col. pl. XII: e-h)

Allocorynus subg. *Parallocorynus* Voss, 1943: 59

Type species: *Allocorynus bicolor* Voss, 1943

Parallocorynus bicolor (Voss, 1943)

Allocorynus bicolor Voss, 1943: 59

Distribution. Mexico.

Host plants. *Dioon* [Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].

Genus *Rhopalotria* Chevrolat, 1878 (col. pl. XII: i, j;

XIII: a-d, f, g; XIV: 11, 19, 23, 29)

Rhopalotria Chevrolat, 1878: XCVII

Type species: *Rhopalotria dimidiata* Chevrolat, 1878

Allocorynus Sharp 1890: 46; type species. *Allocorynus mollis* Sharp, 1890

Host plants. *Zamia*, *Dioon* [O'Brien, 1991].

Rhopalotria dimidiata Chevrolat, 1878

Rhopalotria dimidiata Chevrolat, 1878: XCVII

Distribution. Cuba.

Host plants. *Zamia* [Muniz, Barrera, 1969].

Rhopalotria mollis (Sharp, 1890)

Allocorynus mollis Sharp, 1890: 46

Distribution. USA (Florida), Mexico.

Host plants. *Zamia* [Norstog, 1987; O'Brien, 1991].

Rhopalotria slossonae (Schaeffer, 1905)

Allocorynus slossonae Schaeffer, 1905: 139

Distribution. USA (Florida).

Host plants. *Zamia* [Tang, 1987; O'Brien, 1991].

Supertribe **Aglycyderitae** Wollaston, 1864 (col. pl. XIII: e, h)

Aglycyderidae Wollaston, 1864: 384

Type genus: *Aglycyderes* Westwood, 1864

Tribe **Distenorrhinoidini** Legalov, trib.n.

Type genus: *Distenorrhinoides* Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000

Remarks. For a description, see that of *Distenorrhinoides* [Gratshev, Zherikhin, 2000: 39].

Diagnosis. The new tribe is close to tribes Alloxycorenini and Aglycyderini. It differs from the first by the shape of pronotum, absence of sharp lateral carinae, structure of mandibles, weakly convex eyes and thin rostrum. It differs from the second by the mandible structure, weakly convex eyes, long and thin rostrum.

Genus *Distenorrhinoides* Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000

Distenorrhinoides Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000: 39

Type species: *Distenorrhinoides simulator* Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000

Distenorrhinoides simulator Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000

Distenorrhinoides simulator Gratshev & Zherikhin, 2000: 39

Distribution. Early Cretaceous (Spain: Montsec Range).

Host plants. Unknown.

Tribe **Alloxycorenini** Legalov, trib.n. (col. pl. XIII: e, h)

Type genus: *Alloxycorenus* Voss, 1957

Description. Body black, brown or yellowy-brown, naked or with setae. Head, pronotum, procoxa and femora, partially antennae sometimes red-brown. Rostrum almost direct, thicker in males and slightly curved and long in females. Antennae inserted ventrally near the rostrum basis. Frons flattened. Eyes large, slightly convex. Head behind eyes without groove. Vertex convex. Temples short. Antennae thin, long. Clava distinct, 3-segmented. Pronotum campaniform. Disc sparsely punctate, without carinae. Sides sharp, without teeth. Scutellum wide, almost rectangular. Elytra wide, flattened, with carinae or without carinae and rows of points. Scutellar striae distinct. Intervals almost flat or convex. Apex of elytra without tooth. Precoxal part elongated. Metathorax elongated. Abdomen slightly convex. 1st ventrite more or less elongated. Legs long. Femora widened, without teeth. Tibiae biconcave, with long mucro. Tarsi long, longer than tibiae. 1st segment of tarsi triangular, 2nd and 3rd segments bilobed. Claws without teeth. Length of body: 2.8-7.0 mm. **Diagnosis.** The new tribe is similar to tribe Aglycyderini but differs by the lateral carinae of pronotum, the greatest width of pronotum at base, thin and long rostrum.

Genus *Alloxycorenus* Voss, 1957 (col. pl. XIII: e, h)

Alloxycorenus Voss, 1957: 101

Type species: *Oxycorynus bruchi* Heller, 1911

Alloxycorenus bruchi (Heller, 1911) (col. pl. XIII: e, h)

Oxycorynus bruchi Heller, 1911: 6

Distribution. Argentina, Bolivia.

Host plants. Ombrophytum [Anderson, 2005].

Remarks. The lectotype is designated by the author – a female from the SMTD collection with labels “Argentina, Prov. Catamarca, II.1900, C. Bruch”, “1911, 3”, “Typus”, “Staatl. Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden”, “Lectotype *Oxycorynus bruchi* Heller, 1911, A. Legalov des. 2005”.

Alloxcorynus whiteheadi Anderson, 2005

Alloxcorynus whiteheadi Anderson, 2005: 648

Distribution. Peru.

Host plants. Unknown.

Genus *Balanophorobius* Anderson, 2005

Balanophorobius Anderson, 2005: 645

Type species: *Balanophorobius gamezi* Anderson, 2005

Balanophorobius gamezi Anderson, 2005

Balanophorobius gamezi Anderson, 2005: 648

Distribution. Costa Rica.

Host plants. Helosis [Anderson, 2005; Marvaldi, Oberprieler, Lyal, Bradbury, Anderson, 2006].

Tribe Aglycyderini Wollaston, 1864 (col. pl. XIII: i-m; XIV: 16, 24, 28, 36)

Aglycyderidae Wollaston, 1864: 384

Type genus: *Aglycyderes* Westwood, 1864

Proterhinides Sharp, 1889: 298; type genus: *Proterhinus* Sharp, 1878

Platycephalidae Paulian, 1944: 118; type genus: *Platycephala* Montrouzier, 1861

Genus *Aglycyderes* Westwood, 1864 (col. pl. XIII: i, j)

Aglycyderes Westwood, 1864: 179

Type species: *Aglycyderes setifer* Westwood, 1864

Aglycyderes setifer Westwood, 1864

Aglycyderes setifer Westwood, 1864: 179

Distribution. Canary Is.

Host plants. Euphorbia [Paulian, 1944].

Aglycyderes tavakiliani Menier, 1974

Aglycyderes tavakiliani Menier, 1974: 14

Distribution. Morocco.

Host plants. Euphorbia [Menier, 1974].

Genus *Aralius* Kuschel, 1990

Aralius Kuschel, 1990: 79 [RN]

Type species: *Platycephala olivieri* Montrouzier, 1861

Platycephala Montrouzier, 1861: 268 (non Fallén, 1820); type species: *Platycephala olivieri* Montrouzier, 1861

Remarks. 2 undescribed species have been reported from New Caledonia [Kuschel, 2003].

Aralius olivieri (Montrouzier, 1861)

Platycephala olivieri Montrouzier, 1861: 268

Distribution. New Caledonia.

Host plants. Araliaceae [Kuschel, 2003].

Aralius wollastoni (Sharp, 1876)

Aglycyderes wollastoni Sharp, 1876: 28

Aglycyderes badius Broun, 1880: 427

Platycephala jeanneli Paulian, 1944: 118

Distribution. New Zealand.

Host plants. Pseudopanax [Kuschel, 2003].

Genus *Proterhinus* Sharp, 1878 (col. pl. XIII: k-m; XIV: 16, 24, 28, 36)

Proterhinus Sharp, 1878: 16

Type species: *Proterhinus vestitus* Sharp, 1878

Proterhinus abnormis Perkins, 1920

Proterhinus abnormis Perkins, 1920: 352

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).

Host plants. Broussaia [Perkins, 1920].

Proterhinus abundans Perkins, 1926

Proterhinus abundans Perkins, 1926: 65

Distribution. USA (Hawaii).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus adamsoni Perkins, 1932

Proterhinus adamsoni Perkins, 1932: 21

Distribution. Marquesas Islands.

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus adelus Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus adelus Perkins, 1900: 202

Proterhinus adelus v. *adeloides* Perkins, 1910: 657

Proterhinus adelus v. *chrysadelus* Perkins, 1910: 658

Proterhinus adelus v. *constricticeps* Perkins, 1910: 658

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus affinis Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus affinis Perkins, 1900: 238

Distribution. USA (Hawaii).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus alyxiae pauper Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus alyxiae v. *pauper* Perkins, 1900: 244

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus alyxia alyxiae Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus alyxiae Perkins, 1900: 244

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).

Host plants. Alyxia [Perkins, 1900].

Proterhinus amaurodes Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus amaurodes Perkins, 1900: 190

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus analcis Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus analcis Perkins, 1900: 230

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus angularis Sharp, 1881

Proterhinus angularis Sharp, 1881: 530

Distribution. USA (Hawaii).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus angustiformis Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus angustiformis Perkins, 1900: 197

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus angustior Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus angustior Perkins, 1900: 233

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).

Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus anthracias Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus anthracias Perkins, 1900: 185

Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus antiquus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus antiquus Perkins, 1900: 193
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Broussaisia [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus archaeus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus archaeus Perkins, 1900: 209
Proterhinus archaeus v. diversus Perkins, 1900: 209
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Straussia, Pelea [Perkins, 1900, 1910].
Proterhinus arhopalus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus arhopalus Perkins, 1900: 219
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus asteliae Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus asteliae Perkins, 1920: 351
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Astelia [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus ater Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus ater Perkins, 1920: 356
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus basalis Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus basalis Sharp, 1879: 98
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus binotatus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus binotatus Perkins, 1900: 191
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus blackburni Sharp, 1878
Proterhinus blackburni Sharp, 1878: 17
Proterhinus hystrix Sharp, 1881: 527
Proterhinus blackburni v. bisignatus Perkins, 1900: 246
Proterhinus blackburni v. eugeniae Perkins, 1900: 246
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus brevicornis Zimmerman & Perrault, 1989
Proterhinus brevicornis Zimmerman & Perrault, 1989: 153
Distribution. Society Islands.
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus breviformis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus breviformis Perkins, 1900: 229
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus brevipennis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus brevipennis Perkins, 1900: 218
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus bridwelli Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus bridwelli Perkins, 1920: 350
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Euphorbia [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus bryani Perkins, 1926
Proterhinus bryani Perkins, 1926: 64
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus calliphyas Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus calliphyas Perkins, 1900: 224
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus cognatus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus cognatus Perkins, 1900: 197
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Alyxia [Perkins, 1900].
Proterhinus collaris Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus collaris Sharp, 1879: 96
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus comes Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus comes Perkins, 1900: 213
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus compactus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus compactus Perkins, 1900: 203
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus convexiusculus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus convexiusculus Perkins, 1900: 232
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus coprosmicola Perkins, 1928
Proterhinus coprosmicola Perkins, 1928b: 195
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus crassicornis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus crassicornis Perkins, 1900: 185
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus cristatus Perkins, 1931
Proterhinus cristatus Perkins, 1931: 510
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus cuneatus Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus cuneatus Perkins, 1920: 354
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus debilior Perkins, 1931
Proterhinus debilior Perkins, 1931: 512
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus debilis Sharp, 1878
Proterhinus debilis Sharp, 1878: 19
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus deceptor Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus deceptor Perkins, 1900: 245
Proterhinus deceptor v. konanus Perkins, 1900: 246
Proterhinus deceptor v. major Perkins, 1900: 246
Proterhinus deceptor clermontiae Perkins, 1928b: 198
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Hibiscus, Euphorbia, Lipochaeta, Gossypium, Hibiscadelphus [Perkins, 1910, 1920].
Proterhinus deinops Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus deinops Perkins, 1900: 201
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus denudatus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus denudatus Perkins, 1900: 203
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus desquamatus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus desquamatus Perkins, 1900: 240
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus detritus Sharp, 1885
Proterhinus detritus Sharp, 1885: 172
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus difficilis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus difficilis Perkins, 1900: 188
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus dispar Sharp, 1881
Proterhinus dispar Sharp, 1881: 528
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Wikstroemia [Perkins, 1910].
Proterhinus dubiosus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus dubiosus Perkins, 1900: 187
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus echidna Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus echidna Perkins, 1910: 658
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Gonldia [Perkins, 1910].
Proterhinus echinoides Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus echinoides Perkins, 1900: 232
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus epichlorus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus epichlorus Perkins, 1900: 230
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus epichrysus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus epichrysus Perkins, 1900: 218
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus epimelas Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus epimelas Perkins, 1900: 226
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus epitrachys Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus epitrachys Perkins, 1900: 220
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus epitretus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus epitretus Perkins, 1900: 229
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus erythrodes Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus erythrodes Perkins, 1900: 234
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus eugonias Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus eugonias Perkins, 1900: 186
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus eulepis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus eulepis Perkins, 1900: 188
Proterhinus eulepis v. *minor* Perkins, 1900: 189
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus euops Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus euops Perkins, 1920: 348
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Euphorbia [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus euphorbiae Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus euphorbiae Perkins, 1920: 349
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Euphorbia [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus eurhopalus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus eurhopalus Perkins, 1900: 196
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus eurhynchus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus eurhynchus Perkins, 1900: 239
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus excrucians Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus excrucians Perkins, 1910: 662
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Sida [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus facilis Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus facilis Perkins, 1910: 663
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus ferrugineus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus ferrugineus Perkins, 1900: 241
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus fimbriatus Zimmerman & Perrault, 1989
Proterhinus fimbriatus Zimmerman & Perrault, 1989: 152
Distribution. Austral Is.: Rurutu, Society Islands.
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus fuscicolor Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus fuscicolor Perkins, 1920: 353
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Argemone [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus gigas Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus gigas Perkins, 1900: 185
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Cheirodendron [Perkins, 1900].
Proterhinus gourvesi Zimmerman & Perrault, 1989
Proterhinus gourvesi Zimmerman & Perrault, 1989: 153
Distribution. Society Islands.
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus gracilis Sharp, 1881
Proterhinus gracilis Sharp, 1881: 529
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus haleakalae Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus haleakalae Perkins, 1900: 219
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus hawaiiensis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus hawaiiensis Perkins, 1900: 236
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus hemichlorus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus hemichlorus Perkins, 1900: 217
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus heterostictus Perkins, 1900

Proterhinus vestitus v. *heterostictus* Perkins, 1900: 205
Proterhinus heterostictus Perkins, 1910: 661
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus heterotarsus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus heterotarsus Perkins, 1900: 234
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus homoeochromus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus homoeochromus Perkins, 1900: 197
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus humeralis Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus humeralis Sharp, 1879: 96
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus hypotretus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus hypotretus Perkins, 1900: 240
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus impressiscutis Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus impressiscutis Perkins, 1920: 350
Proterhinus impressiscutis v. *nudior* Perkins, 1928b: 196
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Euphorbia [Perkins, 1920].
Proterhinus innotabilis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus innotabilis Perkins, 1900: 242
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus ineptus Sharp, 1885
Proterhinus ineptus Sharp, 1885: 171
Proterhinus intiger Sharp, 1885: 172
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus insignis Sharp, 1885
Proterhinus insignis Sharp, 1885: 173
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus kaalae Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus kaalae Perkins, 1900: 209
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus kahanae Perkins, 1931
Proterhinus kahanae Perkins, 1931: 509
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus kamptarthrus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus kamptarthrus Perkins, 1900: 199
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus lanaiensis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus lanaiensis Perkins, 1900: 227
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus laticollis Blackburn, 1885
Proterhinus laticollis Blackburn, 1885: 170
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus laticornis Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus laticornis Perkins, 1900: 196
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).

Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus lecontei Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus lecontei Sharp, 1879: 99
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus leiorhynchus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus leiorhynchus Perkins, 1900: 200
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus leptophyas Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus leptophyas Perkins, 1900: 198
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus leptorhynchus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus leptorhynchus Perkins, 1900: 222
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus leptothrix Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus leptothrix Perkins, 1900: 207
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus leucothorax Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus leucothorax Perkins, 1900: 233
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus linearis Blackburn, 1885
Proterhinus linearis Blackburn, 1885: 169
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus longicornis Sharp, 1885
Proterhinus lecontei Sharp, 1885: 173
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Lanai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus longulus Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus longulus Sharp, 1879: 97
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus longisetis Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus longisetis Perkins, 1920: 355
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus maculatus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus maculatus Perkins, 1900: 221
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus maculifer Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus maculifer Perkins, 1900: 198
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus malespretus Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus malespretus Perkins, 1920: 355
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus maurus Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus maurus Perkins, 1910: 658
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Pelea [Perkins, 1910].
Proterhinus megalotarsus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus megalotarsus Perkins, 1900: 216
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.

- Proterhinus microtarsus* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus microtarsus Perkins, 1900: 215
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus minimus* Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus minimus Perkins, 1910: 666
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus mirabilis* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus mirabilis Perkins, 1900: 223
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus miricornis* Perkins, 1927
Proterhinus miricornis Perkins, 1927: 487
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus molokaiensis* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus molokaiensis Perkins, 1900: 231
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus moribundus* Perkins, 1916
Proterhinus moribundus Perkins, 1916: 251
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus mumfordi* Perkins, 1932
Proterhinus mumfordi Perkins, 1932: 19
Distribution. Marquesas Islands.
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus myrsineoides* Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus myrsineoides Perkins, 1910: 659
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus myrsineus* Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus myrsineus Perkins, 1910: 659
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Myrsine [Perkins, 1910].
- Proterhinus navita* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus navita Perkins, 1900: 244
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus neglectus* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus neglectus Perkins, 1900: 189
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus nigricans* Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus nigricans Sharp, 1879: 95
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus nivicola* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus nivicola Perkins, 1900: 225
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus oahuensis* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus oahuensis Perkins, 1900: 208
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus obscuricolor* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus obscuricolor Perkins, 1900: 202
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Straussia, Pelea [Perkins, 1910].
- Proterhinus obscurus* Sharp, 1878
- Proterhinus obscurus* Sharp, 1878: 18
Proterhinus obscurus v. *chryseis* Perkins, 1910: 663
Proterhinus obscurus v. *elaeocarpi* Perkins, 1910: 663
Proterhinus obscurus v. *perobscurus* Perkins, 1910: 663
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Elaeocarpus, Pritchardia, Euphorbia [Perkins, 1910, 1920].
- Proterhinus ombrophilus* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus ombrophilus Perkins, 1900: 235
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus oscillans* Sharp, 1878
Proterhinus oscillans Sharp, 1878: 18
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Acacia [Perkins, 1910].
- Proterhinus osculans* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus osculans Perkins, 1900: 222
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus oxygenias* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus oxygenias Perkins, 1900: 206
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus pachycnemis* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus pachycnemis Perkins, 1900: 211
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus paradoxus* Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus paradoxus Sharp, 1879: 100
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus peles* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus peles Perkins, 1900: 237
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus persimilis* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus persimilis Perkins, 1900: 224
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Wikstroemia [Perkins, 1900].
- Proterhinus phoenix* Perkins, 1931
Proterhinus phoenix Perkins, 1931: 511
Distribution. Phoenix Is.
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus phyllobius* Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus phyllobius Perkins, 1920: 352
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Broussaisia [Perkins, 1920].
- Proterhinus pipturi* Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus pipturi Perkins, 1910: 665
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Pipturus [Perkins, 1910].
- Proterhinus platygonias* Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus platygonias Perkins, 1900: 204
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus platygonioides* Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus platygonioides Perkins, 1910: 661
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus podagricus* Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus podagricus Perkins, 1910: 656

- Proterhinus podagricus v. coprosmae*** Perkins, 1928b: 194
Distribution. USA (Hawaii, Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus pteridis*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus pteridis Perkins, 1900: 235
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Molokai).
Host plants. Pteris [Perkins, 1900].
- Proterhinus punctipennis*** Sharp, 1881
Proterhinus punctipennis Sharp, 1881: 530
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus pusillus*** Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus pusillus Sharp, 1879: 97
Proterhinus pusillus v. subpusillus Perkins, 1910: 665
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Pelea [Perkins, 1910].
- Proterhinus robustus*** Blackburn, 1885
Proterhinus robustus Blackburn, 1885: 171
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus rufescens*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus rufescens Perkins, 1900: 237
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus ruficollis*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus ruficollis Perkins, 1900: 226
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus ruficornis*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus ruficornis Perkins, 1900: 200
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus samoae*** Perkins, 1907
Proterhinus samoae Perkins, 1907: 88
Distribution. Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia.
Host plants. Cocos nucifera [Zimmerman & Perrault, 1989].
- Proterhinus scutatus*** Blackburn, 1885
Proterhinus scutatus Blackburn, 1885: 169
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus separandus*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus separandus Perkins, 1900: 221
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus serricornis*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus serricornis Perkins, 1900: 195
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus seticollis*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus seticollis Perkins, 1900: 207
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus setiger*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus setiger Perkins, 1900: 193
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus setulosus*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus setulosus Perkins, 1900: 192
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus sharpi*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus sharpi Perkins, 1900: 213
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus similis*** Blackburn, 1885
Proterhinus similis Blackburn, 1885: 170
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Acacia.
- Proterhinus simplex*** Sharp, 1878
Proterhinus simplex Sharp, 1878: 17
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus solitarius*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus solitarius Perkins, 1900: 193
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus squalidus*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus squalidus Perkins, 1900: 194
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus squamicollis*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus squamicollis Perkins, 1900: 201
Proterhinus squamicollis v. moestus Perkins, 1928b: 197
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus sternalioides*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus sternalioides Perkins, 1900: 215
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus sternalis*** Sharp, 1879
Proterhinus sternalis Sharp, 1879: 98
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus subangularis*** Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus subangularis Perkins, 1910: 660
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Straussia [Perkins, 1920].
- Proterhinus subdeceptor*** Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus subdeceptor Perkins, 1910: 664
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Alyxia [Perkins, 1910].
- Proterhinus subplanatus*** Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus subplanatus Perkins, 1900: 205
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Straussia [Perkins, 1910].
- Proterhinus swezeyi*** Perkins, 1920
Proterhinus swezeyi Perkins, 1920: 347
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Pritchardia [Perkins, 1920].
- Proterhinus tantali*** Perkins, 1935
Proterhinus tantali Perkins, 1935: 87
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
- Proterhinus tarsalis*** Blackburn, 1885
Proterhinus tarsalis Blackburn, 1885: 171
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Metrosideros.
- Proterhinus transversalis*** Perkins, 1910
Proterhinus transversalis Perkins, 1910: 662
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.

Proterhinus tuberculiceps Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus tuberculiceps Perkins, 1900: 214
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus unicolor Perkins, 1936
Proterhinus unicolor Perkins, 1936: 221
Distribution. Marquesas Islands.
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus validus Sharp, 1881
Proterhinus validus Sharp, 1881: 531
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Maui).
Host plants. Acacia [Perkins, 1900].
Proterhinus vestitus Sharp, 1878
Proterhinus vestitus Sharp, 1878: 16
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Aleurites, Pipturus, Pisonia, Ipomoea, Charpeutiera, Dracaena, Hybiscus [Perkins, 1910, 1920; Sharp, 1878].
Proterhinus vicinus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus vicinus Perkins, 1900: 212
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Oahu).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus vulcanus Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus vulcanus Perkins, 1900: 236
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.
Proterhinus wikstroemiae Perkins, 1900
Proterhinus wikstroemiae Perkins, 1900: 195
Distribution. USA (Hawaii: Kauai).
Host plants. Wikstroemia [Perkins, 1900].
Proterhinus xanthoxyli Perkins, 1931
Proterhinus xanthoxyli Perkins, 1931: 511
Distribution. USA (Hawaii).
Host plants. Unknown.

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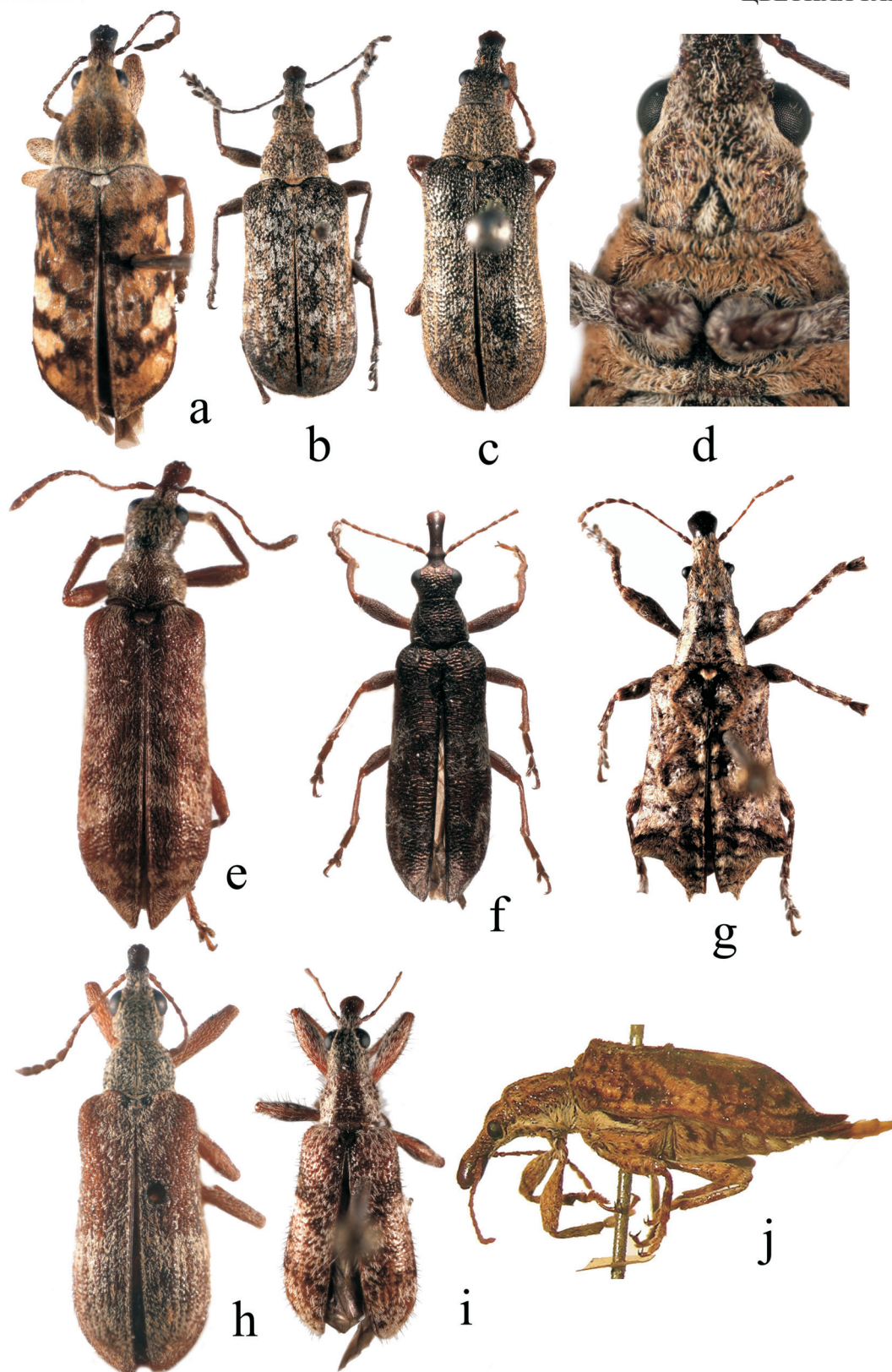
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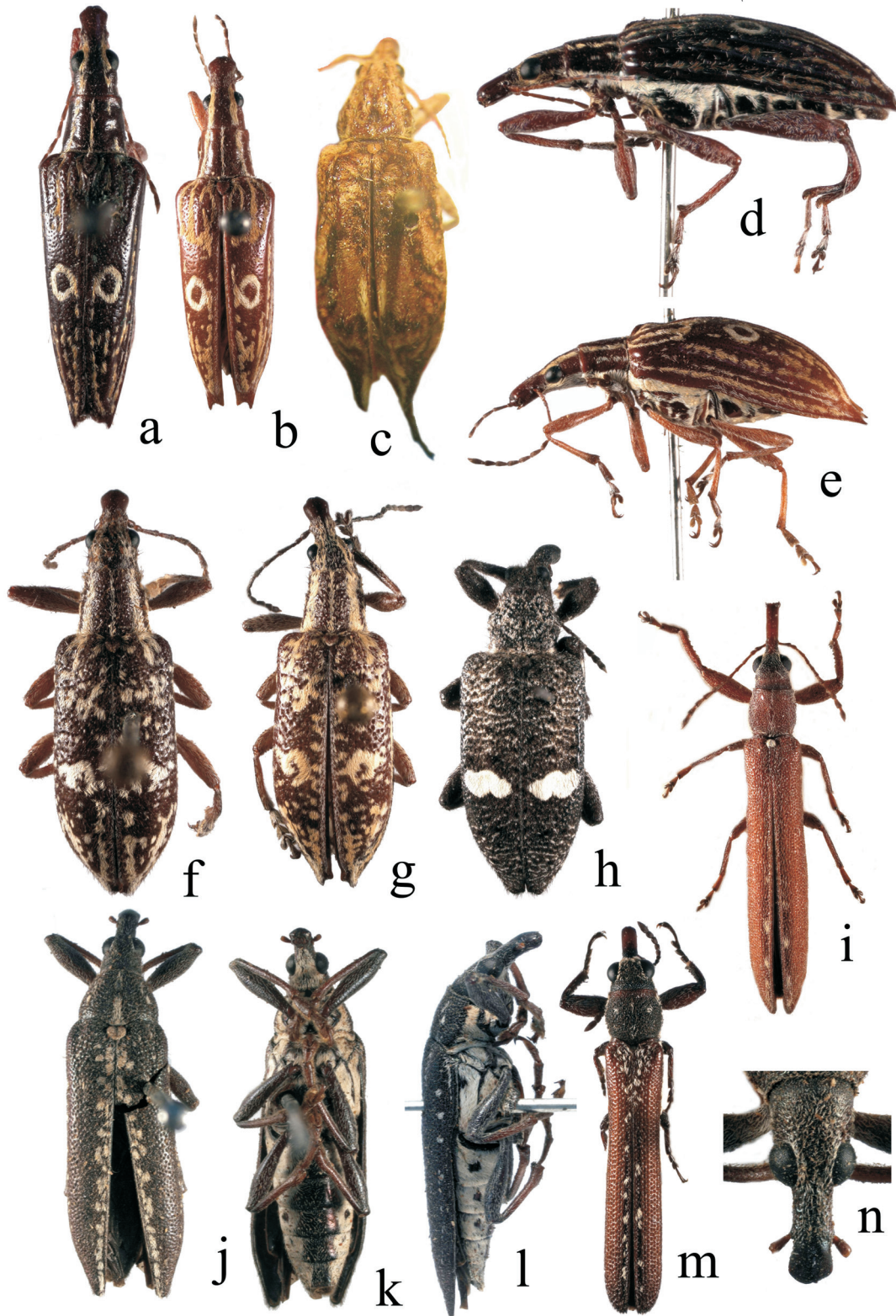
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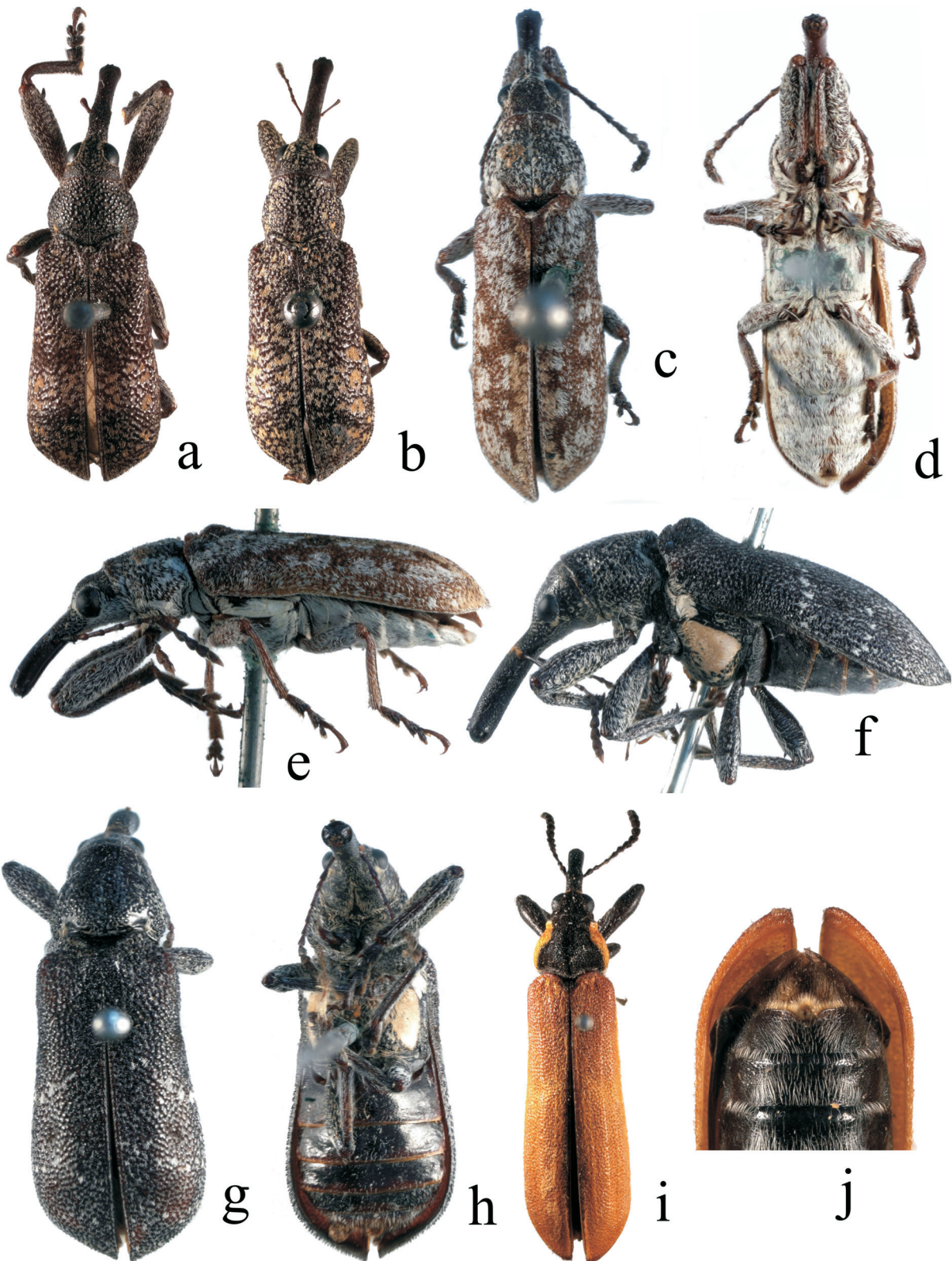
Supertribe Pachyurinae gen. spp.: a – *Hadrobelus undulatus*, male, paratype (dorsal view), b – *Pachyura australis*, female (dorsal view), c – *P. australis*, male (dorsal view), d – *P. australis*, head and prothorax (ventral view), e – *Pachyurinus sticticus*, female (dorsal view), f – *Ricnobelis metallicus*, male (dorsal view), g – *Agathinus tridens*, female (dorsal view), h – *Sphinctobelus cinereus*, female (dorsal view), i – *Agnesiotes pilosula*, male (dorsal view), j – *Cyrtophus blandus*, female, lectotype (lateral view).

Представители Pachyurinae gen. spp.: a – *Hadrobelus undulatus*, самец, паратип (вид сверху), b – *Pachyura australis*, самка (вид сверху), c – *P. australis*, самец (вид сверху), d – *P. australis*, голова и переднегрудь (вид снизу), e – *Pachyurinus sticticus*, самка (вид сверху), f – *Ricnobelis metallicus*, самец (вид сверху), g – *Agathinus tridens*, самка (вид сверху), h – *Sphinctobelus cinereus*, самка (вид сверху), i – *Agnesiotes pilosula*, самец (вид сверху), j – *Cyrtophus blandus*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку).



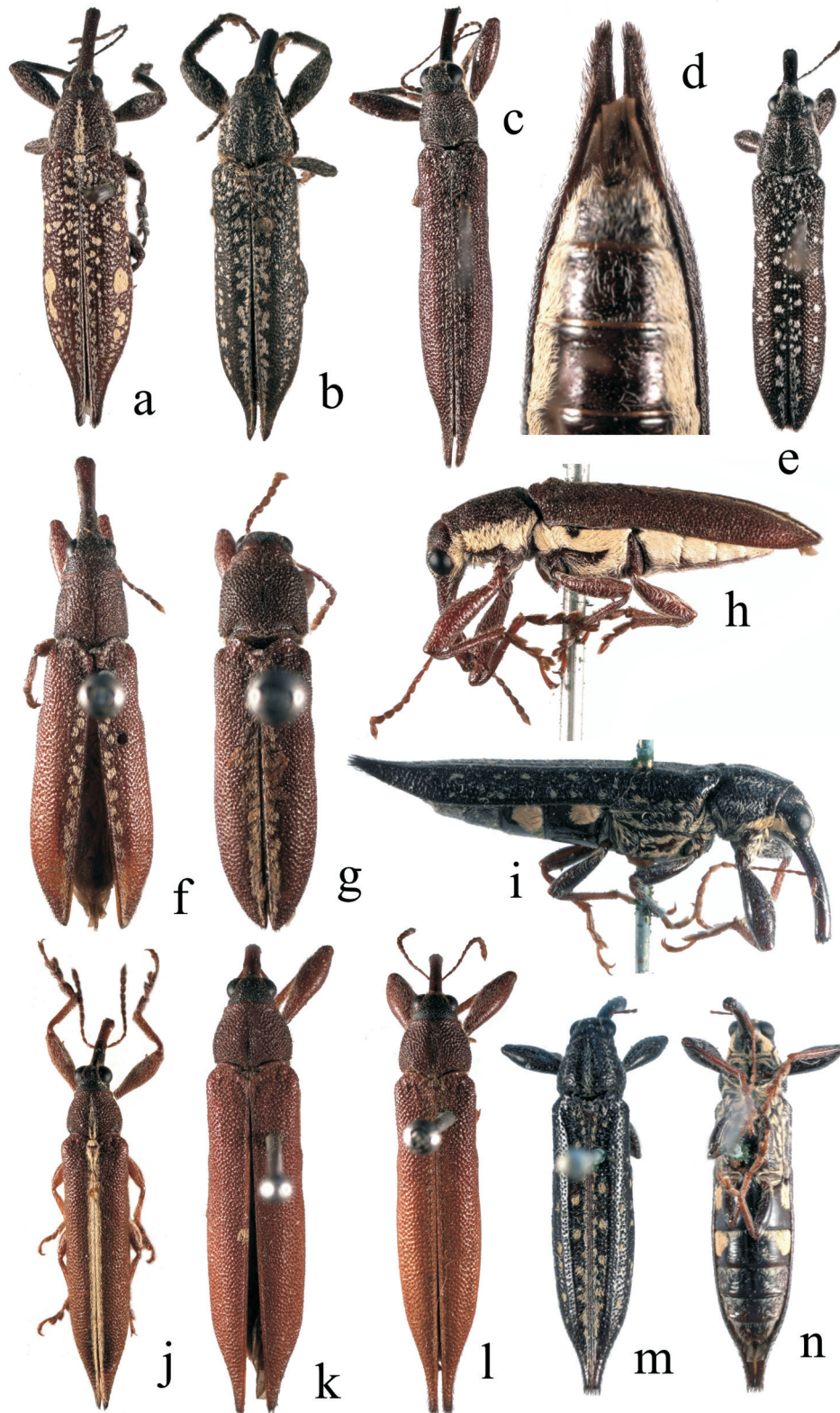
Subfamily Belinae gen. spp.: a – *Atractuchus argus*, male (dorsal view), b – *A. argus*, female (dorsal view), c – *Cyrtophus blandus*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), d – *Atractuchus argus*, male (lateral view), e – *A. argus*, female (lateral view), f – *Dicordylus marmoratus*, male (dorsal view), g – *D. marmoratus*, female (dorsal view), h – *D. balteatus*, female (dorsal view), i – *Araiobelus filum*, female (dorsal view), j – *Macrobelus insignis*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), k – *M. insignis*, female, lectotype (ventral view), l – *M. insignis*, female, lectotype (lateral view), m – *Araiobelus tenis*, male (dorsal view), n – *Macrobelus insignis*, head of female, lectotype (dorsal view).

Представители Belinae gen. spp.: a – *Atractuchus argus*, самец (вид сверху), b – *A. argus*, самка (вид сверху), c – *Cyrtophus blandus*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), d – *Atractuchus argus*, самец (вид сбоку), e – *A. argus*, самка (вид сбоку), f – *Dicordylus marmoratus*, самец (вид сверху), g – *D. marmoratus*, самка (вид сверху), h – *D. balteatus*, самка (вид сверху), i – *Araiobelus filum*, самка (вид сверху), j – *Macrobelus insignis*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), k – *M. insignis*, самка, лектотип (вид снизу), l – *M. insignis*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку), m – *Araiobelus tenis*, самец (вид сверху), n – *Macrobelus insignis*, голова самки, лектотип (вид сверху).



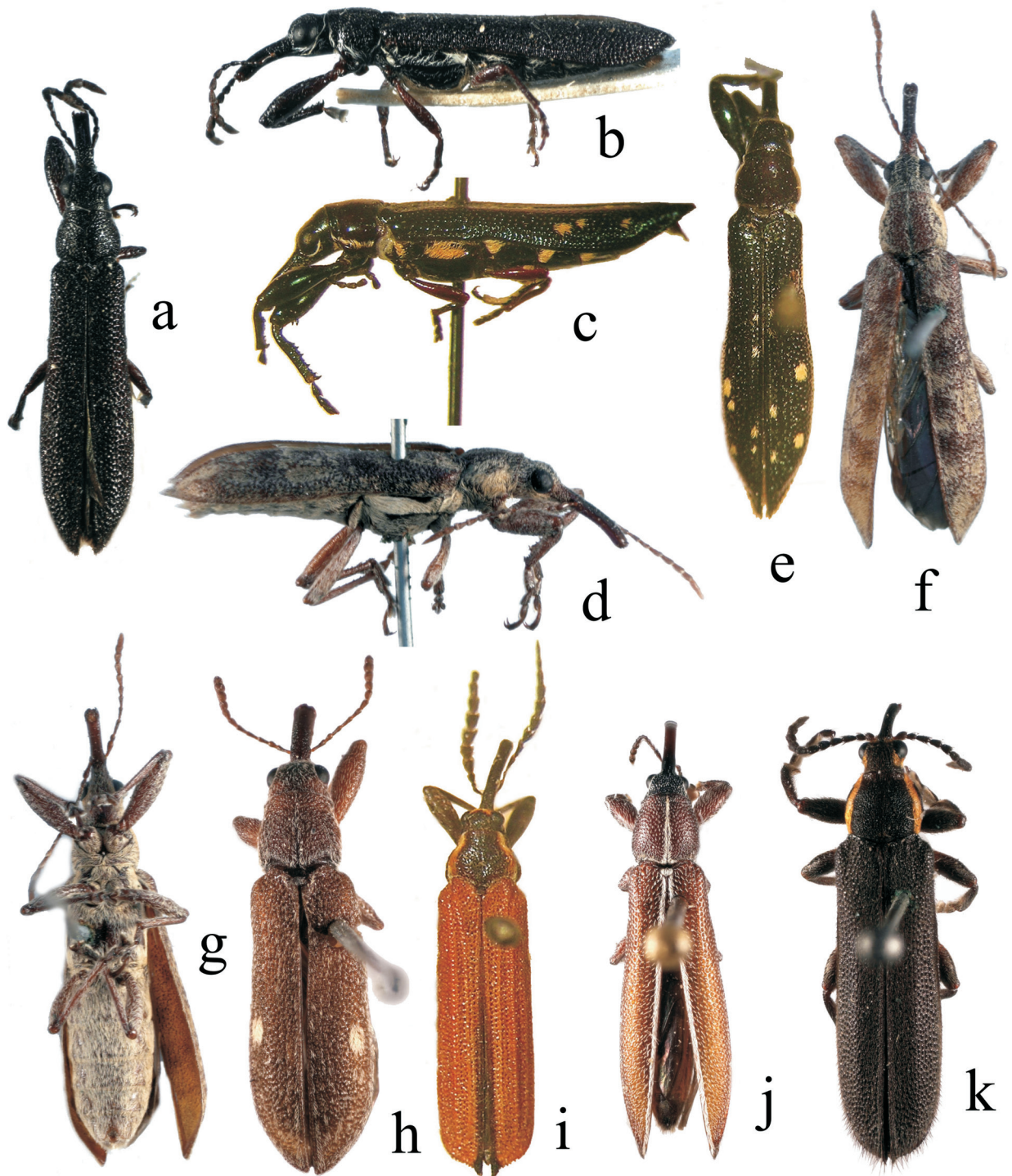
Supertribe Belitae gen. spp.: a – *Isacantha rhynchitoides*, male (dorsal view), b – *I. rhynchitoides*, female (dorsal view), c – *I. punctirostris*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), d – *I. punctirostris*, female, lectotype (ventral view), e – *I. punctirostris*, female, lectotype (lateral view), f – *I. serrata*, female, lectotype (lateral view), g – *I. serrata*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), h – *I. serrata*, female, lectotype (ventral view), i – *Rhinotia haemoptera*, male (dorsal view), j – *Rh. haemoptera*, apex of abdomen of male (dorsal view).

Представители Belitae gen. spp.: a – *Isacantha rhynchitoides*, самец (вид сверху), b – *I. rhynchitoides*, самка (вид сверху), c – *I. punctirostris*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), d – *I. punctirostris*, самка, лектотип (вид снизу), e – *I. punctirostris*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку), f – *I. serrata*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку), g – *I. serrata*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), h – *I. serrata*, самка, лектотип (вид снизу), i – *Rhinotia haemoptera*, самец (вид сверху), j – *Rh. haemoptera*, вершина брюшка самца (вид сверху).



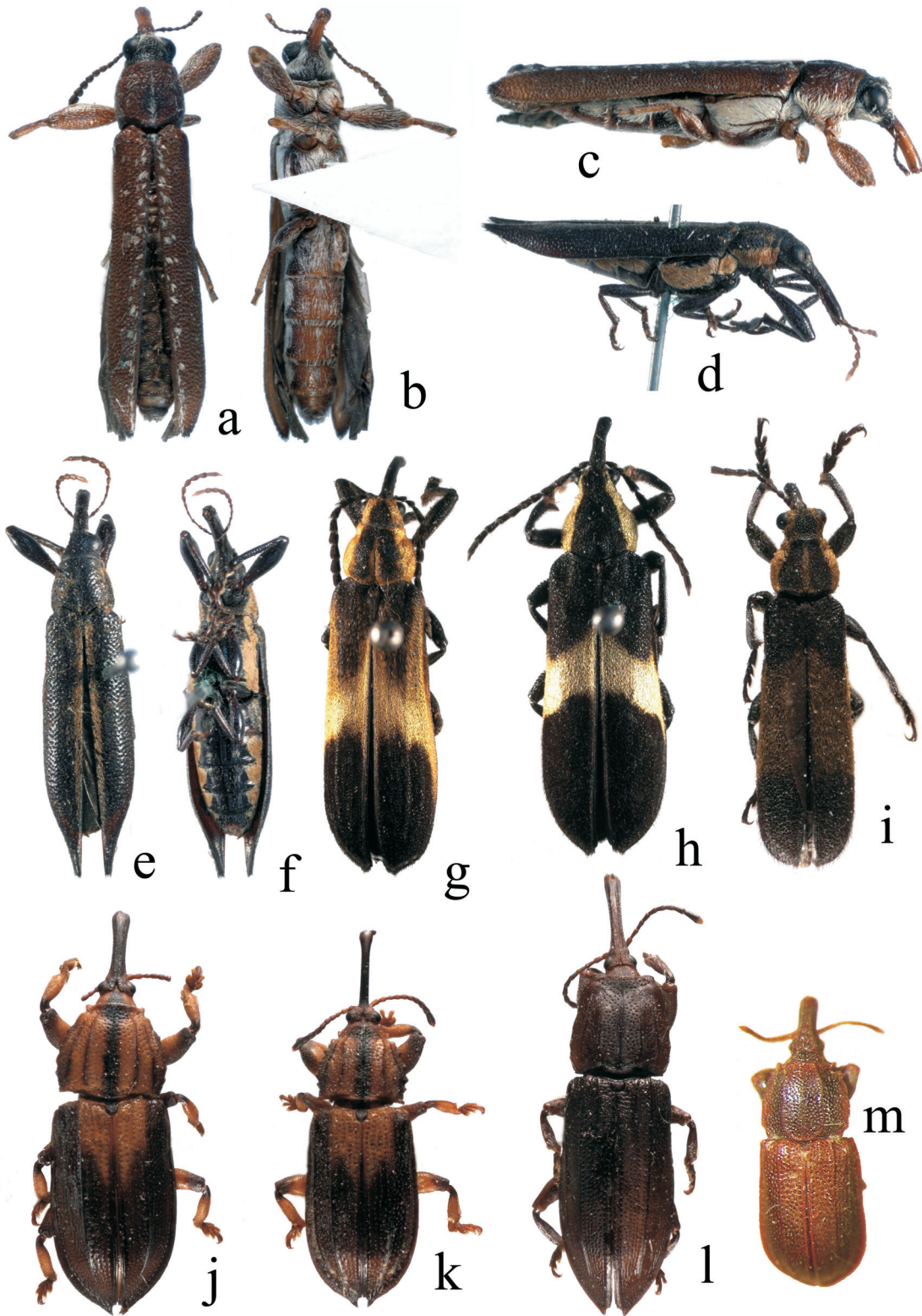
Supertribe Belitae gen. spp.: a – *Orthorhynchus bidentatus*, female (dorsal view), b – *O. semipunctatus*, female (dorsal view), c – *O. angustulus*, female (dorsal view), d – *O. angustulus*, apex of abdomen of female (ventral view), e – *O. (Australobelus) sp.*, male (dorsal view), f – *Pseudorhinotia brunnea*, female (dorsal view), g – *P. brunnea*, male (dorsal view), h – *P. brunnea*, male (lateral view), i – *Orthorhynchoides ruficornis*, female, lectotype (lateral view), j – *O. suturalis*, male (dorsal view), k – *O. suturalis f. phonicopterus*, male (dorsal view), l – *O. suturalis f. phonicopterus*, female (dorsal view), m – *O. ruficornis*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), n – *O. ruficornis*, female, lectotype (ventral view).

Представители Belitae gen. spp.: a – *Orthorhynchus bidentatus*, самка (вид сверху), b – *O. semipunctatus*, самка (вид сверху), c – *O. angustulus*, самка (вид сверху), d – *O. angustulus*, вершина брюшка самки (вид снизу), e – *O. (Australobelus) sp.*, самец (вид сверху), f – *Pseudorhinotia brunnea*, самка (вид сверху), g – *P. brunnea*, самец (вид сверху), h – *P. brunnea*, самец (вид сбоку), i – *Orthorhynchoides ruficornis*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку), j – *O. suturalis*, самец (вид сверху), k – *O. suturalis f. phonicopterus*, самец (вид сверху), l – *O. suturalis f. phonicopterus*, самка (вид сверху), m – *O. ruficornis*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), n – *O. ruficornis*, самка, лектотип (вид снизу).



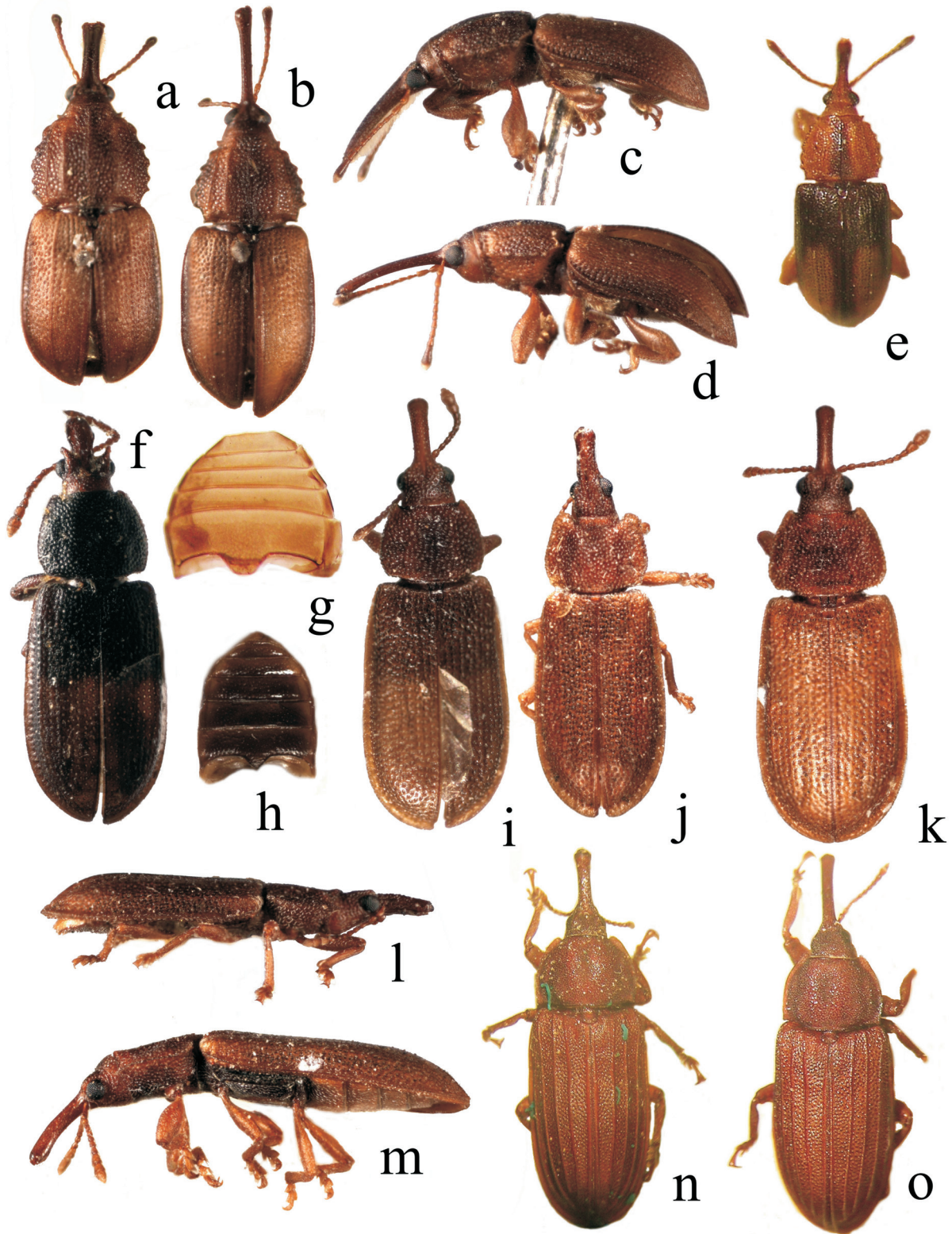
Supertribe Belitae gen. spp.: a – *Orthorhynchoides biroi*, male, holotype (dorsal view), b – *O. biroi*, male, holotype (lateral view), c – *O. viridimetallicus*, male, lectotype (dorsal view), d – *Tasmanobelus pictirostris*, male, lectotype (lateral view), e – *Orthorhynchoides viridimetallicus*, male, lectotype (lateral view), f – *Tasmanobelus pictirostris*, male, lectotype (dorsal view), g – *T. pictirostris*, male, lectotype (ventral view), h – *Blackburnibelus bimaculatus*, female (dorsal view), i – *Rhinotiodes spinipennis* (dorsal view), j – *Stenobelus tibialis*, female (dorsal view), k – *Trichophthalmus miltomerus*, female (dorsal view).

Представители Belitae gen. spp.: a – *Orthorhynchoides biroi*, самец, holotype (вид сверху), b – *O. biroi*, самец, holotype (вид сбоку), c – *O. viridimetallicus*, самец, лектотип (вид сверху), d – *Tasmanobelus pictirostris*, самец, лектотип (вид сбоку), e – *Orthorhynchoides viridimetallicus*, самец, лектотип (вид сбоку), f – *Tasmanobelus pictirostris*, самец, лектотип (вид сверху), g – *T. pictirostris*, самец, лектотип (вид снизу), h – *Blackburnibelus bimaculatus*, самка (вид сверху), i – *Rhinotiodes spinipennis* (вид сверху), j – *Stenobelus tibialis*, самка (вид сверху), k – *Trichophthalmus miltomerus*, самка (вид сверху).



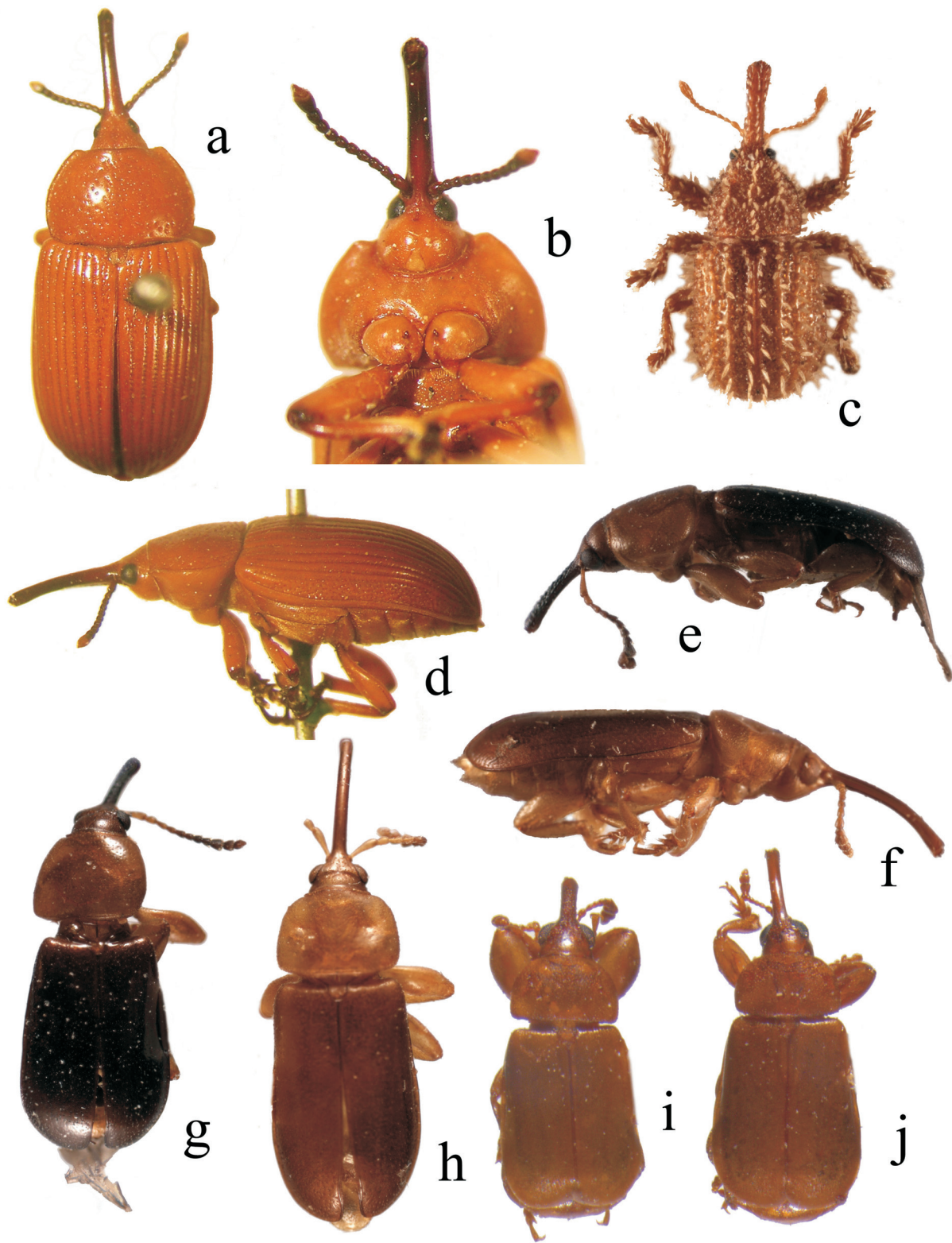
Family Belidae gen. spp.: a – *Araiobelus inconstans*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), b – *A. inconstans*, female, lectotype (ventral view), c – *A. inconstans*, female, lectotype (lateral view), d – *Orthorhynchus subsuturalis*, female, lectotype (lateral view), e – *O. subsuturalis*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), f – *O. subsuturalis*, female, lectotype (ventral view), g – *Homalocerus lyciformis*, male (dorsal view), h – *H. lyciformis*, female (dorsal view), i – *H. xixim*, female (dorsal view), j – *Lyalixena enderleini*, male (dorsal view), k – *L. enderleini*, female (dorsal view), l – *Zherichinixena nigra*, male, holotype (dorsal view), m – *Wallacexena corporaali*, male, lectotype (dorsal view).

Представители Belidae gen. spp.: a – *Araiobelus inconstans*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), b – *A. inconstans*, самка, лектотип (вид снизу), c – *A. inconstans*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку), d – *Orthorhynchus subsuturalis*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку), e – *O. subsuturalis*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), f – *O. subsuturalis*, самка, лектотип (вид снизу), g – *Homalocerus lyciformis*, самец (вид сверху), h – *H. lyciformis*, самка (вид сверху), i – *H. xixim*, самка (вид сверху), j – *Lyalixena enderleini*, самец (вид сверху), k – *L. enderleini*, самка (вид сверху), l – *Zherichinixena nigra*, самец, holotype (вид сверху), m – *Wallacexena corporaali*, самец, лектотип (вид сверху).



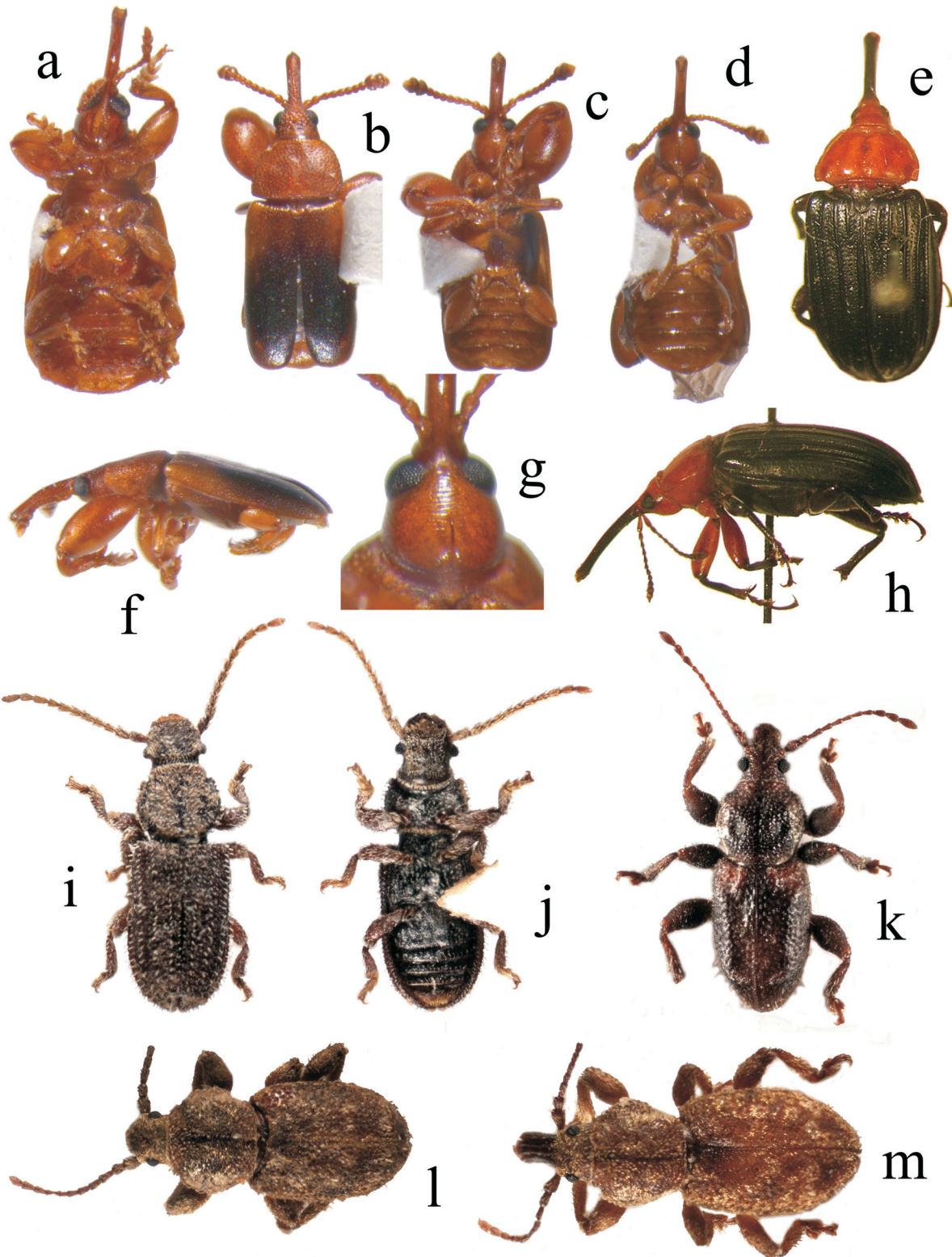
Subfamily Oxycoryninae gen. spp.: a – *Metrixena decisa*, male (dorsal view), b – *M. decisa*, female (dorsal view), c – *M. decisa*, male (lateral view), d – *M. decisa*, female (lateral view), e – *M. serricollis*, male (dorsal view), f – *Oxycraspedus cornutus*, male (dorsal view), g – *Vladimirixena sumatrana*, anabomen of male (dorsal view), h – *Oxycraspedus cornutus*, anabomen of male (dorsal view), i – *O. cornutus*, female (dorsal view), j – *O. minutus*, male (dorsal view), k – *O. minutus*, male (dorsal view), l – *O. minutus*, male (lateral view), m – *O. minutus*, female (lateral view), n – *Hydnorobius hydnorae*, male (dorsal view), o – *H. hydnorae*, female (dorsal view).

Представители Охускорини́нае gen. spp.: а – *Metrixena decisa*, самец (вид сверху), б – *M. decisa*, самка (вид сверху), с – *M. decisa*, самец (вид сбоку), д – *M. decisa*, самка (вид сбоку), е – *M. serricollis*, самец (вид сверху), ф – *Oxycraspedus cornutus*, самец (вид сверху), г – *Vladimirixena sumatrana*, брюшко самца (вид сверху), г – *Oxycraspedus cornutus*, брюшко самца (вид сверху), и – *O. cornutus*, самка (вид сверху), ж – *O. minutus*, самец (вид сверху), к – *O. minutus*, самец (вид сверху), л – *O. minutus*, самец (вид сбоку), м – *O. minutus*, самка (вид сбоку), н – *Hydnorobius hydnorae*, самец (вид сверху), о – *H. hydnorae*, самка (вид сверху).



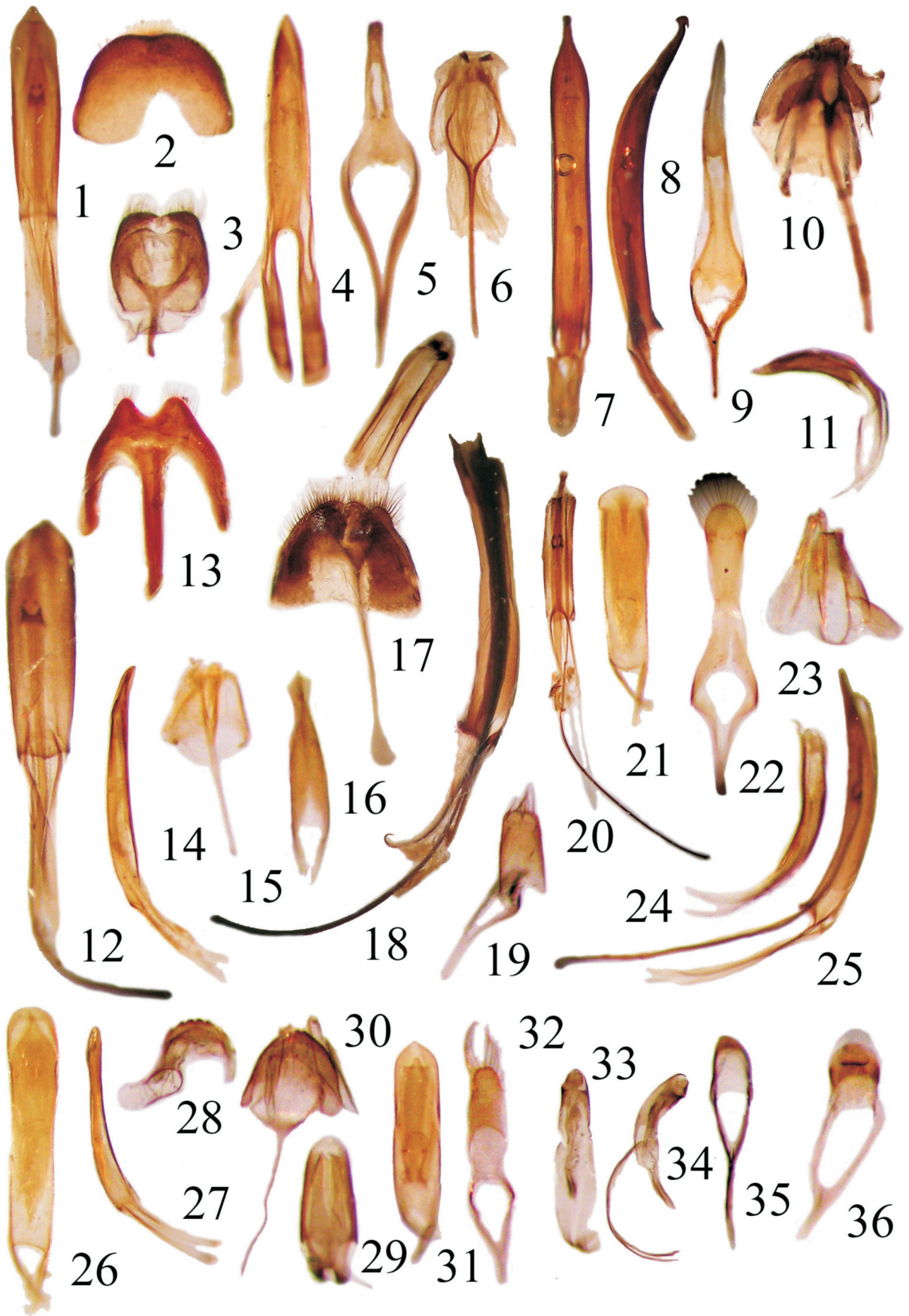
Subfamily Oxycoryninae gen. spp.: a – *Oxycorynus melanocerus*, female (dorsal view), b – *O. melanocerus*, head and prothorax of male (ventral view), c – *Hispodes spicatus* (dorsal view), d – *Oxycorynus melanocerus*, female (lateral view), e – *Parallocorynus bicolor*, male (lateral view), f – *P. bicolor*, female (lateral view), g – *P. bicolor*, male (dorsal view), h – *P. bicolor*, female (dorsal view), i – *Rhopalotria mollis*, male (dorsal view), j – *Rh. mollis*, female (dorsal view).

Представители Oxycoryninae gen. spp.: a – *Oxycorynus melanocerus*, самка (вид сверху), b – *O. melanocerus*, голова и переднегрудь самца (вид снизу), c – *Hispodes spicatus* (вид сверху), d – *Oxycorynus melanocerus*, самка (вид сбоку), e – *Parallocorynus bicolor*, самец (вид сбоку), f – *P. bicolor*, самка (вид сбоку), g – *P. bicolor*, самец (вид сверху), h – *P. bicolor*, самка (вид сверху), i – *Rhopalotria mollis*, самец (вид сверху), j – *Rh. mollis*, самка (вид сверху).



Subfamily Oxycoryninae gen. spp.: a – *Rhopalotria mollis*, female (ventral view), b – *Rh. slossonae*, male (dorsal view), c – *Rh. slossonae*, male (ventral view), d – *Rh. slossonae*, female (ventral view), e – *Alloxycorynus bruchi*, female, lectotype (dorsal view), f – *Rhopalotria slossonae*, male (lateral view), g – *Rh. slossonae*, head of male (ventral view), h – *Alloxycorynus bruchi*, female, lectotype (lateral view), i – *Aglycyderes setifer*, female (dorsal view), j – *A. setifer*, female (ventral view), k – *Proterhinus dispar*, male (dorsal view), l – *P. similis*, male (dorsal view), m – *P. similis*, female (dorsal view).

Представители Oxycoryninae gen. spp.: a – *Rhopalotria mollis*, самка (вид снизу), b – *Rh. slossonae*, самец (вид сверху), c – *Rh. slossonae*, самец (вид снизу), d – *Rh. slossonae*, самка (вид снизу), e – *Alloxycorynus bruchi*, самка, лектотип (вид сверху), f – *Rhopalotria slossonae*, самец (вид сбоку), g – *Rh. slossonae*, голова самца (вид снизу), h – *Alloxycorynus bruchi*, самка, лектотип (вид сбоку), i – *Aglycyderes setifer*, самка (вид сверху), j – *A. setifer*, самка (вид снизу), k – *Proterhinus dispar*, самец (вид сверху), l – *P. similis*, самец (вид сверху), m – *P. similis*, самка (вид сверху).



Family Belidae gen. spp.: 1 – aedeagus of *Isacantha rhynchitoides* (dorsal view), 2 – 8th sternite of male of *I. rhynchitoides* (dorsal view), 3 – 8th tergite and 8th sternite of male of *Ricnobelis metallicus* (ventral view), 4 – aedeagus of *R. metallicus* (dorsal view), 5 – tegmen of *R. metallicus* (dorsal view), 6 – female genitalia of *Agathinus tridens* (ventral view), 7 – aedeagus of *Dicordylus marmoratus* (dorsal view), 8 – aedeagus of *D. marmoratus* (lateral view), 9 – tegmen of *D. marmoratus* (dorsal view), 10 – female genitalia of *Rhinotia haemoptera* (ventral view), 11 – aedeagus of *Rhopalotria mollis* (lateral view), 12 – aedeagus of *Orthorhynchooides suturalis* (dorsal view), 13 – 8th tergite of *Dicordylus marmoratus* (ventral view), 14 – aedeagus of *Lyalixena enderleini* (lateral view), 15 – female genitalia of *L. enderleini* (ventral view), 16 – aedeagus of *Proterhinus dispar* (dorsal view), 17 – female genitalia of *Homalocerus lyciformis* (dorsal view), 18 – aedeagus of *Rhinotia haemoptera* (lateral view), 19 – tegmen of *Rhopalotria mollis* (dorsal view), 20 – aedeagus of *Rhinotia haemoptera* (dorsal view), 21 – aedeagus of *Zherichinixena nigra* (dorsal view), 22 – tegmen of *Zh. nigra* (dorsal view), 23 – female genitalia of *Rhopalotria mollis* (ventral view), 24 – aedeagus of *Proterhinus dispar* (lateral view), 25 – aedeagus of *Orthorhynchooides suturalis* (lateral view), 26 – aedeagus of *Lyalixena enderleini* (dorsal view), 27 – aedeagus of *Zherichinixena nigra* (lateral view), 28 – female genitalia of *Proterhinus similis* (ventral view), 29 – aedeagus of *Rhopalotria mollis* (dorsal view), 30 – female genitalia of *Oxycraspedus cornutus* (dorsal view), 31 – aedeagus of *Vladimirixena sumatrana* (dorsal view), 32 – tegmen of *V. sumatrana* (dorsal view), 33 – aedeagus of *Oxycraspedus cornutus* (dorsal view), 34 – aedeagus of *O. cornutus* (lateral view), 35 – tegmen of *O. minutus* (dorsal view), 36 – tegmen of *Proterhinus dispar* (dorsal view).

Представители Belidae gen. spp.: 1 – эдеагус *Isacantha rhynchitoides* (вид сверху), 2 – 8-й стернит самца *I. rhynchitoides* (вид сверху), 3 – 8-й тергит и 8-й стернит самца *Ricnobelis metallicus* (вид снизу), 4 – эдеагус *R. metallicus* (вид сверху), 5 – тегмен *R. metallicus* (вид сверху), 6 – гениталии самки *Agathinus tridens* (вид снизу), 7 – эдеагус *Dicordylus marmoratus* (вид сверху), 8 – эдеагус *D. marmoratus* (вид сбоку), 9 – тегмен *D. marmoratus* (вид сверху), 10 – гениталии самки *Rhinotia haemoptera* (вид снизу), 11 – эдеагус *Rhopalotria mollis* (вид сбоку), 12 – эдеагус *Orthorhynchooides suturalis* (вид сверху), 13 – 8-й тергит *Dicordylus marmoratus* (вид снизу), 14 – эдеагус *Lyalixena enderleini* (вид сбоку), 15 – гениталии самки *L. enderleini* (вид снизу), 16 – эдеагус *Proterhinus dispar* (вид сверху), 17 – гениталии самки *Homalocerus lyciformis* (вид сверху), 18 – эдеагус *Rhinotia haemoptera* (вид сбоку), 19 – тегмен *Rhopalotria mollis* (вид сверху), 20 – эдеагус *Rhinotia haemoptera* (вид сверху), 21 – эдеагус *Zherichinixena nigra* (вид сверху), 22 – тегмен *Zh. nigra* (вид сверху), 23 – гениталии самки *Rhopalotria mollis* (вид снизу), 24 – эдеагус *Proterhinus dispar* (вид сбоку), 25 – эдеагус *Orthorhynchooides suturalis* (вид сбоку), 26 – эдеагус *Lyalixena enderleini* (вид сверху), 27 – эдеагус *Zherichinixena nigra* (вид сбоку), 28 – гениталии самки *Proterhinus similis* (вид снизу), 29 – эдеагус *Rhopalotria mollis* (вид сверху), 30 – гениталии самки *Oxycraspedus cornutus* (вид сверху), 31 – эдеагус *Vladimirixena sumatrana* (вид сверху), 32 – тегмен *V. sumatrana* (вид сверху), 33 – эдеагус *Oxycraspedus cornutus* (вид сверху), 34 – эдеагус *O. cornutus* (вид сбоку), 35 – тегмен *O. minutus* (вид сверху), 36 – тегмен *Proterhinus dispar* (вид сверху).