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Studies on the *Eucibdelus* lineage 3. Revision of *Rhyncocheilus* FAUVEL (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

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Abstract

The genus *Rhyncocheilus* FAUVEL, 1882 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae) is revised, now comprising nine species. Two species are new to science: *R. henanensis* (China: Henan, Gansu) and *R. victoriae* (Myanmar: China State). *Rhynchocheilus cariniceps* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1976) is transferred to *Rhyncocheilus*. Six new synonymies are proposed: *R. aureus* (FABRICIUS, 1787) = *R. bernhaueri* CHAPMAN 1933 syn.n., = *R. drescheri* CAMERON, 1937 syn.n., = *R. drescheri* var. *borneensis* CAMERON, 1942 syn.n., = *R. princeps* BERNHAUER, 1915 syn.n.; *R. dohertyi* CAMERON, 1932 = *R. cameroni* CHAPMAN, 1933 syn.n.; *R. cariniceps* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1976) = *Eucibdelus transversiceps* SCHEERPELTZ, 1976 syn.n. A lectotype is designated for *R. rugulipennis* CAMERON, 1932. The genus is diagnosed and compared to closely related genera. A key to species is provided. All species are illustrated by color photographs and their aedeagi by line drawings. A list of 17 additional new combinations is added.

Key words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Staphylininae, Staphylinina, *Rhyncocheilus*, *Rhynchocheilus*, new species, new synynom, new combination, lectotype designation, taxonomy, zoogeography.

Introduction

Rhyncocheilus FAUVEL, 1882 has been one of the more speciose genera of the *Eucibdelus* lineage. The description was based on *Staphylinus aureus* FABRICIUS, 1787. The genus has had a quite confusing history, mainly because SHARP (1889) introduced *Rhynchocheilus* (type species: *R. pectoralis* SHARP, 1889), which was very unfortunate, not only because both genera belong to the same lineage but also because according to the ICZN the names are not homonyms. Subsequently, even before BLACKWELDER (1952) synonymized *Rhynchocheilus* with *Rhyncocheilus*, the name was used with varying spelling, e.g. "*Rhyncochilus*" (FAUVEL 1895, CAMERON 1932), and inconsistent use of authorship, both on labels and in various publications (e.g. SCHILLHAMMER 2001). It is the merit of HAYASHI (1999) who recognized this situation and partly sorted out this issue. What remained unsolved was the correct generic assignment of the large number of species.

This paper revises the genus *Rhyncocheilus* FAUVEL, including seven described and two new species. As a consequence, all remaining species (and one *Eucibdelus* KRAATZ) are herein assigned to *Rhynchocheilus* SHARP and one species to *Phytolinus* SHARP – see respective chapter at the end of this paper. The nomenclatoral similarity, which becomes even more problematic considering that both are pronounced identically in English, remains unsolved.

Acknowledgement and abbreviations

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London (R. Booth)
CPK Coll. Petr Kresl, Janovice nad Úhlavou, CZ

CSB	Coll. M. Schülke, Berlin
CSS	Coll. Stanislav Snäll, Tumba
FMC	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (P. Parillo, A. Newton)
ISNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelle, Bruxelles (D. Drugmand)
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (G. Cuccodoro, I. Löbl)
MHNP	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (Azadeh Taghavian)
RMS	Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (Bert Viklund)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien
SEC	Snow Entomological Collections, Lawrence, Kansas (R. Brooks, J.S. Ashe)
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (W. Schawaller)
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (O. Jäger)
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Peterburg (A. Solodovnikov)
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung München (M. Balke)

The help of the persons mentioned above is greatly appreciated. I am particularly indebted to Margaret Thayer (FMC) and Michael Balke (ZSM) for providing proper images of type specimens of Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz, enabling me to interpret some species without borrowing the specimens.

Rhyncocheilus FAUVEL, 1882

Rhyncocheilus FAUVEL 1882: 211
Rhyncochilus: misspelling by FAUVEL (1895) and adopted by CAMERON (1932)

Typus generis: *Staphylinus aureus* FABRICIUS, 1787

DIAGNOSIS: The genus may be recognized by the following combination of characters: left mandible with incisivus in front of molar (Fig. 13), right mandible with subtruncate to slightly biscuspid molar; last segment of maxillary palpi glossy; labrum with each lobe at least as long as at base wide, in most cases longer; anterior angles of pronotum well marked, slightly to more distinctly produced anteriad (exceptions: *R. victoriae sp.n.*, *R. cariniceps* SCHEERPELTZ); ventral face of profemur with longitudinal carina, distad leading along or meeting lateral margin of emargination accommodating protibia; protibiae long and slender, weakly clavate, apical spur very short, all tibiae without discernible spines; protarsi strongly patellate, distinctly wider than protibia, with first segment distinctly asymmetrical; abdomen broad, first four visible tergites at least twice as wide as long. Secondary sexual characters hardly differing between species, for characters of male sternites VIII and IX, and female genital segment see HAYASHI (1999).

Most of these characters are shared with *Trichocosmetes* KRAATZ, *Guillaumius* SCHILLHAMMER and *Phytolinus* SHARP, but these genera have distinctly clavate protibiae which are as broad as the protarsi, and the labral lobes are each distinctly wider at base than long. In addition, *Phytolinus* differs by the short and flattened apical protarsomere, which only slightly extends beyond segment 4, and by the longitudinal carina on the ventral face of the profemur, which distally leads exactly toward the very base of the emargination accommodating the protibia. *Trichocosmetes* differs by the molar of the right mandible, which is tridentate, the distal tooth actually resembling the incisivus of the left mandible. *Guillaumius* differs by much smaller body size, simple antennae without asymmetrical penultimate segments, simple and slender meso- and metatarsi, and a straight mandibular ridge. Both *Trichocosmetes* and *Guillaumius* differ by the presence of conspicuous spines on the meso- and metatibiae.

Rhynchocheilus SHARP and *Sphaeromacrops* SCHILLHAMMER differ by the weakly widened, not patellate protarsal segments. In addition, *Rhynchocheilus* differs by the setose last segment of the maxillary palpi, a larger and more isolated incisivus of the left mandible, and by the very slender abdomen with the first four visible segments much less than 1.5 times as wide as long and the fourth visible tergite almost as long as wide. *Sphaeromacrops* differs by the unicuspid molar of

the right mandible and by the simple, long and slender antennae, meso- and metatarsi, and by the presence of conspicuous spines on the meso- and metatibiae.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM: Some species of *Rhyncocheilus* show a weakly pronounced sexual dimorphism which mainly concerns the length and shape of the tempora and thus the overall shape of the head, the carinae and gibbosities on the vertex (see descriptions of the species), to some extent also the antennae (male antennomeres 4–10 usually slightly shorter) and the legs.

BIONOMICS: All members of this genus (and the lineage in general) are reportedly arboreal. However, they may frequently be observed on the ground when hunting for prey near excrements or carrion.

Key to species of *Rhyncocheilus*

1 Surface of labrum (except for margins) almost glossy (Fig. 18), at most with a very few scattered fine setae ..... ***dohertyi***

– Surface of labrum distinctly, uniformly setose (Fig. 17) 2

2 Dorsal surface of head and pronotum without conspicuous irregularities; integument of elytra entirely orange red 3

– Dorsal surface of head and pronotum with conspicuous irregularities and gibbosities; integument of elytra predominantly dark; if reddish, vertex of head with distinct midlongitudinal carina 4

3 Last segment of antennae creamy white, tergite VII with broad fascia of silvery pubescence ..... ***aureus***

– Last segment of antennae black, tergite VII with broad fascia of golden pubescence ……. ..... ***andrewesi***

4 First five visible tergites with pair of medio-basal depressions, and pair of basal carinae laterally delimiting depressions 5

– First four visible tergites with pair of medio-basal depressions, without pair of basal carinae or with stitch-like furrows instead of carinae 6

5 Head trapezoid, between eyes weakly vaulted, more than 1.3 times as wide as long, vertex with gibbosity but without distinct midlongitudinal carina. Myanmar .... ***rugulipennis***

- Head subquadrangular to slightly ovoid, between eyes distinctly vaulted, less than 1.2 times as wide as long, vertex with distinct midlongitudinal carina. Species from the Nepal Himalaya … ..... ***cariniceps***

6 Integument of elytra entirely dark; pronotum longer than wide, anterior angles rounded; first four visible tergites with distinct, oblique, stitch-like furrows laterally delimiting mediobasal depressions. Myanmar ..... ***victoriae***

– Integument of elytra yellowish in posterior two thirds; pronotum usually wider than long, rarely as wide as long, anterior angles well marked; first four visible tergites without any furrows or carinae laterally delimiting mediobasal depressions. Species from China 7

7 Vertex of head with narrow and sharp V-shaped incision (Fig. 22) in front of indistinctly carinate gibbosity; eyes larger, tempora 1.04–1.22 times as long as eyes ..... ***henanensis***

– Vertex of head with irregular depression in front of gibbosity, sometimes vaguely V-shaped but never sharply incised; eyes smaller, tempora 1.4–1.7 times as long as eyes 8

8 Aedeagus as in Fig. 30; anterior portion of mesoventrite broad, lateral margins of mesoventral process more or less straight (Fig. 32) ..... ***sommersgutteri***

– Aedeagus as in Fig. 29; anterior portion of mesoventrite narrower, lateral margins of mesoventral process slightly convex (Fig. 31) ..... ***griseosericans***

Rhyncocheilus aureus (FABRICIUS, 1787)

Staphylinus aureus FABRICIUS 1787: 219
Rhyncochilus princeps BERNHAUER 1915: 26 **syn.n.**
Rhyncocheilus bernhaueri W. CHAPMAN 1933: 220 **syn.n.**
Rhyncocheilus drescheri CAMERON 1937: 23 **syn.n.**
Rhyncocheilus borneensis CAMERON 1942: 137 (variety of *princeps*) **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀ (not studied): "Staphylinus aureus Fabr. Mant. Ins. n. 1" (BMNH) – see HAYASHI (1999).

R. princeps: **Holotype** ♂ (not studied; synonymy verified by photograph): "Java orient. Montes Tengger, 4000 [feet ?] 1890, H. Fruhstorfer \ Rhyncochilus princeps Bernh. Typus unic. \ Chicago NHMus. M.Bernhauer Collection" (FMC).

R. borneensis: **Holotype** ♀: "Borneo, Doesonlanden, (Wahnes) \ M.Cameron Bequest. B.M. 1955-147. \ found under andrewesi in BM colln. no Cameron label w/name [handwritten] \ Holotype Rhyncocheilus borneensis Cameron teste Newton '89" (BMNH).

R. bernhaueri: **Holotype** ♀: "Haut Laos \ TYPUS \ Rhyncocheilus Bernhaueri Type W.Ch. \ Rhyncocheilus aureus Fab. W.Ch. det. \ Coll. Chapman (in Coll. Griveau) MHNG-2007" (MHNG).

R. drescheri: **Syntypes**: ♀: "F.C.Drescher G. Tangkoeban Prahoe, 4000-5000 Voet, Preanger, Java, 9/3-12/4.1933 \ M.Cameron Bequest. B.M. 1955-147"; ♀: same data as preceding but "26.III.1929" (BMNH). – REMARK: The second date is not mentioned in the original description (but the specimen bears a "Cotype" label with Cameron's hand writing) and it is thus doubtful whether it should be counted as belonging to the type series or not. In the original description, Cameron also mentions a male which is probably deposited in the collection of the Museum Bogoriense (Java) and was not studied.

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 1. Body length 18.2–26.0 mm (10.0–3.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Coloration of head and pronotum exceedingly variable: in majority of specimens orange red, with variably extended dark brown to black portions, usually with a small dark patch on frons and a large transverse band in posterior third of head, pronotum either entirely orange red but often with a dark anchor-shaped marking, markings very often light brown and indistinct; rarely head and pronotum totally black with only narrow reddish margins; labrum equally variably colored, either entirely reddish or entirely black, with intermediate conditions correlated with coloration of head and pronotum, situation in mandibles and palpi similar; elytra always entirely orange red; abdomen black, first two visible tergites reddish with black patches in median depressions (specimens with light head and pronotum), or entirely black (specimens with darker head and pronotum), in both cases with narrow but well delimited red posterior margins, tergite X always markedly paler than tergite VIII; antennae with basal two segments red, segments 3–10 black, last segment creamy white, often with blackened tip; legs (incl. coxae) entirely reddish yellow in bright morphs, with partly or entirely dark coxae and femora in dark morphs.

Shape of head, in particular tempora, very variable (see Figs. 14–16), trapezoid to almost heart-shaped, rarely subquadrangular (variability correlated mostly with body size but not always with sex of specimen), 1.10–1.26 times as wide as long; eyes rather large, tempora 1.17–1.45 times as long as eyes, in most cases distinctly divergent, rarely only slightly so; base of head straight, slightly concave at neck; surface without irregularities, with exceedingly dense and fine punctation in anterior two thirds, thus appearing almost matt, punctures of unequal size, almost contiguous, posterior third with less dense punctation and shiny interstices; pubescence long, golden, variegated; labrum densely golden setose; antennae long and slender, segments 1–5 distinctly oblong, segment 3 almost as long as scapus, segment 2 about as long as segment 4, segment 6 slightly oblong, segment 7 about as long as wide, segments 8–10 slightly transverse, last segment longer than penultimate, segments 7–10 slightly asymmetrical, almost forming an inconspicuous club; pronotum small, trapezoid, slightly narrower than head, 1.15–1.22 as wide as long, widest at anterior angles, narrowed toward base in almost straight line; anterior angles

distincly produced anteriad, dorsal surface near anterior angles flattened and depressed; disc with two short admedian depressions in posterior half and with additional narrow but distinct depression along posterior marginal bead; pubescence dense, golden, variegated; basisternum without carina; elytra long, along sides somewhat shorter than combined length of head and pronotum, distinctly widened posteriad, posterior margin distinctly angulate, surface slightly uneven due to shallow depressions around sockets of macro-setae; punctation fine and dense, ground pubescence golden, variegated but with small patches of black pubescence, two along suture and several more laterally; scutellum finely and densely, slightly asperately punctate, with yellow pubescence in anterior third, with a large patch of black tomentose pubescence occupying at least posterior two thirds; first four visible abdominal tergites (III–VI) each with pair of mediobasal depressions laterobasally delimited by short strongly oblique carinae, between depressions slightly elevated, punctation fine and dense, denser and somewhat stronger in basal depressions, tergites III and IV with silvery pubescence (often with a more golden tinge on tergite III) except for large patch of yellowish pubescence posteriad of basal depressions, tergite V mostly with black pubescence, with a longitudinal band of silvery pubescence laterally, tergites VI and VIII almost entirely with black pubescence, at most with traces of silvery setae, tergite VII covered with silvery pubescence except for a narrow transverse band of black pubescence at anterior and posterior margins; tergite X in both sexes triangular with rather acute apex; protibiae slightly clavate, edges separating tibial faces rather blunt.

Aedeagus (Fig. 23) slender, median lobe ventrally with short, oblique preapical carina; paramere (Fig. 23c) slender, with moderately acute apex.

DIAGNOSIS: Externally, the species is very similar to *R. andrewesi*; for separation see diagnosis of *R. andrewesi*.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

I N D I A: HIMACHAL PRADESH: “Himalaya, Simla” (NMW); MEGHALAYA: 16 km S Nongpo, 8.V.1985, 600 m, leg. K. Ghorpade “B301” (SEC).

M Y A N M A R: KAYIN STATE: “Carin Cheba, 900-1100m, L. Fea, V XII 88” (ZIN); KACHIN STATE: “Tingkawk, [date illegible], 44 L.C. Kuitert” (SEC); 12 km S Putao, W Mularshidi village, 500-550 m, 31.V.1999, leg. Schuh (NMW).

T H A I L A N D: CHIANG MAI: Doi Pui, 30.V., 9.VI., 14.VI.1985, leg. S. Steinke (SMNS, NMW); Chiang Mai, 4.VI.1985, leg. S. Steinke (SMNS); Chiang Dao env., 21.V.--4.VI.1985, leg. M. Snizek (CSB, NMW); Soppong-Pai, 1.–8.V.1993, 1800 m, leg. Pacholatko & Dembicky (NMW); same, 19°27'N 98°20'E, 7.–12.V.1996, 1500 m, leg. J. Horak (NMW); MAE HONG SON: Ban Huai Po, 1600–2000 m, 30.IV.–4.V.1991, leg. J. Horak (NMW); same, 8.–18.V.1992 (NMW).

L A O S: VIENTIANE: 55 km N Vientiane, Ban Vangheua, 4.–18.V.2005, Phou Khao Khouay N.P., 102°49'E 18°27'N, 1000 m, leg. P. Kresl (CPK); CHAMPASAK: “Laos 1963, Umg. Paksé” (NMW); SEKONG: Bolavens-Plateau, n-slope, 10 km N Muang Tha Theng, 500–700 m, 29./30.V.1996, leg. Schillhammer [14] (NMW); HUA PHAN: Mt. Phu Pan, 20°12.3'N 104°01'E, 1500–1900 m, 17.V.–3.VI.2007, leg. C. Holzschuh (NMW); same, 7.IV.–25.V.2010 (NMW).

C H I N A: YUNNAN: “Yunnan, Jinping, Mengla, 400m, 1956-V-3, Huang Keren et al. collected [in Chinese] \ Yun’nan’, 30 km SW Czin’pina [sic!], 400 m, 3.V.1956, Khuan Ke-zhen’ [sic!] i dr. [in Russian]” (ZIN, NMW).

I N D O N E S I A: JAVA: ”Java orient., Montes Tengger, 4000’ 1890, H. Fruhstorfer. \ M.Cameron Bequest. B.M. 1955-147. \ Rhyncocheilus princeps Bernh. det. R.G. Booth 2006” (BMNH); “Java \ Sharp Coll. 1905-313 \ Willis Mts. Java 2–3000 ft. \ R. princeps Brh. [hand written]” (BMNH); “Nogkodjadjar, Java, don. de Oberthur” (MHNG); “Baoeng, Tengger, 1200 ft. O. Java, 5 dec. 34” (NMW); “Java, Bodja, v. Doesburg” (NMW); “Java orient. Montes Tengger, 4000', 1890, H. Fruhstorfer” (NMW); “P.H. v. Doesburg, Java. Gg. Moeria, Tjolo, 700-1000m” (NMW); “Buitenzorg, Java, Dr. Möller” (NMW); Java: Gg. Tengger, 1000-1500m, Maart 35” (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: *Rhyncocheilus aureus* is the only species which also inhabits the lowlands which explains the vast distribution range. To date it has been recorded from North India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, South China (Yunnan), West Malaysia, and the Sunda Region (Sumatra, Java, Borneo).

Rhyncocheilus andrewesi (CAMERON, 1918)

Rhynchocheilus andrewesi CAMERON 1918: 105
Rhyncochilus [sic!] *andrewesi*: CAMERON 1932: 226

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♂: "Nilgiri Hills. H.L. Andrewes. Pykara V.II. 6000' \ TYPE Rhyncoch. andrewesi Dr. Cameron \ M.Cameron. Bequest. B.M. 1955-147." (BMNH).

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 2. Body length 18.3–20.2 mm (9.8–10.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Head and pronotum dark brown to black, labrum reddish, antennae black with segments 1 and 2 red and segments 3–4 either red, too, or darkened to variable extent, last segment black; mandibles reddish with medial margin and distal portion of lateral margin blackish, margins of molar and incisivus also blackish; palpi entirely reddish; elytra more or less as in *R. aureus*; abdominal tergites as in *R. aureus*, but with golden instead of silvery pubescence; legs with procoxae black, with a fine ring-like reddish marking in proximal two thirds, protrochanters reddish-yellow, partly darkened; profemora with proximal two thirds black, distal third reddish-yellow; protibia and protarsi reddish-yellow; mid and hind legs colored as front legs but black color on mesofemora occupying proximal three fourths, and metacoxae with black basal and red anterior half. REMARK: Variablity of coloration could not be properly assessed due to scarcity of available material.

Head subquadrangular, about 1.1 times as wide as long, widest above eyes; tempora subparallel, 1.19–1.25 times as long as slightly protruding eyes; pronotum 1.12 times as wide as long; basisternum with median carina.

Aedeagus (Fig. 24) very similar to that of *R. aureus* but with a more slender and more rounded apex of paramere (Fig. 24c).

DIAGNOSIS: The species is very similar to *R. aureus*, but differs, in addition to the sightly different aedeagus shape, by the black last segment of the antennae, subparallel tempora, on average larger eyes, more slender lobes of labrum, coarser punctation of the head, and dark color of head and pronotum in combination with a red labrum (in very dark specimens of *R. aureus* the labrum is black, too). In addition, the ventral face of the head is less densely but more coarsely punctate at base.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
I N D I A: TAMIL NADU: "Nilgiri Hills. G.F. Hampson. 94-89 \ Rhyncochilus andrewesi Cam." (BMNH); "Nilgiri Hills, S. India, T.V. Campbell \ M.Cameron. Bequest. B.M. 1955-147 \ standing as R. andrewesi Cameron, 1918 det. R.G. Booth 2006." (BMNH); "INDIA: Tamil Nadu, Pakyra, Nilgiri Hills, 2250 m, 11°26.9'N 76°36.9'E, leg. M. Halada, 26.4.2005" (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the Nilgiri Hills in south-western India (Tamil Nadu).

Rhyncocheilus dohertyi CAMERON, 1932

Rhyncochilus [sic!] *dohertyi* CAMERON 1932: 226
Rhyncocheilus cameroni CHAPMAN 1933: 221 **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Syntypes**: 2 ♀♀: "Birmah Ruby M. \ 64511 \ Doherty \ Fry Coll. 1905.100 \ Rhyncochilus dohertyi Cam. TYPE [second syntype without Cameron's type label]" (BMNH).

R. cameroni: **Holotype** ♀: "Tonkin, Chapa, 27.V.1918, Jeanvoine \ TYPUS W.Chapman \ Rhyncocheilus Cameroni Type W.Ch. \ Coll. Chapman (in Coll. Griveau) MHNG-2007" (MHNG).

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 3. Body length 21.5–29.5 mm (12.0–15.0 mm long, abdomen excluded). Entirely reddish yellow to orange red, abdominal segments VI–VIII indistinctly darkened in basal depressions; apical five antennal segments black.

Head subtrapezoid, slightly longer than wide (1.04–1.06 times), tempora slightly to more distinctly widened posteriad, 1.44–1.66 times as long as eyes; dorsal face almost regularly vaulted, with a pair of very shallow depressions around antennal insertions reaching posteriad past midlength of eyes; frequently with a pair of variably sized but generally very tiny, shiny gibbosities at posterior end of depressions; surface very finely and exceedingly densely punctate in posterior half, very sparse in anterior half but with two longitudinal patches of dense punctation shortly extending anteriad on vertex; pubescence short, fine, yellowish; almost impunctate, with very few, widely scattered fine punctures; ventral side of head virtually impunctate, at very large magnification some exceedingly fine punctures bearing very fine and short yellow setae may be seen, arranged in irregular longitudinal rows, at level of medial and lateral end of cardo, toward tempora these fine setiferous punctures tend to become slightly more conspicuous; gular sutures distinctly separated for entire length; postmandibular ridge absent; antennal segments 1–5 very long and slender, segment 6 about twice as long as wide, segment 3 markedly longer than scapus, segments 7–11 strongly asymmetrical, forming a subserrate club; labrum very large, about 1/3 as long as head, surface finely and exceedingly sparsely punctate, some punctures bearing short and fine setae (Fig. 18); pronotum 1.02–1.05 times as wide as long, about as wide as head, widest at beginning of anterior fourth, narrowed toward base in slightly concave arc; rather strongly produced anteriad at anterior angles; surface moderately uneven, particularly in anterior half, disc with a conspicuous flat portion centrally, before abruptly and strongly tapering toward base of pronotum; surface exceedingly densely punctate, punctures contiguous in many places, slightly larger than ground punctation on head; pubescence variegated, mostly black in anterior half, predominantly golden in posterior half; basisternum without pair of large setae, without any indication of a median keel; scutellum densely, moderately finely punctate, pubescence golden yellow with a patch of black tomentose pubescence in posterior third; elytra very large and rather long, at shoulders distinctly wider than head and pronotum, distinctly widened posteriad; surface very uneven, with deep and wide fossulate grooves but not all grooves bearing macrosetae; each elytron with huge gibbosity at posterior margin at level of midwidth, and with deep and large depression at sutural angle; punctation fine and very dense except for fossulate grooves bearing macrosetae, where surface is shiny and glabrous; pubescence variegated, short, golden yellow; first four visible tergites (III–VI) without pairs of distinct medio-basal carinae, with admedian pair of depressions at base, rather well delimited laterally and thus falsely indicating presence of carinae on first two visible tergites; surface of tergites very finely and densely punctate except mediobasally, where punctation is very sparse, sparsely punctate portions extensive on first two visible tergites including elevated median area between basal depressions, confined to very base on remaining tergites; pubescence variegated, variably extensively golden in middle and along posterior margin, more scantily silvery laterally, with patches of black pubescence of variable extension halfway between middle and sides, very small on first two and fourth visible tergites, more extensive on third; legs with procoxae very long, about two thirds of length of profemora, ventral femoral ridge very long, almost as long as entire femur, running along ventro-lateral margin of femur for entire length; protibiae triangular in cross section, flat, edges between individual faces very pronounced, especially dorsal edge razor sharp distally, dorso-lateral and dorso-medial faces glabrous, face adjacent to femur covered with very fine and very dense, short, yellow pubescence; one very short but clearly visible apical spur, not longer than surrounding setae; in addition, second spur like a peg-like structure hidden in a small excavation at level of midwidth of medial face of tibia.

Aedeagus (Fig. 25); median lobe with an almost longitudinal, slightly crenulated subapical carina; paramere (Fig. 25c) with apex (lateral view) slightly bent away from median lobe; peg setae more numerous than in the previous two species.

REMARK: The single female holotype of *R. cameroni* is markedly smaller than the two syntypes of *R. dohertyi* resulting in slightly different proportions, particularly of eyes and tempora. However, there is no doubt that *R. cameroni* is conspecific with *R. dohertyi*.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is easily recognized by the almost glossy labrum and ventral face of the head.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

L A O S: HUA PHAN: Ban Saluei, Mt. Phu Pan, 20°13'N 103°59'E, 1300–2000 m, 6.–18.V.2004, leg. F. & I. Kantner (CSB); Mt. Phu Pan, 20°12'N 104°01'E, 1500–1900 m, 23.IV.–15.V.2008, leg. C. Holzschuh (NMW); 10.IV.–15.VI.2009 (NMW); same, 7.IV.–25.V.2010 (NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known from northeastern Myanmar (Mogok area), N-Vietnam (Sapa), and from Laos.

Rhyncocheilus cariniceps (SCHEERPELTZ, 1976) comb.n.

Eucibdelus cariniceps SCHEERPELTZ 1976: 137
Rhynchocheilus cariniceps: SCHILLHAMMER 2004: 323
Eucibdelus transversiceps SCHEERPELTZ 1976: 139 **syn.n.**

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀ (not studied; identity verified by photograph): NEPAL: Jumbesi [Junbesi], 2750 m, 25.–31.VI.1964, leg. W. Dierl (ZSM).

Eucibdelus transversiceps: **Holotype** ♀ (not studied; synonymy verified by photograph): NEPAL: Jumbesi [Junbesi], 2750 m, 25.–31.VI.1964, leg. W. Dierl (ZSM).

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Figs. 5–6. Body length 21.0–21.8 mm (11.0–11.8 mm, abdomen excluded). Head black, base often to various extent dark reddish testaceous, pronotum dark brown with margins reddish brown to dark reddish testaceous, elytra orange brown to dark brown, first four visible abdominal segments dark brown with posterior margins narrowly reddish, posterior half of segment VII and entire segment VIII reddish testaceous; antennae with segments 5–7 reddish, remaining segments black, labrum reddish brown with darkened margins, palpi dark reddish brown with last segment of maxillary palpi markedly paler; legs reddish yellow, femora darkened proximally to various extent, profemora more extensively darkened.

Head (Fig. 19) subquadrangular, 1.13–1.16 times as wide as long, widest above the strongly protruding eyes, 0.9–1.23 times as long as variably long tempora, latter subparallel to slightly convex; surface of head extremely uneven, with a distinct median carinate elevation in posterior half, entire surface with numerous variably directed rugulae, ground punctation rather fine, bearing short, variegated golden pubescence; antennae with segments 1–6 markedly oblong, segment 7 slightly oblong, segments 8–10 as long as wide to slightly transverse, segments 7–10 slightly asymmetrical, forming indistinct club; labrum also very uneven, densely punctate and pubescent; pronotum 1.00–1.07 times as long as wide, widest in anterior fourth, narrowed toward base in slightly concave arc or even in straight line, but with a distinct bottleneck-like constriction immediately in front of base; anterior angles rounded to slightly marked, only in one male specimen indistinctly produced anteriad; surface very uneven, with elevated midline which is impunctate in posterior half and forming carina-like specular structure ending at basal constriction; pubescence similar to that on head; scutellum with dense, moderately coarse, rugulous punctation, with golden pubescence in anterior half and patch of black tomentose pubescence in posterior half; elytra very long, along sides only a little shorter than head and pronotum combined, posterior margin markedly angulate, surface moderately uneven, mostly caused by extensive pit-like grooves around sockets of macrosetae, with short variegated pubescence of interspersed golden and silvery hairs; legs slender, mid and hind tarsi longer than tibiae in males, about as long as tibiae in females; first five abdominal tergites (III–VII) with pair of short carinae at base, with depression between carinae, depressions interrupted medially by

impunctate and thus specular elevation, depressions extended posteriad at level of carinae, also laterad of carinae with a small specular impunctate area, which is sometimes less shiny when microsculpture is more extensively developed, tergite VIII with large triangular impunctate patch at base; pubescence mostly rust red to golden reddish on major portion of tergites III–VI and with a few silvery setae laterally, tergites VII and VIII with silvery pubescence.

Aedeagus: Fig. 26; median lobe with truncate apex; paramere (Fig. 26c) longer than median lobe, apical portion widened, strongly asymmetrical.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

N E P A L: SINDHUPALCHOK: Sarmatang, 2500 m, 4.VI.1989, leg. C. Holzschuh [89-909] (NMW); "NEPAL: 9500', Chautara Dist., Nauling Lekh, 11-20.vi.1983 \ at light \ M.J.D. Brendell, B.M. 1983-222" (BMNH); MYAGDI: upper Bathlekharka, 2460 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. Berndt & Schmidt (SMTD).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from Nepal.

Rhyncocheilus victoriae sp.n.

Holotype ♂: "MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat. P. \ 21°12'48"N 94°00' 17"E, 2370 m, 2.6.2010, at light, leg. Schillhammer (175)" (NMW). – **Paratypes** (4 exs.): 1 ♂: "MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat. P. \ 21°12'44.1"N 94°00'57.9"E, 2390 m, 1.6.2010, at light, leg. Schillhammer (172)" (NMW); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: "MYANMAR: Chin State, WNW Kanpetlet, Natmataung Nat. P. \ 21°12'44.1"N 94°00'15.1"E, 2390 m, 9.6.2010, at light, leg. Schillhammer (192)" (NMW); ♂: "Myanmar (Burma), Chin State, Chin Hills, 20 miles camp (Horn Bird Station) \ N 21°25'15.2" E 093°47'21.5", H = 2350 m (NF) \ 27.-30.VI.2008, leg. M. Langer" (NMW).

DESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 4. Body length 22.0–23.0 mm (11.5–12.0 mm, abdomen excluded). Black, labrum laterobasally and mouthparts partly dark reddish translucent; elytra black to dark reddish brown; posterior margins of abdominal segments narrowly obscurely reddish; legs yellowish brown, profemora mostly black with dorsal edge yellowish, meso- and metafemora blackish in proximal third, tarsal segments dark reddish with black tips.

Head (Fig. 20) very characteristically shaped, subrectangular to very slightly ovoid, appearing distinctly oblong but due to strongly bulging and large eyes only about 1.06 times as long as wide; tempora variably shaped, usually parallel, slightly convergent or even inconspicuously convexly widened, 1.15–1.23 times as long as eyes; surface of head uneven, to various extent with fossae, differently directed rugae, or even an indistinct midlongitudinal carina in posterior half; antennae very long and slender, all segments oblong; labrum with rather uneven surface, rather short; pronotum 1.09–1.12 times as wide as long, widest in anterior fourth, distinctly narrowed toward base in concave arc; anterior angles completely rounded; surface very uneven, with more or less distinct indication of median carina in anterior half, ridges of irregularities shiny, ground punctation very fine, hardly visible on rugulose surface, macrosetae originating from pit-like grooves; elytra very long, along sides only a little shorter than head and pronotum combined, posterior margin markedly angulate, surface moderately uneven (as in *R. cariniceps*), pubescence dark, but with a sinuate lateral band of silvery pubescence in posterior two thirds, which is bent toward suture at about midlength; first four visible tergites (III–VI) with pair of oblique carinae bordering mediobasal depression, depressions extending posteriad at level of carinae; pubescence of tergites generally dark but with scattered silvery setae laterally on tergites III–VI and VIII, tergite VII with silvery pubescence in posterior two thirds medially almost reaching base of tergite; punctation of tergites exceedingly fine, in posterior two thirds of tergite VII distinctly stronger.

Aedeagus: Fig. 27; median lobe with truncate apex and short, longitudinal, subapical carina; paramere (Fig. 27c) very slender, apex (lateral view) shortly hook-like, bending away from median lobe.

DIAGNOSIS: The species is easily recognized by the shape of the head which is much broader at eye level than at the widest portion at temporal level.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is currently known only from two places in the Mt. Victoria area of the Chin Hills (Myanmar, Chin State).

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after the type locality, Mt. Victoria (Natmataung), the highest peak of the Chin Hills, Myanmar.

Rhyncocheilus rugulipennis CAMERON, 1932

Rhyncochilus [sic!] *rugulipennis* CAMERON 1932: 226

TYPE MATERIAL: **Lectotype** ♂ (present designation): "Birmah Ruby M. \ 64511 \ Doherty \ Rhyncochilus rugulipennis Cam. TYPE" (BMNH).

Paralectotypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality label data as lectotype.

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 7. Body length 18.5–20.5 mm (10.0–10.7 mm, abdomen excluded). Head blackish brown to dark brown with indistinct metallic hue, tempora, a narrow portion of frons, along medial margin of eyes and around antennal insertions reddish; labrum entirely reddish; antennae reddish with four distal segments black; mandibles reddish, medial and lateral margins distally narrowly blackish; basal two segments of labial palpi infuscate, last segment reddish brown; maxillary palpi reddish brown, segments 2 and 3 somewhat darkened medio-basally; pronotum blackish brown to dark brown, anterior and posterior margins narrowly reddish, at anterior angles broadly reddish yellow; elytra black to dark brown, with reddish yellow humeri, reddish color shortly extending posteriad, on hypomera yellowish color posteriorly extending to about midlength, in addition with a small but distinct yellow spot postero-laterally; abdominal segments black to dark brown, posterior margins of first three visible tergites broadly and sharply reddish, that of fourth visible tergite obscurely reddish, posterior two fifths of segment VII and entire segment VIII bright yellowish; legs reddish to yellowish, procoxae black with a large reddish patch latero-basally on anterior face, mesocoxae predominantly black, metacoxae black, becoming paler reddish toward distal end, basal third of profemora black, meso- and meta femora somewhat darkenend dorsally at base.

Head (Fig. 21) transversely rectangular to slightly trapezoid, 1.34–1.40 times as wide as long, eyes large, strongly protruding, about as long as tempora, tempora subparallel or moderately divergent; surface weakly vaulted, uneven, with a somewhat V-shaped gibbosity on frons and a more distinct gibbosity on vertex, the latter with indistinct transverse carina, in addition, base of head with two small gibbosities separated by a short, sharp and very narrow furrow; densely and rather finely punctate, tops of gibbosities less densely punctate and somewhat specular; punctural grooves forming sharp longitudinal and oblique rugae in places; with moderately dense, rather long, reddish-golden, variegated pubescence; labrum huge, about half as long as head, opaque due to dense isodiametrical microsculpture, uniformly, moderately densely punctate and pubescent, pubescence yellow with a few interspersed black setae; antennae with scapus very long, longer than segments 2 and 3 combined, segments 2–5 distinctly oblong, segment 2 markedly shorter than segment 3, about as long as segment 4, segment 6 as long as wide, segments 7–10 distinctly transverse and markedly asymmetrical, together with segment 11 forming a very loose antennal club; gular sutures contiguous for short distance before midlength; postmandibular ridge well developed; pronotum wider than long (ratio 1.1–1.2), widest at anterior angles, distinctly narrowed toward base; surface very uneven, with a very distinct, impunctate, medio-longitudinal carina in posterior half; carina with a distinct, posteriorly widened, specular patch; specular portions on tops of gibbosities slightly more distinct than on head; punctation and pubescence similar to that on head; prosternum with basisternum shortly, inconspicuously keeled; scutellum with a broad and shallow depression, exceedingly densely

pubescent; pubescence yellowish at base, with a large patch of black, almost tomentose pubescence in posterior half; elytra very long, along sides almost as long as head and pronotum combined, distinctly widened posteriorly; posterior margin angulate; surface very uneven due to large, fossulate punctural grooves in posterior two thirds, in basal third without such fossulate grooves; humeral gibbosities very prominent, additionally with distinct gibbosity along lateral half of posterior margin, between gibbosity and sutural angle distinctly depressed; suture slightly elevated; punctation as fine as that on head and pronotum, base of fossae and humeral depression at very base impunctate; pubescence of similar coloration as that on head and pronotum; first five visible tergites (III–VI) with pair of oblique carinae at base, between carinae distinctly depressed, depression continuing laterad; broad medial portion behind carinae distinctly elevated on first four visible tergites; surface of tergites densely but finely punctate, between punctures shiny, except for depression and large lateral punctural groove, the latter with distinct isodiametrical microreticulation; first four visible tergites with dense, reddish iridescent, variegated ground pubescence, laterally with a few silvery setae; posterior two thirds and basal depression of tergite VII and entire tergite VIII with dense and uniform silvery white pubescence.

Aedeagus: Fig. 28; median lobe with truncate apex; paramere (Fig. 28c) as long as median lobe, apical portion slightly widened, asymmetrical, apex rounded.

DIAGNOSIS: Among the species with a rugulose fore body, *R. rugulipennis* may be easily rcognized by the weakly vaulted and broad head.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
M Y A N M A R: KACHIN STATE: "N.E. Burma Kambaiti, 7000 ft., 22/6 1934, R. Malaise" (RMS).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from two places in Myanmar: Mogok township (Mandalay Division) and the China/Myanmar border (Kachin State).

Rhyncocheilus griseosericans (FAIRMAIRE, 1894)

Emus griseosericans FAIRMAIRE 1894: 217
Rhyncocheilus griseosericans: COIFFAIT 1974: 383

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀: "Se Pin-Lou Chan, Ya Tcheou [=Ya'an], Chasseurs indigenes, 1893 \ Muséum Paris, 1952 Coll. R. Oberthur" (MNHP).

REDESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 9. Body length 21.5–27.0 mm (11.0–14.0 mm, abdomen excluded). – Head dorsally black with clypeus and area around antennal insertions reddish-yellow; ventral face of head reddish-yellow, border between black and reddish-yellow portions sharply delimited; labrum yellowish, with a slightly darker shade laterally; mandibles reddish-yellow, apices and medial margin including dentation black; palpi reddish yellow; segments 1 – 7 of antennae reddish, segments 8 – 11 blackish, segments 1 and 3 partly darkened; pronotum black, anterior two thirds of deflexed lateral portion and entire hypomera reddish-yellow; scutellum black, with margins and elevated base reddish-brown; elytra with anterior third black, black color shortly and narrowly extending posteriad along suture, posterior two thirds and deflexed lateral and narrow basal portion yellowish; abdomen black, elevated area in front of basal line brightly reddish, posterior margin narrowly reddish to reddish-yellow, slightly to distinctly darker than anterior margin, but also sharply delimited, becoming gradually broader toward apex of abdomen; styli of tergite IX black to dark brown with basal third reddish, tergite X brown with yellowish margin; legs reddish-yellow to reddish-brown, basal two thirds of profemora and basal half of meso- and metafemora blackish; front coxae reddish with a large black patch medio-basally and latero-basally.

Head ovoid, 1.03–1.05 (female) or 1.11 (male) times as long as wide, widest near base (female) or above eyes (male); eyes small, markedly protruding, slightly shifted toward dorsal face of

head posteriorly; tempora convex, about 1.5 (male) – 1.7 (female) times as long as eyes; dorsal surface of head very uneven, particularly between eyes, vertex with irregular gibbosity, more sharply defined in male than in female, densely, rugosely punctate, margins of punctures forming partly irregular, partly transverse rugae; punctures of macrosetae in deep fossae; pubescence of head moderately dense, short, golden; surface of labrum conspicuously but rather sparingly punctate and setose; antennae with basal three segments almost equal in length, segment 2 slightly shorter, remaining segments gradually decreasing in length, segments 4 – 7 markedly oblong, segments 8 – 10 about as long as wide, slightly asymmetrical; pronotum as wide as long in male, slightly wider than long (1.02–1.09 times) in females, widest shortly behind anterior angles; surface very uneven, punctural grooves of macrosetae even more deeply fossate than those on head; with very narrow, shiny, impunctate midline, interrupted by variably sharp and deep longitudinal groove in basal third, gibbosities partly specular; scutellum with shallow depression, densely and finely punctate, pubescence golden; elytra large, along sides slightly shorter than head and pronotum combined, without any evident surface irregularities, very densely and finely punctate, base and shoulders with pubescence similar to that on head and pronotum, remaining portion with very dense, variegated, modified silvery hairs; grooves of macrosetae very wide and shallow, hardly impressed, glabrous; abdominal tergites variegated with short, silvery, golden and brownish-black pubescence, forming pairs of toment-like patches along midline of first five visible tergites; tergite VII with broad, transverse fascia of dense, more yellowish to golden pubescence, occupying posterior two thirds of tergite, medially extending anteriad and somewhat blending with pair of dark pubescence at base. Mesoventrite: Fig. 31.

Aedeagus: Fig. 29; median lobe with truncate apex and a short, indistinct, subapical carina, leading around apex of paramere; paramere (Fig. 29c) with very slender apical portion, apex truncate, in lateral view shortly bent away from median lobe; peg setae much less numerous than in all other species.

DIAGNOSIS: For separation from *R. sommersgutteri*, see below.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SICHUAN: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: 40 km S Luding, Moxi village, Hailuogou glacier park, Gongga Shan, 2000–3200 m, 14.–20.VIII.1995, leg. J. Schneider (CSS, NMW).

DISTRIBUTION: The type locality could not be exactly pinned down, but it is located near Ya'an. The species is thus known only from a small area around Gongga Shan, Sichuan, China.

Rhyncocheilus sommersgutteri SCHILLHAMMER, 2004

Rhyncocheilus sommersgutteri SCHILLHAMMER 2004: 245

TYPE MATERIAL: **Holotype** ♀: "CHINA, Sichuan prov., 27.IV.-3.VII.1991, Z. Kejval lgt. Liziping env. near Shimian 200 km SW of Ya'an" (NMW).

DIAGNOSIS: Habitus: Fig. 10. Externally, the species is practically identical to *R. griseosericans*, also the measurements are virtually the same. Body length 20.0–25.5 mm (11.5–13.5 mm, abdomen excluded); head as long as wide (male) or 1.04 times as long as wide (female), tempora about 1.4 (male) – 1.7 (female) times as long as eyes, pronotum 1.02 (male) – 1.07 (female) as long as wide.

Externally, the species differs from *R. griseosericans* only in the shape of the mesoventrite (Fig. 32) and the more silvery pubescence of the broad fascia in posterior two thirds of tergite VII.

Aedeagus (Fig. 30) voluminous; median lobe with truncate but rather intricate apex, with short, longitudinal, subapical carina, apical margin extended into short bidentate process; paramere (Fig. 30c) broad, apex moderately sharply pointed (ventral view), more sharply pointed in lateral view; peg setae more numerous than in the previous species.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

C H I N A: SICHUAN: 1 ♂: Wu Shan, Liziping, 1870 m, 3.VII.1993, leg. Li Wenzhu [labels in Chinese], "IOZ (E) 1771168" (IZ-CAS).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known only from the surroundings of Liziping in southern Sichuan, China.

Rhyncocheilus henanensis sp.n.

Holotype ♂: CHINA: Henan, Song County, Baiyun Shan, 1600 m, 19.VII.2002, leg. Li Wenzhu [labels in Chinese], "IOZ (E) 1771169" (IZ-CAS).

Paratypes (2 exs.): 1 ♀: same label data as holotype and "IOZ (E) 1771170" (NMW); 1 ♂: CHINA: Gansu, Xiaolong Shan, 24.VI.1985, leg. Sun Yaqing [labels in Chinese], "IOZ (E) 1771161" (IZ-CAS).

DESCRIPTION: Habitus: Fig. 8. Body length 23.5–25.5 mm (12.5–13.5 mm abdomen excluded). In its general appearance (incl. coloration) also very similar to *R. sommersgutteri* and *R. griseosericans* but at once differing by the following characters: tergite VII without band of silvery or golden pubescence in posterior two thirds; head slightly broader, as wide as long or slightly wider (1.00–1.08 times), eyes distinctly larger, tempora 1.04–1.22 times as long as eyes, vertex with very sharp V-shaped incision (Fig. 22).

Aedeagus: Fig. 31; median lobe strongly asymmetrical, with long, longitudinal, crenulate subapical carina, apical margin extended into distinct shark-tooth-like process; paramere (Fig. 31c) with moderately broad apical portion, apical portion sharply separated from basal portion, with large number of peg setae occupying almost entire face of apical portion.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is at present known from two relatively distant places in China (Henan and Gansu provinces). Together with the single undescribed female from Shaanxi (see below), these are the northernmost occurrences of the genus *Rhyncocheilus*.

ETYMOLOGY: The species is named after Henan Province where the holotype was found.

Rhyncocheilus sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1 ♀: CHINA: Sichuan, Baoxing, Longdong, Ganyanggou, 1980 m, BGY05, 9.–12.VIII.2003, leg. Yu Xiaodong [labels in Chinese], "IOZ (E) 1771162" (IZ-CAS).

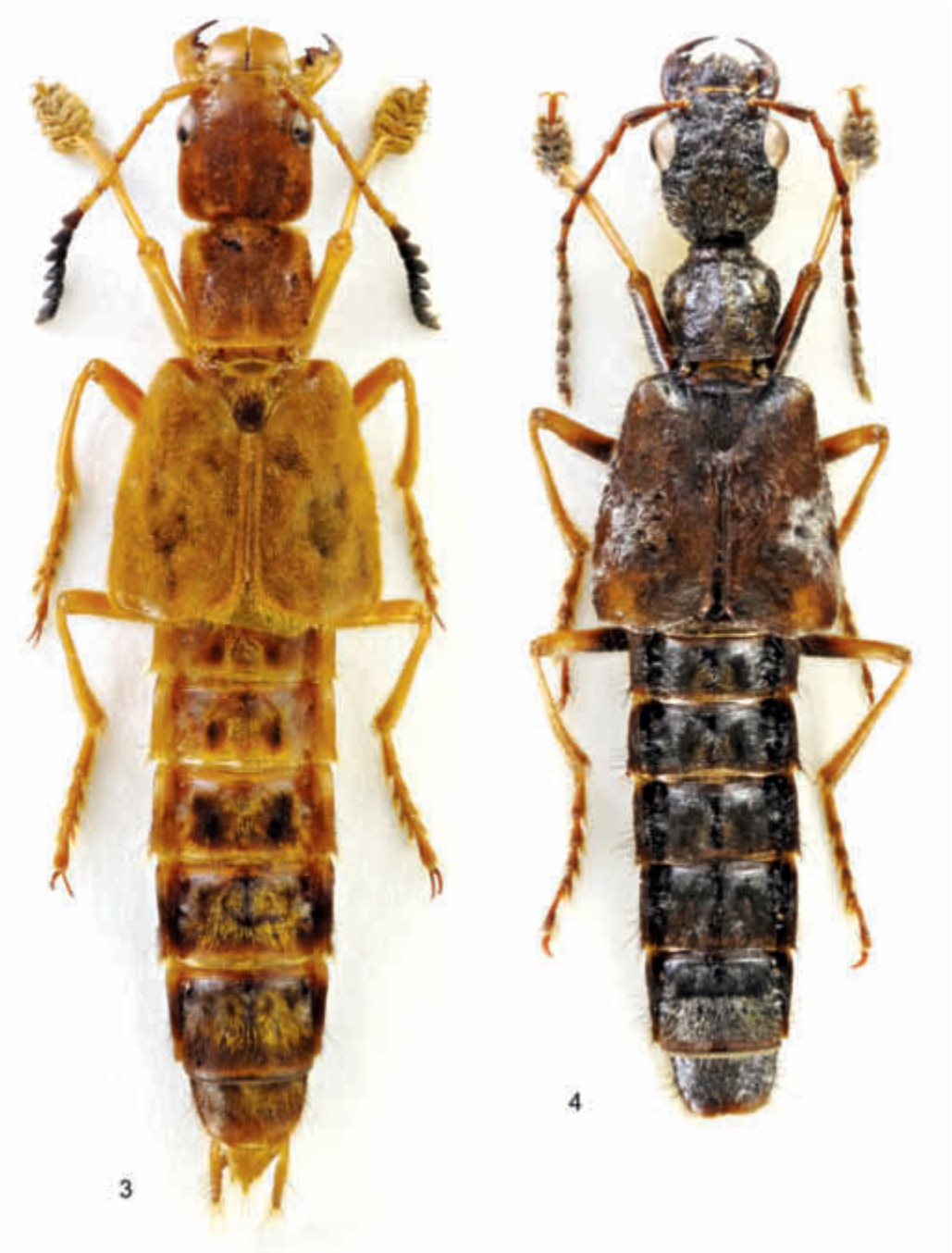
Habitus: Fig. 11. This single female specimen is very similar to *R. sommersgutteri* and *R. griseosericans* but differs by slightly larger eyes and by the very slender antennae with all segments oblong – in the former, the segments 8–10 are as wide as long or even wider than long. Since the correct specific assignment was very difficult in *R. sommersgutteri* and *R. griseosericans*, I will refrain from naming the species until males, preferably from the same locality, become available.

Rhyncocheilus sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 1 ♀: CHINA: SHAANXI: "CHINA, Shannxi [sic!], Ningshan distr., Huoditang, 33.43368°N/ 108.44747°E \ 1538 m, 2007.08.18, Shi H.L., Yang G.Y. colectors, beating, IOZ, Chinese Acad. Sci. \ "IOZ (E) 1771163" (IZ-CAS).

Habitus: Fig. 12. This female most likely represents a new species. It is also very similar to all the above species from China but is distinguished by the short and broad head (1.13 times as wide as long). The ratio of eyes/tempora is similar to that of the female of *R. henanensis*. For reasons mentioned above, the species should not be named until males from this locality become available.

Figs. 1–2: Habitus of 1) *Rhyncocheilus aureus*; 2) *R. andrewesi*.

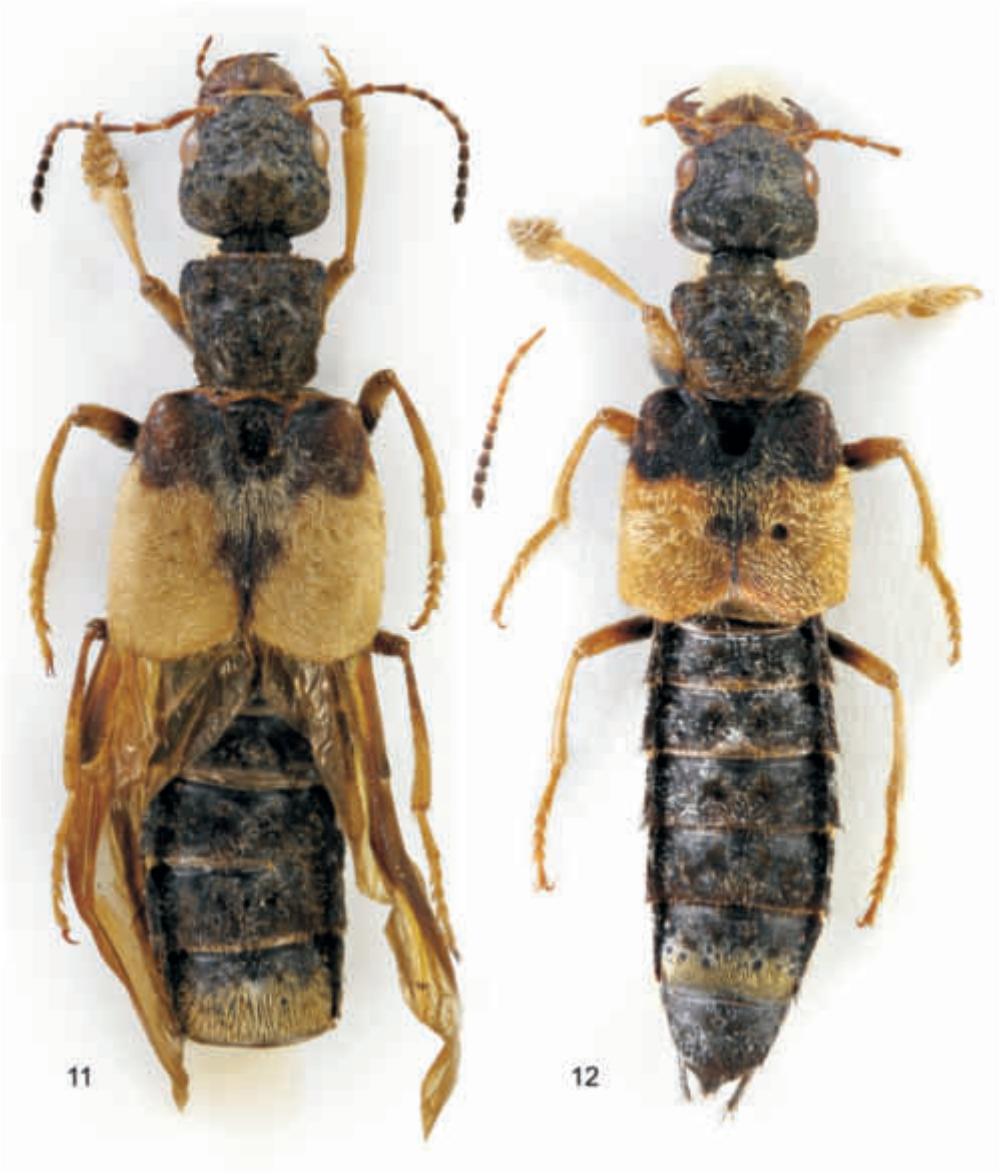


Figs. 3–4: Habitus of 3) *Rhyncocheilus dohertyi*; 4) *R. victoriae*.

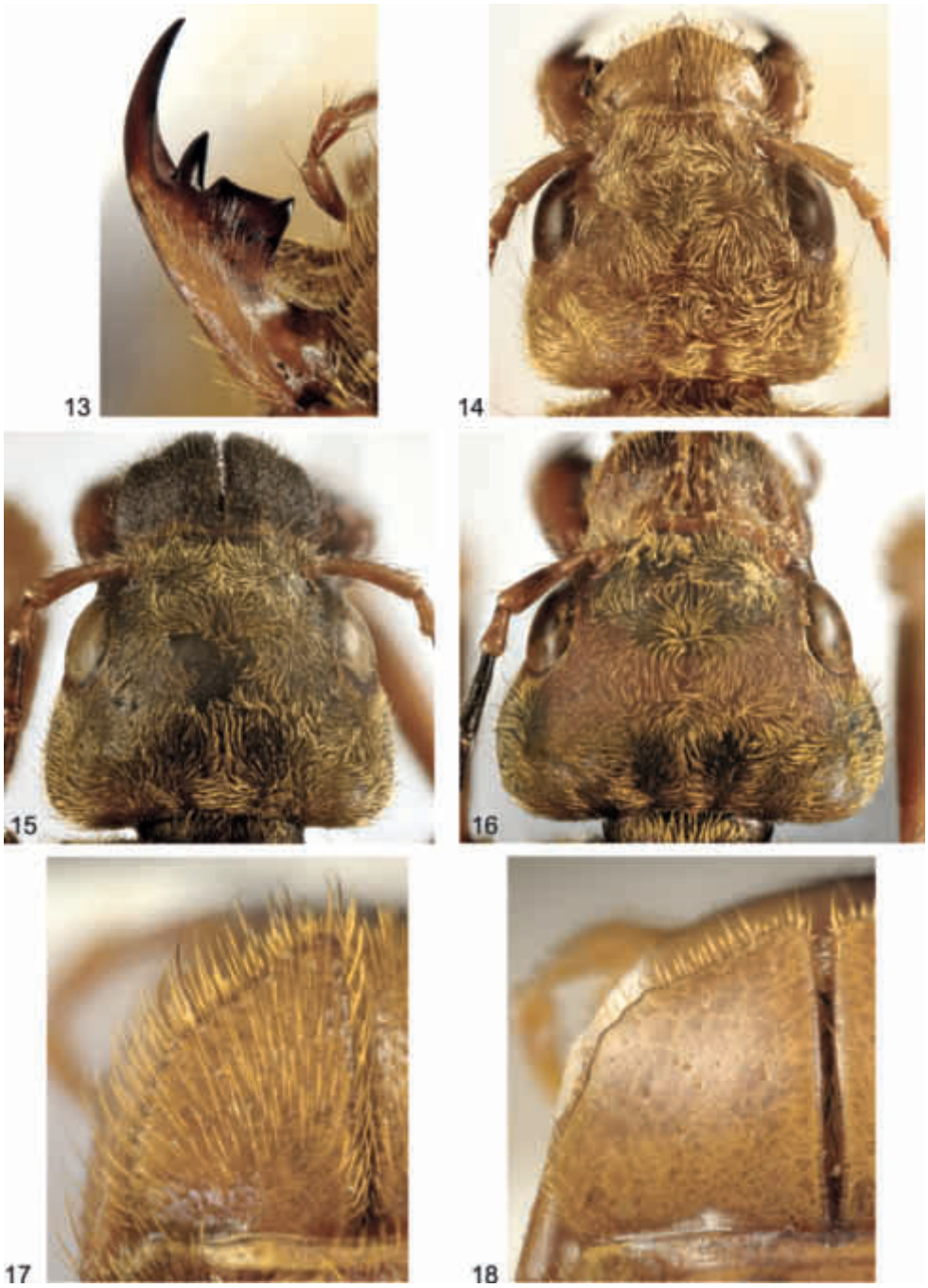
Figs. 5–6: Habitus of *Rhyncocheilus cariniceps*; 5) bright male; 6) dark female.

Figs. 7–8: Habitus of 7) *Rhyncocheilus rugulipennis*; 8) *R. henanensis*.

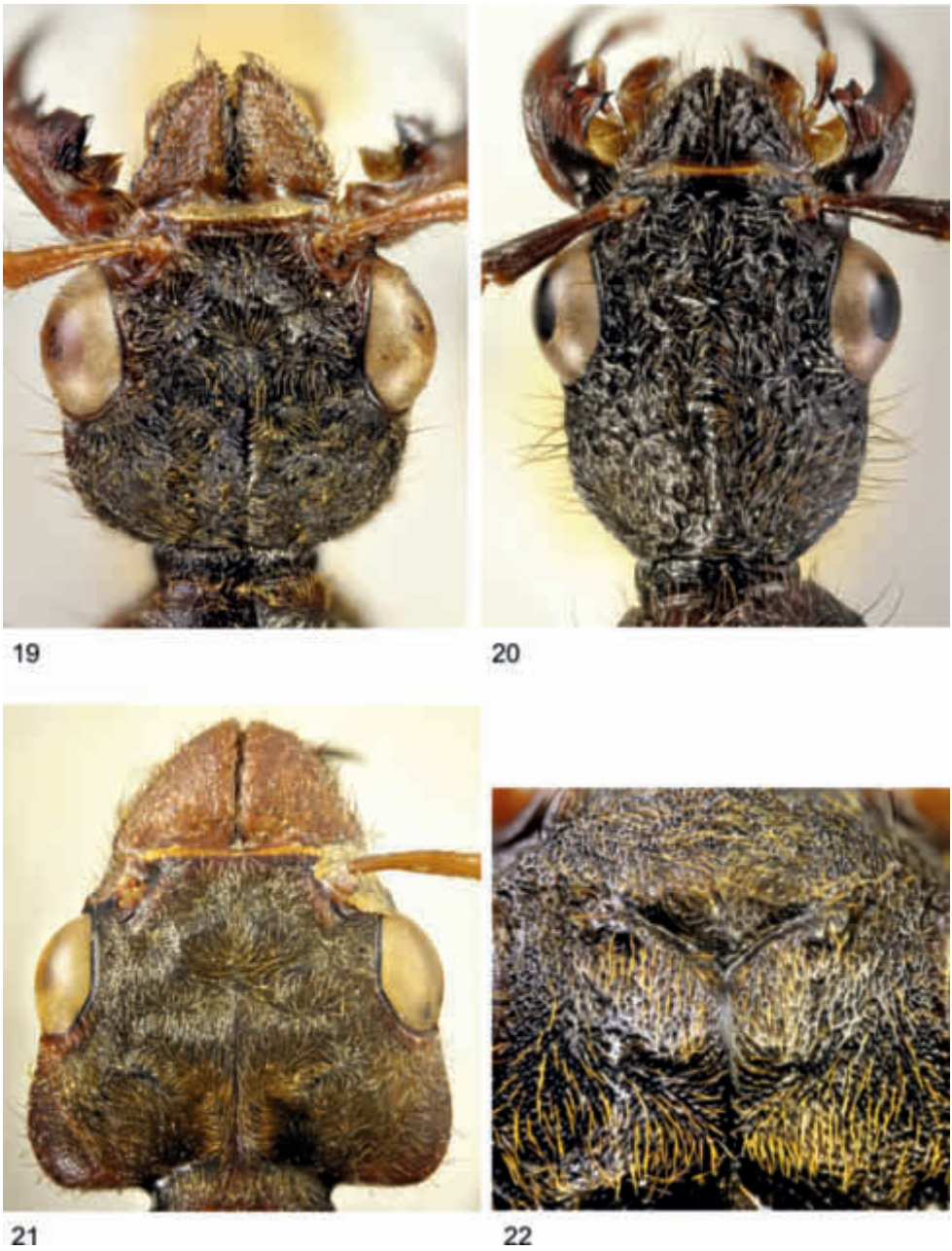
Figs. 9–10: Habitus of 9) *Rhyncocheilus griseosericans*; 10) *R. sommersgutteri*.



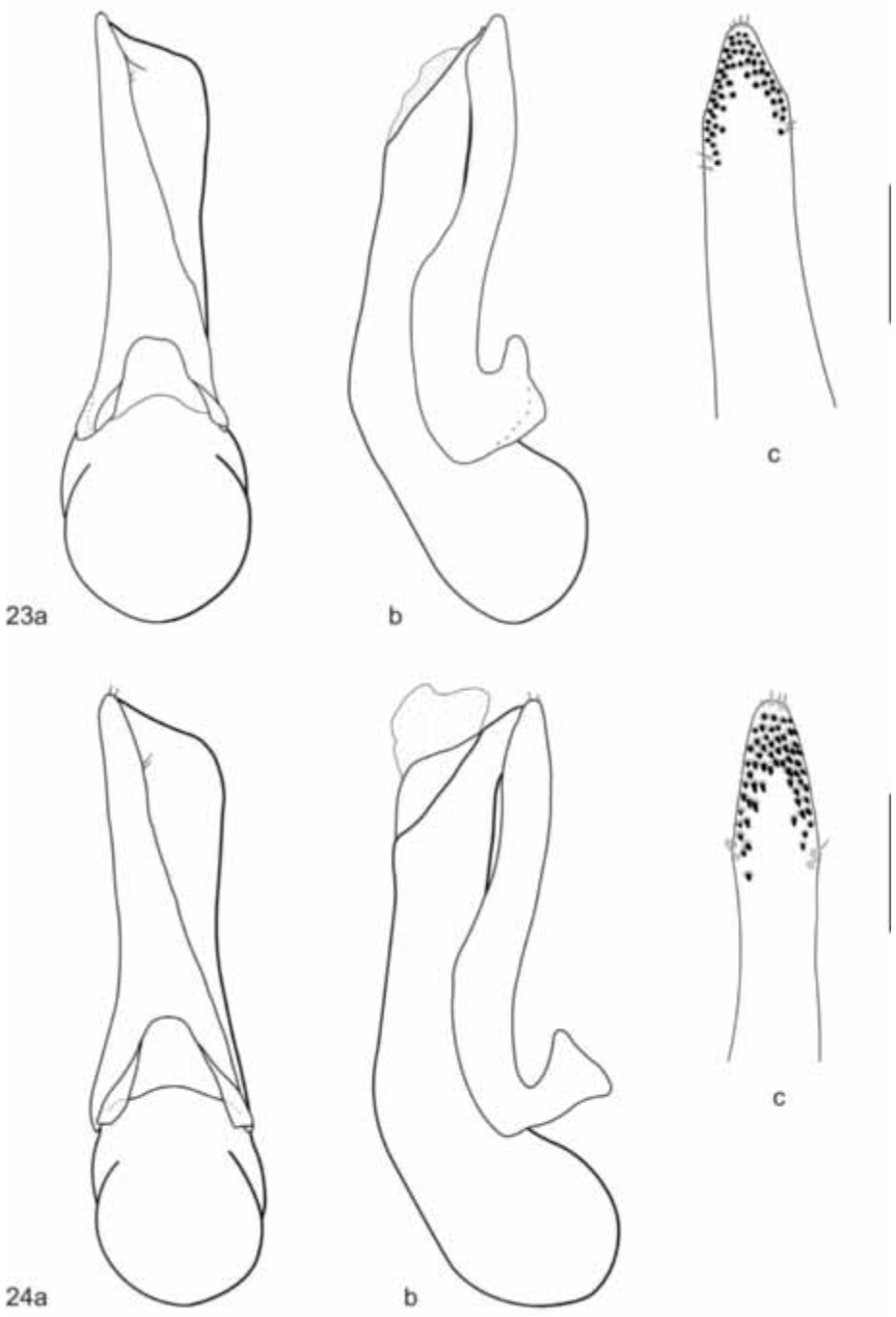
Figs. 11–12: Habitus of 11) *Rhyncocheilus* sp. (Sichuan, Baoxing); 12) *R.* sp. (Shaanxi).



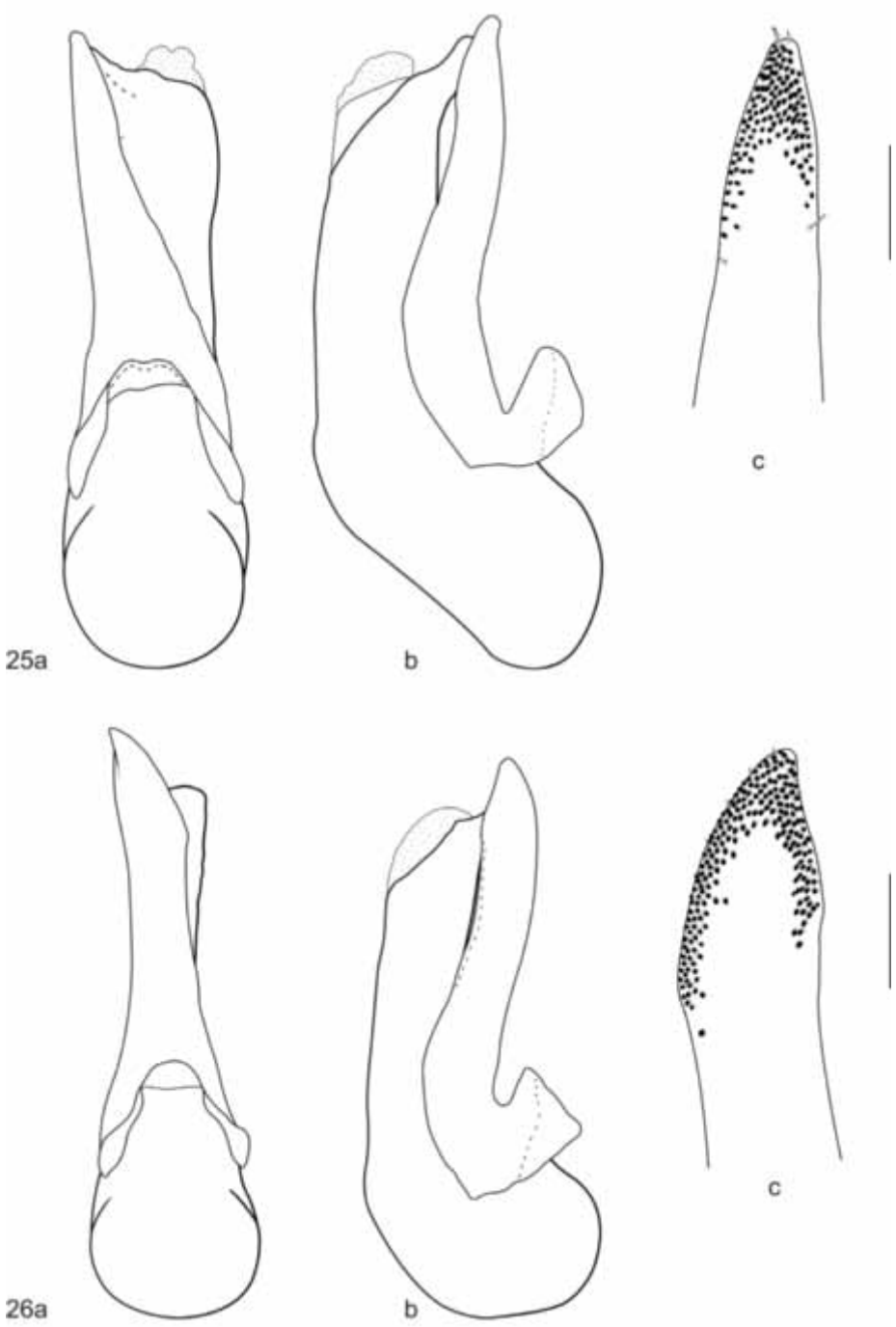
Figs. 13–18: 13–17: *Rhyncocheilus aureus*: 13) mandible, 14–16) head, 17) labrum; 18) labrum of *R. dohertyi*.



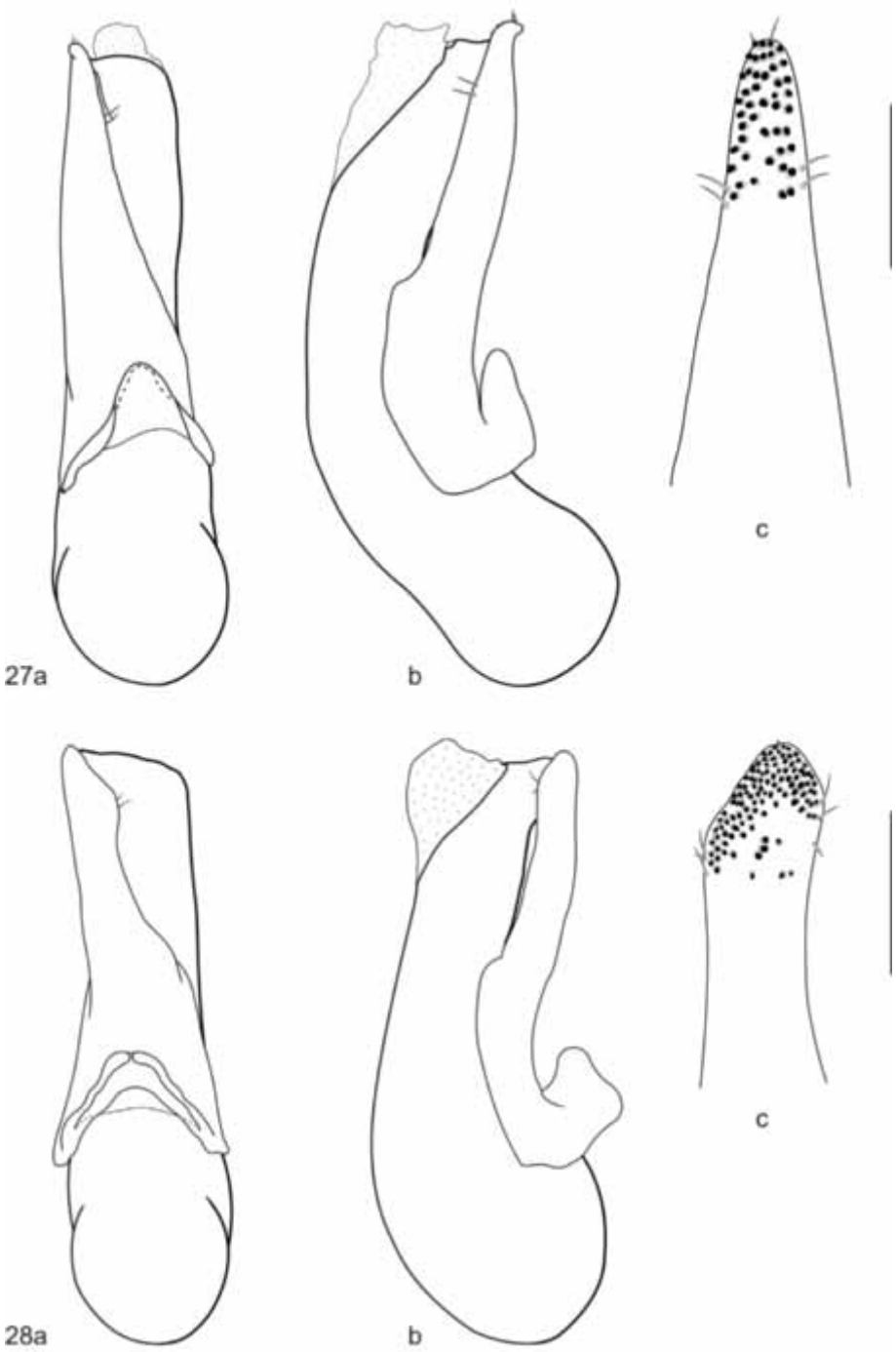
Figs. 19–22: 19–21: Head of 19) *Rhyncocheilus cariniceps*; 20) *R. victoriae*; 21) *R. rugulipennis*; 22) vertex of *R. henanensis*.



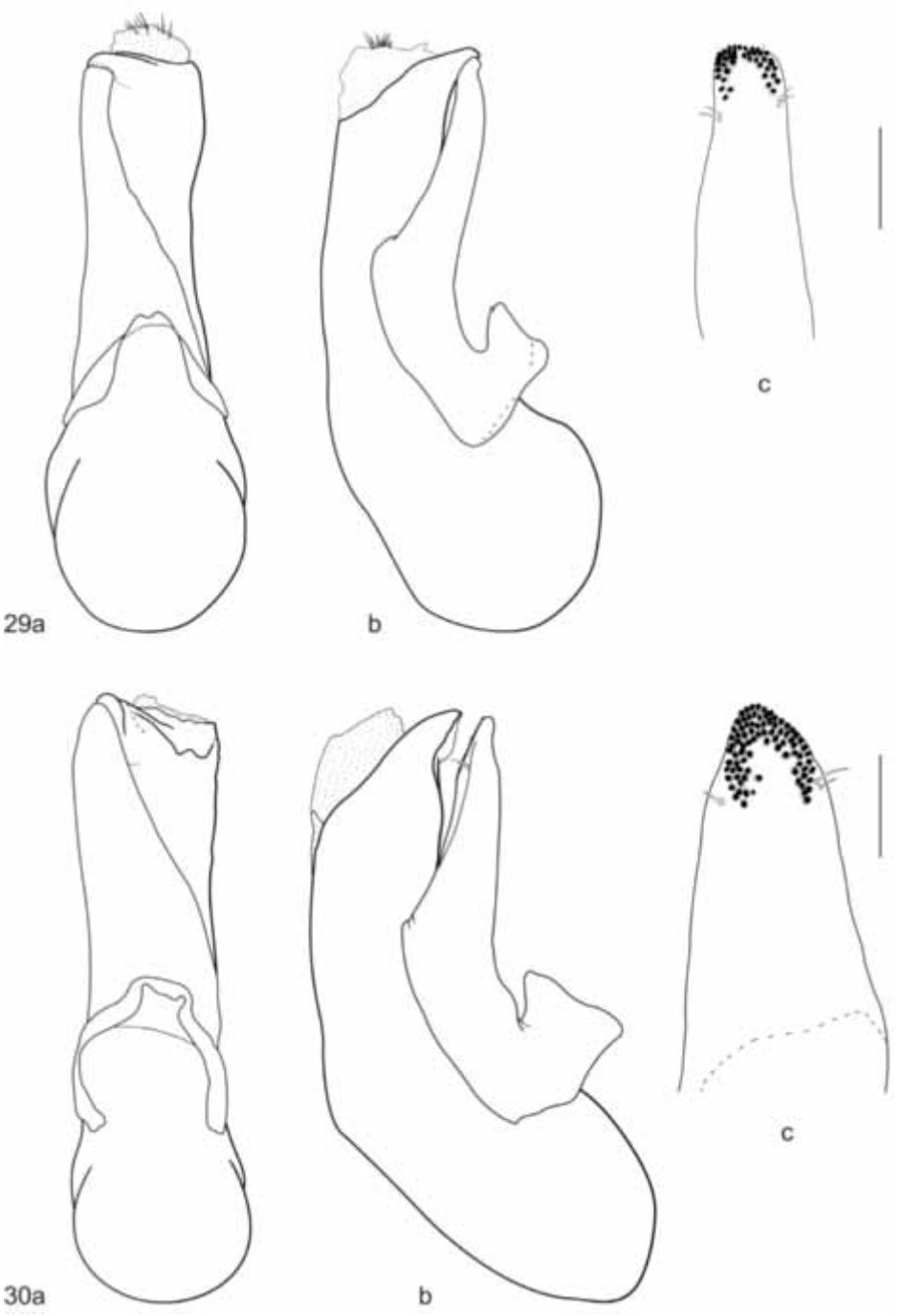
Figs. 23–24: Aedeagus of 23) *Rhyncocheilus aureus*; 24) *R. andrewesi*. Ventral (a) and lateral (b) view, paramere (c). Scale bars: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).



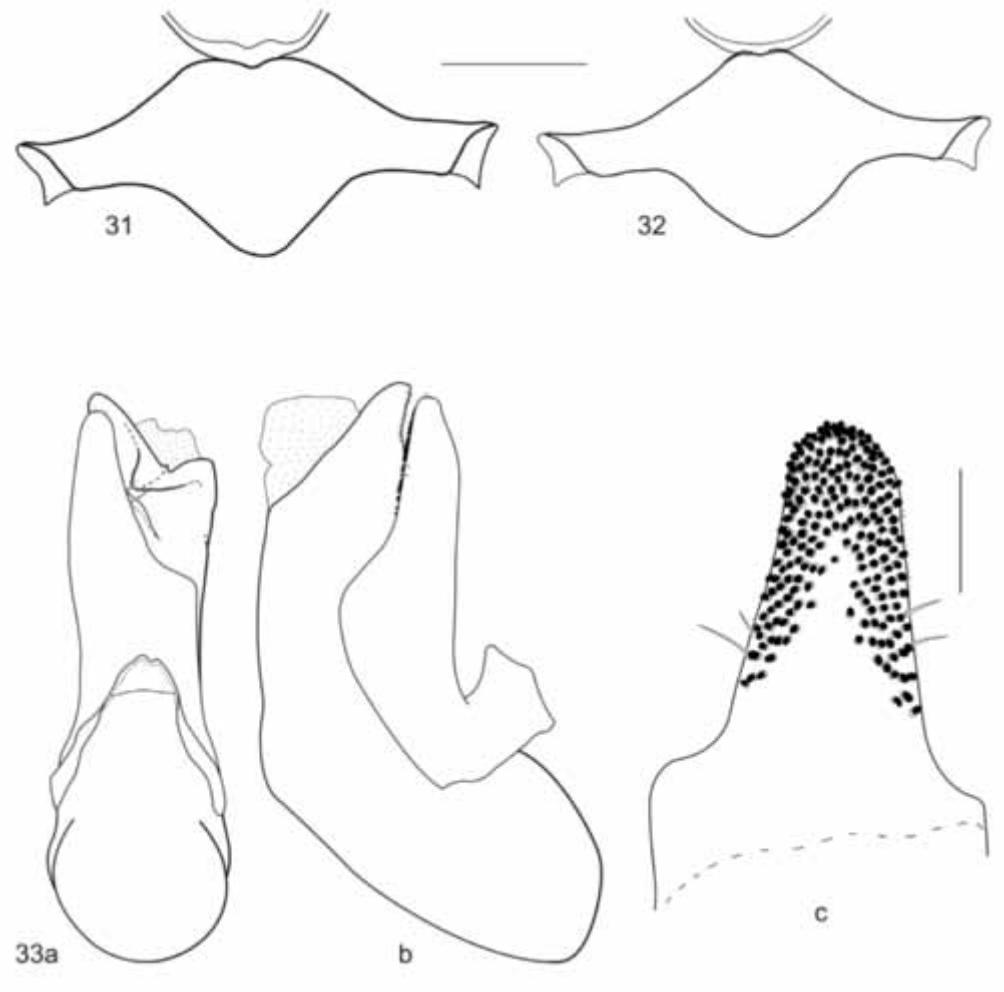
Figs. 25–26: Aedeagus of 25) *Rhyncocheilus dohertyi*; 26) *R. cariniceps*. Ventral (a) and lateral (b) view, paramere (c). Scale bars: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).



Figs. 27–28: Aedeagus of 27) *Rhyncocheilus victoriae*; 28) *R. rugulipennis*. Ventral (a) and lateral (b) view, paramere (c). Scale bars: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).



Figs. 29–30: Aedeagus of 29) *Rhyncocheilus griseosericans*; 30) *R. sommersgutteri*. Ventral (a) and lateral (b) view, paramere (c). Scale bars: 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).



Figs. 31–33: 31–32: Mesoventrite of 31) *Rhyncocheilus griseosericans*; 32) *R. sommersgutteri*; 33) aedeagus of *R. henanensis*. Ventral (a) and lateral (b) view, paramere (c). Scale bars: 1.0 mm (31, 32); 0.5 mm (a, b), 0.25 mm (c).

New combinations

Due to the confusion of *Rhyncocheilus* FAUVEL and *Rhynchocheilus* SHARP, the correct assignment of the species formerly attributed to *Rhyncocheilus* FAUVEL remained unsolved. As a consequence of this revision, the following species now belong to *Rhynchocheilus* SHARP and *Phytolinus* SHARP (more erroneous combinations may be hidden in the genus *Eucibdelus* KRAATZ):

***Rhynchocheilus argenteus* (FAUVEL) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus [sic!] *argenteus* FAUVEL, 1895

***Rhynchocheilus assamensis* (CAMERON) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus assamensis CAMERON, 1932

***Rhynchocheilus beauchenei* (FAUVEL) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus beauchenei FAUVEL, 1897

***Rhynchocheilus brachycerus* (FAUVEL) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus brachycerus FAUVEL, 1897

***Rhynchocheilus chrysites* (FAUVEL) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus chrysites FAUVEL, 1895

***Rhynchocheilus foersteri* (BERNHAUER) comb.n.**
Rhyncocheilus foersteri BERNHAUER, 1915

***Rhynchocheilus exophthalmus* HAYASHI**
Rhynchocheilus exophthalmus HAYASHI, 1998

***Rhynchocheilus germanus* (CAMERON) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus germanus CAMERON, 1932

***Rhynchocheilus javanicus* (EPPELSHEIM) comb.n.**
Eucibdelus javanicus EPPELSHEIM, 1895
Rhyncochilus limbatus FAUVEL, 1895

***Rhynchocheilus kraatzi* (EPPELSHEIM) comb.n.**
Eucibdelus kraatzi EPPELSHEIM, 1895

***Rhynchocheilus lanosipennis* (SCHEERPELTZ) comb.n.**
Rhyncocheilus lanosipennis SCHEERPELTZ, 1965

***Rhynchocheilus magnificus* (SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIY & KIRSHENBLAT) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus magnificus SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKIY & KIRSHENBLAT, 1938

***Rhynchocheilus malaisei* (SCHEERPELTZ) comb.n.**
Rhyncocheilus malaisei SCHEERPELTZ, 1965

***Rhynchocheilus minor* (COIFFAIT) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus minor COIFFAIT, 1982

***Rhynchocheilus nepalensis* (SCHEERPELTZ) comb.n.**
Eucibdelus nepalensis SCHEERPELTZ, 1976

***Rhynchocheilus pectoralis* SHARP**
Rhynchocheilus pectoralis SHARP, 1889

***Rhynchocheilus preangeranus* (CAMERON) comb.n.**
Rhyncocheilus preangeranus CAMERON, 1937

***Rhynchocheilus tibialis* (CAMERON) comb.n.**
Rhyncochilus tibialis CAMERON, 1932

***Phytolinus elegans* (SCHEERPELTZ) comb.n.**
Rhyncocheilus elegans SCHEERPELTZ, 1965

Zusammenfassung

Die Gattung *Rhyncocheilus* FAUVEL, 1882 wird revidiert und umfasst nun neun Arten. Zwei Arten werden neu beschrieben: *R. henanensis* (China: Henan, Gansu) und *R. victoriae* (Myanmar: China State). *Rhynchocheilus cariniceps* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1976) wird in die Gattung *Rhyncocheilus* überführt. Sechs neue Synonymien werden vorgeschlagen: *R. aureus* (FABRICIUS, 1787) = *R. bernhaueri* CHAPMAN 1933 syn.n., = *R. drescheri* CAMERON, 1937 syn.n., = *R. drescheri* var. *borneensis* CAMERON, 1942 syn.n., = *R. princeps* BERNHAUER, 1915 syn.n.; *R. dohertyi* CAMERON, 1932 = *R. cameroni* CHAPMAN, 1933 syn.n.; *R. cariniceps* (SCHEERPELTZ, 1976) = *Eucibdelus transversiceps* SCHEERPELTZ, 1976 syn.n. Ein Lectotypus wird für *R. rugulipennis* CAMERON, 1932 designiert. Die Gattung wird an Hand der wichtigsten Erkennungsmerkmale mit nah verwandten Gattungen verglichen. Ein Schlüssel zur Bestimmung der Arten wurde erstellt. Alle Arten werden durch Farbfotos dargestellt und ihre Aedeagi in Strichzeichnungen illustriert. Siebzehn Namen werden neu kombiniert.

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