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To the knowledge of the leaf-rolling weevils of subfamily Attelabinae
(Coleoptera, Attelabidae)

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(Coleoptera, Attelabidae)

Key words: Coleoptera, Attelabidae, Attelabinae, Euopsini, Euscelini, Hybolabini, new subgenus, new species, new synonym, fauna, New Guinea, Neotropic Area.

Abstract. In the paper new subgenus Piloseuscelus Legalov, subgen. n. (type species: Euscelus landanguinus Legalov, sp. n.) of the genus Euscelus Schoenherr, 1833 and 7 new species: Euopsidius (Pascoeuops) lorentziensis Legalov, sp. n. (Indonesia: New Guinea), Euscelus (Meteuscelus) pseudobinotatus Legalov, sp. n. (Brazil), Euscelus (Piloseuscelus) landanguinus Legalov, sp. n. (Ecuador), Omolabus (s. str.) bifoveoides Legalov, sp. n. (French Guiana), Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) lagoasensis Legalov, sp. n. (Brazil), Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) bicolor Legalov, sp. n. (Brazil), Omolabus (Neomolabus) spinicollis Legalov, sp. n. (French Guiana, Guyana) are described. New synonym: Alleuselina Legalov, 2003, syn. n. for Euscelina Voss, 1925 is presented. Alleuscelus violaceipennis Voss, 1937 is for the first time revealed for fauna of Brazil. Materials for rare species are specified.

Introduction

The leaf-rolling weevils are widespread in the world fauna. The family includes two subfamilies (Attelabinae and Apoderinae). Representatives of the subfamily Attelabinae roll tubes with double cut [Legalov, 2004a].

Growing interest in studies of systematic of this subfamily [Hamilton, 1994, 2001, 2005, 2007; Legalov, 2003, 2004b, 2007; Riedel, 2002] in the world fauna can be seen in recent years. This work continues studying of this subfamily of the world fauna by the author.

Material and methods

Types and specimens are kept in the following collections and museums: ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels); MCSN – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria” (Italy: Genova); MZLU – Lund University (Sweden: Lund); SMTD – Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde (Germany: Dresden); ZIN – Zoological Institute.
Results

Family Attelabidae Billberg, 1820
Subfamily Attelabinae Billberg, 1820
Supertribe Attelabitae Billberg, 1820
Tribe Euopsini Voss, 1925
Subtribe Parasynaptopsisina Legalov, 2007
Genus Euopsidius Legalov, 2003
Subgenus Pascoeueops Legalov, 2007

Euopsidius (Pascoeueops) lorentziensis Legalov, sp. n. (Tab: II: a, Fig. 1f)


Description: Male: Body yellow, naked. Elytra brown except the basic third. Head and antennae yellowy-brown.

Head elongated. Rostrum short, widened to apex, smooth. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes large, convex. Forehead very narrow. Temples weakly extends to pronotum, long. Vertex with transversal striae, smooth.

Antennae long, reaching humeri. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus hardly longer than 1st segment. 2nd–4th segments long trapezoid, almost equal length. 5th–7th segments shorter, trapezoid. 7th segment shorter than 6th segment. Clava elongated, compact. 1st segment trapezoid. 2nd segment rectangular, equal length to 1st segment. 3rd segment elongated, pointed, equal length to the previous segments.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.1 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides weakly rounded. Disk convex, almost smooth. Greatest width in first third and at the basis. Scutellum trapezoid.


Length of body: 4.3 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is close to E. divisus (Pascoe, 1874) but differs by the weak teeth on mesofemora, weaker clavate profemora, large dark stain on elytra, light clava of antennae, form of basal sclerite of the endophallus.

Distribution: Indonesia (New Guinea).

Etymology: The name is formed from the location river “Lorentz” – “lorentziensis”.

Tribe Euscelini Voss, 1925
Subtribe Clinolabina Legalov, 2003
Genus Iseuscelus Voss, 1925

Iseuscelus flohri Voss, 1925: 71

Material: Female (MCSN), “Durango, Mexico”.

Distribution: Mexico.

Subtribe Euscelina Voss, 1925

Attelabini subtribe Euscelina Voss, 1925: 28 type genus: Euscelus Schoenherr, 1833
type genus: Alleuscelus Voss, 1937

Remarks: The subtribe has been described based on characters: metallic elytra and rows of erect setae on abdomen of males. By the author
is found these characters in other genera (rows of setae at male of *Emphyleuscelus* (*Eleuscelinus*) *ruber* Legalov, 2007 and metallic elytra at *Parelleuscelus boliviensis* Legalov, 2007). Because of this, the author is placed subtribe Alleuselina Legalov, 2003, syn.n. in synonyms to subtribe Euscelina Voss, 1925.

**Genus Alleuscelus Voss, 1937**

*Alleuscelus violaceipennis* Voss, 1937

*Alleuscelus violaceipennis* Voss, 1937: 159


**Distribution:** Peru, Brazil.

**Remarks:** This species is for the first time revealed in fauna of Brazil.

**Genus Euscelus Schoenherr, 1833**

**Subgenus Meteuscelus Voss, 1925**

*Euscelus* (*Meteuscelus*) *binotatus* (Gyllenhal, 1839)

*Attelabus binotatus* Gyllenhal, 1839: 316


**Distribution:** Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

*Euscelus* (*Meteuscelus*) *pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: b Figs. 1a–1b)

**Material:** Holotype – male (MCSN), “Amazzono, Coll. Jekel”.

**Description:** Male:

Body red-brown. Coxa, basis of meso- and metafemora, scapus and funicle of antennae, convex stains on elytra yellowy-brown.


Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and funicle segments almost trapezoid.

Fig. 1. Aedeagus: a – *Euscelus pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n., b – *E. pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n. (laterally), c – *Omolabus bifoveatoides* Legalov, sp. n., d – *O. spinicollis* Legalov, sp. n., e – *O. lagoasensis* Legalov, sp. n., f – *Euopsidius lorentziensis* Legalov, sp. n.

1st segment shorter than scapus. 2nd segment longer than 1st segment. 5th segment shorter than 4th segment. 6th segment much shorter than 5th segment. Clava elongated, shorter than funicle. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment much shorter than 1st segment. Pronotum wide, 1.13 times wider than length. Greatest width in first third. Disk convex, smooth, with two transversal striae. Pronotal groove sharp. Sides almost direct. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra almost rectangular, extend to apex, 1.3 times wider than length. Greatest width behind the middle. Humeri weakly smoothed. Intervals wide, convex, smooth. 2nd interval in first third with convex round stain. Points in striae large, sometimes merging.


Length of body: 5.0 mm.

Diagnosis: This new species is very close to E. binotatus (Gyllenhal, 1839) but differs by the apex of elytra stronger widened, aedeagus apex, and form of the basal sclerite.

Distribution: Brazil.

Etymology: The name is formed by addition of the prefix “pseudo-” to “binotatus”.

Euscelus (Meteuscelus) cruralis (Sharp, 1889)

Attelabus cruralis Sharp, 1889: 14

Material: Male (SMTD), female (SMTD), “Jalapa, Mexico”.

Distribution: Guatemala, Mexico, Panama.

Euscelus (Meteuscelus) elliptiguttatus Voss, 1925

Euscelus elliptiguttatus Voss, 1925: 35


Distribution: Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru.

Euscelus (Meteuscelus) fenestratus (Sharp, 1889)

Attelabus fenestratus Sharp, 1889: 14


Distribution: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama.

Subgenus Meteusceliodes Legalov, 2007

Euscelus (Meteusceliodes) mundanoides Legalov, 2007

Euscelus mundanoides Legalov, 2007: 256


Distribution: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama.

Subgenus Piloseuscelus Legalov, subgen.n.

Type species: Euscelus landanguinus Legalov, sp.n.


Diagnosis: This new subgenus is similar to
subgenus *Eusceloides* Legalov, 2003 but differs by the body with semierect setae, wide elytra, mesofemora with tooth, humeri without tooth, 8th interval of the elytra carinate in first half.

**Etymology:** The name is formed addition “hairy” – “pilosus” to “euscelus”.

**Euscelus** (*Piloseuscelus*) *landanguinus* Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: c)

**Material:** Holotype – female (SMTD), [Ecuador] “Landangui, Dr. Ohaus”, “1, 1907”.

**Description:** Female:

Body red-brown, with semierect long setae. Antennae, legs and elytra more light.


Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and 1st segment of the funicle almost tear-shaped, wider than 2nd segment. 1st segment shorter than scapus. 2nd – 7th segments almost trapezoid, short. 2nd segment shorter than 1st segment. 6th and 7th segments transversal. Clava elongated, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment elongated. 2nd segment little shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment weakly pointed, equal to 2nd segment.


Precoxal and postcoxal parts of the prothorax equal length. Thorax rugosity-punctate.

Abdomen convex, small punctate-wrinkled. 1st – 3rd ventrites wide. 1st ventrite without blades. 4th ventrite narrow. 5th ventrite narrower. Pygidium convex, densely punctate.


Length of body: 4.2 mm.

**Distribution:** Ecuador.

**Etymology:** The name is formed from the location “Landangui” – “landanguinus”.

**Genus Neoeuscelus** Voss, 1925

**Subgenus Neoeuscelus** s. str.

**Neoeuscelus** (*Neoeusceloides*) *longimanus* (Olivier, 1789)

*Attelabus longimanus* Olivier, 1789: 278


**Distribution:** Brazil, French Guiana.

**Subgenus Neoeusceloides** Legalov, 2007

**Neoeuscelus** (*Neoeusceloides*) *atatus* (Voss, 1925)

*Euscelus atratus* Voss, 1925: 40

**Material:** Male (SMTD), [French Guiana] “Cayenne, Märkel”; male (SMTD), [Brazil] “Bahia, Dohrn”.

**Distribution:** Brazil, French Guiana.

**Genus Pheleuscelus** Jekel, 1860

**Subgenus Pheleuscelus** s. str.

**Pheleuscelus** (*Pheleusceloides*) *innotatus* (Voss, 1925)

*Euscelus innotatus* Voss, 1925: 37

**Material:** 2 males (SMTD), [Brazil] “Corumba, Matt Grosso”.

**Distribution:** Argentina, Brazil.

**Subgenus Pheleusceloides** Legalov, 2007

**Pheleuscelus** (*Pheleusceloides*) *subimpressus* (Voss, 1925)

*Euscelus subimpressus* Voss, 1925: 37

**Material:** Male (ZIN), [Brazil] “Fontebou, fl. Amazon”, “17328”.

**Distribution:** Brazil.
**Genus Chryseuscelus Voss, 1925**

*Chryseuscelus sexmaculatus* (Chevrolat, 1876)

*Attelabus sexmaculatus* Chevrolat, 1876: 228

**Material:** Female (ZMUC), “Porto Rico”, “Mus. Western”.

**Distribution:** Cuba, P. Rico, Virgin Is.

**Genus Emphyleuscelus Voss, 1925**

**Subgenus Eleuscelinus Legalov, 2007**

*Emphyleuscelus (Eleuscelinus) ruber* Legalov, 2007

*Emphyleuscelus ruber* Legalov, 2007: 262

**Material:** Male (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Mus. Hauschild, 12-9-1914”, “Melanco “ryphee” aff., Lagoa Santa”.

**Distribution:** Brazil.

**Subgenus Eleuscelus Voss, 1925**

*Emphyleuscelus (Eleuscelus) vicinus* (Voss, 1925)

*Euscelus vicinus* Voss, 1925: 39

**Material:** Female (ISNB), [French Guiana] “Cayenne”, “Coll. Dejean, Coll. Roelofs”, “Attelabus relucens Lacordaire, h. Cayennae, D. Lacordaire”.

**Distribution:** Brazil, French Guiana.

**Tribe Hybolabini Voss, 1925**

**Subtribe Omolabina Legalov, 2003**

**Genus Omolabus Jekel, 1860**

**Subgenus Omolabus s. str.**

*Omolabus (s. str.) bifoveatus* (Jekel, 1860)

*Attelabus bifoveatus* Jekel, 1860: 203


**Distribution:** Brazil.

*Omolabus (s. str.) ligulatus* (Sharp, 1889)

*Attelabus ligulatus* Sharp, 1889: 10

**Material:** Male (MCSN), “Guatemala, L. Conradt”.

**Distribution:** Bolivia, Columbien, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru.

*Omolabus (s. str.) bifoveatoides* Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: d, Fig. 1: c)

**Material:** Holotype – male (ISNB), “Guyane Francaise, Cayenne, Coll. Roelofs”, “Attelabus placidus mihi, h. Cayennae, D. Lacordaire”.

**Description:** Male: Body dark, red-brown, lustrous, naked. Rostrum, antennae, elytra, abdomen and legs more light.


- Antennae long, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus longer than 1st segment. 2nd – 4th segments elongated, narrower than 1st segment. 5th segment almost trapezoid. 6th and 7th segments short trapezoid. Clava elongated, compact, little shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment pointed, equal to 2nd segment.


- Legs long. Forelegs elongated. Profemora widened. Meso- and metafemora weaker widened. Protibiae long, weakly curved, crenate on internal edge, with mucro at apex. Meso-
metatibiae shorter, weakly biconcave, weakly widened to apex. Tarsi long. Length of body: 4.6 mm.

**Diagnosis:** This new species is close to *O. bifoveatus* (Jekel, 1860) but differs by the larger sizes, narrower body, and strong teeth on prothorax, one-colour elytra, and armament of the endophallus.

**Distribution:** French Guiana.

**Etymology:** The name is formed by addition of the ending “-oides” to “bifoveatus”.

**Subgenus Pseudomolabus Legalov, 2004**

**Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) angulipennis** (Sharp, 1889)

*Attelabus angulipennis* Sharp, 1889: 8

**Material:** Female (MZLU), Costa Rica, Heredia, Porrosati, 2000 m, 2.III.1997, C. Hansason.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama.

**Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) corumbaensis** Voss, 1929

*Omolabus corumbaensis* Voss, 1929: 213

**Material:** Female (ZIN), [Brazil] “Fontebou, fl. Amazon”, “17328”.

**Distribution:** Brazil.

**Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) rugicollis** (Jekel, 1860)

*Attelabus rugicollis* Jekel, 1860: 192

**Material:** Female (ISNB), [Brazil] “Minas Geraes”, “Coll. Castelnau, Coll. Roelofs”.

**Distribution:** Brazil, French Guiana.

**Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) subrugosus** Voss, 1925

*Omolabus subrugosus* Voss, 1925: 281

**Material:** Male (SMTD), [Brazil] “Amazonas”.

**Distribution:** Brazil.

**Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) lagoasensis** Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: g, Fig. 1e)

**Material:** Holotype – male (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Sete Lagoas, Reinhardt”.

**Description:** Male: Body red-brown, lustrous, and naked.


Antennae short, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus longer than 1st segment. 2nd segment trapezoid, narrower and shorter than 1st segment. 3rd and 4th segments elongated trapezoid. 3rd segment much longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment hardly shorter than 3rd segment. 5th – 7th segments short trapezoid. Clava elongated, compact, shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment point, longer than 2nd segment and shorter than 1st segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.65 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, small smooth. Scutellum almost rectangular.

Elytra almost square, 1.09 times wider than length. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri convex, with small tooth. Intervals almost flat, wide, very weakly transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them not deep.


**Diagnosis:** This new species is *O. angulipennis* (Sharp, 1889) but differs by the small punctate pronotum, very weak convex intervals of the elytra and armament of the endophallus.

**Distribution:** Brazil.

**Etymology:** The name is formed from the
location “Lagoas” – “lagoasensis”.

**Omolabus (Pseudomolabus) bicolor**

Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: h)

**Material:** Holotype – female (ZMUC), [Brazil] “Lagoa Santa, Reinhardt”.

**Description:** Male: Body dark red-brown, lustrous, naked. Antennae, head, pronotum, scutellum and tarsi red.

Head elongated. Rostrum weakly elongated, widened to apex, small punctate. Antennae attached before the rostrum basis. Eyes not protruding from contour of head. Forehead narrow, flat, smooth. Temples weakly elongated, weakly transversal-wrinkled. Vertex convex, smooth. Prementum without long teeth.

Antennae short, reaching pronotum middle. Scapus and 1st segment oval, equal length. 2nd and 4th segments elongated trapezoid. 2nd segment narrower and shorter than 1st segment. 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment equal to 3rd segment. 5th – 7th segments short trapezoid. Clava elongated, compact, shorter than funicle. 1st segment weakly elongated, longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment pointed, hardly longer than 1st segment.

Pronotum almost campaniform, 1.33 times wider than length. Grooves weak. Sides almost direct. Disk convex, largely punctate, with two weak deepenings. Scutellum almost rectangular, small punctate.

Elytra almost square, 1.14 times wider than length. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri convex, with small tooth. Intervals almost flat, wide, very weakly transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them not deep.


**Diagnosis:** This new species is similar to *O. mulicus* Legalov, 2007 but differs by the humeri with teeth, wider elytra, pronotum more strongly narrowed to apex and light antennae.

**Distribution:** Brazil.

**Etymology:** The name is formed from the word for “bicoloured” – “bicolor”.

**Subgenus Phyletobius Voss, 1925**

**Omolabus (Phyletobius) equestris** (Voss, 1925)

*Phyletobius equestris* Voss, 1925: 265

**Material:** Male (ISNB), San Salvador, La Libertad, 15.VI.1960, J. Bechyne.

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, El Salvador.

**Subgenus Sharpilabus Legalov, 2007**

**Omolabus (Sharpilabus) quadratus** (Sharp, 1889)

*Attelabus quadratus* Sharp, 1889: 11


**Distribution:** Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama.

**Subgenus Sternolabus Jekel, 1860**

**Omolabus (Sternolabus) longirostris** (Jekel, 1860)

*Attelabus longirostris* Jekel, 1860: 207

**Material:** Male (ISNB), “Colombia”, “Coll. Roelofs”.

**Distribution:** Columbia.

**Subgenus Mesitolabus Voss, 1936**

**Omolabus (Mesitolabus) aeneicollis** Voss, 1925

*Omolabus aeneicollis* Voss, 1925: 280

**Material:** Male (ISNB), “Colombia”, “Coll. Roelofs”.

**Distribution:** Columbia.

**Subgenus Thyreolabus Jekel, 1860**

**Omolabus (Thyreolabus) corniculatus** (Gyllenhal, 1839)

*Attelabus corniculatus* Gyllenhal, 1839: 306

Distribution: Brazil.

Subgenus Neomolabus Legalov, 2004

Omolabus (Neomolabus) deceptor (Jekel, 1860)

Attelabus deceptor Jekel, 1860: 207


Distribution: Brazil.

Omolabus (Neomolabus) piceus (Germar, 1824)

Rhynchites piceus Germar, 1824: 187


Distribution: Brazil.

Omolabus (Neomolabus) spinicollis Legalov, sp.n. (Tab. II: e–f, Fig. 1d)


Description: Male: Body red-brown, lustrous, naked. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi more light.


Antennae long, reaching pronotum first line. Scapus and 1st segment oval. Scapus little longer than 1st segment. 2nd segment trapezoid, short, much shorter and narrower than 1st segment. 3rd segment elongated trapezoid, 2 times longer than 2nd segment. 4th segment hardly longer than 3rd segment. 5th – 7th segments short trapezoid. 7th segment wider. Clava elongated, compact, shorter than funicle. 1st segment longer than 2nd segment. 3rd segment pointed, hardly longer than 1st segment.


Elytra almost square, almost equal length and width. Greatest width in humeri and behind the middle. Humeri convex, with small tooth. Intervals flat, wide, transversal-wrinkled. Striae clear. Points in them small.

Prothorax wrinkled, with teeth on first line. Precoxal part of the prothorax strongly elongated. Meso- and metathorax with episternum largely and densely punctate. Abdomen convex, weakly flattened on middle, rugosity-punctate. 1st – 2nd ventrites wide. 3rd and 4th ventrites narrower. 5th ventrite very narrow. Pygidium weakly convex, densely punctate.


Diagnosis: This new species is close to O. gibbiphorus Voss, 1925 but differs by the longer body, stronger convex humeri, narrower pronotum, prothorax with long teeth, vertex with teeth and an armament of the endophallus.

Distribution: French Guiana, Guyana.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank B. Brugge (Amsredam), R. Danielsson (Lund), O. Jaeger (Dresden), K.-D. Klass (Dresden), P. Limbourg (Bruxelles), B.A. Korotyaev (Saint Petersburg), O. Martin (Copenhagen), R. Poggi (Genova), A. Solodovnicov (Copenhagen) and J. Willers (Berlin), for help with the work.

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Обозначения к цветной таблице 2.

a. *Euopsidius lorentziensis* Legalov, sp. n.
b. *Euscelus pseudbinotatus* Legalov, sp. n.
c. *E. landanguinus* Legalov, sp. n.
d. *Omolabus bifoveatoides* Legalov, sp. n.
e. *O. spinicollis* Legalov, sp. n. (major form)
f. *O. spinicollis* Legalov, sp. n. (minor form)
g. *O. lagoasensis* Legalov, sp. n.
h. *O. bicolor* Legalov, sp. n.
i. *Iseuscelus flohri* Voss, 1925.