



Krystian Niedojad

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Camptorhinus SCHÖNHERR, 1825
(Coleoptera: Curculionidae:
Molytinae: Ithyporini)**



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ABSTRACT

Genus *Camptorhinus* SCHÖNHERR, 1825 is revised based on museum material (over 4700 specimens). Morphology of adults, structure of male and female terminalia, morphometrics and variability were analysed, diagnoses and key to the species were given. Type material is designated, including two neotypes established for the species with destroyed type specimens: *Camptorhinus simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867 and *Camptorhinus statua* (ROSSI, 1790), several lectotypes were designated to preserve stability of nomenclature. Morphological characteristics and terminalia were illustrated based on 697 figures, including general habitus, type labels, antennae, rostral canals, fore and hind tibiae, aedeagi, female sternites VIII, vaginal sclerites and spermathecae.

The following new synonyms are proposed: *Camptorhinus albizziae* MARSHALL, 1933 syn. nov. of *C. conradti* HUSTACHE, 1932; *C. lesnei* MARSHALL, 1952 syn. nov. of *C. fuliginosus* FAIRMAIRE, 1901; *C. erectisquamis* MARSHALL, 1928 syn. nov. of *C. griseus* HUSTACHE; *C. gracilipes* MARSHALL, 1928 syn. nov. of *C. griseus* HUSTACHE, 1924; *C. latifemur* MARSHALL, 1935 syn. nov. of *C. hoplocnemis* HELLER, 1923; *C. doriae* PASCOE, 1885 syn. nov. of *C. quadrilineatus* CHEVROLAT, 1884; *C. crinipes* GAHAN, 1900 syn. nov. of *C. quadrilineatus* CHEVROLAT, 1884; *C. pentagon* MARSHALL, 1958 syn. nov. of *C. scrobicollis* FAUST, 1894; *C. cineritius* FAIRMAIRE, 1892 syn. nov. of *C. setiferus* BOHEMAN, 1844; *C. fasciatus* SCHAUFUSS, 1872 syn. nov. of *C. simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867; *C. ephippiger* BOHEMAN, 1837 syn. nov. of *C. statua* (ROSSI, 1790); *C. affinis* FAUST, 1894 syn. nov. of *C. tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785); *C. brullei* BOHEMAN, 1837 syn. nov. of *C. tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785); *C. dorsalis* BOISDUVAL, 1835 syn. nov. of *C. tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785); *C. dorsiger* FAIRMAIRE, 1871 syn. nov. of *C. tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785); *C. frater* KOLBE, 1883 syn. nov. of *C. tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785); *C. posticalis* THOMSON, 1858 syn. nov. of *C. tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785); *C. capucinus* MARSHALL, 1928 syn. nov. of *C. variabilis* HUSTACHE, 1924.

Twenty five new species are described: *Camptorhinus alboscuteellaris* sp. nov., *C. albocaudatus* sp. nov., *C. angulatus* sp. nov., *C. angustipes* sp. nov., *C. annae* sp. nov., *C. atrocaudatus* sp. nov., *C. birmanicus* sp. nov., *C. borowieci* sp. nov., *C. ceylonensis* sp. nov., *C. filiformis* sp. nov., *C. furcipennis* sp. nov., *C. incognitus* sp. nov., *C. interruptus* sp. nov., *C. kaniai* sp. nov., *C. lucidus* sp. nov., *C. maculatus* sp. nov., *C. marmoratus* sp. nov., *C. nigrolineatus* sp.

nov., *C. problematicus* sp. nov., *C. pseudoscrobicollis* sp. nov., *C. robustus* sp. nov., *C. sparsosetosus* sp. nov., *C. spinosulus* sp. nov., *C. subtilis* sp. nov., *C. tuberculatus* sp. nov.

Three species are not further supported in classification within the genus and are transferred to Ithyporini *incertae sedis* (*Camptorhinus albocaudatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1902; *C. euchromus* FAIRMAIRE, 1901) and Acicnemidini LACORDAIRE, 1866 *incertae sedis* (*C. squamosohirtus* FAIRMAIRE, 1897). Four species are placed in *nomina dubia* due to lack of any evidential material: *Camptorhinus brevipes* FAIRMAIRE, 1897b; *Camptorhinus hystrix* FAIRMAIRE, 1882; *Camptorhinus inferus* FAIRMAIRE, 1897b; *Camptorhinus pusillus* HUSTACHE, 1939.

According to the results of this review, the genus consists of 57 species distributed in the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australo-Pacific regions.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionidae, *Camptorhinus*, taxonomy, new species, new synonyms, determination key, morphology, terminalia, morphometrics, distribution.

1. INTRODUCTION

Curculionidae not only represent major family of Coleoptera (according to number of described species) but also a wide spectrum of adaptations, both in morphology and life style. Such diversity generates great need for taxonomic work, leading to better understanding higher taxonomy of the group. *Camptorhinus* is representative of genera that could be considered as difficult to revise due to quite similar morphology, which concluded in high amount of synonymic taxa, as well as numerous misidentified or unidentified museum specimens. This publication is part of studies on genera of ex tribe Camptorhinini sensu ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999).

Camptorhinus was proposed by SCHÖNHERR (1825) as subgenus of *Cryptorhynchus* ILLIGER, 1807 and primarily consisted of three species, including: *Camptorhinus statua* (Rossi, 1790) designated as type species in original combination: *Curculio statua* FABRICIUS, 1792 and *Camptorhinus tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785) – earliest described species of genus. Taxon was elevated by SCHÖNHERR (1837) to genus rank and subsequent five species were included. Second part of the 19th and early years of the 20th century brought numerous descriptions of new species within the genus, mostly due to the taxonomic works of CHEVROLAT, FAUST, FAIRMAIRE and HELLER.

During second half of the 19th century genus was classified in LACORDAIRE's (1866) subtribe Camptorhinides, whose representatives were characterized by the presence of closed rostral canal, extended behind fore coxae and included two genera: *Camptorhinus* and *Pachyonyx* SCHÖNHERR, 1837. LACORDAIRE applied the following diagnostic features to the genera: triangular mesosternal process, free claws for *Camptorhinus* and elevated, perpendicular mesosternal process, joined claws for *Pachyonyx*. Subtribe was elevated to subfamily Camptorhininae by PASCOE (1885), who used The Latinized name of the group for the first time and FAUST (1894) considered it as tribe Camptorhinini, where *Camptorhinus* was classified for nearly 120 years.

HUSTACHE significantly contributed in *Camptorhinus* taxonomy, not only by describing the new taxa but also by organizing bibliographic data on the genus in JUNK's & SCHENKLING's catalogue (HUSTACHE, 1936), where 47 *Camptorhinus* species were listed. Time period around and after publishing HUSTACHE's volume of catalogue might be considered as significant increase of species description's quality, especially those published by MARSHALL.

In late decades of 20th century only a few new species were described, however descriptions were significantly more professional, including characteristics of terminalia (PAJANI & ARYA, 1984; MORIMOTO, 1986), moreover morphology of larval stage was published for the first time by LEE & MORIMOTO (1996). Modern papers contain mostly faunistic data and relate solely to the species widely distributed in Europe: *C. statua* and *Camptorhinus simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867, though even distinguishing those is not easy for amateurs.

In ALONZO-ZARAZAGA'S & LYAL'S catalogue (1999) *Camptorhinus* was classified in the tribe Camptorhinini with seven other genera: *Paracamptorrhinus* HUSTACHE, 1922; *Pachyonyx*; *Peristhenes* PASCOE, 1886; *Paryonychus* FAIRMAIRE, 1903, *Neoparyonychus* HUSTACHE, 1932; *Dyscamptorhinus* HELLER, 1926 and fossil genus *Camptorrhinites* BRITTON, 1960, however monophyly of the tribe was put under discussion, resulting in complete reclassification of genera by LYAL (2014). In result *Camptorhinus* was transferred to Ithyporini LACORDAIRE, 1866 based on structure of stridulation organ on dorsal side of female tergite VIII, characterized formerly by LYAL & KING (1996) and considered as autapomorphy of Ithyporini of new sense (with *Camptorhinus* included), close relation to Ithyporini representatives is also supported by morphology of tibial apex and sternite VIII in males. Following LYAL'S (2014) deliberations, structure of rostral canal considered to be autapomorphic for *Camptorhinus* but homoplasious to *Pachyonyx*. Moreover molecular phylogeny of Cryptorhynchinae provided by RIEDEL et al. (2016) supported further genus relation to representatives of Cryptorhynchinae. Taking into account the actual knowledge on Ithyporini, taxonomic revision of the tribe is greatly needed to understand relations between *Camptorhinus* and other genera.

2. MATERIAL

Examined material consisted of adult, dry specimens, deposited in 19 museum and 2 private collections, list of collections (with abbreviations) presents as follows: Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH); Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (HMNH); Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (INSRB); collection Jarosław KANIA (JK); my collection (KN); Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Wien, Austria (MHNW); Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Natural History Museum, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Poland (MNHW); Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (NHRS); National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi, India (NMND); National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (NMPC); Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (RMCA); Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Netherlands (RMNH); South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia (SAM); Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany (SDEI); Senckenberg Natural History Museum, Frankfurt, Germany (SMF); Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany (SMNS); Senckenberg Naturhistorische Saamlungen Dresden, Dresden, Germany (SNSD); Upper Silesian Museum, Bytom, Poland (USMB); Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (ZMHB); Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen (ZMUC); Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Munich, Germany (ZSM).

3. METHODS

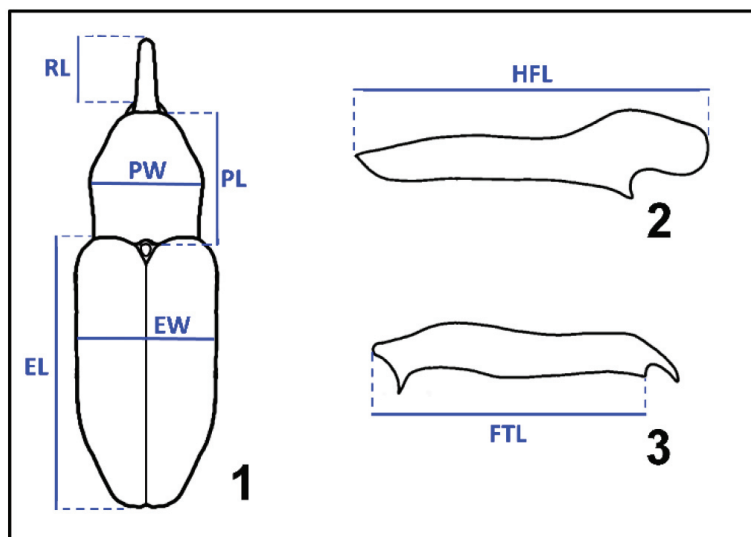
Specimens were preserved in warm water with some drops of ethyl acetate, terminalia were dissected and placed in vials with KOH solution approximately for 3 days. Beetles were mounted on the paper labels and terminalia were deposited in micro vials filled with glycerine.

Photographs were taken using Nikon Coolpix 4500 camera combined with microscope Nikon SMZ 1500, layers were combined with Combine ZM software and images were digitally processed using graphic software, for highly detailed pictures Hitachi S-3400-N scanning microscope was used. Idealised illustrations of specimens do not strictly represent the type material, well-preserved specimens were selected, including those showing variability and sexual dimorphism. Photographs of specimens show adults in dorsal view, tibiae were photographed from lateral (external) side. Female sternites VIII and vaginal sclerites, as well as aedeagi were presented in dorsal view and the latter also in lateral view. Drawings were prepared using graphic tablets, based on photographs (rostral canals, antennae, rostra) or drawn manually using microscope Nikon Eclipse E600 equipped with drawing device (spermathecae, some terminalia).

Measurements were taken using a stereoscopic microscope EVB200 with a measuring eyepiece. Values are presented in millimetres (except for indices) as ranges from minimum to maximum. The measurements scheme of body parts are presented in figs. 1-3. Morphometric indicators taken into consideration in this study are: BL – body length (from base of rostrum to elytral apex), RL – rostrum length (from base to apex), PL – maximum pronotum length, PW – maximum pronotum width, EL – maximum elytra length, EW – maximum elytra width, FFL – fore femur length, FTL – fore tibia length (from base to apex of premucro), HFL – hind femur length, HTL – hind tibia length (from base to apex of premucro), RL/PL – rostrum length/maximum pronotum length ratio, PL/PW – pronotum maximum length/width ratio, EL/EW – elytra maximum length/width ratio, EL/PL – elytra/pronotum maximum length ratio, FTL/FFL – fore tibia/femur length ratio, HTL/HFL – hind tibia/femur length ratio, HFL/EL – hind femur/elytra length ratio.

Labels of the type material were photographed, data from labels is quoted literally, each separated in quotation marks, in case of double sided labels text on top and bottom side is divided by square brackets. The following abbreviations are used in the text:

- f1, f2, f3, etc. – subsequent funicular segments,
- HT – holotype,
- i1, i2, i3, etc. – subsequent elytral intervals (numbering starting from the suture),
- LCT – lectotype,
- NT – neotype,
- PLT – paralectotype,
- PT – paratype,
- s1, s2, s3, etc. – subsequent elytral striae (rows), numbered from the suture,
- t1, t2, t3 – subsequent tarsal segments (tarsomeres),
- v1, v2, v3, etc. – subsequent abdominal ventrites,
- + (plus mark between structures) – combined length of subsequent segments,
- – (en dash between structures) – all structures from a range (e. g. t1-t3: tarsomeres 1, 2 and 3),
- ??? – illegible part of a label.



Figures 1-3. Measuring method: 1 – general body parts; 2 – hind femur; 3 – fore tibia

Applications of new synonyms were carried out under the law of ICZN (1999). Synonymic names were established following a detailed study of type material, including analysis of male and female terminalia, which provide most valuable diagnostic features.

4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENUS

Family: Curculionidae LATREILLE, 1802

Subfamily: Molytinae SCHÖNHERR, 1823

Tribe: Ithyporini LACORDAIRE, 1866

Genus: *Camptorhinus* SCHÖNHERR, 1825: 585

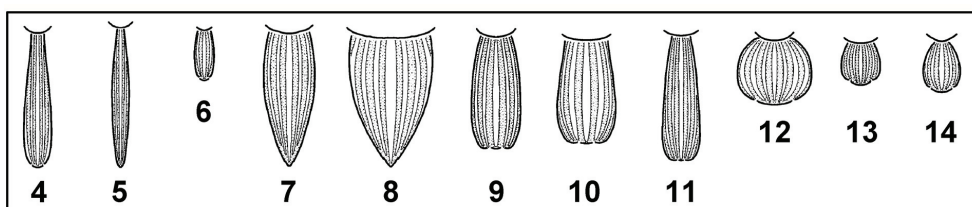
= *Camptorhynchus*: BOISDUVAL, 1835: 134 – lapsus in spelling

= *Camptorrhinus*: GEMMINGER & HAROLD, 1871: 2552 – lapsus in spelling

= *Camptorrhynus*: MAGNANO, 1964: 173 – lapsus in spelling

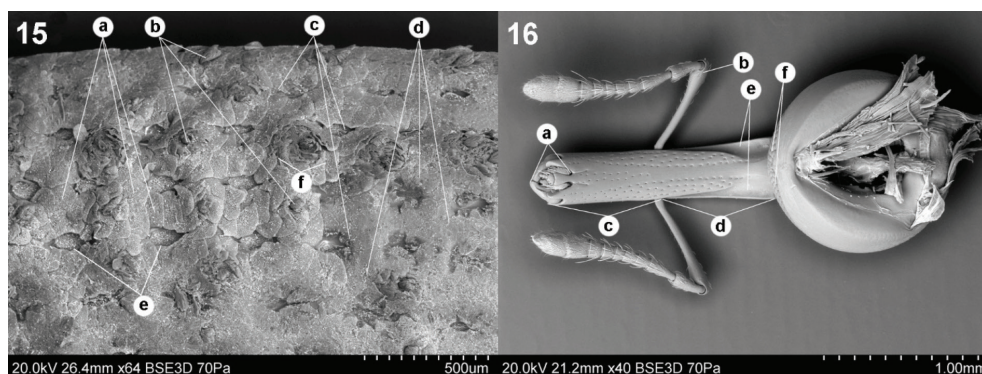
Type species: *Curculio statua* FABRICIUS, 1792 – by original designation

Adults small to medium-sized (3-11 mm). General coloration from pale yellow to dark brown/grey, colour patterns mostly cryptic, resembling tree bark, numerous species with darker spot on elytra and/or white band before elytral declivity. Scales of two types: adherent scales (fig. 15a) – typically strongly overlapping (integument not visible under scaling, except for part of rostrum, tarsi and sometimes pronotum) and erect scales – differently raised and shaped (figs. 4-14, 15b). In some cases erect scale/scales grouped together with some adjacent, partly raised adherent scales, forming bump-like structures (fig. 15f), that appear mostly on thickened part of intervals.



Figures 4-14. Types of erect scales; rod-like: 4 – *Camptorhinus granulipennis*, 5 – *C. inornatus*, 6 – *C. kaniai*; spine-like: 7 – *C. setiferus*, 8 – *C. griseus*; straight at apex: 9 – *C. amittinus*, 10 – *C. vulturnus*, 11 – *C. hobohmi*; round: 12 – *C. albosignatus*; oval: 13 – *C. conradti*, 14 – *C. nigrinotatus*

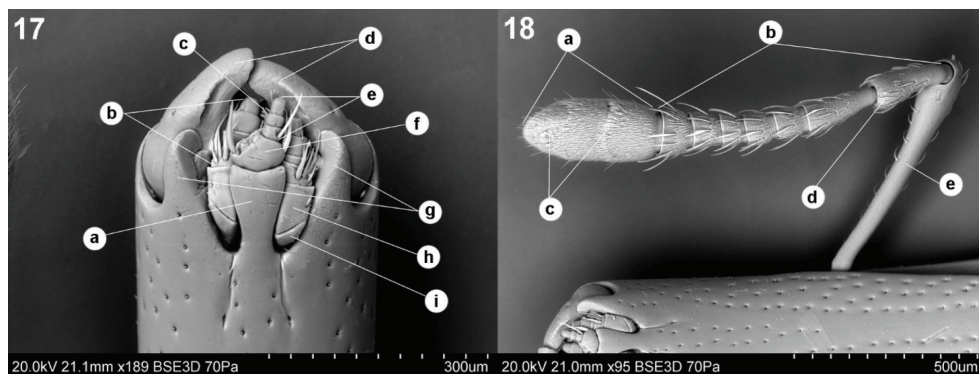
Head with a single gular suture and a long rostrum, eyes large, oval, extending on ventral side of head, almost touching each other near base of the rostrum (fig. 16). Head width behind eyes over two times wider than width of rostrum at base. Eye diameter in dorsal view distinctly larger than width of the rostrum at base, eyes weakly convex. Punctuation of head distinct, even, microsculpture granular,



Figures 15-16. *Camptorhinus tibialis*: 15 – dorsal view of elytrum: a – adherent scales, b – erect scales, c – striae (rows), d – intervals, e – punctures (with scale inside), f – bump-like structure; 16 – ventral side of head: a – mouthparts, b – antenna, c – *prorostrum*, d – *metarostrum*, e – antennal groove, f – compound eye

if present. Rostrum shorter than length of pronotum, slender, at least weakly curved (in male of *C. pilipes* straight), flattened dorso-ventrally, basal part in dorsal view narrowed toward antennal insertion, punctuation of dorsal side at least slightly stronger in males than in females, carinae usually absent, sometimes rudimentary. Following OBERPRIELER'S et al. (2014) morphology of rostrum: *metarostrum* (from base to antennal insertion) typically strongly punctate and covered with scales; *prorostrum* (from antennal insertion to apex) weakly punctate, especially in females; *prorostrum/metarostrum* length ratio depending on species and sex, multisculpture granular, typically present on antennal scrobes and sometimes on basal part of the rostrum. Antennal scrobes located on lateral sides of rostrum, basal parts widened ventrally (fig. 16). Apical part of rostrum as in fig. 17, with distinct hypostomal lobes and goblet-shaped *postmentum*, maxillae not obscured by *praementum* as in other Phanerognatha.

Antennae consisted of 11 segments (fig. 18). Scape slender, typically slightly curved and thickened in apical part, as long as f1-f4 or longer, with sparsely distributed, curved, slender scales. Pedicel usually slightly thicker than f2, as long as f2 or longer, f3-f7 gradually widening toward club, all funicular segments with distinct, slender, slightly curved, more or less erect scales and small setae (on f1-f2 mostly apically). Club oval, flattened, consists of 3 segments (sometimes falsely four-segmented), sutures sinuated, integument not visible between dense coat of setae, which strongly refract light, additionally with some longer, erect setae.



Figures 17-18. *Camptorhinus tibialis*: 17 – apical part of rostrum (ventral view): a – postmentum, b – maxillar palp, c – mala, d – mandibles, e – labial palp, f – praementum, g – hypostomal lobe, h – palpifer, i – stapes; 18 – antenna: a – club, b – funicle, c – sutures, d – pedicel, e – scape

Pronotum typically trapezoidal and distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral sides parallel, narrowed toward head or rounded (especially in males of some strongly dimorphic species); in lateral view from flat to strongly convex; anterior margin not raised, at most weakly thickened; apical part typically with denser scaling than other parts; basal margin straight or delicately arcuate toward elytra. Punctuation distinct, keel longitudinal (if developed), ocular lobes absent. Rostral canal with distinct edges, deep, shallowed between fore coxae, posterior part forming closed receptacle, according to LYAL (2014) formed by junction of lateral sides.

Scutellum small but well visible, round or oval, typically densely covered with adherent or partly raised scales. In robust species, elytra nearly 1.5 times longer than wide, in slender species up to twice as long as wide, exceptionally longer. Elytra distinctly longer than pronotum, in dorsal view lateral margins slightly narrowed towards declivity, distinctly vaulted, with dorsal margin straight or weakly convex; each elytron with 11 intervals. Elytral intervals usually distinctly wider than the striae (rows), sometimes of equal width, and rarely narrower; slightly convex; with odd intervals higher than even ones in some species. Apex of i5 is thickened, forming a bump. Striae with punctures of different size, depth and shape (round, oval, elongated or almost square), punctures with single scale at bottom. Erect scales present on each, odd or only selected intervals. Shoulders distinct, only in very slender species poorly marked, shoulder bumps usually marked.

Hind wings functional, with a strong tendency toward reduction of venation (fig. 19), in medial field similar to generalized wing plan (OBERPRIELER et al., 2014); cubital vein unbranched, reaches posterior margin of the wing; radial cell reduced.

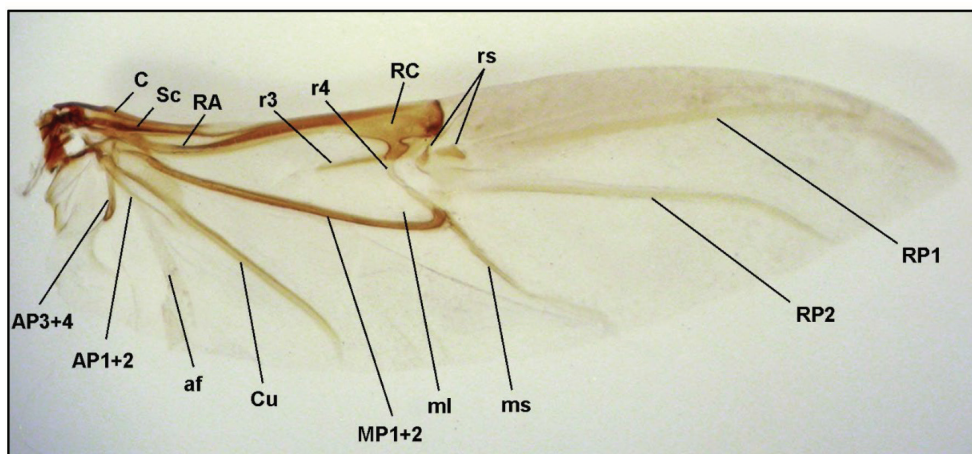
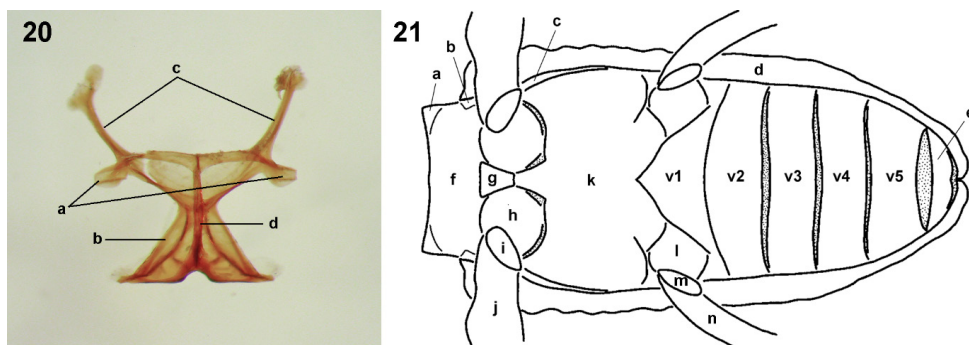


Figure 19. *Camptorhinus tibialis* hind wing: C – costal vein, Sc – subcostal vein, RA – anterior main branch of radial vein, r3, r4 – transversal radial veins, RC – radial cell, rs – radial sclerites, AP1+2, AP3+4 – joined inferior branches of anal vein posterior branch, af – anal fold, Cu – cubital vein, MP1+2 – joined inferior branches of medial vein posterior branch, ml – medial vein loop, ms – medial spur, RP1, RP2 – posterior main branches of radial veins

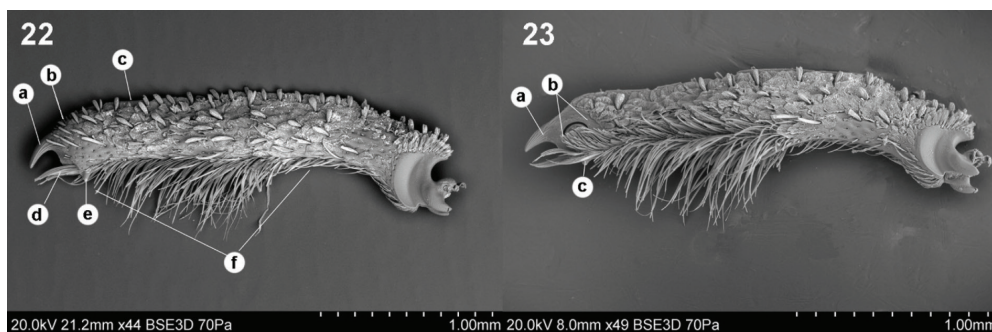
Metendosternite (fig. 20) typical for Curculionidae, with distinct hemiducts. Mesepimeron and metepisternum hardly visible (fig. 21). Metaventrite distinctly longer than other ventral plates; posterior margin with large, triangular incision. Abdominal ventrites of quite similar length. Mesosternal plate trapezoidal, positioned at the level of mesoventrite. Miniaturized scales on metepisternal suture (sclerolepidia *sensu* LYAL et al., 2006) absent.



Figures 20-21. 20 – *Camptorhinus tibialis* metendosternite: a – hemiducts, b – trunk, c – lateral arms, d – median keel; 21 – ventral side of *Camptorhinus conradti* (♂): a – mesanepisternum, b – mesepimeron, c – metepisternum, d – elytral epipleurum, e – tergite VIII (pygidium), f – mesoventrite, g – mesosternal plate, h – mid coxa, i – mid trochanter, j – mid femur, k – metaventrite, l – hind coxa, m – hind trochanter, n – hind femur, v1-v5 – abdominal ventrites 1-5

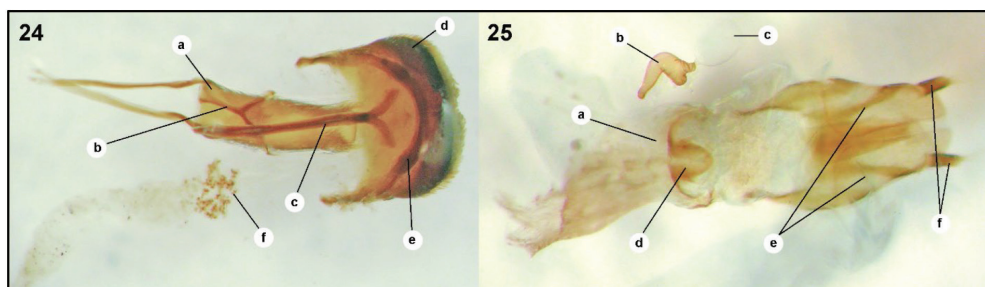
Abdomen completely covered by elytra dorsally, ventrally with five visible abdominal ventrites (sternites III-VII) in males, also ventral part of pygidium (tergite VIII) exposed, highest mobility between v2 and v3.

Legs with tarsi typically pseudotetramerous, with t4 strongly reduced. Distance between hind coxae distinctly shorter than space between mid and hind coxae. Femora long, at least weakly flattened basally. Apical parts of hind femora usually reaching or exceeding apex of elytra. Apical part of each femur at least slightly curved in lateral view, all femora toothed. Tibiae flattened (figs. 22-23), from straight to strongly curved, sometimes angulated at inferior margin, superior margin typically keeled. According to THOMPSON'S (1992) studies on apical part of tibia, followed by practical directions from MARVALDI & LANTERI (2005), apical part of *Camptorhinus* tibia bears an uncus and a premucro (figs. 22-23), what is indicated by subparallel positioning of apical comb toward tibial axis (fig. 22). Unci usually slender and slightly curved; premucrones small; apical comb well visible at least on hind tibiae. Fore tibiae (rarely fore and mid or all tibiae) in males of some species with fringe of long hair (strongly elongated scales). All femora and tibiae covered densely with adherent scales, with numerous, mostly rod-like erect scales. Tarsi mostly slender, always longer than half length of tibiae, t3 bilobed, lobes symmetrical, t1 and t5 (onychium) usually almost similar in length, distinctly longer than other tarsomeres, claws free, simple.

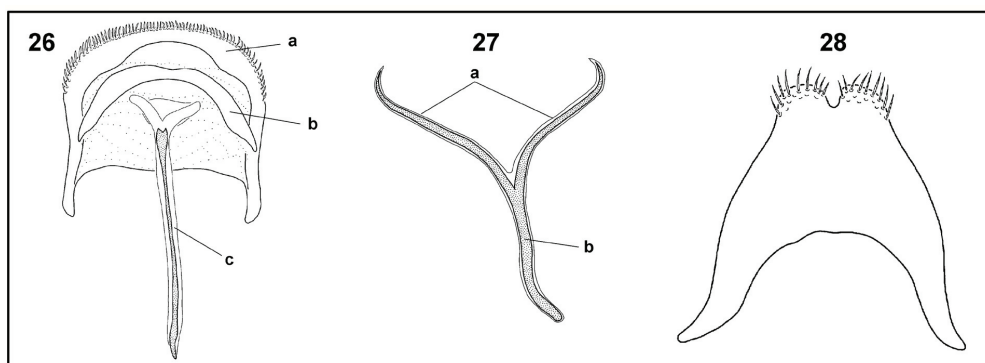


Figures 22-23. Fore tibia of *Camptorhinus tibialis* (♂): 22 – external side view: a – uncus, b – apical comb, c – keel, d – apical brush, e – premucro, f – tibial fringe; 23 – internal side view: a – uncus, b – remaining part of basitarsus, c – premucro

Male and female terminalia of *Camptorhinus* provide extremely useful diagnostic features, general anatomy and terminology follow GAIGER & VANIN (2008), WANAT (2007) and HOWDEN (1995). **Males.** Sternite VIII (figs. 24, 26) not divided, arc-shaped, strongly sclerotized, apodeme of sternite IX straight or slightly curved, split basally into two short arms, basal plate of sternite IX



Figures 24-25. Terminalia of *Camptorhinus tibialis*: 24 – male terminalia: a – aedeagus, b – tegmen, c – apodeme of sternite IX, d – tergite VIII, e – sternite VIII, f – rectum; 25 – female terminalia: a – copulatory bursa (*bursa copulatrix*), b – spermatheca, c – spermathecal gland, d – vaginal sclerite, e – coxites, f – styli (*gonostyli*)



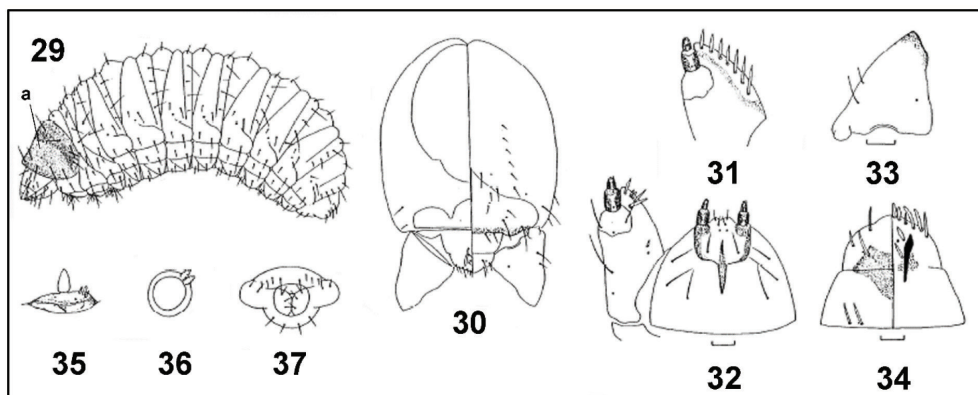
Figures 26-28. 26 – terminalia of *C. tibialis* (♂): a – tergite VIII, b – sternite VIII, c – apodeme of sternite IX; 27 – tegmen of *Camptorhinus variabilis*: a – arms, b – apodeme; 28 – female tergite VIII of *Camptorhinus amitinus*

rudimentary. Aedeagus typically strongly sclerotized (fig. 24) with pedon longer, equal to or shorter than apodemes, internal sac with well visible sclerites. Tegmen open, arms usually longer than apodeme (fig. 27). Aedeagus highly diverse in shape of pedon, number and length of setae and structure of internal sclerites, providing highly accurate diagnostic features for species determination.

Females. Tergite VIII (fig. 28) trapezoidal, finely sclerotized, with large, arcuate incision, apex divided into two lobes, each with short incision and groups of fine setae. Sternite VIII with long apodeme and rectangular or rhomboidal basal plate; if plate is rectangular, lateral sides usually rolled and forming two lobes; setae fine, numerous. Ovipositor (fig. 25) typically trapezoidal, moderately to strongly elongated, proximal part finely sclerotized, distal coxites membranous with more sclerotized styli, bearing couple of fine setae at apex. According to HOWDEN'S

(1995) classification, structure of sternite VIII and ovipositor classify genus to sixth category, which describes oviposition with eggs placed in wood or bark, with a hole drilled by the rostrum. Spermatheca single (fig. 25), hook-shaped, with short and almost straight duct; spermathecal gland large, discharged into fine ramus. Vaginal sclerites (fig. 25) diverse in shape, exceptionally absent in few species, provide highly useful diagnostic features for species determination.

According to LEE & MORIMOTO (1996), the larva of *Camptorhinus* is characterized by a large, smooth pronotal plate divided by median groove (fig. 29), mandibles blunt at apex and toothless (fig. 33), as well as basal segments of maxillary (fig. 31) and labial (fig. 32) palpi twice as long as wide. Head is deeply retracted into the thorax, frons with five pairs of setae (fig. 30); labrum and epipharynx as in fig 34. Antenna slender, with narrow conical segment (fig. 35); spiracle bicameral (fig. 36); anus terminal, with four lobes (fig. 37).



Figures 29-37. Morphology of *Camptorhinus* larva (LEE & MORIMOTO, 1996): 29 – lateral view of body: a – pronotal plate; 30 – head (frontal view); 31 – maxilla (dorsal view); 32 – maxilla with labium; 33 – mandible; 34 – labrum and epipharynx; 35 – antenna; 36 – spiracle; 37 – anus

Camptorhinus is a phytophagous genus with larvae developing in stems of trees and shrubs. Host plants or potential host plants were mentioned several times in original descriptions or in faunistic records. As expected, most faunistic data refer to the European species: *C. statua* and *C. simplex*, observed on *Quercus* L. (Fagaceae) (ROSSI, 1790; BERCE, 1865) and *Pinus* L. (Pinaceae) (GHILIANI, 1847). *Camptorhinus mangiferae* is well known pest of *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae). MARSHALL (1928) observed *Camptorhinus erectisquamis* on trunk of *Acacia* MILL. (Mimosaceae) and *Camptorhinus conradti* on *Albizia lucida* (JACQUES) (Leguminosae) (MARSHALL, 1933). PAJNI & ARYA (1984) observed *Camptorhinus granulipennis* on *Buchanania latifolia* ROXB. (Anacardiaceae) and

Terminalia bellirica (GAERTN.) (Combretaceae), while LEE & MORIMOTO (1996) collected larva of unidentified *Camptorhinus* species from *Castanopsis cuspidata* SCHOTTKY (Fagaceae). There are reports of adults being attracted to light and some entomologists emphasize that most specimens have been collected in coastal areas (unpublished).

The genus comprises 57 species inhabiting the Old World, with northern range extending to the Central Europe, southern reaching the South Australia, western in the West Africa and eastern reaching the Cook Islands.

Checklist of the species:

- Camptorhinus alboscuteellaris* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus albosignatus* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus amitus* FAUST, 1899
- Camptorhinus angulatus* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus angustipes* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus annae* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus antiquus* FAUST, 1895
- Camptorhinus atrocaudatus* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus birmanicus* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus borowieci* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus brunneocaudatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1886
- Camptorhinus brunneolateralis* (HUSTACHE, 1924)
- Camptorhinus ceylonensis* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus conradti* HUSTACHE, 1932
 - = *Camptorhinus albizziae* MARSHALL, 1933
 - = *Camptorhinus albizziae pumilio* HELLER, 1937
- Camptorhinus dorsonigritus* MORIMOTO, 1986
- Camptorhinus filiformis* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus fuliginosus* FAIRMAIRE, 1901
- Camptorhinus furcipennis* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus granulipennis* PAJANI & ARYA, 1984
- Camptorhinus griseus* (HUSTACHE, 1924)
 - = *Camptorhinus erectisquamis* MARSHALL, 1928
 - = *Camptorhinus gracilipes* MARSHALL, 1928
- Camptorhinus hobohmi* (VOSS, 1960)
- Camptorhinus hoplocnemis* (HELLER, 1923)
 - = *Camptorhinus latifemur* MARSHALL, 1935
- Camptorhinus humeralis* CHEVROLAT, 1884
- Camptorhinus incognitus* **sp. nov.**
- Camptorhinus inornatus* (LEA, 1913)
- Camptorhinus interruptus* **sp. nov.**

- Camptorhinus interstitialis* (LEA, 1913b)
Camptorhinus kaniai **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus kurosawai MORIMOTO, 1986
Camptorhinus lucidus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus lyratus MARSHALL, 1958
Camptorhinus maculatus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus mangiferae (MARSHALL, 1925)
= *Camptorrhinus rotundicollis* NAKANE, 1963
Camptorhinus marmoratus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus nigrolineatus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus nigronotatus FAIRMAIRE, 1885
Camptorhinus notabilis (WALKER, 1859)
= *Camptorrhinus minooensis* NAKANE, 1963
Camptorhinus pilipes (FABRICIUS, 1802)
Camptorhinus problematicus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus pseudoscrobicollis **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus quadrilineatus CHEVROLAT, 1884
= *Camptorhinus doriae* PASCOE, 1885
= *Camptorhinus crinipes* GAHAN, 1900
Camptorhinus robustus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus sanguinolentus CHEVROLAT, 1881
Camptorhinus scrobicollis FAUST, 1894
= *Camptorhinus pentagon* MARSHALL, 1958
Camptorhinus setiferus BOHEMAN, 1844
= *Camptorhinus cineritius* FAIRMAIRE, 1892
Camptorhinus simplex SEIDLITZ, 1867
= *Camptorrhinus fasciatus* SCHAUFUSS, 1872
Camptorhinus sparsosetosus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus spinosulus **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus statua (ROSSI, 1790)
= *Camptorhinus statua* FABRICIUS, 1792
= *Camptorhinus ephippiger* BOHEMAN, 1837
Camptorhinus subtilis **sp. nov.**
Camptorhinus tibialis (SPARRMAN, 1785)
= *Camptorhinus affinis* FAUST, 1894
= *Camptorhynchus artensis* MONTROUZIER, 1860
= *Camptorhinus brullei* BOHEMAN, 1837
= *Camptorhynchus dorsalis* BOISDUVAL, 1835
= *Camptorhinus dorsiger* FAIRMAIRE, 1871: 53
= *Camptorrhinus frater* KOLBE, 1883

= *Rhynchaenus porcatus* FABRICIUS, 1802

= *Camptorhinus posticalis* THOMSON, 1858

= *Rhynchaenus alienatus* FABRICIUS, 1802

Camptorhinus tuberculatus **sp. nov.**

Camptorhinus tuberculoscutellaris PAJANI & ARYA, 1984

Camptorhinus turbatus PASCOE, 1887

Camptorhinus uniformis FAIRMAIRE, 1883

Camptorhinus variabilis (HUSTACHE, 1924)

= *Camptorrhinus capucinus* MARSHALL, 1928

Camptorhinus vulturnus (MARSHALL, 1935)

5. KEY TO SPECIES

1. Erect scales on elytral intervals wide, acute at apex (figs. 7-8).

...2

-. Elytral intervals with different kinds of erect scales (figs. 4-6, 9-14).

... 4

2. Coloration yellow. Erect scales small, distance between erect scales in the middle part of elytra at least five times larger than length of single scale; apices of elytra weakly separated (figs. 150-151).

... *spinosulus* sp. nov.

-. Coloration different. Erect scales usually large, distance between erect scales in the middle part of elytra at most three times larger than length of scale; apices of elytra strongly separated (figs. 77-78, 139).

... 3

3. Fourth antennomere very slender, at least two times longer than wide (fig. 198). Rostral canal narrower, receptacle distinctly longer than wide (fig. 255).

... *griseus* HUSTACHE

-. Fourth antennomere slender, at most two times longer than wide (fig. 223). Rostral canal wider, receptacle barely longer than wide (fig. 280).

... *setiferus* BOHEMAN

4. Rostrum wide in dorsal view, distinctly flattened dorsoventrally. Apices of elytra distinctly separated (figs. 85, 136, 167).

... 5

-. Rostrum slender in dorsal view, weakly flattened dorsoventrally. Apices of elytra weakly separated or jointly rounded.

... 7

5. Pronotum and elytra distinctly bicolored, elytra with various patterns of black and yellow scales (fig. 167).

... *turbatus* PASCOE

-. Pronotum unicolor or with slightly paler lateral sides (figs. 85, 136).

... 6

6. Pronotum widest at half of its length, lateral sides of pronotum and posterior part of elytra paler (fig. 85).

... *humeralis* CHEVROLAT

-. Pronotum widest in anterior part, at most hind angles of pronotum paler, apical part of elytra darkened (fig. 136).

... *robustus* sp. nov.

7. Prothorax white, with basal spot on apical part of pronotum, which is consisted of brown or red scales (figs. 173-174).

... *variabilis* HUSTACHE

-. Prothorax with different coloration.

... 8

8. Prothorax with domination of pale scaling (from snow white to creamy), central part of elytral disc more or less darkened, apical part of elytra with large, pale spot (fig. 99).

... *kaniai* sp. nov.

-. Coloration different.

... 9

9. Lower margin of fore tibia in the middle or in posterior part forms distinct, acute angle, upper margin arcuate (figs. 305, 307, 309, 311, 325, 327, 351, 353, 395, 397, 411, 413, 431, 433, 443, 445, 447, 449), only in *C. brunneocaudatus* FAIRMAIRE angulated (fig. 323).

... 10

-. Lower margin of fore tibia differently shaped, sometimes with small denticle or widened in middle part, but does not form strong, acute angle (fig. 475), except for females of *C. marmoratus*, but then pronotum and elytra marbled. Upper margin of fore tibia usually straight (figs. 465, 467), at most very weakly arcuate, sometimes whole tibia distinctly arcuate (figs. 423, 427).

... 19

10. Striae 1-3 in basal part of elytra narrow, at least two times narrower than intervals, punctures in striae long or oval.

... 11

-. Striae 1-3 in basal part of elytra wide, almost as wide as intervals, punctures in striae round, oval or quadrate.

... 16

11. Fore tibiae indented at upper margin (fig. 323). Pronotum and elytra very slender, elytra grey with darker spot at apex (fig. 56).

... ***brunneocaudatus* FAIRMAIRE**

- Fore tibiae shaped differently. Pronotum and elytra stouter.

... 12

12. Apical part of hind tibiae with large tooth at lower margin (figs. 310, 312).

... ***antiquus* FAUST**

- Hind tibiae shaped differently, sometimes with distinct, acute angle behind middle (figs. 306, 308, 432, 434, 448, 450).

... 13

13. Hind tibiae slender, at most weakly widened behind the middle (figs. 326, 328, 412, 414).

... 14

- Hind tibiae stout, distinctly wider behind the middle or at apical part (figs. 304, 306, 396, 398, 444, 446).

... 15

14. Central part of pronotum and elytra (between fourth intervals) darker, posterior part of elytra with white smudge (fig. 61).

... ***brunneolateralis* HUSTACHE**

- Pronotum almost unicolor. Mid parts of intervals 4, as well as basal and apical parts of intervals 1 distinctly darker, form longitudinal lines, white smudge absent (fig. 113).

... ***nigrolineatus* sp. nov.**

15. Anterior part of pronotum strongly narrowed, lateral sides strongly rounded, disc with distinct longitudinal keel. Elytra slender, with variable, black lines in the middle part and at apex, posterior part of elytra with paler, V-shaped smudge (fig. 137).

... ***sanguinolentus* CHEVROLAT**

- Anterior part of pronotum evenly narrowed, lateral sides moderately rounded, disc with barely visible keel. Elytra distinctly stouter, usually with four strongly marked lines in the middle part and four shorter lines at apex, posterior part of elytra with well-marked, pale, V-shaped smudge (fig. 104).

... ***lyratus* MARSHALL**

16. Basal part of fore femur strongly flattened laterally, as high or higher than the thickest part of femur. Elytra quite unicolor, usually with distinct darker spot at apex (figs. 129, 138).

... 17

- Basal part of fore femur moderately flattened laterally, lower than thickest part of femur. Elytra at least weakly marbled, darker spot at apex absent or poorly marked (figs. 46, 76).

...18

17. Intervals 3 and 5 higher than adjacent intervals. Receptacle round (fig. 275).

... *pseudoscrobicollis* sp. nov.

- All intervals evenly vaulted. Receptacle rectangular (fig. 279).

... *scrobicollis* FAUST

18. Male fore tibiae thickened in apical part (fig. 352). Females with rostrum distinctly punctate from base to antennal insertion; vaginal sclerites as in fig. 614.

... *granulipennis* PAJANI & ARYA

- Male fore tibiae not thickened (fig. 303). Females with rostrum distinctly punctate only at base; vaginal sclerites as in fig. 601.

... *angustipes* sp. nov.

19. Hind tibiae strongly widened at apical part (figs. 416, 418). Erect scales on elytral intervals small, oval (fig. 14), usually forming small groups at least on intervals 3.

... *nigronotatus* FAIRMAIRE

- Hind tibiae of different shape. Erect scales on intervals different, rarely forming groups.

... 20

20. Erect scales on elytral intervals broad and large, almost round (fig. 12), very weakly raised, hardly distinguished from adherent scales. Pronotum brown with paler spot (fig. 39).

... *albosignatus* sp. nov.

- Erect scales on intervals and coloration of pronotum different.

... 21

21. Erect scales on elytral intervals straight at apex, at least weakly widened toward apical part (figs. 9-11).

... 22

- Erect scales on elytral intervals rod-like (figs. 4-6), exceptionally oval (fig. 13), rounded or acute at apex.

... 27

22. Basal half of hind femur strongly flattened laterally and very wide (fig. 81).

... *hoplocnemis* HELLER

- Basal half of hind femur built differently.

... 23

23. Elytral intervals with distinct, shiny tubercles.

... *tuberculatus* sp. nov.

- Elytral intervals without tubercles.

... 24

24. Pronotum nearly as long as wide (fig. 55).

... *borowieci* sp. nov.

- Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (figs. 40-41, 80, 175-176).

... 25

25. Scales with strong, pearly lustre.

... *hobohmi* VOSS

- Scales without lustre, pronotum and elytra dull.

... 26

26. Third antennomere slightly longer than wide (fig. 181). Apical marks on elytra round or irregular (figs. 40-41), sometimes forming transversal band. Males without fringe under fore tarsi.

... *amitinus* FAUST

- Third antennomere distinctly longer than wide (fig. 235). Apical marks on elytra triangular (figs. 175-176), rarely forming one, V-shaped band. Males with long fringes under fore tarsi.

... *vulturinus* MARSHALL

27. Posterior part of pronotum with large, round punctures, at least three times larger than punctures of anterior part; pale scales on posterior part of pronotum as large as diameters of punctures. Elytra with dark spot, interrupted at suture.

... *interruptus* sp. nov.

- Punctuation of pronotum different, if punctures in posterior part of pronotum distinctly larger, then elytra with longitudinal, dark lines.

... 28

28. Elytra short (figs. 119-120), in lateral view strongly vaulted. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra. Elytra with white, transversal band in posterior part.

... ***notabilis* (WALKER)**

- Elytra longer, in lateral view moderately vaulted. Pronotum narrower, wider or as wide as elytra.

... 29

29. Body slender and elongated (figs. 103, 123-124, 149).

... 30

- Body stouter (especially elytra).

... 32

30. Elytral intervals with shiny tubercles. General coloration yellow to grey.

... ***pilipes* (FABRICIUS)**

- Elytral intervals without shiny tubercles, sometimes with bumps formed by thickening of intervals or/and groups of erect scales. Coloration different.

... 31

31. Elytral intervals partly thickened (with bumps); erect scales on intervals very small (at least two times shorter than interval width). Scales on pronotum and elytra dull.

... ***sparsosetosus* sp. nov.**

- Elytral intervals evenly vaulted, without bumps; erect scales on intervals rod-like, longer than half width of interval. Scales on pronotum and elytra with pearly lustre.

... ***lucidus* sp. nov.**

32. Elytra with white band in posterior part and blackened posterior parts of intervals 1 (fig. 63). Intervals 3 and 5 strongly vaulted (especially in posterior part, forming carina). Smaller species: 3.0-5.5 mm.

... ***conradti* HUSTACHE**

- Coloration different. Intervals 3 and 5 moderately or weakly vaulted (not forming distinct carina).

... 33

33. Erect scales present almost on entire length of interval 2.

... 34

- Interval 2 without erect scales or with a few erect scales at most.

... 39

34. Lower margin of mid tibia with distinct angle, middle part distinctly wider than base.

... ***angulatus* sp. nov.**

-. Lower margin of mid tibia without distinct angle, middle part slightly wider than base.

... 35

35. Body stout. Elytra brown, with dark apical spot (fig. 53).

... ***atrocaudatus* sp. nov.**

-. Body generally slender. Elytra without dark apical spot.

... 36

36. Hind tibia strongly arcuate (figs. 428, 430).

... ***problematicus* sp. nov.**

-. Hind tibia straight or slightly arcuate (mostly in basal part, figs. 408, 410).

... 37

37. Elytral intervals without tubercles. Tarsi very slender (figs. 70-71).

... ***fuliginosus* FAIRMAIRE**

-. Elytral intervals with black tubercles. Tarsi stouter (figs. 88, 91-92, 111-112).

... 38

38. Elytra yellow, pale brown or grey, sometimes with small, dark spots or two large, dark spots (figs. 88, 91-92).

... ***inornatus* LEA**

-. Elytra marbled, covered with brown, black and white scales (fig. 111-112).

... ***marmoratus* sp. nov.**

39. Pronotum and elytra strongly flattened.

... ***simplex* SEIDLITZ**

-. Pronotum and elytra at least weakly convex.

... 40

40. Pronotum and elytra covered mostly with black and dark grey scales. Elytral intervals 3, 5 and 7 with large bumps.

... ***dorsonigritus* MORIMOTO**

- Pronotum and elytra with different coloration. Elytral intervals without large bumps, except for some insular forms of *C. tibialis*, where acute bumps are restricted to posterior part of elytra or forming carina and white band in posterior part of elytra is present.

... 41

41. Elytra with two large, dark spots between intervals 5 and 10 (fig. 166). Each male tibia with fringe of long hair, densest and longest on fore tibiae, reduced on hind tibiae (figs. 479-480).

... ***tuberculoscutellaris* PAJANI & ARYA**

- Coloration different. Fringes of long hair present on male fore and mid tibiae, only on hind tibiae or absent.

... 42

42. Typical coloration: elytra with large, dark spot in central part (rarely absent) or darker central part, posterior part with transversal, white band or entirely bright, anterior part of elytra often with two pale spots.

... 43

- Dark spot in central part of elytra always absent. Typical coloration: elytra with darker longitudinal lines, numerous dark spots or unicolor.

... 49

43. Tarsi very slender (figs. 106, 110). Striae with elongated punctures.

... 44

- Tarsi slender (figs. 155, 157, 161-163). Punctures in striae distinctly wider in anterior part of elytra.

... 47

44. Pronotum with distinct, longitudinal keel.

... ***mangiferae* MARSHALL**

- Keel absent or reduced (not visible between scaling).

... 45

45. Tibiae stouter (figs. 317-318).

... ***birmanicus* sp. nov.**

- Tibiae slender (figs. 391-392, 469-472).

... 46

46. Rostral canal not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax, wider than long (fig. 264). Central part of elytra with distinct, black spot (fig. 100).

... *kurosawai* MORIMOTO

-. Rostral canal slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax, longer than wide (fig. 285). Central part of elytra without distinct, black spot (fig. 156).

... *subtilis* sp. nov.

47. Striae in anterior half of elytra with oval, deep punctures, that are narrower (up to two times) than adjacent intervals. Central part of elytra with dark, transverse band or elytra darkened, except apical part (fig. 155). Male fore tibia without fringe.

... *statua* (ROSSI)

-. Striae in anterior half of elytra with very large and deep, round or rectangular punctures, that are at least as wide as adjacent intervals. Central part of elytra with distinct, dark spot (figs. 74-75, 157, 161-163). Male fore tibia with dense fringe of long hair.

... 48

48. Anterior parts of striae with round punctures. Black spot on elytra narrowed anteriorly (figs. 157, 161-163). Aedeagus as in fig. 543; vaginal sclerite as in fig. 640.

... *tibialis* (SPARRMAN)

-. Anterior parts of striae 1 and 2 with almost rectangular punctures. Black spot on elytra widened anteriorly (figs. 74-75). Aedeagus as in fig. 510; vaginal sclerite as in fig. 613.

... *furcipennis* sp. nov.

49. Basal part of fore femur strongly flattened, as wide as femur thickening.

... 50

-. Basal part of fore femur moderately flattened, distinctly narrower than femur thickening.

... 51

50. Punctures of pronotum large and elongated; integument shiny, well visible under scaling. Interval 1 brighter, interval 3 with long, darker line, reaching base of elytra (fig. 47).

... *annae* sp. nov.

-. Punctures of pronotum smaller and round; integument barely visible under scaling. Interval 1 partly darkened (figs. 86-87).

... *incognitus* sp. nov.

51. Tibiae and tarsi very slender (figs. 68-69). Elytra distinctly narrowed toward apex, especially in males. Pronotal keel distinct, long.

... *filiformis* sp. nov.

-. Tibiae and tarsi slender (figs. 97-98, 105, 130-132). Elytra slightly or moderately narrowed toward declivity. Pronotal keel indistinct, short, barely visible between scaling.

... 52

52. Pronotum flattened, with three furrows (at least slightly marked).

... 53

-. Pronotum at least slightly vaulted, without furrows.

... 54

53. Elytra with longitudinal, dark lines (fig. 98), sometimes partially reduced (fig. 97) or with dark apical spot. Aedeagus as in fig. 519; vaginal sclerites as in fig. 620.

... *interstitialis* LEA

-. Elytra with irregular, dark spots (fig. 105). Aedeagus as in fig. 524; vaginal sclerites as in fig. 623.

... *maculatus* sp. nov.

54. Scutellum white, strongly contrasting with elytra; elytra almost unicolor (fig. 38).

... *alboscutellaris* sp. nov.

-. Scutellum weakly contrasting or not contrasting with elytra; elytra at least with two dark, longitudinal lines (sometimes very short).

... 55

55. Elytra with darkened anterior and posterior parts of intervals 2 and dark lines in mid-length of intervals 4 (figs. 130-131); form from Christmas Island with bright band in posterior part of elytra (fig. 132). Aedeagus as in fig. 533; vaginal sclerite as in fig. 632.

... *quadrilineatus* CHEVROLAT

-. Dark lines in anterior parts of intervals 2 absent (figs. 62, 168-169).

... 56

56. Dark lines marked in mid-length of intervals 4 (figs. 168-169).

... *uniformis* FAIRMAIRE

-. Dark lines marked in mid-length of intervals 6; intervals 1 partly blackened (fig. 62).

... *ceylonensis* sp. nov.

6. REVIEW OF SPECIES

Camptorhinus alboscuteellaris sp. nov.

Type material. HT (♂): **Indonesia:** "DUTCH NEW GUINEA. Cyclops Mts. Sabron. Camp I 1,200 ft. 15.v.1936. L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271." (BMNH, fig. 42).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus alboscuteellaris* belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, unicolor elytra and not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae. Considering its general coloration, resembles mostly *C. angulatus* and *C. problematicus*, though it's lacking strong angulation of mid tibiae as in *C. angulatus* and it bears only two erect scales, in opposite to *C. problematicus*, where it's covered with numerous erect scales. Moreover fore tibiae of males are fringed only in *C. alboscuteellaris* and all three species are easily recognizable by comparing aedeagi.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 7.6; RL: 1.5; PL: 2.7; PW: 2.35; EL: 4.8; EW: 2.8; FFL: 2.6; FTL: 2.1; HFL: 4.2; HTL: 2.4; RL/PL: 0.56; PL/PW: 1.15; EL/EW: 1.71; EL/PL: 1.78; FTL/FFL: 0.81; HTL/HFL: 0.57; HFL/EL: 0.88.

Description (♂). Integument black with distinct, granular microsculpture. **Coloration:** dorsal side quite unicolor, brown (fig. 38). Rostrum black; antennae reddish. Scutellum white, strongly contrasting with elytra. Elytra with darker spots, well blended into general coloration of adherent scales. Ventral side slightly paler than elytra. Fore tibiae and tarsi paler than femora. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.6 times wider than rostrum at base. Integument barely visible; adherent scales small; erect scales rod-like, located mainly near eyes. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; in lateral view evenly curved. Punctures of dorsal side gradually smaller toward apex; shallow and sparse on *prorostrum*; deep and varying from round to elongated on *metarostrum*. *Metarostrum* with a short, rudimentary carina. Antennal insertion located before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** very slender (fig. 179); scape almost as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, almost of equal length; f3-f4 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club very slender, ca as long as f3-f7 combined. Flagellar setae erected, mostly as long as f7. Club with pale setae.

Pronotum: distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins barely rounded; anterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width before mid-length; posterior corners slightly curved; in lateral view distinctly convex. Punctures hard to notice. Adherent scales round or oval, slightly decreasing in size toward anterior margin. Erect scales rod-like, slightly curved and raised, numerous on anterior half of pronotum. Basal margin distinctly arcuate. Keel present but hardly visible beneath adherent scales. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins slightly arcuate; receptacle robust, C-shaped, not protruding behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 236). **Scutellum:** oval, moderately convex, with small, mostly adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders, slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view weakly vaulted. Intervals 1 and 2 slightly convex, remaining intervals distinctly convex, especially i3 and i5. Adherent scales of moderate size, round, widened, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like but short, ca twice shorter than interval width. Intervals 2 with two erect scales at most. Punctures in rows oval, moderately sized, rather shallow, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, without incision. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered with elongated, bluntly pointed adherent scales. Erect scales sparsely distributed. Abdominal ventrites with slightly wider adherent scales and numerous erect scales in central parts. **Legs:** rather robust. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora four to five times shorter, and of hind femora two times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae slender, slightly curved, without angulation of inferior margin (fig. 293). Hind tibiae robust, flattened, strongly curved basally (fig. 294). Unci quite short, slightly curved. Superior margins of all tibiae keeled. Erect scales elongated and curved. Fore tibiae and apical part of mid tibiae with fringes of yellow hair. Tarsi slender (especially hind pair), almost as long as tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3; t3 distinctly wider than long; onychium as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter. Erect scales on tarsi small, rod-like. Fore and mid tarsi with fringes of yellow hair. **Male terminalia:** Aedeagus as in fig. 497; pedon distinctly shorter than apodeme, apical part of pedon bilobed; setae well visible in lateral view.

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Indonesia (New Guinea).

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *alboscutellaris* refers to white coloration of scutellum, which contrasts strongly with pronotum and elytra.

Camptorhinus albosignatus sp. nov.

Type material. HT (♀): **Tanzania:** „D. O. Afr. Amani ? Vosseler G.” (ZMHB, fig. 43); PT: **Tanzania:** 1 ex.: “D. O. Afr. Amani ? Vosseler G.” (1 ♀, ZMHB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus albosignatus* is rather not difficult to distinguish from other representatives of the genus, considering its characteristic colour pattern consisted of large, white, cross-shaped marking on elytra, white spot on pronotum and pale apex of elytra. Moreover erect scales on elytral intervals are round and flat, which is a unique feature within all representatives of the genus. Some forms of *C. uniformis* may resemble this species with general coloration, however pale spots are less distinct, erect scales on elytral intervals are rod-like and basal parts of hind tibiae are distinctly curved (in *C. albosignatus* hind tibiae are weakly curved in basal half and almost straight in apical part).

Morphometrics. Females. BL: 6.15-6.3; RL: 1.2; PL: 1.9-2; PW: 1.7; EL: 4-4.2; EW: 2.15; FFL: 1.8; FTL: 1.3-1.4; HFL: 2.7-2.8; HTL: 1.4-1.5; RL/PL: 0.6-0.63; PL/PW: 1.12-1.18; EL/EW: 1.86-1.95; EL/PL: 2.1-2.11; FTL/FFL: 0.72-0.78; HTL/HFL: 0.52-0.54; HFL/EL: 0.64-0.7.

Description (♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** general coloration brown with pale, whiteish pattern (fig. 39). Rostrum brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum brown; central part with wide, longitudinal spot consisted of white scales. Scutellum white, contrasting with elytra. Elytra brown with pale pattern consisted of large spot on i1-i4 and apical part of elytra; i11 entirely pale. Ventral side pale. Adherent scales with slight, pearly lustre. **Head:** distinctly but sparsely punctate; head width behind eyes almost four times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales small; integument well visible; erect scales short. Eyes moderately convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; in lateral view distinctly and evenly curved. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation of dorsal side distinct only on the basal part of rostrum. Base of rostrum with elongated, brown scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 180); scape almost as long as f1-f4 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; f2 longest; f3 longer than wide, remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slender, ca as long as f3-f7 combined. Flagellar setae erect, mostly as long as f4. Club with pale yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded; anterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width in the mid-length; in lateral view distinctly convex. Punctures hard to notice. Adherent scales round, without distinct diversification in size. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, slightly widened at apex, distributed quite randomly. Basal margin very weakly arcuate. Keel

absent. **Rostral canal:** widened toward receptacle, which is slightly wider than long, U-shaped and protruding behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 237). **Scutellum:** oval, weakly convex; with small, mostly adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal part; in lateral view weakly vaulted. Intervals weakly convex, i3 slightly higher, though in basal part distinctly raised. Adherent scales of moderate size, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales unique: round, flat and hardly raised. Punctures in rows elongated, rather shallow, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct; shoulder bumps marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** metaventrite covered with adherent scales less elongated and larger than on mesoventrite. Erect scales sparsely distributed, hardly visible. Abdominal ventrites covered with adherent scales that are mostly rounded at apex and gradually decreasing in size posteriorly. Erect scales hardly recognizable. **Legs:** quite slender. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of all femora minute. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, quite robust. Fore tibiae moderately curved basally, with apical part straight (fig. 295). Hind tibiae quite similar in general shape (fig. 296). Unci massive, slightly curved. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales from oval to elongated. Tarsi slender, slightly shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3; t3 distinctly shorter than t2; onychium slightly shorter than t1. Erect scales on tarsi small, rod-like, slightly widened at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme; basal plate wide (fig. 549). Vaginal sclerite indistinct, hardly chitinized (fig. 599). Spermatheca hook-like, robust (fig. 646).

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *albosignatus* refers to white colour pattern of pronotum and elytra.

***Camptorhinus amitinus* FAUST, 1899**

Camptorhinus amitinus FAUST, 1899: 419

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **Democratic Republic of Congo:** "Type", "Boma Brüss Mus", "amitinus Faust", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (SNSD, fig. 44); PLT: **Democratic Republic of Congo:** "Type", "Boma M. Tschoffen", "Determ. Faust", "Camptorhinus amitinus Fst." (1 ♀, INSRB).

Additional material studied. Cameroon: "Pelgue (Junod)" (1 ex., MHNW); "Kamerun Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz", "Hustache det.", "Camptorhinus n. sp." (1 ex., SDEI); **Uganda:** "UGANDA K. W. Brown; Mpanga Forest Str Cordia abyssinica 3.10.60 B14444", "Pres by Com Inst Ent B. M. 1963-5" (5 exx., BMNH); "UGANDA K. W. Brown; Mpanga Forest Str Cordia abyssinica 3.10.60 B14444", "Pres by Com Inst Ent B. M. 1963-5" (2 exx., KN); **Zambia:** "ZAMBIA Kitwe, Chati 16.XI.79 K.Loytyniemileg.No.200", "WindowtrapsbaitedwithJulbernardiaandBrachystegia logs C. I. E. A 14751", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1983-1." (4 exx., BMNH); **Tanzania:** "TANGANYIKA T. Victoria Nyassa, Ukerewe I. 1935. P. A. Conrads 10.1990?", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1915-25." (1 ex., BMNH); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA tanga Muheza Dist. Kwamgumi For. Res. 4°57'S, 28°44'E 170-220 m/UV 16 C 5 25-VII-1995/Zmuc, Denmark" (1 ex., INSRB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus amitinus* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, elytral intervals with erect scales straight at apex, elongated pronotum and typically flattened hind femora (not extremely flattened as in *C. hoplocnemis*). In general morphology and coloration resembles two other species: *C. hobohmi* and *C. vulturnus*, though distinct, pearly lustre of adherent scales, which is present in *C. hobohmi*, does not occur in remaining two species, where scales are distinctly dull. Males of *C. vulturnus* are easily distinguishable by the presence of long, dark hair on ventral sides of fore tarsi, that are absent in *C. amitinus*. Third flagellomere is slightly elongated in *C. amitinus*, but significantly longer in *C. vulturnus*. Pale spots in posterior part of elytra are round or slightly irregular in *C. amitinus* and triangular, semilunar or forming V-shaped band in *C. vulturnus*. Very useful feature in distinguishing female specimens provide vaginal sclerites: compact and oval in *C. amitinus*, while forming ca semilunar plate in *C. vulturnus*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.2-5; RL: 1-1.15; PL: 1.3-1.6; PW: 1-1.3; EL: 2.6-3.2; EW: 1.35-1.6; FFL: 1.3-1.65; FTL: 1-1.3; HFL: 1.9-2.45; HTL: 1-1.3; RL/PL: 0.66-0.77; PL/PW: 1.16-1.3; EL/EW: 1.73-2.06; EL/PL: 1.93-2.08; FTL/FFL: 0.75-0.86; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.57; HFL/EL: 0.7-0.79. **Females.** BL: 4.3-5.4; RL: 0.9-1.15; PL: 1.35-1.5; PW: 1.1-1.4; EL: 2.2-3.5; EW: 1.4-1.75; FFL: 1.3-1.6; FTL: 0.95-1.1; HFL: 1.9-2.4; HTL: 1-1.25; RL/PL: 0.64-0.77; PL/PW: 1.07-1.25; EL/EW: 1.57-2.11; EL/PL: 1.57-2.19; FTL/FFL: 0.69-0.81; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.56; HFL/EL: 0.69-0.86.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument mostly black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side mostly dark brown to black (fig. 40). Rostrum brown; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum black with indistinct pattern consisted of dark brown scales and small, pale spot near scutellum. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with

adjacent intervals. Elytra mostly black, with brown basal part and entire i1; pale scales form two large spots in posterior part of elytra and on basal half of i4-i5; two external intervals pale brown. Ventral side pale, strongly contrasting with elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales round or oval and slightly raised; erect scales short and slightly flattened. Eyes convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; with lateral margins almost parallel; in lateral view in both sexes distinctly, evenly curved, slender; in females slightly thicker. Punctuation of dorsal side in males fine from base to apex; punctures slightly elongated, larger on *metarostrum*. In females *metarostrum* delicately punctate, *prorostrum* with hardly visible punctures. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small, partly raised scales. **Antennae:** rather slender (fig. 181); scape almost as long as f1-f6 combined, thickened in apical part; f1-f2 elongated; f1 longest and more robust; f3 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slightly longer than f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae shorter than f6; finely erected. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded in the mid-length; anterior part moderately narrowed; maximum width around mid-length; in lateral view very delicately convex. Adherent scales wide, rounded at apex. Erect scales rod-like, short, quite randomly distributed. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** slender; lateral margins almost parallel; receptacle elongated, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 238). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex; covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders; slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view flattened. Intervals weakly convex; i2 slightly deepened. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales elongated, slightly widened apically, straight at apex, distinctly flattened, differently raised and shorter than interval width. Striae in anterior part of elytra ca three times narrower, and in posterior part four to five times narrower than intervals; punctures oval to elongated. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales that are mostly oval, rounded at apex and strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, hardly visible. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca three times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora ca five times shorter, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora moderately flattened. Hind femora strongly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like and curved. Fore tibiae quite similar in both sexes; almost entirely straight; without angulation of inferior margin; in males slightly slender, with small unci (fig. 297), while in females very weakly curved at base and with larger unci (fig. 299). Mid

tibiae slightly angulated and curved in the middle part. Hind tibiae slender, curved in basal part; inferior margin slightly, bluntly angulated (figs. 298, 300). Unci small, well curved. Superior margins of all tibiae partly keeled. Erect scales from stout to elongated. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer; t3 shorter than t2 (in fore and mid tarsi slightly); onychium shorter than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, slightly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 498; pedon longer than apodeme, with apical part acute: forming long, curved spine; in lateral view slender, strongly narrowed and curved at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme, basal plate distinctly longer than wide (fig. 550). Vaginal sclerite single, compact (fig. 600). Spermatheca L-shaped, slender (fig. 647).

Variability. Some forms with pronotum and elytra covered mainly with brown scales (fig. 41). White spots in anterior part of elytra from distinct to strongly reduced (sometimes consisted of a few white scales). White spots in posterior part of elytra rarely merged at suture.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania.

Biology. Specimens were collected from *Cordia africana* (Boraginaceae), *Julbernardia* (Leguminosae) and *Brachystegia* (Leguminosae).

***Camptorhinus angulatus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Indonesia:** "DUTCH NEW GUINEA. Cyclops Mts. Sabron. Camp 2: 2,000 ft. vi.1936. L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271" (BMNH, fig. 49).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus angulatus* belongs to a group of brown-coloured species with rod-like, erect scales on elytral intervals, unicolor elytra and not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae. Similar combination of features is shared by *C. alboscutellaris*, *C. problematicus* and some forms of *C. maculatus* without dark pattern, however *C. angulatus* is easily recognizable by strongly angulated inferior margin of mid tibiae, absent in remaining representative of the genus.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.8; RL: 1; PL: 1.9; PW: 1.7; EL: 3.9; EW: 2.15; FFL: 1.9; FTL: 1.5; HFL: 3.3; HTL: 2; RL/PL: 0.53; PL/PW: 1.12; EL/EW: 1.81; EL/PL: 2.05; FTL/FFL: 0.79; HTL/HFL: 0.61; HFL/EL: 0.85.

Description (♂). Integument black with distinct, granular microsculpture. **Coloration:** dorsal side almost unicolour, brown (fig. 45). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Scutellum white, strongly contrasting with elytra. Elytra with a few, darker spots, slightly contrasting with main coloration. Ventral side paler than elytra. **Head:** shallowly and sparsely punctate. Head width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales minute; erect scales rod-like. Eyes moderately convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; in lateral view evenly curved and slightly narrowed at apex. Punctures of *prorostrum* small, sparsely distributed. *Metarostrum* finely punctate. Antennal insertion located before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 182); scape almost as long as flagellum; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; f1 slightly longer and distinctly thicker; f3 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club stout, slightly longer than f2-f7 combined. Flagellar setae erect, mostly as long as f3. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins of posterior half parallel; anterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width at base; in lateral view slightly flattened. Punctures hard to notice. Adherent scales round or oval, slightly decreasing in size anteriorly. Erect scales rod-like, slightly curved and raised. Basal margin strongly angulated. Keel absent. Central part of disc with three furrows. **Rostral canal:** slightly narrowed toward receptacle; receptacle wider than long, C-shaped, not reaching posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 239). **Scutellum:** elongated, moderately convex, with small, partly erected scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders; slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view weakly vaulted. Intervals weakly convex, except for raised i3 and i5. Adherent scales of moderate size, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, based on black tubercles, shorter than interval width. Punctures in rows oval, average-sized, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered with bluntly pointed adherent scales; erect scales sparsely distributed, hardly recognizable. Abdominal ventrites with slightly smaller adherent scales; v2 with transverse keel. **Legs:** rather robust. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora five to six times, of hind femora ca two times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae stout, slightly curved, without angulation of inferior margin (fig. 301). Inferior margin of mid tibiae strongly angulated. Hind tibiae flattened, strongly curved before the mid-length (fig. 302). Unci short, hardly visible. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales of inferior margin elongated. Fore tarsi distinctly stouter than other pairs, almost as long as

fore tibiae; t1 thickened. Mid and hind tarsi slender; mid tarsi longer than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3; t3 distinctly wider than long; lobes slightly asymmetrical. Onychium almost as long as t2+t3, in fore tarsi flattened. Erect scales on tarsi minute, rod-like. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 499; pedon longer than apodeme, rounded at apex, apical part with long, hair-like setae.

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Indonesia (New Guinea).

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *angulatus* refers to strongly angulated inferior margin of mid tibiae.

***Camptorhinus angustipes* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♀): **India:** “Nilgiri Hills. H. L. Andrewes. VIII. 07 3,500 ft.”, “H. E Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221” (BMNH, fig. 50); PT: **India:** “Nilgiri Hills. H. L. Andrewes. VIII. 07 3,500 ft.”, “H. E. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (1 ♂, 2 ♀, BMNH); “Nilgiri Hills. H. L. Andrewes. 5,000 ft.”, “H. E. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (4 ♀, BMNH); “Nilgiri Hills. H. L. Andrewes. 5,000 ft.”, “H. E. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (1 ♀, KN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus angustipes* and very similar *C. granulipennis* belong to a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, anterior part of elytra with wide striae 1-3 and moderately high basal part of fore femora. Males of *C. angustipes* differ from *C. granulipennis* by the structure of fore tibiae, which are not thickened, while females have slender fore tibiae and rostrum distinctly punctate only at base. However those features are not easy to distinguish without seeing both species, thus analysing genitalia is highly recommended. Structure of aedeagi and vaginal sclerites provide most important diagnostic features: in *C. angustipes* apex of pedon is rectangular, while in *C. granulipennis* it's trapezoidal; vaginal sclerite in *C. angustipes* is well chitinized, while in *C. granulipennis* it is not chitinized in central part.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.9; RL: 0.95; PL: 1.7; PW: 1.55; EL: 4; EW: 2; FFL: 1.8; FTL: 1.1; HFL: 2.5; HTL: 1.15; RL/PL: 0.56; PL/PW: 1.1; EL/EW: 2; EL/PL: 2.35; FTL/FFL: 0.61; HTL/HFL: 0.46; HFL/EL: 0.63. **Females.** BL: 7.1-9; RL: 1.2-1.5; PL: 2-2.7; PW: 1.8-2.35; EL: 4.7-6.3; EW: 2.4-3.25; FFL: 2-2.8; FTL: 1.4-1.8; HFL: 2.9-3.9; HTL: 1.45-2; RL/PL: 0.54-0.61; PL/PW: 1.1-1.16;

EL/EW: 1.91-2.04; EL/PL: 2.3-2.64; FTL/FFL: 0.55-0.7; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.56; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.68.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side marbled: adherent scales white, creamy, brown and black (fig. 46). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum marbled, with paler central area and two darkened smudges. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra marbled with two paler areas. Ventral side mostly pale brown. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales round and oval; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; with rudimental carina at base, in lateral view in both sexes distinctly curved. Punctuation of dorsal side in males fine and dense from base to apex; in females punctures distinct only at base of rostrum. Antennal insertion in males located behind the mid-length, in females before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 183); scape as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, robust; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club stout, ca as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erected, mostly as long as f3. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; with lateral margins delicately rounded in the mid-length; anterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view distinctly convex. Punctures larger in basal part of elytra. Adherent scales round or oval, slightly decreasing in size anteriorly. Erect scales rod-like, slightly curved and raised, rounded at apex. Basal margin distinctly arcuate at half of width. Keel present, shorter than half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins almost parallel; receptacle longer than wide, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 240). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex; covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals convex (i3 and i5 strongly). Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, curved, based on black tubercles and shorter than interval width. Punctures in rows large and deep, from round to oval; in basal and central part of elytra as wide or wider, and in apical part three to four times narrower than intervals. Punctures of odd and even striae mostly not parallel. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are elongated and pointed at apex on metaventrite and abdominal ventrites. Erect scales rod-like, slender, sparsely distributed, except median parts of abdominal ventrites. **Legs:** quite slender.

Fore femora ca 1.7 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora three to four times, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. All femora flattened in basal part (hind femora strongly). Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Tibiae quite similar in both sexes. Fore tibiae slightly curved at base, with strong and wide angulation of inferior margins (figs. 303, 305). Mid tibiae distinctly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae flattened, curved in basal parts (figs. 304, 306). Unci quite stout, curved, longer on fore tibiae. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales elongated near inferior margin. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3, t3 wider than long; onychium longer than t2+t3 and distinctly longer than t1. Erect scales on tarsi slightly widened and flattened, rod-like. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 500; pedon slightly longer than apodeme; apical part rectangular; in lateral view very robust, strongly narrowed at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme, basal plate wider than long (fig. 551). Vaginal sclerite strongly chitinated (fig. 601). Spermatheca hook-like, long and slender (fig. 648).

Variability. Coloration of pronotum and elytra quite variable, white scales may not form distinct patches.

Distribution. India.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *angustipes* refers to the slender tarsi, one of species' diagnostic characteristics.

***Camptorhinus annae* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♀): **Indonesia:** "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-BONE N. P. 7-14 August 1985.", "Plot B, ca 300m Lowland Forest", "Malaise trap 2", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10", "141-176" (BMNH, fig. 51).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus annae* belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, few erect scales on i2 and elytral colour pattern consisted of dark, longitudinal lines. Within the group only two species share strongly flattened basal part of fore femora: *C. annae* and *C. incognitus*. *C. annae* differs from *C. incognitus* by having strongly punctate basal part of pronotum and lightened i1, while in the latter species i1 is darkened and punctures of pronotum are distinctly smaller.

Morphometrics. Females. BL: 5.9; RL: 1.15; PL: 1.8; PW: 1.5; EL: 4; EW: 2.1; FFL: 1.8; FTL: 1.3; HFL: 2.8; HTL: 1.35; RL/PL: 0.64; PL/PW: 1.2; EL/EW: 1.9; EL/PL: 2.22; FTL/FFL: 0.72; HTL/HFL: 0.48; HFL/EL: 0.7.

Description (♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brownish-grey (fig. 47). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish. Central part of pronotal disc darkened. Scutellum pale. Interval 1 pale brown, distinctly contrasting with remaining intervals; i3 and i9 mostly darkened; elytral declivity with darker markings. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.7 times wider than rostrum at base. Head distinctly punctate, punctures average-sized and moderately deep. Adherent scales broad; integument hardly visible; erect scales short. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; in lateral view evenly curved. Antennal insertion located before the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct, though hardly visible on *prorostrum*. **Antennae:** as in fig. 184; scape as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; equal in length; f3 slightly wider than long; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club large, ca as long as f2-f7 combined. Flagellar setae finely erected, gradually longer toward club. Club with pale yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins of posterior part parallel; apical part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view slightly convex. Punctures of posterior part large, round to slightly oval, with distinct microsculpture; integument between punctures strongly convex, well visible. Anterior part with punctures ca two times smaller and without convex borders. Adherent scales mostly large and round, in posterior part placed inside punctures. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, numerous in apical part of pronotum. Basal margin very weakly arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins parallel; receptacle wider than long, C-shaped, robust (fig. 241). **Scutellum:** oval, strongly convex; covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal part, in lateral view weakly vaulted. Intervals finely convex beside i1 and i2; i3 and i5 strongly raised in posterior part of elytra; i3 arcuate laterally in posterior part. All intervals with at least slightly developed, black, shiny tubercles. Erect scales rod-like, based on tubercles, longer on i1. Punctures in rows mostly large, oval, as wide as intervals or slightly narrower, in apical part of elytra ca three times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra slightly indented. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered densely with slightly elongated, pointed, brownish, adherent scales. Erect scales sparsely distributed. Abdominal ventrites with smaller adherent scales but more diverse in colour than on metaventrite. Erect scales rod-like, located mostly in the middle parts of ventrites. **Legs:** rather robust. Fore femora strongly flattened basally, ca 1.8 times higher than rostrum width at base. Tooth

of fore/mid femur five to six times, of hind femur only two times shorter than maximum femur height. Basal part of hind femur strongly flattened. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, distinctly longer around inferior margins of femora. Fore tibiae curved in basal part (fig. 307). Hind tibiae distinctly curved in basal half, with strongly angulated inferior margin (fig. 308). Unci massive, hook-like. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales elongated and curved. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae, mid tarsi longer than tibiae; t1 almost as long as t2+t3; t3 distinctly shorter than t2; onychium as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with long, slender apodeme and wide basal plate (fig. 552). Vaginal sclerite cup-like (fig. 602). Spermatheca hook-like, strongly dichotomic basally (fig. 649).

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Indonesia (Celebes).

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to my wife Anna.

***Camptorhinus antiquus* FAUST, 1895**

Camptorhinus antiquus FAUST, 1895: 242

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Gabon:** "Type", "♂ Gabun Stauding.", "antiquus Faust", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (SNSD, fig. 52); PLT: **Togo:** "Syntype", "TOGO Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorhinus antiquus Faust" (1 ♂, 2 ♀, SDEI); "Type", "TOGO Conradt", "antiquus Faust", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (2 ♀, SNSD); **Gabon:** "Type", "♂ Gabun Stauding.", "antiquus Faust", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ♂, SNSD).

Additional material studied. **Togo:** "Type", "Camptorhinus antiquus Togo." (1 ex., ISNRB, not type); "Togo Bismarckburg 27.VIII-10.VIII.93 L. Conradt S." (3 exx., KN); "Togoland L. Conradt 1892-1893", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (25 exx., MNHN); "Togo Kraatz", "Samml. K. F. Hermann Ankauf 1941.1", "Camptorhinus antiquus Faust" (1 ex., SNSD); "Togo Bismarckburg 27.VIII-10.VIII.93 L. Conradt S." (15 exx., ZMHB); "Togo Bismarckburg 27.VIII-10.VIII.93 L. Conradt S.", "68502" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Togo Bismarckburg 27.VIII-10.VIII.93 L. Conradt S.", "68503", "Camptorhinus antiquus Faust" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Togo Bismarckburg 27.VIII-10.VIII.93 L. Conradt S.", "68504" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Togo Bismarckburg 27.VIII-10.VIII.93 L. Conradt S.", "68505" (1 ex.,

ZMHB); **Gabon**: "Gabun R. Buttner" (1 ex., KN); "Gabun", "MUS. PRAGENSE COLL. BRYDL", "Camptorhinus antiquus Fst." (2 exx., NMPC); "Gabon", "619.", "Coll. Pape" (1 ex., SDEI); "Gabon Mayr", "Samml. K. F. Hermann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Gabun", "W. H. Muehe. Radeberg. Ankauf", "antiquus" (1 ex., SNSD); "Gabun", "Antiquus Fst." (2 exx., ZMHB); "Antiquus Fst. Gabun", "Mus. Hauschild 12-9-1914" (1 ex., ZMUC); **Cameroon**: "N. Kamerun Johann Albrechtshoehe L. Conradt S." (1 ex., KN); "Kamerun Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz" (5 exx., SDEI); "Kamerun Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorhinus antiquus Faust 95" (1 ex., SDEI); "Kamerun Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorhinus antiquus Faust" (2 exx., SDEI); "Kamerun Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz", "Hustache det." (1 ex., SDEI); "N. Kamerun Johann Albrechtshöhe L. Conradt S." (3 exx., ZMHB); "Kamerun Ebolowa 7.V.1912 v. Rothkirch S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "Cameroun – 1949-50 29/II – 102 Lok. J.B.-S. J.D.", "Camptorrhinus spec." (1 ex., ZMUC); **Equatorial Guinea**: "Span. Guinea Makomo, Campogbt. 1-15 IV 06 G. Teßmann S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); **Democratic Republic of Congo**: "Yangambi, 1952 C. DONIS z.2077", "coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bios. Congo R. 2424" (1 ex., ISNRB); "Yangambi, 1953 C. DONIS z. 546", "coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bios. Congo R. 2366", "Camptorrhinus antiquus Fst." (4 exx., ISNRB); "Kuilu, Fr. Congo. Mocquerys, 1892.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1952 COLL R. OBERTHÜR", "Camptorhinus antiquus Fst." (4 exx., MNHN); "Haut-Uele: Manda 20-III-1925", "Schouteden", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col.A. HUSTACHE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Kuilu. Fr. Congo. Mocquerys, 1892.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1952 COLL R. OBERTHÜR", "Camptorhinus sanguinolentus ? Chevr." (7 exx., MNHN); "Yangambi, 1951 C. DONIS z. 776", "COLL. R. MAYNE COM. ET. BOIS CONGO R. 2381", "COLL. MUS. CONGO Don R. Mayne", "R. DET. 7662 G", "Camptorhinus antiquus Fst. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (5 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Haut-Uele: Manda 20-III-1925 Dr H. Schouteden", "R. DET. 2331 F", "Camptorh. antiquus Fst. Hustache det." (2 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Kafakumba XII-1932 G. F. Overlaet", "R. DET. Q 3250", "Camptorhinus amittinus Fst." (1 ex., RMCA); **Central African Republic**: "CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. NANA-GREBIZI PROV. 40 KM S KAGA BANDORO 11-12.05.2009 530 M. A. KUDRNA JR LGT." (1 ex., KN); **Mozambique**: "Beira, E. Afr., P. A. . 8.II.03", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Beira A. Bodong", "Camptorhinus antiquus Fst.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ex., MNHN); **locality unclear**: "MUSEUM PARIS 1930 COLL. SICARD", "Camptorrhinus antiquus Fst. Schoen." (1 ex., MNHN); "Staudinger & Bang-Haas", "Coll. H. Schapler", "Camptorhinus antiquus Faust" (2 exx., SDEI).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus antiquus* represents a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and relatively narrow elytral striae (with punctures oval to elongated). Within the group typically two species are smaller in size: *C. antiquus* and *C. brunneocaudatus*, however *C. brunneocaudatus* is rather unique with its very slender body and fore tibiae arcuate at superior margin. *C. antiquus* is easy to recognise from other representatives of the group by distinct tooth in apical part of hind tibia (at some point unique within whole genus), while hind tibiae of remaining species from the group (*C. sanguinolentus*, *C. brunneolateralis*, *C. nigrolineatus*, *C. lyratus*) are either slender and weakly curved or finely curved, but in either case without teeth at inferior margins. In its coloration species resembles *C. sanguinolentus*, though individuals of *C. antiquus* have longer dark lines on i4 and lack rusty scaling.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.6-5.7; RL: 0.5-1; PL: 0.9-1.8; PW: 0.7-1.7; EL: 2.3-3.7; EW: 1.1-1.95; FFL: 1-1.6; FTL: 0.6-1.2; HFL: 1.6-2.8; HTL: 0.7-1.3; RL/PL: 0.47-0.69; PL/PW: 1.-1.14; EL/EW: 1.86-2.14; EL/PL: 2.06-2.56; FTL/FFL: 0.5-0.77; HTL/HFL: 0.45-0.54; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.76. **Females.** BL: 3.6-5.9; RL: 0.65-1.1; PL: 0.9-1.8; PW: 0.5-1.7; EL: 2.4-4.05; EW: 1.1-2.1; FFL: 0.9-1.7; FTL: 0.7-1.2; HFL: 1.55-2.95; HTL: 0.7-1.4; RL/PL: 0.56-0.72; PL/PW: 0.95-1.2; EL/EW: 1.9-2.18; EL/PL: 2.11-2.67; FTL/FFL: 0.54-0.77; HTL/HFL: 0.39-0.5; HFL/EL: 0.66-0.76.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side brown (fig. 48). Rostrum dark brown to black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown, with two weakly contrasting, darker, longitudinal smudges. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown, elytral pattern consists of: dark, longitudinal line on i4, before the mid-length of elytra (usually not longer than head width); V-shaped, slender, pale band in posterior part of elytra and four dark spots in apical part of elytra. Ventral side pale brown, abdominal ventrites with slightly paler median smudge. Scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes over two times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with small, round, adherent scales; integument hardly visible. Erect scales short. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; widened in basal half; in lateral view slightly curved apically in males, and slightly curved, narrowed in apical part in females. In males punctation of dorsal side dense from base to apex, except area of antennal insertion, where it is significantly sparser, punctures round to oval, rather deep and average in size. In females punctation of basal part distinct, anterior and median part with minute, sparsely distributed punctures. Antennal insertion in both sexes located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few small,

adherent and slightly raised scales. Median carina rudimentary, short, marked only at base of rostrum. **Antennae:** stout (fig. 185); scape stout, curved in apical part, almost as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, robust, especially f1; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club large, ca as long as f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erect, increasing in size toward club. Club with whiteish setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded in the mid-length; anterior part evenly narrowed; basal part with lateral margins slightly narrowed posteriorly; maximum width around the mid-length; moderately convex in lateral view. Adherent scales mostly round and large, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, from stout to slender, hardly raised. Basal margin distinctly arcuate at half of width. Keel moderately convex, short. **Rostral canal:** quite stout; lateral margins parallel; receptacle robust, longer than wide, U-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 242). **Scutellum:** oval, elongated, convex, covered with oval, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in anterior half; lateral sides of basal half parallel; moderately vaulted in lateral view. Intervals weakly convex; i1, i3 and i5 raised in apical part. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, smaller than on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, shortened, shorter than half interval width, hardly raised, absent on i2, i4 and i6. Striae ca three times narrower than intervals; punctures moderately deep, elongated. Shoulders slightly marked, rounded; shoulder bumps absent. Apex of elytra with shallow incision. **Ventral side:** covered densely with rounded adherent scales (larger than those on elytra). Erect scales rod-like, minute, weakly raised, sparsely distributed, hard to notice. Abdominal ventrites with large scales: from round to acute. **Legs:** stout. Fore femora over two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora five to six times shorter, and of hind femora almost five times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora moderately and hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae slightly curved, angulated at inferior margin, with fine, curved unci; in males slightly narrower (fig. 309) than in females (fig. 311). Mid tibiae slightly arcuate. Hind tibiae flattened, strongly curved, inferior margin with large tooth placed subapically. Unci stout, less curved in males (fig. 310) than in females (fig. 312). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex, elongated around inferior margin of tibiae. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae; t1 ca as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 at least slightly shorter than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, elongated, hardly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 501; pedon distinctly longer than apodeme, slender; apical part rounded with two brushes of long setae; in lateral view pedon quite slender, slightly curved in basal part and distinctly narrowed at apex; with a few, long and thick setae behind the mid-

-length. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate wider than long, triangular (fig. 553). Vaginal sclerites weakly sclerotized, vaginal area irregularly membranous (fig. 603). Spermatheca slender, L-shaped, distinctly narrowed at apex (fig. 650).

Variability. In some individuals dark lines on i4 lighter, slightly contrasting with adjacent intervals.

Distribution. Togo, Gabon, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Mozambique.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus atrocaudatus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Indonesia:** "N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigeu. Camp Nok 2,500 ft. iv.1938 L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1938-593." (BMNH, fig. 57); PT: **Indonesia:** "N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigeu. Camp Nok 2,500 ft. iv.1938 L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1938-593." (6 ♂, 3 ♀, BMNH); "N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigeu. Mt. Nok. Camp 2. (Buffelhorn) ft. vi. 1938 L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1938-593." (1 ♂, BMNH); "N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigeu. Camp Nok 2,500 ft. iv.1938 L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1938-593." (1 ♂, 1 ♀, KN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus atrocaudatus* represents a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae and i2 with numerous erect scales. *C. atrocaudatus* with its characteristic colour pattern consisted only of dark spot in apical part of elytra resembles *C. scrobicollis* and *C. pseudoscrobicollis*, however those are representatives of a different group of species with distinctly angulated fore tibiae.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.8-8.6; RL: 0.9-1.6; PL: 1.5-2.7; PW: 1.3-2.5; EL: 3.3-5.7; EW: 1.7-3.2; FFL: 1.5-2.9; FTL: 0.95-1.9; HFL: 2.5-4.5; HTL: 1.3-2.5; RL/PL: 0.5-0.67; PL/PW: 1-1.15; EL/EW: 1.8-1.88; EL/PL: 2.06-2.47; FTL/FFL: 0.59-0.73; HTL/HFL: 0.6-0.69; HFL/EL: 0.67-0.88. **Females.** BL: 6-8.2; RL: 1.1-1.35; PL: 2-2.4; PW: 1.7-2.2; EL: 4.5-5.55; EW: 2.15-3.2; FFL: 1.9-2.4; FTL: 1.1-1.7; HFL: 3.2-4; HTL: 1.5-2.2; RL/PL: 0.54-0.61; PL/PW: 1.05-1.09; EL/EW: 1.73-1.9; EL/PL: 2.17-2.41; FTL/FFL: 0.58-0.74; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.56; HFL/EL: 0.72-0.79.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (fig. 53). Rostrum black; antennae dark brown. Pronotum and elytra quite unicolor; apical part of elytra with dark, triangular spot. **Head:** width behind eyes ca

2.5 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with oval, slightly raised, adherent scales; erect scales rod-like. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; in both sexes evenly curved in lateral view, slightly slenderer in females. Base of rostrum with short carina. Punctuation of dorsal side in males distinct from base to apex; punctures of *metarostrum* large and deep, elongated, with tendency to form lines. In females punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct, but punctures at least two times smaller than in males. Antennal insertion in both sexes located behind the mid-length of rostrum, in females slightly closer to base of rostrum. Base of rostrum with sparse scaling. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 186); scape almost as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 strongly elongated; f2 slightly longer; f3 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club stout, slightly longer than f3-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, longest on f7. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded in the mid-length; anterior part distinctly narrowed; posterior angles slightly curved; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view slightly convex. Adherent scales round or oval. Erect scales rod-like, slightly curved, distinctly raised, rounded at apex. Basal margin distinctly arcuate at half of width. Keel delicate, short. **Rostral canal:** narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle very robust, distinctly longer than wide, C-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 243). **Scutellum:** round, convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal half; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view distinctly vaulted. Intervals slightly convex; i3 and i5 well raised, especially in posterior part of elytra. Adherent scales large, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex, ca two times shorter than interval width. Punctures in rows small, elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with large, adherent scales, that are elongated and pointed at apex on metaventrite and abdominal ventrites. Erect scales rod-like, sparsely distributed, hardly recognizable from adherent scales. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca 1.8 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora four to five times, of mid femora ca six times, and of hind femora ca 2.5 times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore and hind femora flattened basally, hind femora strongly. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, of different length, longest on hind femora. Tibiae quite similar in shape in both sexes. Fore tibiae slightly curved at base; without angulation of inferior margin. Unci curved and stout, in males (fig. 313) slightly stouter than in females (fig. 315). Mid tibiae slightly curved. Hind tibiae flattened, strongly curved in basal half (figs. 314, 316). Unci stout, slightly curved. Superior margins of all tibiae

without distinct keels. Erect scales rod like, curved, elongated around inferior margin. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 wider than long; onychium longer than t2+t3 and distinctly longer than t1. Adherent scales on tarsi minute; erect scales rod-like, well raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 502; pedon slightly longer than apodeme, robust, with pentagonal apical part, in lateral view strongly narrowed at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather stout apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 554). Vaginal sclerite weakly chitinized, wing-shaped (fig. 604). Spermatheca L-shaped, slender, rounded at apex (fig. 651).

Variability. Unknown.

Distribution. Indonesia.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *atrocaudatus* refers to characteristic, dark spot on apical part of elytra.

***Camptorhinus birmanicus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♀): **Myanmar:** "Inthabaung Res. Insein Div. Burma 27. II. 1922 C. F. C Beeson.", "ex *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*", "384", "R. R. D 973 B. C. R. 99 Cage 31", "Pres. by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (BMNH, fig. 58); PT: **Myanmar:** "Inthabaung Res. Insein Div. Burma 25. IV. 1922 C. F. C Beeson.", "ex *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*", "385", "R. R. D 973 B. C. R. 99 Cage 31", "Pres. by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ♀, BMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus birmanicus* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, i2 with few erect scales, pale band before elytral declivity and very slender tarsi. Within the group *C. mangiferae* is not difficult to distinguish by well-marked keel on pronotum, that is absent in remaining species: *C. birmanicus*, *C. kurosawai* and *C. subtilis*. *C. birmanicus* is recognizable from two remaining species by distinctly stouter tibiae and round receptacle of rostral canal.

Morphometrics. Females. BL: 5.3-6.2; RL: 1.1; PL: 1.6-2; PW: 1.6; EL: 3.6-4.1; EW: 1.85-2.1; FFL: 1.6-1.9; FTL: 1.2-1.5; HFL: 2.5-2.7; HTL: 1.3-1.4; RL/PL: 0.55-0.69; PL/PW: 1-1.25; EL/EW: 1.89-1.95; EL/PL: 2.05-2.19; FTL/FFL: 0.75-0.79; HTL/HFL: 0.52; HFL/EL: 0.66-0.71.

Description (♀). Integument brownish-black, shiny. **Coloration:** mostly brown (fig. 54). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae reddish. Pronotum covered with brown scales (from pale to dark) and a few black scales. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with nearest intervals. Elytra brown, with colour patterns consisted of: large, darker spot in the mid-length of elytra, smaller spot in apical part elytra and well contrasting, pale, V-shaped band located before elytral declivity. Ventral side mostly pale brown. Mid and hind tibiae with dark band around the mid-length. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.6 times wider than rostrum at base. with Adherent scales round, pale brown; erect scales very short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; in dorsal view quite uniform, in lateral view evenly, moderately curved, quite slender. Punctures of *metarostrum* gradually decreasing in size toward antennal insertion; punctures of *prorostrum* barely visible. Antennal insertion located slightly behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 187); scape slightly longer than f1-f6 combined; f1-f3 distinctly longer than wide; f2 longest; f1 robust; f4-f5 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club stout, ca as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erect, mostly as long as f4 or slightly longer. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; maximum width slightly behind the mid-length; lateral margins rounded; anterior part distinctly narrowed and elongated; in lateral view pronotum very slightly convex. Adherent scales mostly round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, slightly curved and raised, rounded at apex, sparsely distributed. Basal margin very slightly arcuate. Keel rudimentary, very short and hardly visible. **Rostral canal:** rather stout; lateral margins slightly narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle ca as long as wide, U-shaped, evenly rounded, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 244). **Scutellum:** elongated, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal part; lateral margins of basal half almost parallel; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex, posterior parts and base of i3 and i5 finely raised. Adherent scales quite large, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, curved, shorter than interval width. Intervals 2 with one erect scale only, located near posterior band. Punctures in rows elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with very shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with wide adherent scales. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, distributed mainly on central part of ventrites. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca 1.7 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora small, six to seven times shorter, and of hind femora five to six times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora

distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae straight, delicately widened in the mid-length, without angulation of inferior margin (fig. 317). Unci stout, hook-like. Mid tibiae similar in general shape. Hind tibiae flattened, slightly curved in basal part; inferior margin around the mid-length widened (lobed, fig. 318). Unci stout, hook-like. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales mostly elongated and well curved. Tarsi very slender, as long as tibiae or longer; t1 as long as t2+t3; t3 wider than long; onychium slender and elongate; longer than t2+t3 and distinctly longer than t1. Erect scales on tarsi elongated, rod-like, mostly well raised. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme, basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 555). Vaginal sclerite small, with parabolic lobe (fig. 605). Spermatheca hook-like, rounded at apex (fig. 652).

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Myanmar.

Biology. Specimens were collected from *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* (Dipterocarpaceae).

Etymology. The Latin name *birmanicus* refers to area of collection type specimen which is Myanmar (Birma).

***Camptorhinus borowieci* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Uganda:** "UGANDA Nakawa F. Stn. Maesopsis eminii K. W. Brown 24.9.62", "Pres. By Comm. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1964-3", "B1981", "1484" (BMNH, fig. 59); PT: **Cameroon:** "Cameroons Bitya Ja River 3000 ft.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ♀, MNHN); **Uganda:** "UGANDA Nakawa F. Stn. Maesopsis eminii K. W. Brown 24.9.62", "Pres. By Comm. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1964-3", "B1981", "1484" (2 ♂, 1 ♀, BMNH); "UGANDA Nakawa F. Stn. Maesopsis eminii K. W. Brown 30.7.63", "Pres. By Comm. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1964-3", "B2313", "1984" (2 ♂, BMNH); "UGANDA: Kawanda. 15.ii.-6.iii.1958. P. Whalley. B. M. 1964-205.", "M. V. light trap" (1 ♀, BMNH); "UGANDA Nakawa F. Stn. Maesopsis eminii K. W. Brown 24.9.62", "Pres. By Comm. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1964-3" (1 ♂, KN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus borowieci* belongs to a group of species with slightly angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae and elytral intervals with erect scales straight at apex. It is not difficult to distinguish, considering its shape of pronotum, which is ca as long as wide, in opposite to other species from the group, such as *C. amitinus* and *C. vulturinus* with pronotum distinctly longer than

wide. In coloration species is also unique with its colour pattern consisted of two white spots in posterior part of elytra, that are placed laterally.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.8-6.2; RL: 0.65-1.1; PL: 1-1.8; PW: 1-1.65; EL: 2.6-4.2; EW: 1.2-2; FFL: 1-1.6; FTL: 0.85-1.2; HFL: 1.55-2.6; HTL: 0.8-1.65; RL/PL: 0.48-0.7; PL/PW: 1-1.2; EL/EW: 2.06-2.22; EL/PL: 2.33-2.71; FTL/FFL: 0.65-0.8; HTL/HFL: 0.52-0.73; HFL/EL: 0.55-0.66. **Females.** BL: 5.05-7; RL: 0.9-1.4; PL: 1.35-2.1; PW: 1.35-2.05; EL: 3.5-4.07; EW: 1.6-2.55; FFL: 1.3-2.1; FTL: 1-1.35; HFL: 2.05-3.4; HTL: 1.25-1.7; RL/PL: 0.5-0.7; PL/PW: 0.97-1.02; EL/EW: 1.84-2.19; EL/PL: 2.24-2.59; FTL/FFL: 0.62-0.77; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.62; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.72.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** most specimens black (fig. 55). Rostrum reddish-brown; antennae red. Pronotum with a small, white spot near scutellum and sparsely distributed white scales. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra with two white spots on posterior parts of i5-i10 and a small spot near scutellum. Ventral side unicolor, whiteish. Hind femora distinctly bicolor: basal part pale, apical dark. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Eyes weakly convex. Head densely covered with small, pale brown and whiteish adherent scales. Erect scales short, sparsely distributed. **Rostrum:** shiny; narrowed in the mid-length, widest at apex; in lateral view rostrum in both sexes evenly, moderately curved, slightly thicker in males. Punctuation of *metarostrum* in males strong and dense, punctures with tendencies to merge, puncture borders slightly convex; punctures of *prorostrum* distinctly smaller, punctuation sparser. In females punctuation delicate, though fine to apex of rostrum, punctures less diverse than in males. In males antennal insertion located before the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** quite stout (fig. 188); scape almost as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f3 distinctly longer than wide; f1 longest, robust; f4 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club stout, ca as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erected, mostly as long as f3. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; approximately as long as wide; lateral margins distinctly rounded; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view moderately convex. Adherent scales round, average-sized, quite uniform from base to apex of pronotum. Erect scales very short, oval, sparsely distributed. Basal margin distinctly arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** distinctly narrowed between fore coxae and widened in posterior part; receptacle slender, U-shaped, distinctly wider than long, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 245). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered

with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals weakly convex, with delicate tubercles, each with single erect scale. Erect scales well raised, straight at apex, shorter than interval width and mostly black (in anterior part of elytra also white). Punctures in rows deep, elongated, five to six times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, without incision. **Ventral side:** covered densely with mostly broad, rounded, adherent scales. Erect scales rod like, only slightly raised. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora almost two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora minute, seven to eight times shorter, of mid femora five to six times shorter, and of hind femora ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on fore and mid femora rod-like, curved, mostly long; on hind femora stouter, widened at apex. Tibiae quite similar in both sexes. Fore tibiae almost completely straight, angulation of inferior margin delicate, however with dense scaling resembles delicate lobe (figs. 319, 321). Mid tibiae slightly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae curved only at base; inferior margin similar as in fore tibiae. In males hind tibiae slightly flattened, wider (fig. 320) than in females (fig. 322). Unci stout, curved, longer on fore tibiae. Erect scales gradually longer towards inferior margin. Tarsi slender, slightly shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3; t3 ca two times shorter than onychium; onychium quite stout, slightly longer than t1. Erect scales on tarsi hardly visible, rod-like, flattened. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 503, slender; pedon distinctly longer than apodeme; apical part forming large spine. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme; basal plate ca as long as wide, triangular (fig. 556). Vaginal sclerite rudimentary, hardly chitinized, in a form of longitudinal wrinkles (fig. 606). Spermatheca hook-like, stout (fig. 653).

Variability. Adherent scales on pronotum and elytra alternatively brown, white spots on elytra sometimes reduced.

Distribution. Cameroon, Uganda.

Biology. Specimens were collected from *Maesopsis eminii* ENGL. (Rhamnaceae) and were attracted to UV light.

Etymology. Species is dedicated to my mentor, professor Lech BOROWIEC.

***Camptorhinus brunneocaudatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1886**

Camptorhinus brunneocaudatus FAIRMAIRE, 1886: 82

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Madagascar:** “TYPE”, “Camptorh. brunneocaudatus Frm. Madag.”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE” (MNHN, fig. 60).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus brunneocaudatus* is quite characteristic species with very slender body and strongly angulated fore tibiae. It belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae. Species shares its coloration with paler individuals of *C. scrobicollis*, which are rather easily distinguishable by stouter body, strongly flattened basal parts of fore femora, arcuate superior margin of fore tibia and completely different shape of aedeagus. Another species with similar coloration – *C. robustus* is far more robust and belongs to a group of species with widened rostrum.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.2; RL: 1; PL: 1.15; PW: 1.; EL: 3.4; EW: 1.6; FFL: 1.5; FTL: 1.2; HFL: 2.4; HTL: 1.15; RL/PL: 0.87 PL/PW: 0.82; EL/EW: 2.13; EL/PL: 2.96; FTL/FFL: 0.8; HTL/HFL: 0.48; HFL/EL: 0.71.

Redescription (♂). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** greyish-brown (fig. 56). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae dark reddish. Pronotum brown, with darker, transversal band before the mid-length; anterior part covered with dark yellow and brown adherent scales, basal part with paler spot near scutellum. Scutellum light brown, slightly brighter than elytral intervals. Elytra mostly brown, with darker apical spot. Ventral side pale brown. Femora unicolor. Adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales oval, slightly raised, integument partly visible. Erect scales minute. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed in the middle part; in lateral view slightly, evenly curved and narrowed at apex. Punctuation of dorsal side distinct from base to apex; punctures deep, slightly elongated, with convex borders and tendency to form lines. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with sparse, minute scaling. **Antennae:** rather slender (fig. 189); scape longer than flagellum; f1-f2 elongated; f1 longer and thicker than f2; f3 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slightly shorter than flagellum (ca as long as f1-f6 combined). Flagellar setae fine, well erected, ca as long as f3. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** only slightly narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded in the mid-length; both anterior and posterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width behind the mid-length; in lateral view slightly convex. Adherent scales large, mostly

round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly curved and raised. Basal margin arcuate at half of width. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** quite stout, narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle very robust, distinctly wider than long, V-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 246). **Scutellum:** round, convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal half; lateral margins of anterior half almost parallel; in lateral view elytra finely vaulted. Intervals weakly convex; apical parts of i1, i3 and i5 raised. Adherent scales large or average-sized, round, strongly overlapping, hard to distinguish. Erect scales elongated, rod-like, sparsely distributed on i1, i3 and i5, mostly longer than half width of intervals. Punctures in rows small, elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals and hard to notice. Shoulders weakly marked, rounded; shoulder bumps absent. Apex of elytra with fine incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with large adherent scales, either rounded or narrowed at apex, more elongated and pointed apically. Metaventricle and abdominal ventrites covered with longer and acute adherent scales. Erect scales rod-like, sparsely distributed, hardly recognizable from adherent scales. Adherent scales on ventrites mostly oval and narrowed at apex; erect scales minute, hardly visible. **Legs:** rather slender. Fore femora ca three times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora three to four times shorter, and of hind femora ca two times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales rod-like, curved, slender. Tibiae quite unique within the genus. Fore tibiae strongly angulated; inferior margin forms distinct tooth; basal and apical part of tibia curved; apical part with very convex keel. Unci stout, short. Inferior margin with fringe of long hair (fig. 323). Mid tibiae slightly angulated. Hind tibiae flattened, strongly curved in basal half and angulated behind the mid-length (fig. 324). Unci short, slightly curved. Tibial keels mostly rudimentary. Erect scales rod like, curved, longer around inferior margin of tibiae. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae, except shorter hind tarsi; t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter, with sparse fringe of long hair; t3 at least slightly shorter than t2; onychium of fore tarsi slightly, of mid and hind tarsi distinctly longer than t1. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, poorly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 504; pedon in apical part rounded, though straight at apex; in lateral view finely curved, stout, apical part wider than base, with fringes of setae placed laterally.

Variability. Unknown.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus brunneolateralis* (HUSTACHE, 1924)**

Camptorrhinus brunneolateralis HUSTACHE, 1924: 87

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Central African Republic:** "NOLA CONGO FRANCAIS", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE", "Campt. brunneolateralis type Hust." (MNHN, fig. 65); PLT: **Central African Republic:** "NOLA CONGO FRANCAIS", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (4 exx., MNHN); "Ituri: Medje 7-IV-1914", "Dr Christy" (2 exx., MNHN).

Additional material studied. **Guinea:** "Guinee Clavaseau", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255" (1 ex., BMNH); "NIMBA (Guinee) Lamotte IX 56 - XI 56", "127 Sa", "Museum Paris", "Camptorrhinus brunneolateralis A. Hoffmann det." (1 ex., MNHN); **Liberia:** "NIMBA (Guinee) Lamotte, Amiet, Vanderplaetsen IX 56 - V 57", "Ziela W. V. 28-29 mars 57", "Museum Paris" (2 exx., KN); **Ghana:** "GOLD COAST ABURI 1912-13 W. H. PATTERSON", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315", "Camptorrhinus sp. nova?" (1 ex., BMNH); "W. AFRICA: S. Ashanti. Nr. Kumasi. G. S. Cansdale", "Brit. Mus. 1936-607" (1 ex., BMNH); "KABE GHANA 4:71 QUARTEY", "ON TREE BARK" (1 ex., ZMHB); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kwadaso 320 m, N 6 42 - W 1 39 Dr. S. ENDRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 326 mercury vapour 17.III.1969" (1 ex., ZMHB); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kwadaso 320 m, N 6 42 - W 1 39 Dr. S. ENDRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 314 black light 26.II.1969" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Togo:** "Togo Bismarckburg L. Conradt S.", "732", "68504" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Cameroon:** "MAI 1957 N'Kongsamba CAMEROUN J. Cantaloube", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., KN); "MAI 1957 N'Kongsamba CAMEROUN J. Cantaloube", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., MNHN); "CAMEROUNS BITYE LA RIVER 3000 FEET", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (8 exx., MNHN); "Camarun", "Valdau & Knutsson." (1 ex., NHRS); "S. O. Kamerun Lolodorf L. Conradt 95", "Coll. Kraatz", "Hustache det.", "Camptorhinus brunneolateralis Hust." (1 ♀, SDEI); "Kamerun 8250" (1 ex., SNSD); "Joko Kamerun" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Gabon:** "Lastourville (Gabon) G. Le Testu", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (4 exx., MNHN); "Mouila (Gabon) G. Le Testu", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (7 exx., MNHN); "Lastourville (Gabon) G. Le Testu", "COLLECTION A. MAUBLANC", "Camptorrhinus brunneolateralis Hust." (1 ex., MNHN); "Ogawe", "MUSEUM PARIS Collection Leon Fairmaire 1906" (1 ex., MNHN); "Gabon Badun", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "Camptorh. Dorsiger Fairm." (2 exx., SNSD); "Gabun" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Congo:** "Congo Donokier ????" (partly illegible), "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (2 exx., SNSD); "Congo Standr.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Soil-Zoological exp.

Congo-Brazzaville Sibiti IRHO rain forest", "30.11.1963 No 311 by lamplight leg. Enrody-Younga", "*Camptorhinus brunneolateralis* Hust A. HOFFMANN DET." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Soil-Zoological exp. Congo-Brazzaville Sibiti IRHO rain forest", "26.11.1963 No 249 singled on fallen fruits leg. Balogh & Zicsi" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Soil-Zoological exp. Congo-Brazzaville Sibiti IRHO rain forest", "28.11.1963 No 287 by lamplight leg. Enrody-Younga" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Soil-Zoological exp. Congo-Brazzaville Sibiti IRHO rain forest", "27.11.1963 No 266 by lamplight leg. Enrody-Younga" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Central African Republic:** "NOLA Congo Francais", "Coll Le Moults Naturaliste, Paris" (4 exx., KN); "MUSEUM PARIS CONGO MOYEN Reg. De M'Baiki (FIDAO) PITARD 1920", "MARS", "SEVRIER", "*Camptorrhinus brunneolateralis* m. Hustache det." (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS CONGO MOYEN Reg. De M'Baiki (Dr FIDAO) PITARD 1920" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS CONGO MOYEN Reg de M'Baiki (Dr FIDAO) PITARD 1919" (10 exx., MNHN); "REP. CENTRALAFRIC. LA MABOKE 6. 5. 1968 T. TEOCCHI rec.", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., MNHN); "NOLA Congo Francais", "Coll Le Moults Naturaliste, Paris", "coll. L" (33 exx., ISNRB); **Democratic Republic of Congo:** "Lulua: Kapanga IX-1932 F. G. Overlaet", "CONGO", "*Camptorrhinus brunneolateralis* Hust.", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255" (2 exx., BMNH); "BELGIAN CONGO Libenge Ubangi, 1.v.1930 E. Gasca", "Brit. Mus. 1982-39." (6 exx., BMNH); "BELGIAN CONGO Hauf Lohori VI.1929 J. Ghesquiere", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-25" (1 ex., BMNH); "CONGO REP: Uele Prov. ??? C. 1910 B. M. 1968-615" (partly illegible), "Dungu Aug" (1 ex., BMNH); "YANGAMBI 1953 C. Donis Z. A875", "coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2485" (1 ex., ISNRB); "YANGAMBI 1952 C. Donis Z. A", "coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2453" (1 ex., ISNRB); "YANGAMBI 1952 C. Donis Z. 776", "coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2381" (1 ex., ISNRB); "YANGAMBI 1952 C. Donis Z. A 268", "coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2441" (1 ex., ISNRB); "YANGAMBI 1953 C. Donis Z. A. 922", "Coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2485", "*Camptorhinus brunneolateralis* Hust Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., ISNRB); "Benito Congo Fr", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 941.1", "*Camptorhinus frater* Kolbe" (1 ex., KN); "Bulira", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (2 exx., MNHN); "Lulua: Kapanga X-1932", "F. G. Overlaet", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ex., MNHN); "CONGO BELGE REG LAC KIVU BULIRA", "MUSEUM PARIS Coll. Guy BABAULT 1930" (1 ex., MNHN); "Benito Congo Franc.", "Museum Paris 1906 Coll. Leon Fairmaire" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEE DU CONGO Lulua: Kapanga IX-1932 F. G. Overlaet" (10 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Sankuru: Kondue Coll. Ed. Luja" (1 ex., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Sankuru: Kondue Coll. Ed. Luja"

(2 exx., RMCA); "Benito", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 941.1" (6 exx., SNSD); **South Africa**: "Pt Natal" (1 ex., BMNH); **Zambia**: "N. W. Rhodesia Nama-ula. 30.VIII.1914 H. C. Dollman", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., BMNH); "ZAMBIA COPPERBELT Chato 7.3.1984 K. Loytyniemi leg.", "Window traps baited with *Pterocarpus angolensis* log", "*Camptorhinus brunneolateralis* Hust. Det. M. L. Cox", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1986-1" (1 ex., BMNH); **Rwanda**: COLL. MUS. CONGO Ruanda: Mt. Mbude, S. du I. Luhondo, 2000m. P. Basilewsky 29-I-53", "*Camptorrhinus brunneolateralis* Hust. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., RMCA); **Tanzania**: "TANGANYIKA VI.1951 ex J. C. M. Gardner (E. Af. Rly. Dept.) Under bark Mninga 268.", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255" (1 ex., BMNH); "Kilimandjaro Sjostedt. 1905-6." (1 ex., NHRS); "Kilimandjaro Sjostedt", "Natronsjoarne", "28 febr." (1 ex., NHRS); "Kilimandjaro Sjostedt. 1905-6.", "Kibonoto kulturz.", "april", "*Camptorhinus* sp." (1 ex., NHRS); "D. O. Africa Dr. Holtz Dar-es-Salam", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Zoolog. Staatsslg. Tanganjika Kilimandjaro, Marangu, 1500m, 9-11.X.1952 leg. Lindemann und Pavlitzki", "*Camptorrhinini*! E. Voss det, 1961", "*Camptorrhinus amitus* Fst." (1 ex., ZSM); **Ethiopia**: "Abyssin.", "Bowring. 63'47*" (2 exx., BMNH); "MUSEUM PARIS ABYSSINIE MISSIONDE BONCHAMPS CH. MICHEL & M. POTTER 1899", "*Camptorhinus divers*" (1 ex., MNHN); "ETHIOPIA Baher Dar Juni/Juli 1969 Schaufele leg." (2 exx., SMNS); **Kenya**: "A. F. J. Gedye Kakamega Nov 1932", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "KENYA COLONY H. Wilkinson 350", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "ex falled logs" (2 exx., BMNH); "KENYA Elgon Saw mill M ELGON, VER' EST (CAMP II) 2.470 m", "MUSEUM DE PARIS Mission de l'Omo C. ARAMBOURG P.-A. CHAPPUIS & R. JEANNEL 1932-33" (2 exx., MNHN); **locality unclear**: "africa", "Purch'd 1868", "E. Y. Western Coll. B. M. 1924-176" (1 ex., BMNH); "Purch'd 1868", "E. Y. Western Coll. B. M. 1924-176", "*Camptorhinus ephippiger* Sch." (2 exx., BMNH); "Dahoney", "MUSEUM PARIS 1930 COLL. SICARD" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS CONGO GUIRAL 1883", "2017 83", "*Camptorhinus brunneolateralis* Hust." (1 ex., MNHN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus brunneolateralis* represents a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and rather slender hind tibiae. Typical specimens are unique with their vivid brown lateral sides of pronotum and elytra, which are strongly contrasting with darker, median parts. Paler forms resemble *C. nigrolineatus*, which is slenderer species with wider, strongly angulated fore tibiae and pronotum widest around the mid-length (in *C. brunneolateralis* pronotum is widest at

base), however most useful diagnostic features provide: morphology of aedeagi, female sternites VIII and vaginal sclerites.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.7-8.8; RL: 0.9-1.8; PL: 1.3-2.9; PW: 1.1-2.5; EL: 3.2-5.8; EW: 1.5-3.05; FFL: 1.1-3.4; FTL: 0.65-2.1; HFL: 2.05-4.2; HTL: 1.1-2.2; RL/PL: 0.52-0.69; PL/PW: 1.09-1.22; EL/EW: 1.81-2.17; EL/PL: 1.86-2.21; FTL/FFL: 0.53-0.84; HTL/HFL: 0.41-0.58; HFL/EL: 0.58-0.84. **Females.** BL: 5.2-8.7; RL: 0.9-1.15; PL: 1.3-2.7; PW: 1.3-2.3; EL: 3.3-5.6; EW: 1.5-2.7; FFL: 1.4-2.45; FTL: 0.8-1.85; HFL: 2.1-4.3; HTL: 1.05-2.1; RL/PL: 0.47-0.67; PL/PW: 1.13-1.35; EL/EW: 1.83-2.24; EL/PL: 1.91-2.24; FTL/FFL: 0.52-0.85; HTL/HFL: 0.53-0.66; HFL/EL: 0.51-0.8.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side brown (fig. 61). Rostrum black; antennae dark brown. Pronotum with dark brown median band and brown lateral parts. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown, with darker, longitudinal, median band, ca as wide as pronotal one, extended behind the mid-length of elytra and limited posteriorly by pale, almost semi-circular band. Apical part of elytra indistinctly marbled; i4 with thick, black, longitudinal lines, which are shorter than half length of elytra. Ventral side similar in coloration to lateral sides of elytra. Abdominal ventrites with two darker, longitudinal smudges. Scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.6 times wider than rostrum at base, covered densely with small, round or oval, slightly raised scales, erect scales short, eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; widened in basal part; in lateral view evenly, slightly curved, in males apical part narrowed. Punctuation of dorsal side in males strong and dense from base to apex; punctures from round to oval, deep, with convex borders (porcate); basal part with slightly convex carinae. In females punctures of *metarostrum* distinct, *prorostrum* hardly punctate. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few small adherent scales. **Antennae:** stout (fig. 190); scape distinctly thickened in apical part; ca as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, robust, especially f1; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club large, ca as long as f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erect, as long as f3 width or longer. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins slightly rounded in the mid-length; anterior part narrowed; posterior part delicately widened posteriorly; maximum width at base; in lateral view pronotum convex. Adherent scales mostly round and average-sized. Erect scales rod-like, from slightly widened to slender, hardly raised. Basal margin arcuate. Keel convex, ca as long as half maximum length of pronotum or slightly longer. **Rostral canal:** delicately widened posteriorly; receptacle robust, slightly

wider than long, V-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 247). **Scutellum:** slightly oval, convex, covered with small, oval, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals poorly convex, except higher i3 and i5; form hardly visible, black, shiny tubercles. Adherent scales small, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, at least as long as half interval width, based mostly on tubercles and present only on odd intervals. Striae 3-4 narrower than intervals; punctures in rows deep, oval to elongated. Shoulders slightly marked, rounded; shoulder bumps strongly reduced. Apex of elytra rounded, with very shallow incision. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are larger than those on elytra and mostly rounded. Erect scales rod-like, minute, weakly raised. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca 1.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of all femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora slightly, and hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae slightly arcuate at superior and slightly angulate at inferior margin; with fine unci. Male fore tibiae with delicately curved unci (fig. 325). Females with fore tibiae slightly wider, with unci distinctly curved (fig. 327). Mid tibiae slightly angulated in the middle part. Hind tibiae flattened, slightly curved in basal part; inferior margin delicately widened (lobate) around the mid-length. Apical comb well developed. Unci curved, quite short, less robust in males (fig. 326) than in females (fig. 328). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, slender, elongated around inferior margin. Tarsi slender, slightly shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 shorter than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi elongated, finely raised, rod-like. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 505; pedon shorter than apodeme, with apical part straight at apex; structure of internal sclerites complicated; in lateral view pedon quite robust and slightly curved, with brush of moderately long setae on apical part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with robust apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 557). Vaginal sclerite generally U-shaped (inverted), with group of small, arcuate plates posteriorly (fig. 607). Spermatheca L-shaped, quite robust in basal part (fig. 654).

Variability. Species quite variable in general coloration. Lateral sides of pronotum and elytra sometimes darker or whole dorsal side lighter: pale brown to greyish (in either case with no distinct contrast between median and lateral parts); exceptionally dark lines on i4 shortened. In morphometrics EL/EW and FTL/FFL quite variable.

Distribution. Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Togo, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, Zambia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya.

Biology. Individuals were collected from logs and under bark of *Pterocarpus angolensis*, on fallen fruits in rainforests and were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus ceylonensis* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♀): **Sri Lanka:** “Polonnaruwa Ceylan 22.10.58”, “Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (MNHN, fig. 66).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus ceylonensis* belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, lack of dark spot on elytra and strongly flattened, high basal part of fore femora. Similar features characterize several other species, however only three: *C. ceylonensis*, *C. quadrilineatus* and *C. uniformis* share slightly convex pronotum and elytral coloration consisted of longitudinal lines. *C. ceylonensis* and *C. uniformis* lack dark lines on basal part of i2, that are present in most specimens of *C. quadrilineatus* (except rare form from Christmas Island). In *C. ceylonensis* dark line is located on i6, while in *C. uniformis* on i4. Considering variability of species from this group, dissection of genitalia is highly advised for identification of species.

Morphometrics. Females. BL: 7.9; RL: 1.45; PL: 2.6; PW: 2.15; EL: 5.3; EW: 2.7; FFL: 2.4; FTL: 1.7; HFL: 3.5; HTL: 1.7; RL/PL: 0.56; PL/PW: 1.21; EL/EW: 1.96; EL/PL: 2.04; FTL/FFL: 0.71; HTL/HFL: 0.49; HFL/EL: 0.66.

Description (♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brownish-grey (fig. 62). Rostrum black; antennae dark red. Pronotum pale brown with darker adherent scales forming two indistinct, longitudinal smudges. Scutellum distinctly paler than elytra. Elytra pale brown with longitudinal, dark lines located on basal half of i1 and almost entire length of i6; apical part marbled (adherent scales pale brown, dark brown and black). Ventral side pale brown. All adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Eyes very weakly convex. Head densely covered with adherent scales; integument hardly visible. Erect scales short. **Rostrum:** shiny; in lateral view evenly and distinctly curved, slender. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct, though punctures small. Punctures of *prorostrum* hardly visible. **Antennae:** as in fig. 191; scape slightly longer than f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, equal in length, quite robust; f3 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club large, slightly shorter than f2-f7 combined. Flagellar setae distinctly erected; mostly as long as f3. Club with pale, grey setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra;

lateral margins slightly rounded in half of width; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view moderately convex. Integument hardly visible; adherent scales mostly round, smaller in central part of disc. Erect scales rod-like, flattened. Basal margin slightly arcuate near scutellum. Keel rudimentary, short, located before the mid-length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** slightly widened in posterior part; receptacle wider than long, C-shaped, robust (fig. 248). **Scutellum:** oval, moderately convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** with lateral margins mostly parallel in anterior part; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex, beside strongly raised i3, i5 and i7; i1 in posterior part widened. Intervals (except i1, i2 and i4) with at least slightly marked black, shiny tubercles. Adherent scales round or oval, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex, shorter than intervals width, slightly raised and mostly based on tubercles. Punctures in rows elongated, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra shallowly indented. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered densely with rounded, adherent scales; erect scales sparsely distributed, small. Abdominal ventrites covered with broad, adherent scales. **Legs:** quite robust, fore femora flattened in basal part; ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora five to six times shorter, and of hind femora ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like. Fore tibiae very slightly curved in basal part (fig. 329). Hind tibiae distinctly curved in basal half, with slightly arcuate inferior margin; stouter than fore tibiae (fig. 330). Unci of fore tibiae long, slightly curved; hind unci short and robust. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, longer around inferior margin; on fore tibiae almost hair-like. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3; t3 distinctly shorter (fore and mid tarsi) or slightly shorter (hind tarsi) than t2; onychium as long as t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with very wide basal plate (fig. 558). Vaginal sclerite consisted of two parts, anterior: arc-like and posterior: sinusoidal (fig. 608). Spermatheca quite robust, distinctly curved (fig. 655).

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *ceylonensis* refers to the area where the type specimen was collected, which is the island of Ceylon.

Camptorhinus conradti* HUSTACHE, 1932Camptorhinus Conradti* HUSTACHE, 1932: 78= *Camptorrhinus albizziae* MARSHALL, 1933: 572 – syn. nov.= *Camptorrhinus albizziae pumilio* HELLER, 1937: 65 – synonymized by MORIMOTO (1986)

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **Cameroon:** “Holotypus”, “Kamerun Conradt”, “*Camptorhinus Conradti* n. sp. m.”, “Coll. Kraatz” (SDEI, fig. 67); PLT: **Cameroon:** “COTYPE”, “Kamerun Conradt”, “Coll. Kraatz”, “*Camptorhinus Conradti* m.”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE” (1 ♂, MNHN); LT (♀, present designation): **India:** “TYPE”, “Dehra Dun, U. P. M. Bose 12.IV.1933/S'E'S No 1446 Cage 765”, “Ex. *Albizzia* sp. (dead)”, “Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1934-130”, “*Camptorrhinus albizziae* Mshl. TYPE ♂” (*C. albizziae*, BMNH); PLT: **India:** “COTYPE”, “Dehra Dun, U. P. M. Bose 5.IV.1933/S'E'S 1446 Cage 765”, “Ex. *Albizzia* sp. (dead)”, “Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1934-131”, “*Camptorrhinus albizziae* Mshl. COTYPE ♂” (1 ♂, *C. albizziae*, BMNH); “COTYPE”, “Dehra Dun, U. P. M. Bose 7.IV.1933/S'E'S No 1446 Cage 765”, “Ex. *Albizzia* sp. (dead)”, “Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1934-130”, “*Camptorrhinus albizziae* Mshl. COTYPE ♀” (1 ♀, *C. albizziae*, BMNH); “PARATYPE”, “Jharja, Dehra Dun. C. F. C. Beeson, 19.X.1925”, “R. R. D. 469 B. C. R. 74 Cage 407”, “Ex *Shorea robusta*.”, “G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255”, “*Camptorrhinus albizziae* Mshl. COTYPE ♀” (1 ♀, *C. albizziae*, BMNH); “PARATYPE”, “Jharja, Dehra Dun. C. F. C. Beeson, 20.X.1925”, “R. R. D. 469 B. C. R. 74 Cage 407”, “Ex *Shorea robusta*.”, “G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255”, “*Camptorrhinus albizziae* Mshl. COTYPE ♀” (1 ♀, *C. albizziae*, BMNH); LT (♂, present designation): **Indonesia:** “L. G. E. Kalshoven Java Semarang Teak forest, 8.3.1931”, “*Camptorrhinus albizziae* Marsh. Heller det. 1935” (*C. albizziae pumilio*, SNSD); PLT: **Indonesia:** “L. G. E. Kalshoven Java Semarang Teak forest, 8.3.1931”, “*Camptorrhinus albizziae* Marsh. Heller det. 1935” (1 ♀, *C. albizziae pumilio*, SNSD).

Additional material studied. **India:** “Assam”, “Fry Coll. 1906.100”, “*Camptorhinus notabilis* Walk Ramamurthy 95” (1 ex., BMNH); “Andamans (Roepstorff)” (8 exx., BMNH); “Khasis 1898 Coll. Kraatz”, “43.” (1 ex., KN); “British Bootang Maria Basu 1899”, “Museum Paris ex Col. R. Oberthür 1952” (1 ex., MNHN); “Khasis 1898 Coll. Kraatz” (3 exx., SDEI), “Khasis 1898 Coll. Kraatz”, “43.” (2 exx., SDEI); “Ken ding Date: 27-III-1992 K. MASUMOTO leg.” (1 ♂, SDEI); **Myanmar:** “Prome” (1 ex., INSRB); **Vietnam:** “MUSEUM PARIS TONKIN

REG DE HOA BIHN A. DE COOMAN 1929" (1 ex., MNHN); "TONKIN REG. DE HOA BIHN A. DE COOMAN" (9 exx., MNHN); **Cambodia**: "Mouhot", "Camboja", "4442 ♂", "Fry Coll. 1905.100." (1 ex., BMNH); **Laos**: "LAOS, ATTAPEU prov. Annam Highlands Mts. Dong Amphan NBCA ca. 1160 m. Nong Fa (carter lake), env. 15°05.9'N 107°25.6' E Jiri Hajek leg. 30.iv.-6.v.2010" (1 ex., NMPC); "LAOS, Bolikhamxai prov., Ban Nape vill. env. 2001, 18°20'N 105°08'E, 1.-18.v. ~500 m, P. Pacholatko leg." (1 ex., NMPC); **Thailand**: "N. W. Thailand, Mae Hong Son Prov., Nam Tok Mac Surin NP. N21.325 E97 59.082", "BMNHEJ 2006-128 Malaise trap, burnt forest 8-12.vii.2006, 269m" (1 ex., BMNH); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Thailand, Prov. Loei, Na Haeo, field Res st. Day catch 15-19.V.2003 Leg. J. Constant & K. Smets" (3 exx., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Thailand: Loei Na Haeo 14-20.V.2000 Malaise trap Leg. Constant & Grootaert" (3 exx., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Thailand (Loei) na Haeo 22.V.2003 Malaise trap 2 Leg. P. Grootaert" (1 ex., INSRB); "THAILAND (Loei) Na Haeo 22.V.2003 Malaise trap 2 Leg. P. Grootaert" (1 ex., KN); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Thailand, Prov. Loei, Na Haeo, field Res st. Day catch 15-19.V.2003 Leg. J. Constant & K. Smets" (1 ♀, KN); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Thailand: Loei Na Haeo (Bio Station) 7-14.V.2000 Malaise trap Leg. Constant & Grootaert" (1 ex., KN); "THAILAND: Amphoe Chiang Dao, Doi Chiang Dao 9.1.1989 leg. TRAUTNER & GEGENMUELLER" (1 ♀, SMNS); "Siam", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); **Japan**: "Hotu", "Acicnemis sp. Det. T. Shiraki"; "Hisu", "Japan G. Lewis 1910-320." (4 exx., BMNH); "Japan G. Lewis 1910-320." (1 ex., BMNH); "Japon Lewis", "Sharp Coll. 1905-313" (2 exx., BMNH); **Indonesia**: "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra)." (2 exx., KN); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra).", "Camptorhinus tibialis Sparrm." (15 exx., RMNH); "Sumatra: Bengkhulu 20 km S Muku Muku 16.8.1891, leg. D. ERBER" (1 ex., ZMHB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus conradti* is a small, brown species with white, transversal band in posterior part of elytra and very strong, pearly (almost waxy) lustre of adherent scales. Similarly coloured *C. notabilis* is distinctly larger species with dull scaling, longer pronotum, slender legs and distinctly shorter elytra.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.2-5.2; RL: 0.6-1.05; PL: 0.9-1.6; PW: 0.9-1.45; EL: 2.1-3.5; EW: 1.2-1.9; FFL: 1.1-1.75; FTL: 0.75-1.25; HFL: 1.4-2.4; HTL: 0.9-1.5; RL/PL: 0.57-0.73; PL/PW: 1-1.23; EL/EW: 1.75-1.94; EL/PL: 2-2.33; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.85; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.64; HFL/EL: 0.65-0.8. **Females.** BL: 3.4-5.3; RL: 0.6-1.1; PL: 0.8-1.7; PW: 0.8-1.55; EL: 2-3.6; EW: 1.05-2; FFL: 1-1.7; FTL: 0.6-1.2; HFL: 1.3-2.6; HTL: 0.75-1.4; RL/PL: 0.53-0.75; PL/PW: 1-1.3; EL/EW: 1.65-2; EL/PL: 1.94-2.4; FTL/FFL: 0.55-0.75; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.63; HFL/EL: 0.58-0.84.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (fig. 63). Rostrum dark brown; antennae red. Pronotum brown with small spot of pale scales near scutellum; sometimes slightly marbled or with darker smudges. Scutellum white, distinctly contrasting with base of elytra. Elytra brown with transversal band before declivity and i1 darkened anteriorly. Ventral side pale brown. All adherent scales with very strong pearly (waxy) lustre, especially on elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes over three times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales mostly oval, integument hardly visible. Erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slender; in dorsal view slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view moderately, evenly curved, in males slightly narrowed at apex. Punctuation of dorsal side in both sexes rather shallow. Punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct, in males slightly stronger; punctures with convex margins. Punctuation of *prorostrum* sparser, in females hardly visible, in males punctures organized in longitudinal lines. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length, in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum densely covered with minute scales. **Antennae:** quite stout (fig. 192); scape stout; as long as flagellum or slightly longer (in males); f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; f1 longer and more robust; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club ca as long as f2-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, finely erected, mostly longer than f3. Club with orange setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; widest around the mid-length; lateral margins slightly rounded in the mid-length; posterior part narrowed; in lateral view pronotum very slightly convex. Adherent scales round, quite large. Erect scales rod-like, mostly shortened. Basal margin arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** slightly widening toward receptacle; receptacle wider than long, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 249). **Scutellum:** elongated, covered with minute, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view rather weakly vaulted. Even intervals slightly convex; i1 raised in posterior part; i3 and i5 strongly raised, especially in posterior part (forming carinae); i5 extended posteriorly behind general shape of elytra (in dorsal view); remaining intervals convex. Locally intervals form delicate bumps. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping, smaller than those on pronotum. Erect scales oval, distributed on odd intervals. Striae in basal part of elytra quite diversified, 1.5-3 times narrower than intervals; punctures quite deep, oval, only in s1 and s2 elongated, similar as in posterior part of elytra, where punctures are three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders very distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with large, round, adherent scales. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly raised. **Legs:** stout. Fore and hind femora flattened in basal part

(hind femora strongly). Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth ca three times shorter than maximum height of femora. Erect scales rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Fore tibiae stout, straight, in males slightly slenderer, with fine, curved unci (fig. 331); in females stouter (fig. 333). Inferior margin weakly widened (lobate) in the mid-length. Unci in females longer, finely curved. Mid tibiae slightly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae in males slender, slightly curved in basal part, unci smaller than on fore tibiae (fig. 332). In females hind tibiae stouter and distinctly flattened and curved in basal half, with inferior margin lobate in the mid-length and curved unci (fig. 334). Superior margin of all tibiae well keeled, especially fore tibiae. Erect scales rod-like, from stout to elongated. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae (mid tarsi almost as long as tibiae); t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2; onychium longer than t1 (in hind tibiae distinctly longer). Erect scales rod-like, minute, hardly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 506; pedon shorter than apodeme, strongly flattened, with basal part widened; in lateral view pedon very slender, evenly curved. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 559). Vaginal sclerites in a form of two finely chitinated plates (fig. 609). Spermatheca angulated two times, quite long and slender (fig. 656).

Variability. Differences in coloration include: development of pale spot on pronotum, darkening of i1 and width of elytral band. General coloration sometimes greyish-brown.

Distribution. Cameroon, India (with Andaman Islands), Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Japan, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra).

Biology. Specimens were collected from logs of *Albizzia* sp. and *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. (Dipterocarpaceae).

***Camptorhinus dorsonigritus* MORIMOTO, 1986**

Camptorhinus dorsonigritus MORIMOTO, 1986: 327

Type material. Not examined, data from original description: HT (♂): **Japan:** "Holotype male (Type no. 2516, Kyushu Univ.), Kamisaibara-son, Okayama, Pref., 16. v. 1971, O. Yamaji leg. "; PT: **Japan:** "Asahi-mura, Hokkaido, one male, 29. vi. 1952, T. Hasegawa leg. Yuyama"; "Kumamoto Pref., one male and four females, 10-14. v. 1981, G. Lewis leg. "; "Mt. Takachiho, Kagoshima Pref., one female, 3. v. 1959, Yamamoto leg.".

Additional material studied. Japan: „Japan G. Lewis 1910-320.”, „Yuyama 10.V.-14.V.81.” (12 exx., BMNH); „Japan G. Lewis”, „Sharp Coll 1905-313.” (4 exx., BMNH); „Japan G. Lewis 1910-320.”, „Yuyama 10.V.-14.V.81.” (1 ex., KN); 1 ex.: „Japan G. Lewis”, „Sharp Coll 1905-313.” (1 ex., KN); „Tsuschima”, „ex coll. Formanek” (1 ex., KN); „Tsuschima”, „ex coll. Formanek” (2 exx., NMPC); „Tsu-Schima Inseln Ostasien”, „Karl Rost”, „Coll. Paul Meyer 1915”, „Camptorhinus sp. K. M. Heller det. 1928” (1 ex., SNSD).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus dorsonigrinus* is a unique species with dark grey and black coloration, odd elytral intervals forming distinct bumps and rare, oval type of erect scales. It belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae and typical morphology of rostrum, which is neither widened nor strongly flattened dorsoventrally. Coloristically resembles dark forms of *C. simplex*, but only to certain point, while the latter species has at least partly lighter apical part and lateral sides of elytra. Moreover, those species are easily distinguishable by comparing some crucial features, such as structure of intervals, that are even, flattened and don't form bumps in *C. simplex* or general shape of elytra in lateral view: distinctly flattened in *C. simplex* and finely vaulted in *C. dorsonigrinus*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.2-5.8; RL: 0.65-1.05; PL: 1.1-1.8; PW: 0.95-1.6; EL: 2.6-3.2; EW: 1.2-1.9; FFL: 0.8-1.7; FTL: 0.6-1.3; HFL: 1.6-2.5; HTL: 0.8-1.5; RL/PL: 0.56-0.68; PL/PW: 1.07-1.28; EL/EW: 1.88-2.08; EL/PL: 2.03-2.47; FTL/FFL: 0.7-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.6-0.74. **Females.** BL: 3.8-5.8; RL: 0.8-1.15; PL: 1.15-1.8; PW: 0.8-1.55; EL: 2.55-3.9; EW: 1.3-2; FFL: 1.1-1.5; FTL: 0.75-1.3; HFL: 1.8-2.6; HTL: 0.9-1.5; RL/PL: 0.57-0.71; PL/PW: 1.08-1.44; EL/EW: 1.94-2.03; EL/PL: 2.11-2.36; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.73.

Redescription. Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dark grey and black (fig. 64). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum dark grey with randomly distributed black scales and small, pale spot near scutellum, limited laterally by two black spots. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with elytra. Elytra dark grey with interrupted, black spot in central part and pale, arcuate band limiting central spot posteriorly. Ventral side paler than lateral sides of elytra; median parts of abdominal ventrites darker. Tibiae distinctly paler in apical parts. Scales with delicate lustre. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.7 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, slightly raised scales. Erect scales short. Eyes slightly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view slightly, evenly curved (slightly more in males), with

apical part slightly narrowed. Punctuation of dorsal side in males deep and dense from base to apex; in females *metarostrum* distinctly, but *prorostrum* weakly punctate (punctures at least two times smaller in diameter). Antennal insertion in both sexes located around the mid-length of rostrum. Basal part of rostrum with minute adherent scales. **Antennae:** stout (fig. 193); scape almost as long as flagellum; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide and robust; f1 longest; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slightly shorter than f3-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well-erected, as long as f7 or slightly shorter. Club covered with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with rounded lateral margins (slightly weaker in females); maximum width around the mid-length; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view convex. Adherent scales round, average-sized (slightly smaller anteriorly), strongly overlapping, hard to distinguish. Erect scales rod-like, quite short, hardly raised. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel short, weakly convex, located before the mid-length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** slightly widened posteriorly; receptacle wider than long, U-shaped, barely extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 250). **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; delicately narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Even intervals slightly convex, odd intervals raised, forming bumps. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales oval, shorter than half interval width, located mostly on bumps. Elytral bumps well marked in both dorsal and lateral view. Striae three to four times narrower than intervals, punctures deep but narrow. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are oval or round and mostly rounded at apex. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, from slender to slightly widened. **Legs:** slender. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Fore femora ca 1.6 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora large, ca three times shorter, and of hind femora less than three times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Fore tibiae almost entirely straight. In males fore tibiae slender, slightly widened in the middle part, with fine, curved unci (fig. 335); in females slightly stouter, with slightly angulated inferior margin and long and slightly curved unci (fig. 337). Mid tibiae slightly curved in the middle part. Hind tibiae slender, slightly curved before the mid-length; inferior margin distinctly angulated; apical comb well developed. Unci in males fine, curved (fig. 336); in females longer and slightly curved (fig. 338). Erect scales rod-like, mostly elongated, distinctly curved. All tibiae well keeled at superior margin. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae (except longer hind tarsi); t1 at least slightly shorter than t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2 (in hind tarsi distinctly); onychium longer than t1.

Erect scales rod-like, rather slender, poorly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 507; pedon shorter than apodeme, with lateral sides almost parallel and slightly concave apex; in lateral view pedon stout, finely curved, apical part slightly narrowed with fringe of short setae. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather stout apodeme, basal plate slightly wider than long (fig. 560). Vaginal sclerite in a form of single plate (fig. 610). Spermatheca robust in basal part, curved in the middle part and at apex (fig. 657).

Variability. White spot on pronotum more or less distinct; proportions of black and dark grey scales on elytra variable; dark grey scales sometimes replaced partially by dark brown ones.

Distribution. China (based on photograph), Japan, South Korea (PAEK et al. 2010) (based on photograph from the book, incorrectly determined as *C. notabilis*), Russia (Lazovsky District, based on photograph).

Biology. Unknown.

Camptorhinus filiformis sp. nov.

Type material. HT (♂): **Malaysia:** "Sarawak Wallace", "Coll. Haag", "DEI Müncheberg Col - 02732" (SDEI, fig. 72); PT: **India:** "Barway P. Cardon", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255.", "Camptorrhinus pilipes F., Det from deser. G. A. K. Marshall + Olivier's figure" (2 ♂, 2 ♀, BMNH); "Barway P. Cardon", "C. pilipes F. det. Marshall 1911", "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B." (13 ♂, 23 ♀, INSRB); "Barway P. Cardon", "C. pilipes F. det. Marshall 1911", "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B." (1 ♂, 1 ♀, KN). **Malaysia:** "Perak", "Doherty" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, BMNH); "Malay Penin Bongkong Chandong Ft. Of Mt. Ophir 200 H. C. Abraham", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ♀, BMNH); "Kuching 29.i.1900", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B.M/1950-255.", "Not in BM" (1 ♂, BMNH); "SAR.", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60." (3 ♂, BMNH); "SAR.", "Borneo" (2 ♂, BMNH); "Borneo" (1 ♂, BMNH); "Sarawak: Sheford.1900-117." (1 ♂, BMNH); "Borneo Sarawak", "Doherty", "Fry Coll. 1905.100." (1 ♂, BMNH); "Borneo Sark", "Fry Coll. 1905.100.", "Wallace", "44431" (1 ♀, BMNH); "BORNEO, Sabah, Crocker Range 22.vi.2005 Steven Chew BMNH [E] 2006-36" (1 ♀, BMNH); "Sarawak" (1 ♂, SNSD); **Indonesia:** "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra)" (1 ♀, KN); "Sumatra", "Camptorrhinus pilipes Fabr." (3 ♂, 3 ♀, MHNW); "Sumatra", "Determin Desbrochers", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, MNHN); "Palembang Sumatra", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ♀, MNHN); "SUMATRA", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ♂, MNHN); "Palembang SUMATRA", "MUSEUM PARIS"

(1 ♂, MNHN); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra)" (5 ♂, 2 ♀, RMNH); "Sumatra", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ♂, SDEI); "Sumatra Devrient", "6927" (1 ♂, SNSD); "Sumatra", "16225" (1 ♂, SNSD); "Palembang SUMATRA", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ♂, SNSD); "Borneo" (1 ♂, KN); "F. Bacztes 1886 Borneo" (1 ♂, MHNW); "Borneo Exped. Dr. Nieuwenhuis Malakkam 1894." (1 ♀, RMNH); "Sammelink Pleyhari Borneo" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Sampit Borneo Rupert" (1 ♂, ZMHB); **Philippines**: "Palawan", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ♂, SDEI); **locality unclear**: "Collection O. Lamarche", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B.M/1950-255.", "Camptorrhinus pilipes F." (2 ♀, BMNH); "529.", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ♂, BMNH); "Collection O. Lamarche", "C. pilipes F. det. Marshall 1911", "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B.". "Camptorrhinus pilipes Fabr." (4 ♂, 4 ♀, INSRB); "Collection O. Lamarche", "C. pilipes F. det. Marshall 1911", "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B." (1 ♀, KN); "Coll. Haag" (1 ♂, SDEI).

Additional material studied. Locality unclear: "R. P. Dulhekong" (1 ex., INSRB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorrhinus filiformis* belongs to a group of species with not angulated or weakly angulated (females) inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, elytra less than twice as long as wide, i2 with maximum four erect scales and elytral coloration consisted of dark, longitudinal lines. Within this group *C. filiformis* is easy to distinguish (even from most similar *C. quadrilineatus*) by very slender tibiae and tarsi, distinct keel on pronotum and elytra at least slightly narrowed from base to apex.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.55-9.2; RL: 0.95-2; PL: 1.5-3.6; PW: 1.35-3.2; EL: 2.9-5.3; EW: 1.6-3.3; FFL: 1.7-3.9; FTL: 1.35-3.6; HFL: 2.1-4.4; HTL: 1.35-3; RL/PL: 0.46-0.63; PL/PW: 1.02-1.25; EL/EW: 1.52-1.85; EL/PL: 1.42-1.93; FTL/FFL: 0.64-0.97; HTL/HFL: 0.56-0.73; HFL/EL: 0.72-0.88. **Females.** BL: 4.9-8.8; RL: 0.95-1.6; PL: 1.2-3.05; PW: 1.45-2.6; EL: 3.2-6; EW: 1.75-3.1; FFL: 1.6-2.95; FTL: 1.05-2.4; HFL: 2.3-4.1; HTL: 1.2-3; RL/PL: 0.5-0.64; PL/PW: 1.06-1.21; EL/EW: 1.56-1.94; EL/PL: 1.72-2; FTL/FFL: 0.51-0.83; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.6-0.79.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration**: greyish-brown (figs. 68-69). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown to greyish-brown, with two darker markings, sometimes elongated into longitudinal smudges. Scutellum paler than elytra. Elytra brown to greyish-brown, with small, dark spots on basal part of i2-i3, dark lines in the mid-length of i4, darker spot on elytral declivity and arcuate, pale band before elytral declivity. Ventral side mostly pale brown. All adherent scales with delicate, pearly lustre. **Head**: width

behind eyes ca 2.4 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with oval, adherent scales; integument with granular microsculpture. Erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny, long, slender, slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion (*metarostrum* of female wider); in lateral view rostrum distinctly, evenly curved, slender. Microsculpture present at base. Punctuation of dorsal side in males deep and dense from base to apex, though punctures distinctly smaller in apical part. Females with distinct punctures on *metarostrum*, and hardly visible on *prorostrum*. Antennal insertion in males located behind the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few, minute scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 194); scape slightly shorter than flagellum, slender; f1-f4 longer than wide (f1-f2 distinctly); f1 robust; f5 almost as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club elongated, slightly shorter than f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly as long as f3. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** of male narrower, as wide as or wider than elytra, with strongly rounded lateral margins; in females distinctly narrower than elytra, with less rounded lateral sides. Maximum width of pronotum around the mid-length, in lateral view pronotum distinctly convex (strongly in males). Adherent scales round, mostly large. Erect scales rod-like, but quite stout, delicately flattened, slightly curved and raised. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel present, large, ca as long as half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins slightly widened posteriorly; receptacle distinctly wider than long, U-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 251). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly elongated, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view distinctly vaulted. Intervals 1-2 weakly, i3 and i5 strongly, and remaining intervals moderately convex. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slightly curved, based on black tubercles. Intervals 1-2 without tubercles. Basal part of elytra with large and oval punctures in rows, that are almost as wide as intervals. Apical part of elytra with punctures elongated, from three to four times narrower than intervals. Borders between punctures convex, especially in anterior half of elytra (elytra with uneven surface). Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with large, round or oval, strongly overlapping (except metaventrite and v1) adherent scales. Erect scales rod-like, slender, distinctly curved. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora moderately flattened basally, ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora minute, ca six times shorter, and of hind femora four to five times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae in males long, slightly curved,

with small denticle on inferior margin and dense fringe of yellow hair (fig. 339). Fore tibiae of females shorter, with straight superior margin, inferior margin weakly angulated (fig. 341). Mid tibiae slightly curved and widened in the mid-length; in males with short fringe. Hind tibiae in males slender, slightly curved in basal part; inferior margin with delicate, blunt angulation (fig. 340). In females hind tibiae stouter, with inferior margin well angulated (fig. 342). Unci curved, in males stouter. Superior margin of fore tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, distinctly curved. Tarsi very slender, especially in males, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3 (in male fore tarsi longer); t3 wider than long; onychium as long as t1 or longer (in male fore tibiae shorter). Erect scales rod-like, elongated. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 508; pedon ca as long as apodeme; apical part concave, with fringe of long setae. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite stout apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 561). Vaginal sclerite semilunar (fig. 611). Spermatheca hook-like, long and slender (fig. 658).

Variability. Darker pattern on pronotum and elytra differently developed; pale band before elytral declivity sometimes reduced to few scales. Species shows large differences in FTL/FFL (applies to both sexes).

Distribution. India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *filiformis* refers to slender construction of some body parts, such as rostrum, scape, tibiae and tarsi.

***Camptorhinus fuliginosus* FAIRMAIRE, 1901**

Camptorhinus fuliginosus FAIRMAIRE, 1901: 231

= *Camptorrhinus simplex* MARSHALL, 1935: 40 – junior homonym of *C. simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867, syn. nov.

= *Camptorrhinus lesnei* MARSHALL, 1952: 269 – nom. nov. for *C. simplex* MARSHALL, 1935, established by MARSHALL (1952), syn. nov.

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Madagascar:** “Type”, “Camptorhin fuliginosus Frm. madag”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE” (MNHN, fig. 73); PLT: **Madagascar:** “Type”, “Camptorhinus fuliginosus Frm. madag”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE” (1 ♂, MNHN); LT (♂, present designation): **Tanzania:** “SYNTYPE”, “MUSEUM

PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1929", "Fin DECEMBRE", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "*Camptorhinus simplex* Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (*C. lesnei*, BMNH); PLT: **Tanzania**: "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "JUN", "*Camptorhinus simplex* Mshl. Type ♂" (1 ♂, *C. lesnei*, MNHN).

Additional material studied. **Guinea**: "NIMBA (Guinee) Lamotte, Amiet, Vanderplaetsen XII 56 - V 57", "Museum Paris", "*Camptorhinus fuliginosus* Fairm. A. Hoffmann det." (1 ex., MNHN); **Tchad**: "MUSEUM PARIS CONGO FRANCAIS BAHR-SARA BUOBO Dr J. KERANDEL 1908", "MAI" (1 ex., MNHN); **Kenya**: "van Someren Garissa Bura Tana Riv: 11 48.", "COM INST ENT. COLL. NO 11185" (3 exx., BMNH); "KENYA, 30.10-2.11.95 Samburu NP. leg. Wewalka (K8)" (1 ex., KN); "KENYA, 30.10-2.11.95 Samburu NP. leg. Wewalka (K8)" (2 exx., MHNW); "Witu Tanagebiet G. Denhardt S." (2 exx., ZMHB); **Tanzania**: "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE CHEMBA J. SURCOUF 1926", "DECEMBRE", "*Camptorhinus simplex* Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall." (1 ex., MNHN); "D. O. Afrika (Morogoro) Nachl. Schmitt" (1 ex., MHNW); "Sansibar Kueste 609" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Sansibar Kueste 60 S. Hildebrandt" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Mozambique**: "MARROMEU MOCAMBIQUE coll. v. Eldik", "Museum Leiden H. C. L. van Eldik" (1 ex., RMNH); **Madagascar**: "MADAGASCAR Centr. West. Mahajanga Prov. Mahajamba river, Ampatika env., 3.-5.xii.2002, Ivo Jenis leg.", "BMNH [E] 2008-52." (1 ex., BMNH); "Ambovombe Amboasary II.56 A. R.", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., KN); "Tongobory Sept-Lacs A. R.", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., KN); "Madagascar", "Museum Paris 1906 Coll. L. Fairmaire" (5 exx., MNHN); "Suberie", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (4 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COLL. PERRIER DE LA BATHIE 1906" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR PERRIER DE LA BATHIE COLL. L. FAIRMAIRE 1906" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR Region de Morondava Dr PETIT 1901" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR Coll. Leon Fairmaire 1906" (1 ex., MNHN); "Toiwano-mandidy", "ankarandra", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "Tongobory Sept-Lacs A. R.", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); **locality unclear**: "Sharp Coll. 195-313." (1 ex., BMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus fuliginosus* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, i2 with numerous erect scales, darker spot on elytra and very slender tarsi.

Morphologically and coloristically resembles *C. kurosawai* and *C. mangiferae*, however those two species represent a group with only few erect scales on i2. *C. fuliginosus* shares quite similar dimorphism and structure of tarsi with *C. filiformis*, though the latter species is not difficult to distinguish by the structure of elytra (with deep punctures and uneven surface) and different colour pattern, consisted of longitudinal lines.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5-10.4; RL: 1-2.55; PL: 1.6-3.8; PW: 1.3-3.4; EL: 3.3-6.5; EW: 1.6-3.7; FFL: 1.5-3.9; FTL: 1.1-2.7; HFL: 2.1-4.7; HTL: 1.15-2.8; RL/PL: 0.6-0.7; PL/PW: 1.12-1.27; EL/EW: 1.83-2.06; EL/PL: 1.71-2.06; FTL/FFL: 0.67-0.9; HTL/HFL: 0.55-0.68; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.8. **Females.** BL: 4.2-9.1; RL: 0.75-2; PL: 1.2-3; PW: 1.05-2.6; EL: 2.8-5.8; EW: 1.3-3; FFL: 1.1-2.6; FTL: 0.7-2.2; HFL: 1.7-3.8; HTL: 0.8-2.2; RL/PL: 0.58-0.71; PL/PW: 1.14-1.33; EL/EW: 1.8-2.09; EL/PL: 1.93-2.33; FTL/FFL: 0.64-0.9; HTL/HFL: 0.45-0.64; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.73.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown to yellowish-brown (figs. 70-71). Rostrum from dark brown to black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown with dark median spot (not reaching apex of pronotum); lateral sides sometimes slightly marbled. Scutellum dark, not contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra with darker spot in central part; shoulders and apical part of elytra lighter; pale scales form two transversal spots in anterior part of elytra and wide, semilunar band before elytral declivity. Ventral side pale brown; abdominal ventrites with two darker, longitudinal smudges. **Head:** width behind eyes almost 3 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with small, adherent scales; erect scales very short. Eyes slightly convex. **Rostrum:** slightly widened at apex; male rostrum in lateral view very slightly curved and higher in basal half; female rostrum slightly, evenly curved and stouter. In males at least *metarostrum* with fine microsculpture, in females entire rostrum shiny. Punctuation of dorsal side in males deep and very dense from base to apex of rostrum, punctures with narrow, convex borders (uneven surface of rostrum). Punctuation of female rostrum fine but sparser, punctures smaller and shallower. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length of rostrum and basal part of rostrum with rudimentary median carina. Antennal insertion in females located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Basal part of rostrum with adherent scales, sometimes scaling distinct almost to the level of antennal insertion. **Antennae:** very slender in males (fig. 195) and slender in females; scape ca as long as f1-f6 combined, slender; f1 longer than wide, slightly thickened; f2 longest, very slender; f3-f4 distinctly longer than wide; f5-f6 longer than wide; f7 slightly wider than long. Club longer than f4-f7 combined. Flagellar

setae fine, well erected, increasing in length toward club. Club with yellow setae. Female antennae share similar proportions, though all antennomeres are slightly shorter. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra (in females distinctly); lateral margins strongly rounded in males and slightly rounded in females; maximum width slightly before the mid-length; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum strongly convex in males and finely convex in females. Adherent scales round, mostly large, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender, hardly raised. Basal margin straight. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** slender, slightly widening posteriorly; receptacle longer than wide, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 252). **Scutellum:** oval, quite stout, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals weakly convex, apical parts of i1, i3 and i5 raised. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, smaller than those on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, finely raised, ca as long as half interval width. Punctures in rows from oval to elongated, poorly deepened; striae four to five times narrower than intervals, s1-s2 slightly narrower. Shoulders distinct, almost rounded; shoulder bumps slightly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with mostly oval adherent scales; median parts of meso- and metaventrite additionally with acute scales. Erect scales rod-like, slender. Abdominal ventrites with adherent scales decreasing in size toward apex of abdomen. **Legs:** very slender. Fore femora almost three times higher than rostrum width at base; slightly flattened at base. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Teeth of fore and mid femora small, six to seven times shorter, and of hind femora ca six times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Fore tibiae slender; in males almost straight, slightly thickened in apical part; with fine, curved unci and dense fringe of yellow hair (fig. 343). Female fore tibiae slightly curved in apical part and delicately angulated before the mid-length; with long, curved unci (fig. 345). Mid tibiae straight, with large, transverse unci. Hind tibiae in males very slender, almost entirely straight, in the mid-length delicately widened; with fine, slightly curved unci (fig. 344). In females hind tibiae stouter, slightly curved in basal and middle part; with long, slightly curved unci (fig. 346). Erect scales rod-like, mostly elongated, distinctly curved. Tarsi very slender, almost as long as tibiae (hind tarsi shorter); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer; t3 shorter than t2; onychium slightly longer than t1 (in male fore tarsi shorter). Erect scales rod-like, elongated. Male fore tarsi with flattened t1-t2 and fringes of long hair. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 509; pedon shorter than apodeme, delicately narrowed apically, apex slightly trapezoidal, with rounded angles and two

fringes of long setae; in lateral view pedon finely curved, with apical part slightly narrowed. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with moderately slender apodeme; basal plate longer than wide (fig. 562). Vaginal sclerite small but finely chitinated, in a form of single, trilobate plate (fig. 612). Spermatheca hook-like, slender (fig. 659).

Variability. Coloration of pronotum and elytra quite variable: from paler forms with domination of light brown or yellowish-brown scales and smaller spots on pronotum and elytra to darker individuals with distinct, dark brown pattern, strongly contrasting with pale spots and band on elytra.

Distribution. Guinea, Tchad, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus furcipennis* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Papua New Guinea:** "Bismarck Isl. New Britain Yalom 1000m. 17. May 1962. Noona Dan Exp. 61-62", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd." (ZMUC, fig. 78); PT: **Papua New Guinea:** "NEW GUINEA MOROBE PROV. Wak: Ecol. Inst. to light; 23.XI.1988 Leg. M. Holyńska" (1 ♂, JK); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 24-V-1959" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, KN); "Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Expedit. Bernhard Camp 50 m. vii-xi.1938 J. Olthof." (1 ♂, 4 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 15-V-1959" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 16-V-1959" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 17-V-1959" (1 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 22-V-1959" (1 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 24-V-1959" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 26-V-1959" (4 ♂, 2 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 29-V-1959" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 1-VI-1959" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 5-VI-1959" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 16-VI-1959" (1 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht 17-VI-1959" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Neth. New guinea Exp. Star Range 1260 m. Sibil, op licht VI-1959" (1 ♂, RMNH).

Additional material studied. Papua New Guinea: "Neth. Ind.-American New Guinea Expedit. Bernhard Camp 50 m. vii-xi.1938 J. Olthof." (1 ex., RMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus furcipennis* and very similar *C. tibialis* belong to a group of species with non-angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals (i2 without erect scales), dark, large spot on elytra, moderately slender tarsi and dense fringe of long hair on male fore tibiae. *C. furcipennis* is not easy to distinguish from *C. tibialis* based on general morphology. In *C. furcipennis* anterior parts of s1-s2 comprise of almost rectangular punctures, that are average-sized and moderately deepened, while in *C. tibialis* punctures in that area are round, large and very deep. Moreover, in *C. furcipennis* dark pattern in basal part of elytra is extended to shoulders, while in *C. tibialis* it reaches i3 laterally. Considering possible colour variability of both species and very similar morphology, it is strongly recommended to examine genitalia, especially aedeagi (completely different in shape and setation), though females are also well recognizable by the structure of vaginal sclerites: with parabolic plate in *C. tibialis* and bilobate ones in *C. furcipennis*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.6-7.8; RL: 0.8-1.6; PL: 1.3-2.7; PW: 1.2-2.5; EL: 3-5.1; EW: 1.55-2.9; FFL: 1.3-2.6; FTL: 1.05-2.2; HFL: 2-3.6; HTL: 1.1-2; RL/PL: 0.58-0.65; PL/PW: 1.05-1.18; EL/EW: 1.76-1.95; EL/PL: 1.88-2.31; FTL/FFL: 0.74-0.91; HTL/HFL: 0.55-0.63; HFL/EL: 0.67-0.76. **Females.** BL: 5.6-7.8; RL: 1.05-1.5; PL: 1.6-2.5; PW: 1.45-2.25; EL: 3.7-5.15; EW: 1.9-2.8; FFL: 1.4-2.4; FTL: 1.1-1.9; HFL: 2.5-3.6; HTL: 1.4-1.95; RL/PL: 0.52-0.68; PL/PW: 1.05-1.17; EL/EW: 1.81-2; EL/PL: 2.04-2.44; FTL/FFL: 0.74-0.86; HTL/HFL: 0.51-0.59; HFL/EL: 0.65-0.74.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, with distinct microsculpture. **Coloration:** brownish-black (fig. 74-75). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown with distinctly darkened central part, sometimes extended into longitudinal smudges. Scutellum pale brown, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown with large, dark spot, that reaches shoulders laterally and ends before elytral declivity. Ventral side mostly pale brown. Adherent scales without distinct lustre. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.7 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with wide adherent scales; integument partly visible; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view male rostrum slightly, evenly curved, with apical part narrowed; female rostrum moderately curved, only slightly narrowed at apex. Punctuation of dorsal side in males deep and dense from base to apex; punctures in apical part hardly smaller than at base. In females punctures

smaller and shallower, distinct to apex of rostrum, though punctation stronger on *metarostrum*. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with adherent scales and small, erect scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 196); scape as long as f1-f6 combined; thickened at apex; f1-f2 elongated, robust; f2 longest; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slightly longer than f4-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly as long as f3. Club with pale yellow setae. **Pronotum:** in males narrower, and in females distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins strongly rounded in males, and moderately rounded in females. Basal part of pronotum with almost parallel lateral margins; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum strongly convex, especially in males. Adherent scales round or oval, average-sized. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, curved at apex. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel short, hardly visible. **Rostral canal:** quite short; lateral margins almost parallel; receptacle distinctly wider than long, C-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 253). **Scutellum:** oval, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals weakly convex, except distinctly raised posterior parts of i3 and i5. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like but quite short, distinctly shorter than interval width. Basal part of elytra with average-sized punctures, that are almost rectangular, striae 1.5-2 times narrower than intervals. Puncture borders not convex (elytra in general view with even surface). In apical part punctures elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with round or oval adherent scales. Erect scales on meso- and metaventrite rod-like, slender; on abdominal ventrites smaller and hardly visible. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth ca three times shorter than maximum heights of femora. Hind femora distinctly flattened, in males strongly curved (in dorsal view). Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae in males quite slender, slightly curved, with dense fringe of yellow hair and short, hardly curved unci (fig. 347). In females fore femora shorter, less curved, slightly widened near the mid-length, with longer and curved unci (fig. 349). Mid tibiae slightly curved and widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae shaped similarly in both sexes: slightly curved at base and delicately widened in mid-length. Unci in males smaller (fig. 348), than in females (fig. 350). Superior margins of all tibiae keeled. Erect scales rod-like, curved, from short to elongated. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 slightly shorter than t2+t3 (in male fore tarsi longer); t3 wider than

long; onychium as long as t1 or longer. Erect scales rod-like, flattened. Male t1 with rudimentary fringe. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 510; pedon distinctly longer than apodeme, apical part narrowed, with bifurcate fringe of long setae; in lateral view pedon slender. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme, basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 563). Vaginal sclerite forms bilobed plate (fig. 613). Spermatheca L-shaped, quite robust (fig. 660).

Variability. Pronotum with variable colour pattern: from marbled to forming distinct, dark spot, strongly contrasting with lateral sides. Dark spot of elytral base sometimes with pale smudges inside.

Distribution. Papua New Guinea (New Guinea, Bismarck Islands).

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *furcipennis* refers to bifurcate fringe of long setae in apical part of pedon.

***Camptorhinus granulipennis* PAJNI & ARYA, 1984**

Camptorhinus granulipennis PAJNI & ARYA, 1984: 77

In museum material individuals of this species are labelled also as species *in litteris*: *Camptorhinus formosus*, *Camptorhinus apicalis* and *Camptorhinus bidens*.

Type material. Not examined, data from original description: HT (♂): **India:** "Tamil Nadu: Madras. Wynaad, Chanthode; Miscellaneous billets; Research Forester; 18. VII. 1938" (NMND); PT: **India:** "Tamil Nadu: Madras. Wynaad, Chanthode; Miscellaneous billets; Research Forester; 18. VII. 1938" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, NMND); "Karnataka: Belgaum. Nagargalli; Buchanania latifolia. B. M. Bhatia Coll: 7. V. 1930" (1 ♀, NMND); „Karnataka: W. D. Kanara. Ramanguli; Terminalia belerica; F. R. I. Project Coll.; 22. I. 1949." (1 ♀, NMND); PLT (incorrectly identified specimens from type series of *C. scrobicollis*, which consists of three different species): **Myanmar:** "Carin Cheba 900-1100m. L. Fea V XII-88", "Camptorhinus scrobicollis sp. n.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ♂, 2 ♀, *C. scrobicollis*, MNHN); "Cotype", "81917", "Carin Cheba 900-1100 m. I. Fea V XII-88", "SYNTYPUS Camptorhinus scrobicollis Faust, 1894 labelled by MNHUB 2010" (1 ♀, *C. scrobicollis*, ZMHB); "Syntypus", "Carin Cheba 900-1100 m. I. Fea V XII-88", "Coll. Kraatz", "*C. scrobicollis* sp. n." (1 ♀, *C. scrobicollis*, SDEI); "Type", "Carin Cheba 900-1100 m. I. Fea V XII-88", "Camptorhinus scrobicollis sp. n." (1 ♀, *C. scrobicollis*, INSRB).

Additional material studied. India: “Nicobars (Roepstorff)” (1 ex., BMNH); “Nilgiri Hills, H. L. Andrewes VIII 07 3500 ft.”, “H. L. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (5 exx., BMNH); “Nilgiri Hills, H. L. Andrewes 5000 ft.”, “H. L. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (5 exx., BMNH); “Thano Range, Dehra Dun, U. P., F. Z. Col. 1920”, “ex *Shorea robusta*”, “R. R. D. 802 B. C. R. 138 Cage 61”, “Pres. By Comm Inst ent B. M. 1981-315” (1 ex., BMNH); “Ramgarh B. Dehra Dun, U. P., C. F. C. Beeson. 21.IV.1931”, “Ex *Buchanania latifolia*”, “R. R. D. 225 B. C. R. 73 Cage 290”, “Pres. By Comm Inst ent B. M. 1981-315” (2 exx., BMNH); “Thano Range, Dehra Dun, U. P., 18.VI.1921 N. C. Chatterjee”, “ex *Shorea robusta*”, “R. R. D. 815 B. C. R. 150 Cage I”, “Pres. By Comm Inst ent B. M. 1981-315”, “*Mechistocerus* sp. S. N. Chatterjee det.” (1 ex., BMNH); “Thano Range, Dehra Dun, U. P., 9.X.1922 N. C. Chatterjee”, “ex *Shorea robusta*”, “R. R. D. 25 B. C. R. 177 Cage 181”, “Pres. By Comm Inst ent B. M. 1981-315” (1 ex., BMNH); “Lachiwala R. Dehra Dun, U. P. 7.X.1922 N. C. Chatterjee”, “R. R. D. 34 B. C. R. 182 Cage 140”, “Pres. By Comm Inst ent B. M. 1981-315” (1 ex., BMNH); “Jhajra, Dehra Dun B. M. Bhatia 19.XI.1925”, “ex *Shorea robusta*”, “R. R. D. 500 B. C. R. 184 Cage 531”, “Pres. By Comm Inst ent B. M. 1981-315” (1 ex., BMNH); “Lachiwala R. Dehra Dun, U. P. 4.X.1922 N. C. Chatterjee”, “ex *Shorea robusta*”, “R. R. D. 25 B. C. R. 177 Cage 181”, “Pres. By Comm Inst ent B. M. 1981-315” (1 ex., BMNH); “INDE OCCIDENTALE Regiou de Coorg, Chasseurs indigenes. 2 semestre 1905”, “MUSEUM PARIS” (1 ex., MNHN); “British Bootang Maria Basti 1899”, “Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (5 exx., MNHN); “British Bootang Maria Basti 1900”, “Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (1 ex., MNHN); “British Bootang L. Durel 1899”, “Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (1 ex., MNHN); “British Bootang Maria Basti L. Durel”, “Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (3 exx., MNHN); “callosus chr India D. Masn?” (partly illegible) (1 ex., NHRS); “Khasis 1898 Coll. Kraatz” (1 ex., SDEI); “Khasia Hills Assam”, “Coll. Kraatz” (1 ex., SDEI); **China:** “CHINA, Jiangxi W JINGGANG SHAN Ciping env. 2-14.VI.1994” (1 ex., KN); “CHINA, Guangdong prov. Nanling National Nature Reserve Dadongshan, 18.-21.iv.2013 (border of mixed forest; at light) 24°56.0'N 112°42.9'E, 690 m J. Hajek & J. Ruzicka leg.” (1 ex., KN); “CHINA, Jiangxi W JINGGANG SHAN Ciping env. 2-14.VI.1994” (9 exx., MHNW); “CHINA, Hainan Isl. 9-11.v.2011 Jianfengling Mts., Tiachi Lake env. Bishu Villa (at light) 18°44'.40N 108°50.41E 950m M. Fikacek, V. Kubecek & L. Li leg.” (1 ex., NMPC); “CHINA, Guangdong prov. Nanling National Nature Reserve Dadongshan, 18.-21.iv.2013 (border of mixed forest; at light) 24°56.0'N 112°42.9'E, 690 m J. Hajek & J. Ruzicka leg.” (1 ex., NMPC); **Thailand:** “N. W. THAILAND Chiang Mai Prov Queen Suirksit Bot, gardens 300-700m, malaise trap” (1 ex., BMNH); **Laos:** “LAOS-NE, Houa Phan Prov. 20°12'-13°5'N-104°01'E,

Ban Saluei - Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, 15.iv-15.v.2008, Lao collectore leg." (4 exx., BMNH); "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan Prov. 20°12'-13°5'N-104°01'E, Ban Saluei - Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, 15.iv-15.v.2008, Lao collectore leg." (4 exx., NMPC); "LAOS, ATTAPEU prov. Annarn highlands Mts. Dong Amphan NBCA, ca. 1180m Nong Fa (crater lake), env. 15°05.9'N 107°25.6 E Jiri Hajek leg. 30. iv.-6.v.2010" (1 ex., NMPC); "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov. 20°12'-13,5'N 103°59,5'-104°01'E 1340-1807m, 2.-22.vi.2011, Ban Saleuy – Phou Pane Mt. Vit. Kuban & Lao coll. leg.", "Primary mountain forest, et light + individ. collecting Laos 2011 Expedition National Museum Prague, Czech Republic." (4 exx., NMPC); "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov. 20°12'-13,5'N 103°59,5'-104°01'E 1340-1807m, 22.iv.-15.v.2008, Ban Saleuy – Phou Pane Mt. Vit. Kuban & Lao coll. leg.", "Primary mountain forest, individual collecting Laos 2008 Expedition National Museum Prague, Czech Republic." (3 exx., NMPC); "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan prov. 20°12'09-19"N 103°59'54'E 1480-1510m, Phou Pane Mt. 1.-16.vi.2009 Vit. Kuban leg.", "Primary mountain forest, individual collecting Laos 2009 Expedition NHMB Basel, NMPC Prague." (4 exx., NMPC); "LAOS, Hua Phan prov., 2001 20°15'N 104°02'E, 26.iv.-11.v. Ban Saluei, Phu Phan Mt. env. J. Bezdek leg., 1500-2000 m" (1 ex., NMPC); **Cambodia**: "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA Siem Reap Province Angkor Preah Khan Temple Malaise Trap 18-25-XII-2005 Leg. Oui Yothin" (9 exx., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA Siem Reap Province Preah Khan Temple Malaise Trap 7-12/XII-2005 Leg. Oui Yothin" (3 exx., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA Siem Reap Province Preah Khan Temple Malaise Trap 18.VII.2006 Leg. Oui Yothin" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA Siem Reap Province Preah Khan Temple Malaise Trap 11.V.2006 Leg. Oui Yothin" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. CAMBODIA Siem Reap Province Preah Khan Temple Malaise Trap 2.V.2006 Leg. Oui Yothin" (1 ex., INSRB); "CAMBODIA Siem Reap Province Preah Khan Temple Malaise Trap 26/XI-7/XII-2005 Leg. Oui Yothin" (1 ex., INSRB); **Vietnam**: "Tonkin. June 1917. R. V. de Salvaza" (5 exx., BMNH); "Gopaldhara. Rungbong Vall., Sikkim. H. Stevens" (1 ex., BMNH); "Tonkin coll. Madon" (1 ex., INSRB); "S-Vietnam 12km N Dalet 28.-30.4.1994 Lang Bian Pacholatko & Dembicky" (1 ex., KN); "N. VIETNAM 15.V-16.VI. TAM DAO N. P. 75 km NW Hanoi leg. E. Jendek 1991" (8 exx., MHNW); "S-Vietnam Dalat City 21.-27.4.1994 Pacholatko & Dembicky" (8 exx., MHNW); "S-Vietnam 14 km SW Bao Loc 16.-29.5.1994 Pacholatko & Dembicky" (14 exx., MHNW); "NW Thailand 19.19N, 97.59E Mae Hong Son, 1991 Ban Hual Po 1600-2000m. 17.-23.5. L. Dembicky leg." (2 exx., MHNW); "N. Vietnam 28.V.-10.VI. SAPA (Lao Cai) 22°20'N 103°50'E leg. E. Jendek 1991" (2 exx., MHNW); "Vietnam N, 15.5-16.6 85 km NW from Hanoi TIAN DAO national park 1991" (1 ex., MHNW); "Museum Leiden Viet Nam (Dong Nai Prov.)

Cat Tien N. P.: along Dong trail. 9.iv.-19.v.2007. Leg. C. van Achterberg, R. de Vries, E. Gasso Miracle & Nguyen Than Mahn", "humid lowland forest; in malaise traps; 250 m. 11°26' 20.6"N 107°25'42"E" (1 ex., RMNH); "Museum Leiden Viet Nam (Dong Nai Prov.) Cat Tien N. P.: Bird trail. 20.v.2007. Leg. C. van Achterberg, R. de Vries, E. Gasso Miracle", "humid lowland forest; in malaise traps; 200 m. 11°28' 43.6"N 107°22'57.4"E" (1 ex., RMNH); "Museum Leiden VIETNAM: Ha Tinh Prov. Vu Quang N. P., 90 m. N18°19'43" E105°26'40", 23.ix-5.x.2009, Mal. Tr. 21-30 Leg: C. v. Achterberg & R. de Vries" (1 ex., RMNH); **Malaysia**: "Borneo, Malaysia, Sarawak, Santubong, Penninsula, Pernai Rainforest Resort, 10-200 m, 23-27.3.2009, leg. R.GRIMM" (1 ex., SMNS); "Perak Stauding", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); **Indonesia**: "Ex museo R. Oberthuer Mt Kawi" (16 exx., INSRB); "Ex museo R. Oberthuer Java" (9 exx., INSRB); "Java" (1 ex., INSRB); "W. Java 1400 m. Mt Gede-Panggerango, Tilbodus X 1948 A. M. Neervoort", "Collectie C. v. Nidek Acq. 1969" (1 ex., KN); "SUMATRA SI-RAMBE XII.90-III.91 E. MOBIGLIANI", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (2 exx., MNHN); "SUMATRA SI-RAMBE XII.90-III.91 E. MOBIGLIANI", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (2 exx., MNHN); "Java Mt. Kawie J. B. Ledru 1898" (1 ex., MNHN); "Bantam", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952", "Camptorhinus sp?" (1 ex., MNHN); "SUMATRA MOBIGLIANI 1890", "SUMATRA MOBIGLIANI 1890", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Java c. Coll. Baum" (9 exx., NMPC); "Java 1929 COLL. Dr Baum" (1 ex., NMPC); "Bandoeng coll. Baum" (2 exx., NMPC); "Batoerraden G. Slamet Java F. C. DRESCHER 6.IV.1930" (3 exx., RMNH); "Banjoewangi Mr Gillavry Java" (2 exx., RMNH); "TJISAROEIA 22 Mai 1950 C. v. Nidek", "Collectie C. v. Nidek Acq. 1969" (2 ex., RMNH); "Banjoewangi JAVA 1911 Mac Gillavry", "Coll. Dr. D. Gillavry" (2 exx., RMNH); "W. Java 1400 m. Mt Gede-Panggerango, Tilbodus IX 1948 A. M. Neervoort", "Collectie C. v. Nidek Acq. 1969" (1 ex., RMNH); "W. Java 1400 m. Mt Gede-Panggerango, Tilbodus X 1948 A. M. Neervoort", "Collectie C. v. Nidek Acq. 1969" (2 exx., RMNH); "J. B. Corporaal Sumatra's O. K. Tandiong Merah 24-8-1921 22 M", "Coll. Dr. D. Gillavry", "Collectie C. v. Nidek Acq. 1969", "Camptorhinus affinis Faust det. Heller" (1 ex., RMNH); "Ned. Ind. Archipel. A. Koller", "Determinatio 1912 P. Pape", "Coll. F. C. Drescher" (1 ex., RMNH); "Boekit Gabah Z. W. K. Sumatra Leg. H. Lucht 1.1919" (1 ex., RMNH); "SUMATRA SI-RAMBE XII.90-III.91 E. MODIGLIANI", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Sumatra", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "SUMATRAS I-RAMBE XII.90-III.91 E. MOBIGLIANI", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "Camptorhinus sp." (1 ex., SNSD); "Sumatra", "162.24" (1 ex., SNSD); "Sumatra 16140" (1 ex., SNSD); "Ost Bali Kintamani E. Stresemann", "1913 30" (1 ex., SNSD); **Taiwan**: "Formosa Sauter", "Fuhosho 909 VII" (2 ex., HMNW); "TAIWAN, Taipei county, Haeng-Lu Dyi,

around lights, 2-21.IV.2002, leg. Gy. Fabian & O. Merkl" (1 ex., HMNW); "TAIWAN, Ilan Prov., Fu Shan Bot. Garden, LTER site 700m 24°45'13"N 121°35'39"E, 8-9 IV 1997 leg. L. Peregovits & A. Kun" (1 ex., HMNW); "Formosa Hoozan 08-10 Sauter" (8 exx., KN); "Formosa hoozan 08-10 Sauter", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (5 exx., MNHN); "Formosa", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (7 exx., MNHN); "Formosa Hoozan 08-10 Sauter", "Heller det.", "Camptorhinus scrobicollis Faust" (105 exx., SDEI); "Hoozan Formosa H. Sauter III. 10" (1 ex., SDEI); "hoozan Formosa H. Sauter IX. 10" (1 ex., SDEI); "hoozan Formosa H. Sauter II. 10" SDEI; "Khasia Hills Assam", "40", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorrhinus affinis Faust" (1 ex., SDEI); "Khasis 1898 Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Tainan Formosa", "Coll. Pape" (2 exx., SDEI); "formosa Hoozan V Sauter" (1 ex., SDEI); "Formosa Tainan", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (2 exx., SNSD); "Formosa Hoozan 08-10 Sauter", "Camptorrhinus formosus m. i.l. Heller det. 1930 schn" (1 ex., SNSD); "Formosa Hoozan 08-10 Sauter", "1909 22" (1 ex., SNSD); "Formosa Fuhosho H. Sauter'09", "1909 22" (1 ex., SNSD).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus granulipennis* belongs to a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, wide basal parts of s1-s3 and moderately flattened fore femora. This species is very similar to *C. angustipes*, characterized by slenderer tarsi. Males of *C. granulipennis* are quite distinctive with thickened fore tibiae, while females have stouter fore tibiae, however all those differences are not easy to observe without comparing series of specimens. Structure of both aedeagi and vaginal sclerites provide most valuable diagnostic features: in *C. angustipes* apex of pedon is rectangular, while in *C. granulipennis* it is trapezoidal, vaginal sclerite in *C. angustipes* is well chitinized, while in *C. granulipennis* it is not chitinized in central part.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.6-8.9; RL: 0.8-1.6; PL: 1.2-2.7; PW: 1-2.75; EL: 3.1-6.2; EW: 1.5-3.15; FFL: 1.4-2.85; FTL: 1-2.1; HFL: 2-4.1; HTL: 0.9-2.2; RL/PL: 0.5-0.83; PL/PW: 1-1.3; EL/EW: 1.87-2.27; EL/PL: 2.21-2.76; FTL/FFL: 0.6-0.85; HTL/HFL: 0.41-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.56-0.73. **Females.** BL: 5.15-8.6; RL: 0.7-1.65; PL: 1.2-2.8; PW: 1.2-2.8; EL: 3.5-6.7; EW: 1.6-3.35; FFL: 1.3-3.1; FTL: 1-2.2; HFL: 2-4.5; HTL: 1-2.3; RL/PL: 0.48-0.77; PL/PW: 1-1.27; EL/EW: 1.87-2.24; EL/PL: 2.27-2.71; FTL/FFL: 0.62-0.86; HTL/HFL: 0.4-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.54-0.79.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side marbled (adherent scales white, creamy, brown and black – fig. 76). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum typically with darkened median part and brown, at least slightly marbled lateral sides. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with nearest intervals. Elytra marbled, typically with two paler areas: oblique bands in anterior part and V-shaped band in posterior part

of elytra. Ventral side mostly pale brown; abdominal ventrites with paler, median smudge. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with round adherent scales; integument hardly visible. Erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly widened at apex; *metarostrum* wider. Rostrum in lateral view moderately curved; in males slightly thicker, with apical half curved; in females slender, evenly curved. Punctuation of dorsal side in males fine and dense, punctures gradually smaller toward apex. In females *metarostrum* distinctly punctate, though sparsely and punctures smaller than in males; punctures of *prorostrum* minute. Antennal insertion in males located slightly before the mid-length, in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 197); scape thickened at apex, ca as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; f1 robust; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club stout, slightly shorter than f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erect, increasing in length toward club. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; in lateral view slightly convex; maximum width around the mid-length; anterior part narrowed; lateral margins rounded (in females slightly). Punctures and adherent scales in basal part large, in anterior part distinctly smaller; punctures of basal part with convex margins. Erect scales rod-like rounded at apex, quite stout and hardly raised. Basal margin arcuate. Keel finely convex, over twice shorter as maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins almost parallel (fig. 254); receptacle slightly wider than long, rather robust, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax. **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; lateral sides of anterior part almost parallel; in lateral view pronotum moderately vaulted. Intervals convex; odd intervals slightly raised (i3 and i5 higher), with small, shiny tubercles, that are not present on elytral declivity and even intervals. Adherent scales average-sized, round, wide, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, curved, distinctly shorter than interval width, based mostly on black tubercles. Punctures in rows large and deep, from round to oval, with distinct scale inside. Striae in basal and central part of elytra from equal in width to two times narrower than adjacent intervals. Punctures in apical part of elytra elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Integument between punctures differently convex (uneven surface of elytra). Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are rounded and large, especially on metaventrite. Median parts on ventrites with narrower scales. Adherent scales on abdominal ventrites decreasing in size toward apex of abdomen. Erect scales rod-like,

slender, moderately raised, on abdominal ventrites forming longitudinal lines. **Legs:** rather slender. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora ca five times shorter, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora moderately, and hind femora strongly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae with distinct angulation of inferior margin. Fore femora of males thickened, with superior margin arcuate; quite short, finely curved unci and long scales at inferior margin (not forming fringe, fig. 351). Female fore femora slenderer, with almost straight superior margin and long, slightly curved unci (fig. 353). Mid tibiae slightly angulated at inferior margin. Hind tibiae rather slender, moderately curved in basal part; inferior margin distinctly angulated. In males superior margin arcuate (fig. 352), in females mostly straight (fig. 354). Unci fine, curved. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales elongated near inferior margins of tibiae. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi as long as tibiae); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 as long as t2 or slightly shorter; onychium longer than t2+t3 and distinctly longer than t1. Erect scales on tarsi slightly widened and flattened, rod-like. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 511; pedon ca as long as apodeme, robust, with apical part trapezoidal; in lateral view pedon very robust, narrowed apically into lingulate process. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate very wide (fig. 564). Vaginal sclerite with strongly chitinized borders, central part T-shaped, not chitinized (fig. 614). Spermatheca quite robust, strongly angulated (fig. 661).

Variability. Colour pattern quite variable. Elytra from almost unicolour brown or greyish-brown to distinctly marbled, with randomly distributed white, creamy, brown, dark brown and black scales. Elytral declivity with differently contrasting dark spot, two dark spots or multiple smaller spots. Pale bands on elytra sometimes indistinct (mostly anterior ones). Tubercles on elytral intervals sometimes completely covered with adherent scales. In morphometrics most variable indices are EL/EW, EL/PL and FTL/FFL.

Distribution. India (with Nicobar Islands), China, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali), Taiwan.

Biology. Individuals were collected from *Buchanania latifolia*, *Terminalia belirica* WALL. (Combretaceae), *Shorea robusta* and were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus griseus* (HUSTACHE, 1924)**

Camptorhinus griseus HUSTACHE, 1924b: 353

= *Camptorhinus erectisquamis* MARSHALL, 1928: 410 – syn. nov.

= *Camptorhinus gracilipes* MARSHALL, 1928: 412 – syn. nov.

In museum material representatives of the species are labelled as *in litteris* *Camptorhinus setarius*.

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Democratic Republic of Congo:** “HOLOTYPE”, “MUSEE DU CONGO Elisabethville I-X-1912 Miss. Agric.”, “R. DET. H 944”, “Camptorhinus griseus type male Hus.” (RMCA, fig. 82); PLT: **Democratic Republic of Congo:** “Elisabethville X-1912”, “Camptorhinus griseus cotype Hust”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE”, “Miss. Agric.” (1 ♂, MNHN); “PARATYPE”, “MUSEE DU CONGO Elisabethville I-X-1912 Miss. Agric.”, “R. DET. U 944” (1 ♀, RMCA); LT (♂, present designation): **Tanzania:** “Type”, “Tanganyika TY. Shinyanga, 6-10-26 Coll. A. H. Ritchie”, “Taken from its boring in Acacia sp.”, “Pres. By Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1928-170”, “Camptorhinus erectisquamis TYPE ♂ Mshl.” (*C. erectisquamis*, BMNH); PLT: **Tanzania:** “Syntype”, “Tanganyika TY. Shinyanga, 6-10-26 Coll. A. H. Ritchie”, “Taken from its boring in Acacia sp.”, “G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255”, “Camptorhinus erectisquamis COTYPE ♂ Mshl.”, “Missing part lost R. T. Thomson det. 2006” (1 ♂, *C. erectisquamis*, BMNH); “Tanganyika TY. Shinyanga, 6-10-26 Coll. A. H. Ritchie”, “Taken from its boring in Acacia sp.”, “Pres. By Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1928 - 170” (2 ♀, *C. erectisquamis*, BMNH); HT (♂): **Mozambique:** “Type”, “Mpudzi R. Manica, B. S. A 26.10.05 G. A. K. Marshall”, “Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1928 – 170”, “Camptorhinus gracilipes Mshl. TYPE ♂” (*C. gracilipes*, BMNH); PT: **Zimbabwe:** “Syntype”, “RHODESIA Sebakwe / D. Dods 190”, “G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255”, “Camptorhinus gracilipes Mshl. COTYPE ♀” (1 ♀, *C. gracilipes*, BMNH).

Additional material studied. **Senegal:** SENEGAL Parc nat. Sine-Saloum Scierie 8.9.1981 B. SIGWALT leg.”, “Museum Paris” (1 ex., MNHN); **Democratic Republic of Congo:** “BELGIAN CONGO Elisabethville Katanga Prov. Dec 19 1952 H. Bomans”, “E. Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH (E) 2005-4”, “Camptorhinus erectisquamis 1928 Mshl.”, “Camptorhinus erectisquamis Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall” (1 ex., BMNH); “MUSEE DU CONGO Elisabethville XI 1931 C.19.195 Ch. Seydel”, “Elisabethville Novbre 1931 Ch. Seydel”, “C19195”, “R. DET. P 3250”, “Camptorhinus griseus m.” (1 ex., RMCA); **South Africa:** “Lower Sabi Coll: Towaley”, “Accession No10269”, “C. I. E. COLL. NO 19177”,

"Pres by Com Inst Ent BM 1964-3" (1 ex., BMNH); **Congo**: "Congo Deyrolle", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); **Tanzania**: "Tanganyika Territory. Kilosa 28.XII.25 N. C. E. Miller at light", "Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1927 - 503" (2 exx., BMNH); **Zambia**: "N. W. Rhodesia Kashitu. I-1915 H. C. Dollman/light", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. W. Rhodesia Kashitu. IX-1915 H. C. Dollman/light", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. W. Rhodesia Kashitu. XI-1915 H. C. Dollman/light", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. W. Rhodesia Kashitu. XII-1915 H. C. Dollman/light", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. Rhodesia Silvester Evans", "153 29", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. W. Rhodesia Kashitu. XI-1915 H.C. Dollman", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., KN); "ZAMBIA, 10.xii.2009 S 12°20,32' E 31°06,66' 70km SW of Molka, Norther leg. F. Kantner, 1500m" (1 ex., MNHW).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus griseus* is a large, greyish-brown species with spine-like erect scales on elytral intervals, very slender legs and antennae. Within small group of species with spine-like erect scales, it is distinguishable from *C. spinosulus* by larger erect scales and different coloration (yellow in *C. spinosulus*), however it shares similar characteristics with some *C. setiferus* forms. Diagnostic features useful in distinguishing *C. griseus* and *C. setiferus* base on morphology of antennae and rostral canal: in *C. griseus* antennae are very slender, with f4 at least two times longer than wide and receptacle of rostral canal is distinctly longer than wide, while in *C. setiferus* f4 is two times longer than wide at most and receptacle is barely longer than wide. Moreover, legs in *C. griseus* are relatively slenderer, which is not difficult to observe after analysing series of specimens. Although species share some similarities in general shape of terminalia, structure of internal sclerites in aedeagi (with two long processes posteriorly in *C. griseus* and short processes in *C. setiferus*), basal plate of female sternite VIII (distinctly longer in *C. griseus*) and lack of vaginal sclerites in *C. setiferus* provide clear diagnostic features.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 7.1-9.5; RL: 1.3-2.65; PL: 2.2-3.4; PW: 1.8-2.7; EL: 4.4-6.2; EW: 2.15-3.1; FFL: 2.4-3.9; FTL: 2-3.1; HFL: 3-4.2; HTL: 1.95-2.8; RL/PL: 0.59-0.86; PL/PW: 1.17-1.32; EL/EW: 1.86-2.14; EL/PL: 1.74-2.04; FTL/FFL: 0.68-0.86; HTL/HFL: 0.63-0.81; HFL/EL: 0.53-0.71. **Females.** BL: 5.4-11.15; RL: 1.1-2.85; PL: 1.7-3.6; PW: 1.4-2.7; EL: 3.6-6.8; EW: 1.65-3.3; FFL: 1.9-3.65; FTL: 1.3-2.95; HFL: 2.5-4.3; HTL: 1.55-2.9; RL/PL: 0.65-0.95; PL/PW: 1.12-1.33; EL/EW: 1.93-2.18; EL/PL: 1.89-2.13; FTL/FFL: 0.68-0.84; HTL/HFL: 0.62-0.67; HFL/EL: 0.58-0.69.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** greyish-brown (figs. 77, 79). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown with greyish median band. Scutellum pale, similar in colour to median band on pronotum, slightly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra typically brown in basal and central part (with paler areas), paler apical part greyish-brown with either T-shaped, darker mark or indistinctly marbled. Ventral side pale, greyish-brown; abdominal ventrites with two longitudinal, darker lines. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with small adherent scales and a few, very short and spherical, erect scales. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** with delicate, granular microsculpture; narrowed in the middle part; in lateral view slightly, evenly curved; slightly narrower in females. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length, in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation of dorsal side in males strong; punctures from round to slightly oval, on lateral sides of rostrum elongated, decreasing in size apically; integument between punctures differently convex (uneven surface of rostrum). In females punctures smaller; punctuation sparser. Base of *metarostrum* covered densely with small, adherent scales. **Antennae:** very slender (fig. 198); scape very slender, slightly curved in apical part, almost as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f4 elongated, very slender; f1 and f2 longest, of ca equal length; remaining flagellomeres longer than wide. Club quite short, ca as long as f1-f2 combined. Flagellar setae slightly erect, as long as f7 or shorter. Club with pale yellow setae. **Pronotum:** slightly narrower than elytra; distinctly longer than wide; lateral margins slightly rounded, narrowing evenly from base to apex; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales average-sized. Erect scales small, short. Basal margin delicately arcuate. **Rostral canal:** slender, slightly narrowed in middle part (fig. 255); receptacle distinctly longer than wide, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax. **Scutellum:** round, slightly convex, covered with small, narrow, adherent scales. **Elytra:** slender, widest at shoulders, delicately narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Even intervals flattened; odd intervals at least slightly convex; i3 and posterior part of i1 finely raised. Striae in a form of narrow lines, with indistinct, elongated punctures; s4-s5 narrower than intervals. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, larger than those on pronotum. Erect scales spine-like, typically large, located on odd intervals (on i1 located only posteriorly), densely distributed on i3; mostly as long or longer than interval width. Shoulders rather slightly marked; shoulder bumps reduced. Apices of elytra finely separated. **Ventral side:** covered densely with broad, rounded adherent scales; erect scales very short, minute. Adherent scales on abdominal ventrites decreasing in size posteriorly. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora almost two times higher than rostrum

width at base. Teeth of all femora five to six times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales rather stout, finely raised. Fore and mid femora slightly, and hind femora distinctly flattened in basal part. Fore tibiae long and almost entirely straight; superior margin slightly arcuate; inferior margin without angulation. Male fore tibiae very slender, with slender, curved unci and moderately dense fringe of long hair (fig. 355); in females fore tibiae slender, with stouter, well curved unci (fig. 357). Mid tibiae slightly curved in the middle part. Hind tibiae in both sexes quite similar, slightly curved and higher in basal part, with small unci (figs. 356, 358). Apical comb of hind tibiae well developed. Erect scales spine-like or wide, rod-like; strongly raised at superior margin, slender near inferior margin of tibia. Tarsi long but rather stout; t1 longer than t2+t3; in male fore tarsi flattened; t2 stout, flattened; t3 short; onychium slightly longer than t2, but distinctly shorter than t1. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like, finely raised. Male t1 and t2 of fore tarsi large, with long hair placed ventrally. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 512; pedon slender, distinctly longer than apodeme, with apical part trapezoidal; in lateral view pedon moderately curved, with apical part strongly narrowed. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with long, rather slender apodeme; basal plate longer than wide (fig. 565). Vaginal sclerite multilayered; plates mostly arcuate (fig. 615). Spermatheca finely curved, slender (fig. 662).

Variability. Paler area on pronotum sometimes reduced. T-shaped mark in apical part of elytra sometimes barely contrasting with adjacent intervals. Spine-like scales on elytral intervals rarely smaller (distinctly shorter than width of elytral intervals). Morphometrics quite variable, especially PL/PW, EL/EW and RL/PL.

Distribution. Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, Congo, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique.

Biology. Individuals were collected from logs of *Acacia*.

***Camptorhinus hobohmi* (Voss, 1960)**

Camptorrhinus hobohmi Voss, 1960: 7

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **Namibia:** "S. W. Afrika., Abachaus Otjiwarongo Distr. 22.2.1956 leg. G. Hobohm", "*Camptorrhinus hobohmi* n. sp. E. Voss det., 1958", "Holotypus *Camptorrhinus hobohmi* n. sp. Staatssamml. Munchen", "HOLOTYPUS *Camptorrhinus hobohmi* Voss Zool. Staatssammlg. Munchen" (ZSM, fig. 83); PLT: **Namibia:** "S. W. Afrika., Abachaus Otjiwarongo Distr. 22.2.1956 leg. G. Hobohm", "Paratypus *Camptorrhinus hobohmi* n. sp.

Staatssamml. Munchen", "PARATYPUS *Camptorrhinus hobohmi* Voss Zool. Staatssammlg. Munchen" (1 ♀, ZSM); "S. W. Afrika., Abachaus Otjiwarongo Distr. 25.2.1956 leg. G. Hobohm", "Paratypus *Camptorrhinus hobohmi* n. sp. Staatssamml. Munchen", "PARATYPUS *Camptorrhinus hobohmi* Voss Zool. Staatssammlg. Munchen" (5 ♂, 3 ♀, ZSM).

Additional material studied. Namibia: "S. W. Afrika., Abachaus Otjiwarongo Distr. 25.2.1956 leg. G. Hobohm" (1 ex., KN); "S. W. Afrika., Abachaus Otjiwarongo Distr. 22.2.1956 leg. G. Hobohm", "*Camptorrhinus hobohmi* E. Voss det., 1960" (1 ex., ZSM); "S. W. Afrika., Abachaus Otjiwarongo Distr. 25.2.1956 leg. G. Hobohm", "*Camptorrhinus hobohmi* E. Voss det., 1960" (11 exx., ZSM).

Diagnosis. *Camptorrhinus hobohmi* is characterised by not angulated inferior margin of fore tibiae, elytral intervals with erect scales straight at apex, elongated pronotum and flattened hind femora, however not extremely flattened as in *C. hoplocnemis*, though this species is partly similar in general coloration and scaling to the latter. Besides differences in morphology of hind femora, in *C. hoplocnemis* elytral intervals locally form tubercles or keels – features absent in *C. hobohmi*. Remaining species from the group: *C. amitus* and *C. vulturnus* have distinctly dull scales, whereas in *C. hobohmi* those have very distinct pearly lustre. Moreover, *C. hobohmi* is notably distinct within the genus by the presence of exceptionally large scales in punctures of s1-s2.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.15-6.4; RL: 1.05-1.45; PL: 1.15-1.85; PW: 0.9-1.55; EL: 2.55-4.2; EW: 1.3-2; FFL: 1.1-1.8; FTL: 0.75-1.3; HFL: 1.8-2.9; HTL: 0.95-1.5; RL/PL: 0.67-0.78; PL/PW: 1.16-1.3; EL/EW: 2-2.14; EL/PL: 2.06-2.35; FTL/FFL: 0.57-0.92; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.56; HFL/EL: 0.66-0.81. **Females.** BL: 4.1-6.7; RL: 0.9-1.5; PL: 1.2-2; PW: 0.95-1.6; EL: 2.6-4.5; EW: 1.2-2.1; FFL: 1.2-1.7; FTL: 0.7-1.3; HFL: 2.1-3; HTL: 1.05-1.5; RL/PL: 0.67-0.79; PL/PW: 1.15-1.27; EL/EW: 2-2.17; EL/PL: 2.17-2.4; FTL/FFL: 0.58-0.92; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.62; HFL/EL: 0.58-0.81.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side mostly pale with partly darkened elytra (fig. 80). Rostrum brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum light brown with small, longitudinal smudges of darker scales and indistinct white spots. Scutellum pale, contrasting weakly with i1. Elytral base and middle part dark brown with light pattern, which is broader in basal part. Apical part of elytra pale brown, limited anteriorly by transversal, paler band; i1 almost entirely golden. Ventral side pale, scales whiteish. Adherent scales with strong, pearly lustre, which is extremely strong on legs and i1; white scales thin, locally translucent. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times

wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, oval adherent scales; erect scales slender but short. Eyes very slightly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; narrowed in the middle part; with microsculpture at base, in lateral view in both sexes distinctly, evenly curved, slender. Punctuation in males fine from base to apex; in females *metarostrum* delicately punctate, while *prorostrum* with hardly visible punctures. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few, oval, partly raised scales. **Antennae:** rather slender (fig. 199); scape almost as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly elongated, of almost equal length, f1 slightly thicker; f3-f4 slightly longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club ca as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae erect, longer than f3. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** elongate, distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded; anterior part moderately narrowed; maximum width behind the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales large, round, from rounded at apex. Erect scales rod-like, short, fewer in central part of disc. Basal margin almost straight. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** slender, narrowed in anterior half (fig. 256); receptacle large, elongated, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax. **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view flattened. Intervals slightly convex; i1 slightly flattened. Intervals of the middle part of elytra narrower than striae; in basal part at least slightly wider; in apical part up to five times wider than punctures in rows. Punctures of elytral base oval and deep; in the middle part large, very deep, from oval to round, locally slightly rectangular; in apical part elongated. Punctures of s1-s2 with large, oval, pale scales inside. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping, locally hard to distinguish. Erect scales slightly widened apically, straight at apex, distinctly flattened, strongly raised, in basal and apical part of elytra shorter than interval width. Shoulders very distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps reduced. Apex of elytra slightly indented. **Ventral side:** covered with oval, strongly overlapping adherent scales; erect scales rod-like, slender, hard to notice. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca 1.5 times higher than rostrum width at base, with minute teeth, that are ca six times shorter than maximum femur height. Teeth of mid femora four to five times shorter, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Fore tibiae very similar in both sexes: slender, without angulation of inferior margin, though slightly widened (lobate) around the mid-length; with fine, curved unci (figs. 359, 361). Mid tibiae slightly widened in the middle part. Hind tibiae slender, slightly curved in basal part, with inferior margin bluntly angulated and large apical comb. In males unci large, slightly curved (fig. 360); in females

short and delicately curved (fig. 362). Superior margins of all tibiae partly keeled. Erect scales mostly slender and flattened. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer, very slender in hind tarsi; t3 shorter than t2; onychium ca as long as t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, minute, slightly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 513; pedon distinctly longer than apodeme, with apical part acute and slightly asymmetrical; in lateral view pedon distinctly curved and narrowed apically. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme; basal plate slightly longer than wide (fig. 566). Vaginal sclerites absent. Spermatheca strongly curved (fig. 663).

Variability. Minor variability in development of white spots on pronotum and elytra, as well as in FTL/FLL.

Distribution. Namibia, Botswana (based on photograph).

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus hoplocnemis* (HELLER, 1923)**

Camptorrhinus hoplocnemis HELLER, 1923: 196

= *Camptorrhinus latifemur* MARSHALL, 1935: 38 – syn. nov.

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **South Sudan:** “typus! hoplocnemis”, “Aegypt. Sudan Ebner, 1914”, “Am Dampfer b. Tonga 17.IV. beim Licht”, “1918 26” (SNSD, fig. 84); PLT: **South Sudan:** “Aegypt. Sudan. Ebner, 1914”, “Am Dampfer b. Tonga 17.IV. beim Licht”, “Camptorhinus hoplocnemis m. Det. K. M. Heller 1918” (1 ♂, MHNW); “Aegypt. Sudan. Ebner, 1914”, “Kaka-Reuk, 19.IV. Am Dampfer”, “Camptorhinus hoplocnemis m. Det. K. M. Heller 1918” (1 ♂, MHNW); LT (♀, present designation): **Mozambique:** “COTYPE”, “MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928”, “Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1934-649”, “fin MAI”, “Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♀” (*C. latifemur*, BMNH); PLT: **Mozambique:** “COTYPE”, “MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928”, “Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1934-649”, “fin MAI”, “Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♂” (1 ♂, *C. latifemur*, BMNH); “SYNTYPE”, “MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928”, “G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255”, “20 JUIN”, “Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♂” (1 ♂, *C. latifemur*, BMNH); “SYNTYPE”, “MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928”, “G. A. K.

Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "JUN", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (1 ♀, *C. latifemur*, BMNH); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "JUN", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (2 ♀, *C. latifemur*, MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "JUN", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (2 ♂, *C. latifemur*, MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "MAI", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (2 ♀, *C. latifemur*, MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "Fin MAI", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (3 ♀, *C. latifemur*, MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "Fin MAI", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (3 ♂, *C. latifemur*, MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "25 JUN", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (1 ♀, *C. latifemur*, MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "JUN/JUIELET", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (1 ♂, *C. latifemur*, MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "JANVIER", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (1 ♂, *C. latifemur*, MNHN);

Additional material studied. Niger: "Dosso - Maradi Nigeria Afr. Occ. Skulina" (1 ex., NMPC); **Rwanda:** "D. O. Afrika Viet. Nyansa Schirati V.07 K. Schauer S. V." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Tanzania:** "TANGANYIKA T. Victoria Nyanza Ukerevev I. 1935 P. A. Conrads", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (2 ex., BMNH); "TANGANYIKA T. Victoria Nyanga Ukerevev I. P. A. Conrads", "Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1945-25", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., BMNH); "TANGANYIKA T. Victoria Nyanga Ukerevev I. 1935 P. A. Conrads", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255" (1 ex., BMNH); "L. Rukwe Area 3,700 ft. 4-33, D. G. Mac Innees", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Oldoway June 1835 L. Leaker", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Trockenwald b. Mlotohevu D. O. A. April 16 leg Methner" (1 ex., KN); "Tanzania 25-27.1.2004 36 km N of Iringa Martinu Ivo leg." (2 ex., KN); "TANZANIA c. pr. 70 km N Dodoma 5°40'S 35°48'E 1330m leg. F. Kantner, pr. Dodoma 17.xii.2006" (1 ex., KN); "TANGANYIKA T. Victoria Nyanza Ukereve I. 1935 10/1990 P. A. Conrads", "R. DET. WW 3911", "MUSEE DU CONGO (don Marshall)", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., RMCA); "Daressalam II. IV", "Camptorrhinus latifemur Mshl. E. Haaf det. 1961" (1 ex., ZMHB); "TANZANIA centr. 2006 70 km N Dodoma

17.xii. 5'40S 35'48E 1330m leg. F.Kantner, pr. Dodoma" (1 ex., SMNS); „TANZANIA prov. Mgorogoro 7°19,6'N; 36°57,4'E 700m 10km N of Mikumi leg. F. Kantner 11.i.2007" (1 ex., SMNS); „Tanga" (1 ex., ZMHB); „O. D. Afrika Tanga Vosseler S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); „D. O. Afr. Mikesse Bezirk Morogoro W. Jenensch S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); „D. O. Afr. Myambo 16.III.14 leg. Methner" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Kenya**: "Bura Garissa District, N. F. D. E. Opiko, 4-43", "Camptorhinus not in BM", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Mtito Andei Kenya Col. Dec. 1950 MacArthur", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "MacArthur Mutha 11 37", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ziwani McArthur", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Isiolo, N. F. D March, 1944, Mrs. Adamson", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "KENYA South end of Chyula Hills. Tsavo National Parks. 24/25.4.1971 C. F. Dewhurst", "at light", "Brit. Mus. 1971-217." (2 exx., BMNH); "MUSEUM PARIS AFRIQUE ORIENT. ANGL MONT NYRO Maurice de Rothschild 1905", "74", "n: 74 Camptorhinus sp." (1 ex., MNHN); "Brit. O. Afr. Kibwezi XI. 07 G. Scheffler J. V." (3 exx., ZMHB); "Brit. O. Afrika Mombassa VI.07 K. Schauer S. V." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Somalia**: "Mudugh Prov, Somalia. 800ft., 7-45, T. H. E. Jackson", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. O. Afrika S. Somali Erlanger S. G.", "Bartera 1.VI.01" (1 ex., ZMHB); "S. Somali Karo Buosar 22.V.01 B. v. Erlanger", "1.VI.01" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Mozambique**: "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE FORET D'INHACORO J. SURCOUF 1929", "mai" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA J. SURCOUF 1928", "NOVEMBRE", "Camptorhinus latifemur Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., MNHN); **Zambia**: "Rhodesia. H. Swale. 1914-134.", "3-V-13 Lonely N Rhodesia H. Swale" (1 ex., BMNH); **Uganda**: "AFR. Nabilatuk Turkana, 15/5-48 Tord Andersson" (1 ex., NHRS); **South Africa**: "SOUTH AFRICA, Limpopo Prov. Phalaaborwa 27.I.2009 G. Werner leg." (1 ex., SMNS).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus hoplocnemis* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, elytral intervals with erect scales straight at apex and elongated pronotum. Within the group it is rather easily distinguishable by the structure of hind femora, which are strongly flattened and very high in lateral view as well as finely convex elytral intervals, forming keels and tubercles; those characteristics are absent in *C. hobohmi*, *C. amitinus* and *C. vulturnus*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.1-5.8; RL: 0.6-1.15; PL: 0.9-1.8; PW: 0.8-1.4; EL: 2-3.7; EW: 0.9-1.95; FFL: 0.8-1.9; FTL: 0.6-1.3; HFL: 1.1-2.8; HTL: 0.5-1.35; RL/PL: 0.61-0.81; PL/PW: 1.08-1.4; EL/EW: 1.83-2.15; EL/PL: 2-2.38; FTL/FFL:

0.6-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.44-0.59; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.84. **Females.** BL: 3.2-6.5; RL: 0.7-1.35; PL: 0.5-1.9; PW: 0.8-1.5; EL: 2.2-4.3; EW: 1-2; FFL: 0.8-1.85; FTL: 0.55-1.5; HFL: 1.3-2.9; HTL: 0.7-1.4; RL/PL: 0.6-0.83; PL/PW: 1.08-1.36; EL/EW: 1.94-2.22; EL/PL: 2.07-2.42; FTL/FFL: 0.69-0.88; HTL/HFL: 0.43-0.54; HFL/EL: 0.58-0.72.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument from dark brown to black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side and rostrum brown (fig. 81); antennae dark reddish. Pronotum brown, with randomly scattered paler or darker scales. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with elytral intervals. Elytra brown, weakly marbled, usually with two round spots before declivity. Ventral side pale brown. Adherent scales with strong, pearly lustre. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, oval, partly raised scales; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** narrowed in the middle part; mostly shiny; microsculpture present at base; in lateral view rostrum in both sexes distinctly, evenly curved, slender. Punctuation of dorsal side in both sexes quite sparse: in males fine, in females punctures slightly smaller. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with few, oval, partly raised scales, distributed mainly laterally. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 200); scape almost as long as f1-f6 combined, slightly curved; f1-f2 distinctly elongated; f1 thicker, longest; f3 longer than wide; f4 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club large, almost as long as f1-f6 combined. Flagellar setae erect, mostly as long as f6. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** elongate, distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded; anterior part moderately narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length, in lateral view pronotum slightly flattened. Adherent scales round; erect scales rod-like, shortened, fewer in central part of disc. Basal margin distinctly arcuate at half of width. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** slender, slightly narrowed in anterior half (fig. 257); receptacle elongated, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax. **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view weakly vaulted. Intervals 1 flattened; i3, i5, i7 and posterior part of i2 distinctly raised and form black, shiny keels and small tubercles; remaining intervals weakly convex. Punctures in basal and middle part of elytra oval, deep, with large scale inside, slightly narrower than intervals. In apical part punctures elongated, distinctly narrower than intervals; punctures of s1 and s2 mostly not parallel. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales at least slightly widened apically, straight at apex, distinctly flattened, strongly raised, at least slightly shorter than interval width. Shoulders very distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly marked. Apex of elytra

very delicately indented. **Ventral side:** covered with adherent scales, that are rather wide, rounded at apex and strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender; on last abdominal ventrites elongated. **Legs:** mostly stout (femora and hind tibiae). Fore femora ca 2.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora small, ca five times shorter, and of hind femora large, ca two times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora extremely flattened, very high in dorsal view. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly slender, on hind femora elongated. Fore tibiae without angulation of inferior margins, though slightly widened (lobate) around the mid-length; superior margin almost straight. In males fore femora quite slender, with long, slightly curved unci (fig. 363); in females broader, with stouter and finely curved unci (fig. 365). Mid tibiae slender, slightly widened in the middle part. Hind tibiae broad, flattened, distinctly curved basally, with inferior margin strongly angulated, forming distinct tooth in apical half. Apical comb large, unci quite slender and finely curved. In males basal part of hind tibia higher (fig. 364) than in females (fig. 366). Superior margins of all tibiae keeled. Erect scales mostly slender and flattened, finely raised. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer (fore tarsi); t3 shorter than t2 (in hind tarsi distinctly); onychium ca as long as t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 514; pedon slender, distinctly longer than apodeme, with apical part acute; in lateral view pedon distinctly curved and narrowed apically. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite stout apodeme; basal plate longer than wide, deltoidal (fig. 567). Vaginal sclerites absent. Spermatheca strongly curved, slender (figs. 664-665).

Variability. Paler spots on elytra sometimes merged into transverse band. Keels on elytral intervals from fully exposed to completely covered by scaling, though intervals always convex.

Distribution. Niger, South Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Mozambique, Zambia, Uganda, South Africa.

Biology. Individuals were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus humeralis* CHEVROLAT, 1884**

Camptorhinus humeralis CHEVROLAT, 1884: CII

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **India:** "Typus", "Camptorhinus humeralis Chv Isl. Andaman D. Gorham" (NHRS, fig. 89).

Additional material studied. India: "andamans", "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (1 ex., BMNH); "Andam.", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60." (1 ex., BMNH); "Andaman Islands", "Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (2 exx., MNHN); "Andaman Islands", "Capt'n Wimberley", "Museum Paris ex. Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "Andamanen de Roepstorff" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Cambodia:** "Cambodia Kirirom N. P. 21.IV.2005 pine Forest, Light Trap Leg. K. Smets & I. Var" (1 ex., INSRB); **Thailand:** "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Thaïlande (Loei) Na Hao (bio. Station) 05-12.V.2001 Secondary forest Leg. Constant & Grootaert" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Thaïlande (Loei) Na Hao (bio. Station) 05-12.V.2001 Light trap Leg. Constant & Grootaert" (1 ex., KN); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. THAILAND (loei) Na Hao (field res stat) 15-19.V.2003 Light trap Leg. J. Constant, K. Smets & P. Grootaert" (1 ex., KN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus humeralis* together with *C. robustus* and *C. turbatus* represent a group of robust species with widened and flattened rostrum, apex of elytra at least slightly bifurcate and short, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals. While *C. turbatus* is unique with its bicoloured, black and yellow scaling, remaining two species share quite similar coloration: different shades of brown and pale scales, though their colour patterns differ: in *C. humeralis* apical part of elytra is paler in opposite to *C. robustus* where it is darker. Considering other morphological features, fore tibiae in *C. humeralis* are slender with inferior margin distinctly arcuate, while in *C. robustus* those are stouter and lack distinct angulation (lobate or curved).

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 6.7; RL: 1.2; PL: 2.3; PW: 2.1; EL: 4.3; EW: 2.4; FFL: 1.9; FTL: 1.7; HFL: 2.8; HTL: 1.5; RL/PL: 0.51; PL/PW: 1.1; EL/EW: 1.79; EL/PL: 1.87; FTL/FFL: 0.89; HTL/HFL: 0.54; HFL/EL: 0.65. **Females.** BL: 6.4-8.9; RL: 1.1-1.6; PL: 2.1-3; PW: 1.8-2.7; EL: 4.1-5.8; EW: 2.45-3.6; FFL: 1.9-2.5; FTL: 1.5-2.2; HFL: 2.6-3.6; HTL: 1.4-2.2; RL/PL: 0.52-0.62; PL/PW: 1.05-1.17; EL/EW: 1.61-1.8; EL/PL: 1.9-2.14; FTL/FFL: 0.74-0.88; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.62; HFL/EL: 0.58-0.66.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** body bicoloured: brown and whiteish (fig. 85). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish-brown with scape and f1-f2 brighter. Pronotum brown with brighter lateral sides. Scutellum paler than adjacent intervals. Elytra brown with paler apical part and indistinct spots on shoulders. Ventral side pale brown. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.6 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with round, adherent scales; integument barely visible. Erect scales rod-like, short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** stout; flattened dorsoventrally; distinctly narrowed at the level of

antennal insertion; in lateral view rostrum in both sexes weakly, evenly curved, slightly slenderer in females. Integument shiny, microsculpture rudimentary. Punctuation of dorsal side in males distinct from base to apex. Punctures of *metarostrum* large and rather shallow in both sexes, *prorostrum* with fine but smaller punctures: in females sparsely distributed and shallower than in males. Antennal insertion in males located before, in females slightly behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with sparse scaling. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 201); scape almost as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 strongly elongated, t1 longer and thicker; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres ca as long as wide. Club quite small, ca as long as f1+f2. Flagellar setae fine, erected, mostly as long as f3 (on f7 longer). Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** trapezoidal; distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins finely rounded in the mid-length; anterior part slightly narrowed; maximum width before the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum convex. Adherent scales mostly round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, stout, quite short, rounded at apex, distinctly raised. Basal margin arcuate at half of width. Keel delicate, short. **Rostral canal:** very stout and short, narrowed between fore coxae, receptacle robust and very wide, V-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 258). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with partly raised adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal half; lateral margins very weakly rounded; in lateral view elytra strongly vaulted. Intervals convex (except flattened basal part of i1), with minute, barely visible tubercles. Adherent scales slightly smaller than those on pronotum, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex, ca two times shorter than interval width, mostly based on tubercles. Punctures in basal and middle part of elytra large and deep, from round or oval, as wide as intervals or slightly narrower; in apical part of elytra punctures elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. At least basal half of elytra rugulose in general view. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly convex. Apex of elytra bifurcate. **Ventral side:** covered with different scales: from narrowed to broad, from rounded to straight at apex. Abdominal ventrites with domination of rounded and broad scales. Erect scales rod-like, slender, minute, hardly recognizable from adherent scales. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca 1.3 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora ca five times, of mid and hind femora four to five times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore and hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, from short to elongated. Fore tibiae slightly curved at apex, with distinct angulation of inferior margin; in males slender and with well curved unci (fig. 367); in females stouter with shorter and robust unci (fig. 369). Mid tibiae slightly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae almost straight; inferior margin slightly angulated before

the mid-length; in males slender with small, curved unci (fig. 368); in females stouter, with longer, curved unci (fig. 370). Keels of superior margins well marked only in apical parts of tibiae. Erect scales rod like, from robust to elongated. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 almost as long as t2 or slightly shorter; onychium at least slightly longer than t2+t3. Erect scales rod-like, finely raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 515; pedon ca as long as apodeme, quite uniform in general shape; in lateral view pedon slightly curved and narrowed at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite stout apodeme; basal plate very wide (fig. 568). Vaginal sclerite finely chitinized, consisted of main, semilunar plate and numerous additional ones beneath (fig. 616). Spermatheca quite robust, distinctly curved (fig. 666).

Variability. Minor differences in contrast between brown and pale scales on pronotum and elytra.

Distribution. India (Andaman Islands), Cambodia, Thailand.

Biology. Unknown.

Camptorhinus incognitus sp. nov.

Type material. HT (♂): **Malaysia:** "Doherty", "Perak L. C.", "Fry Coll. 1905. 100." (BMNH, fig. 90); PT: **Malaysia:** "Doherty", "Perak L. C.", "Fry Coll. 1905. 100.", "66711" (1 ♂, BMNH); **Indonesia:** "Doherty", "Sumatra Eugano Is", "Fry Coll. 1905. 100.", "67548" (1 ♀, BMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus incognitus* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like scales on elytral intervals, i2 with only a few erect scales and lack of dark spot on elytra. Within this group *C. incognitus* and *C. annae* share same feature: very strongly flattened and high (in lateral view) basal part of fore tibiae. In *C. incognitus* punctures of pronotum are hardly visible between dense scaling, completely round and smaller than in *C. annae*. Moreover, i1 in *C. incognitus* is darkened (at least weakly), while in *C. annae* it is paler than i2. As in other groups with very similar species, most valuable characteristics provide genitalia, in this particular case females of *C. incognitus* are characterized by cup like, moderately chitinized vaginal sclerites, while in *C. annae* those are well chitinized and with complicated structure.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 6.4-6.5; RL: 1.2; PL: 1.9-2.1; PW: 1.8-1.9; EL: 4.1-4.3; EW: 2.15-2.3; FFL: 2.1-2.3; FTL: 1.6-1.9; HFL: 3.1-3.2; HTL: 1.9; RL/PL: 0.57-0.63; PL/PW: 1.06-1.11; EL/EW: 1.87-1.91; EL/PL: 2.05-2.16; FTL/FFL:

0.76-0.83; HTL/HFL: 0.59-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.72-0.78. **Females.** BL: 6.7; RL: 1.3; PL: 2.2; PW: 1.9; EL: 4.55; EW: 2.45; FFL: 2.2; FTL: 1.7; HFL: 3.5; HTL: 1.85; RL/PL: 0.59; PL/PW: 1.16; EL/EW: 1.86; EL/PL: 2.07; FTL/FFL: 0.77; HTL/HFL: 0.53; HFL/EL: 0.77.

Description (♂♀). Integument black. **Coloration:** brown (figs. 86-87). Rostrum brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum brown with randomly distributed darker scales. Scutellum slightly paler than elytra. Elytra brown with darkened middle part of i1 and short, hardly visible lines before the mid-length of i6. Ventral side slightly paler than elytra. Adherent scales with very delicate lustre, almost dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, adherent scales; erect scales short, slightly curved. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion (in female *metarostrum* wider); in lateral view rostrum in both sexes distinctly, evenly curved. Scrobes dull; microsculpture of *metarostrum* fine. Punctuation of dorsal side in males distinct from base to apex; in females punctuation fine on *metarostrum*, hardly visible on *prorostrum*. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum (in females closer to rostrum base). Base of rostrum with a few, well visible scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 202); scape ca as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f3 longer than wide (f1-f2 distinctly); remaining flagellomeres wider than long; f1 moderately robust. Club slightly longer than f3-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erect, mostly as long as f3. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** in males narrower, and in females distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral sides in both sexes rounded (in females slightly); maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum weakly convex. Adherent scales round, mostly large. Erect scales rod-like, small, slightly raised. Basal margin arcuate. Keel short and slightly raised, located near the mid-length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** slender, widened posteriorly; receptacle ca as long as wide, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 259). **Scutellum:** oval with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals 1, 2 and 4 very slightly, remaining intervals slightly convex, except distinctly raised i3 and i5. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, small, slightly curved, on odd intervals based on black tubercles; i1 without tubercles. Basal part of elytra with round or oval, large punctures, that are almost as wide as intervals; s1-s2 with elongated punctures; distinctly narrower than intervals. In apical part of elytra punctures elongated, three to four times narrower than intervals. Puncture borders, especially in basal half of elytra convex (elytra with uneven surface). Shoulders distinct, rounded;

shoulder bumps very weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with round or oval, large, strongly overlapping adherent scales. Erect scales rod-like, slender, distinctly curved, on abdominal ventrites distinctly contrasting with adherent scales. **Legs:** rather robust. Fore femora strongly flattened basally, ca two times wider than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora four to five times shorter, and of hind femora ca two times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae in males very slightly curved, distinctly widened in apical part, with dense fringes of yellow hair and small, delicately curved unci (fig. 371). In females fore tibiae stouter, strongly curved basally, with large, curved unci (fig. 373). Mid tibiae slightly curved and widened apically; in males with rudimentary fringe. Hind tibiae in both sexes flattened, curved basally; inferior margin strongly angulated in apical part, with short, curved unci (figs. 372, 374). Superior margin of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, distinctly curved. Tarsi slender, slightly shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3 (in male fore tarsi longer); t3 slightly shorter than t2; onychium slender, as long as t1 or slightly longer (in males fore tibiae shorter). Erect scales rod-like, elongated. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 516; pedon slightly shorter than apodeme, with characteristic M-shaped sclerite, apical part rounded with fringe of short setae. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 569). Vaginal sclerite cup-like (fig. 617). Spermatheca L-shaped, rounded at apex (fig. 667).

Variability. Interval 1 with differently developed dark line, sometimes blackened only near suture.

Distribution. Malaysia, Indonesia.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *incognitus* (unknown) refers to lack of distinct characteristics, which resulted in misidentification of specimens in museum collection as quite similar *C. quadrilineatus*.

***Camptorhinus inornatus* (LEA, 1913)**

Camptorrhinus dorsalis var. *inornatus* LEA, 1913: 616 – raised to species level by LEA (1913b)

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **Australia:** “Type”, “TYPE 16659 *Camptorrhinus inornatus* Lea Queensland”, “var *inornatus* Lea Brisbane”, “S. Aust. Museum specimen” (SAM, fig. 95).

Additional material studied. **Australia:** “Moreton Bay”, “Pascoe Coll. 93-60.”, “*Camptorhinus dorsalis* Bois.” (1 ex., BMNH); “Australia” (2 exx., KN); “Brisbane Hacker”, “Coll. Hacker”, “1167”, “Lea det.” (1 ex., SDEI); “Brisbane Hacker”, “Coll. Hacker”, “*Camptorrhinus inornatus* Lea Id. By A. M. Lea” (1 ex., SDEI); **New Caledonia:** “New Caled” (1 ex., BMNH); **locality unclear:** “??? (illegible)” (1 ♀, ZMHB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus inornatus* belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, i2 with numerous erect scales and elytral intervals with finely developed tubercles. Species is very distinctive with its light coloration; superficially resembles only *C. pilipes*, however those species differ by some distinct morphological features. Pronotum in *C. inornatus* is distinctly stouter (with lateral sides strongly rounded in males) and elytral intervals are distinctly convex, with i5 protruding apically, well visible in dorsal view of specimen. Moreover, individuals of *C. pilipes* have slenderer mid tibiae, while females also fore and hind tibiae.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 7.7-10.3; RL: 1.4-1.8; PL: 2.4-3.6; PW: 2.3-3.3; EL: 5-6.5; EW: 2.6-3.5; FFL: 2.5-3.7; FTL: 2.1-3.4; HFL: 3.5-4.7; HTL: 1.9-2.8; RL/PL: 0.5-0.58; PL/PW: 1.09-1.15; EL/EW: 1.86-2.16; EL/PL: 1.81-2.08; FTL/FFL: 0.76-0.92; HTL/HFL: 0.54-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.67-0.72. **Females.** BL: 7.9-10; RL: 1.45-1.8; PL: 2.25-3.1; PW: 2.2-2.7; EL: 5.2-6.5; EW: 2.7-3.35; FFL: 2.4-3; FTL: 1.7-2.2; HFL: 3.3-4.15; HTL: 1.7-2.4; RL/PL: 0.55-0.64; PL/PW: 1.02-1.16; EL/EW: 1.93-1.97; EL/PL: 2.10-2.31; FTL/FFL: 0.71-0.75; HTL/HFL: 0.52-0.58; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.67.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, rarely dark brown; shiny. **Coloration:** typically yellowish (figs. 88, 92), some forms grey (fig. 91). Rostrum black; antennae dark brown. Pronotum unicolor. Scutellum not contrasting with elytra. Elytra with small spots of brown or black scales, sometimes with two larger spots or one transversal band. Legs mostly unicolor, sometimes with small spots; hind tibiae with darker band. Ventral side slightly lighter than elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, oval,

adherent scales; integument slightly visible. Erect scales short, minute. Eyes moderately convex. **Rostrum:** shiny in females, with distinct microsculpture and rudimentary carina in males. Male rostrum slightly narrowed in the mid-length, in females *metarostrum* distinctly wider; in lateral view rostrum in males curved in apical part, in females slightly, evenly curved. Punctuation in males moderately deep, dense from base to apex; punctures of *metarostrum* larger, round with tendencies to merge and differently convex integument; punctures on *prorostrum* mostly oval. *Metarostrum* of females with distinct punctures, though sparsely distributed and shallower; *prorostrum* delicately punctate. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few minute scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 203); scape almost as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 strongly elongated, f2 slightly longer; f1 slightly thickened; f3-f5 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres longer than wide. Club rather short, ca as long as f4-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, increasing in size toward club. Club with whiteish setae. **Pronotum:** in males almost as wide as elytra, with strongly rounded lateral margins; in females slightly narrower than elytra with lateral sides slightly rounded. Maximum width around the mid-length or slightly before the mid-length of pronotum; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum in males strongly, and in females slightly convex. Adherent scales from round to oval, large or average-sized, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender, gently raised. Basal margin slightly arcuate in males, distinctly arcuate at half of width in females. Keel distinct, shorter than half maximum length of pronotum, located slightly before the mid-length of pronotum, less convex in females. **Rostral canal:** stout, receptacle distinctly wider than long, C-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 260). **Scutellum:** oval, elongated, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, at least slightly narrowed posteriorly (in most males distinctly); in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals distinctly convex, posterior parts of i1, i3 and i5 usually finely raised. Intervals with small, black tubercles with single, slender, rod-like, erect scale each. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales ca as long as half interval width. Striae ca four times narrower than intervals; punctures elongated, hard to notice. Shoulders weakly marked, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly convex. Apex of elytra very delicately indented near suture. **Ventral side:** covered with mostly large, round scales, decreasing in size toward abdomen apex. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly flattened, weakly raised and usually hard to notice. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora four to five times shorter, of mid femora ca five times shorter, and of hind femora ca

four times shorter than maximum femur height, teeth of fore femora widened into short keels. Hind femora flattened. Erect scales rod-like, slightly curved and raised. Fore tibiae in males very long, distinctly curved, with short, curved unci and dense fringe of long hair (fig. 375). In females fore tibiae significantly shorter, stout, distinctly widened basally, with superior margin moderately curved and minute, curved unci (fig. 377). Mid tibiae quite stout, slightly curved in the mid-length. Hind tibiae in males rather long, stout, slightly curved in basal part, with short unci (fig. 376); in females broader with longer, curved unci and fine apical comb (fig. 378). Superior margins typically well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, mostly slender and distinctly curved. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 in males shorter, in females as long as t2; onychium at least slightly longer than t1, except for fore tarsi. Erect scales rod-like, elongated. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 of male fore tarsi at least slightly flattened, with fringes of long hair; t2 of mid and hind tarsi with elongated scales. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 517; pedon shorter than apodeme, quite stout, with apical part rounded, though slightly concave at apex; in lateral view pedon finely curved, robust, narrowed in apical part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather slender apodeme; basal plate very wide (fig. 570). Vaginal sclerite composed of single, lingulate plate (fig. 618). Spermatheca robust, finely curved (fig. 668).

Variability. Coloration variable: from unicolor yellowish, light brown, light grey to forms with small, brown or black spots, two large, longitudinal spots on lateral sides of elytra or one transverse band. Males variable in some morphometrics, especially EL/EW.

Distribution. Australia, New Caledonia.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus interruptus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **India:** “NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E of TURA, 500-600m 25°30'N,90°14'E, 13-18.v. M. Tryzna & P. Benda lgt.” (SMNS, fig. 96). PT: **India:** “NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E of TURA, 500-600m 25°30'N,90°14'E, 10-15.vi. M. Tryzna & P. Benda lgt.”, “Czech Ent. Soc. BMNH {E} 2016-130” (6 ♂, 5 ♀, BMNH); “NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E of TURA, 500-600m 25°30'N,90°14'E, 10-15.vi. M. Tryzna & P. Benda lgt.” (2 ♂, 1 ♀, KN); “NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002, 3 km E of TURA, 1150m 25°30'N,90°14'E, 6-12.v. P. Benda lgt.” (1 ♀, KN); “NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E of TURA, 500-

-600m 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 13-18.v. M. Tryzna & P. Benda lgt." (2 ♀, SMNS); "NE INDIA, Meghalaya, 2002, 1 km E of TURA, 500-600m 25°30'N, 90°14'E, 10-15.vi. M. Tryzna & P. Benda lgt." (1 ♀, SMNS); **Thailand:** "THAI 10-13.5.1993 19.27 N 98.20 E SOPPONG 1550m. L. Bocak lgt." (1 ♂, SMNS); "N-THAILAND, Doi Phu Kha NP., 50km NE Nian, 28.VI-1.VII.1997 leg. J. REJSEK" (1 ♀, SMNS); **Vietnam:** "N. VIETNAM 900m TAMDAO 3.-11.6 A. Olexs 1985" (1 ♀, NMPC).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus interruptus* represents a group of species with weakly angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae and rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals. Within the group, species is rather easy to distinguish by punctuation of pronotal base, consisting of big, round punctures, at least two times larger than those in apical part. Punctures are covered partially with large, round scales. In other species with similar coloration (such as some forms of *C. tibialis*) pronotal punctures are distinctly less diverse.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 9.2-9.6; RL: 1.85-1.9; PL: 2.6-2.8; PW: 2.2-2.25; EL: 6.3-6.5; EW: 3.1-3.15; FFL: 3-3.1; FTL: 2.1-2.4; HFL: 4.3-4.5; HTL: 2.65-2.7; RL/PL: 0.66-0.71; PL/PW: 1.16-1.27; EL/EW: 2.03-2.06; EL/PL: 2.33-2.5; FTL/FFL: 0.7-0.8; HTL/HFL: 0.6-0.63; HFL/EL: 0.66-0.71. **Females.** BL: 6-8.2; RL: 1.1-1.35; PL: 2-2.4; PW: 1.7-2.2; EL: 4.5-5.55; EW: 2.15-3.2; FFL: 1.9-2.4; FTL: 1.1-1.7; HFL: 3.2-4; HTL: 1.5-2.2; RL/PL: 0.54-0.61; PL/PW: 1.05-1.09; EL/EW: 1.73-1.9; EL/PL: 2.17-2.41; FTL/FFL: 0.58-0.74; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.56; HFL/EL: 0.72-0.79.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (figs. 93-94). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum with darkened median area. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra with darker spot around the mid-length, which is divided into two parts by paler i1; two pale, oblique smudges, before the mid-length and indistinctly marbled apical part of elytra. Ventral side mostly pale brown. **Head:** width behind eyes almost two times wider than rostrum at base. Eyes weakly convex. Head with wide adherent scales; erect scales short. **Rostrum:** very shiny; in lateral view evenly curved. Punctuation of dorsal side in males fine and dense from base to apex, decreasing in size anteriorly; in females punctuation distinctly weaker, but well visible to rostral apex. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum, in males closer to rostrum base. Base of rostrum with a few pale brown scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 204); scape as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; f1 more robust; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club elongated, ca as long as f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly as long as f3, on f7 distinctly

longer. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** longer than wide; distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins delicately rounded in the mid-length; posterior part in females almost parallel; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Punctures of basal part big, round, filled partially with large, round scales and divided by finely convex, narrow borders. Apical part with distinctly smaller punctation and scales, punctures up to four times smaller in diameter than those of basal part. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping only on apical part of pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, short. Basal margin slightly arcuate, in males almost straight. Keel fine, convex, shorter than half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** with almost parallel lateral margins, receptacle longer than wide, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 261). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; basal half almost parallel; in lateral view elytra moderately vaulted. Intervals convex; i3 and i5 raised, in basal half of elytra distinctly higher than i2 and i4. Odd and partly even intervals with black, shiny, rounded tubercles, each with single erect scale. Adherent scales round, average-sized, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex, distinctly shorter than interval width. Punctures in rows mostly large and deep, round or slightly square; in basal part of elytra mostly not parallel; as wide as intervals or slightly narrower; in apical part oval or elongated, up to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with quite wide incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are mostly oval and narrowed at apex; integument partially visible on metaventrite and abdominal ventrites. Erect scales rod-like, slender. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora small, ca five times shorter, and of hind femora ca four times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Male fore tibiae almost straight, slender, with delicate angulation of inferior margin before the mid-length (fig. 379); in females fore tibiae slightly stouter, though with longer unci (fig. 381). Mid tibiae hardly curved and slightly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae very slender and curved in basal part; in males with stouter unci and very long scales in apical part (fig. 380); in females unci long (fig. 382). Superior margins of all tibiae finely keeled. Erect scales around inferior margin elongated. Male fore tibiae with fringe of long hair. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer (male fore tarsi); t3 at least slightly shorter than t2; onychium slender, at least slightly longer than t1. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, finely raised. Male fore tibiae with sparse fringe of long hair. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as

in fig. 518; pedon longer than apodeme, with apical part rectangular, elongated; pedon in lateral view very robust in basal and slender in apical part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite stout apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 571). Vaginal sclerite strongly chitinized (fig. 619). Spermatheca quite stout, rounded at apex (fig. 669).

Variability. Dark pattern on pronotum differently marked.

Distribution. India, Thailand, Vietnam.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *interruptus* refers to longitudinally divided dark spot on elytra.

***Camptorhinus interstitialis* (LEA, 1913b)**

Camptorhinus interstitialis LEA, 1913b: 444

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Australia:** “interstitialis Type Lea Cairns”, “Camptorhinus interstitialis Lea Queensland 1627 TYPE”, “S. Aust. Museum specimen” (SAM, fig. 101); PLT: **Australia:** “interstitialis Type Lea Cairns”, “Camptorhinus interstitialis Lea Queensland 1627 TYPE”, “S. Aust. Museum specimen” (1 ♂, 1 ♀, SAM).

Additional material studied. **Malaysia:** “PERAK F. M. S. Batang Padang. KUALA WOH at light Mar 1940”, “Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354.” (1 ex., BMNH); “Perak L. C.”, “Doherty”, “Fry Coll. 1905.100.”, “116” (1 ex., BMNH); **Indonesia:** “DUTCH NEW GUINEA Cyclops Mts. Sabron Camp I: 1,200 ft. VII. 1936 L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271” (1 ex., BMNH); “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts. Sabron. Camp 1:1200ft 15.v.1936 L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271.” (1 ex., BMNH); “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts. Lina. 3,5000ft iii.1936 L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271.” (1 ex., BMNH); “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts. Sabron. 930ft v.1936 L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271.” (4 exx., BMNH); “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts. Sabron. Camp 2:2000ft vii.1936 L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271.”; “DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigen. Camp I. Mt. Nok 2,500 ft. V.1938 L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1938-593.” (21 exx., BMNH); “N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigen. Mt. Nok. Camp 2. (Buffelhorn) ft. vi.1938 L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1938-593.” (5 exx., BMNH); “PAPUA: Kokoda. 1,200 ft viii.1933. L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1933-577.” (5 exx., BMNH); “N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigen. Camp I. Mt. Nok 2,500 ft. iv.1938 L. E. Cheesman,

B. M. 1938-593." (1 ex., BMNH); "Moluccas Dorey", "Wallace", "44431", "Fry Coll 1905.100" (1 ex., BMNH); "DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Cyclops Mts. Sabron. Camp 2:2000ft vii.1936 L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1936-271." (1 ex., BMNH); "N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Waigen. Camp I. Mt. Nok 2,500 ft. iv.1938 L. E. Cheesman, B.M.1938-593." (1 ex. KN); "MUSEUM PARIS NOUV. GUINEE BAIE DE GEELVINK RAFFRAY & MAINDRON 1878" (2 exx., KN); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu 3.11.13 Kais. Augustafl. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., KN); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 19.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., KN); "D. N. Guinea 104 Kais. Augustafl. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., KN); "D. N. Guinea 15-31.VII.12 Kais. Augustafl. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., KN); "MUSEUM PARIS NOUV. GUINEE BAIE DE GEELVINK RAFFRAY & MAINDRON 1878" (9 exx., MNHN); "Neth. Ind. American New Guinea Exped. Araucaria Camp 800 m. iii.1939 L. J. Toxopeus" (1 ex., RMNH); "D. Neu-Guinea Wahnes. Franklin Mueller", "Heller det." (8 exx., SDEI); "D. N. Guinea", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); **Papua New Guinea**: "NEW GUINEA: Madang Dist., Finisterre Mts. Damanti 3,550 ft. 2-11.x.1964", "Stn. No. 30", "M. E. Bacchus. B. M. 1965-120" (3 exx., BMNH); "PAPUA N GUINEA Nauti L. A., Watut, Pometia log 16.XII.81", "J. Dobunaba coll. 2274 C. I. E. A. 15819", "Pres by Com Inst Ent B. M. 1984-1" (1 ex., BMNH); "PAPUA: Kokoda. 1,200 ft viii.1933. L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1933-577." (1 ex., BMNH); "NEW GUINEA Popondetta Dist. Sangara 22.III.1956 E. S. Brown/4851", "Pres. by Com. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1957-697" (1 ex., BMNH); "NEW GUINEA: Waing, ca. 18 mil. Of Lae, 13.-14.IV.1965", "Coll. Dr. J. BALOGH et Dr. J. J. SZENT-IVANY" (1 ex., HMNH); "N. Guinea Biro 1900", "Stephansort Astrolabe Bay", "Camptorrhinus uniformis Fm. E. Voss det, 1959" (1 ex., HMNH); "Papoua New Guinea Madang Prov. Baiteta 9-III-1994 leg. Olivier Missa" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. papoua New Guinea Madang prov. Baiteta 9-III-1994 leg. Olivier Missa" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fogging, 18.V.1993 Leg. O. Missa", "FOG MG"-14 CCL-2885" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fog Leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR 41-15 CCL-14553" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fogging, 14.VI.1994 Leg. O. Missa", "FOG M10-13 CCL-3106" (1 ex., INSRB); "NEW GUINEA Morobe Prov. Wan: Ecol. Inst. to light leg. R. Hołyński 11.XI.1988" (1 ex., JK); "NEW GUINEA Morobe Prov. Wan: Ecol. Inst. to light 23.XI.1988 leg. M. Hołyńska" (1 ex., JK); "NEW GUINEA Morobe Prov. Wan: Ecol. Inst. 10. XI.1988 leg. M. Hołyńska to light" (1 ex., JK); "PAPUA: Kokoda. 1,200 ft viii.1933. L. E. Cheesman. B. M. 1933-577." (1 ex. KN); "N.-Guinea Sattelberg v Bennigsen", "Coll. Bennigsen" (1 ex., KN); "N. Guinea Exped. Idenburg R iv. W. C. v. Heurn

Nov.-Dez. 1920 Prauwenbivak", "G. A. K. Marshall det." (1 ex., SDEI); "Herbertshoeh", "Coll. Pape" (1 ex., SDEI); "N.-Guinea Sattelberg v Bennigsen", "Coll. Bennigsen", "Camptorhinus doriae Pasc (?) Det. K. M. Heller 1913" (5 exx., SDEI); "Victoria N. Guinea Coll. By W. Doherty", "Coll. Pape", "Camptorrhinus interstitialis Lea Id. A. M. Lea Laguna female" (1 ex., SDEI); "Victoria N. Guinea Coll. By W. Doherty", "Coll. Pape", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd female" (1 ex., SDEI); "FINSCHAFEN DR. BREHME", "Gehr. F. Mueller Vermacht 1909." (1 ex., SNSD); "New Guinea Victoria Coll. Doherty", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Victoria New Guinea collected by Doherty", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "D. N. Guinea Fluss Lager 10-20.XI.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (7 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 10-11.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 18.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 22.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (5 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 6.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (5 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 8-9.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Aprilssuss 13-14.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Aprilssuss 17-18.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Aprilssuss 23.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Aprilssuss 29-30.X.13 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea 15-31.VII.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea 18-31.VII.12 Kaiserio. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea 2.VIII.12 Hauptlagen Kaiserio. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea 26.V.12 Kaiserio. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Etappenbg. 28.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Etappenbg. 9-17.X.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Flusslager 10-20.XI.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu 2.11.13 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (21 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu 27.1.13 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu 28.7.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu 3.11.13 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu I - II Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu Kais. Augustass. Exp. 25.VI.12 Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu VI - VIII.12 Kais. Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptig. B Malu VI-VII.12

Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Hauptlager 24-28.VI.12 Kaiserio. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (13 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Kaiserin. Augustaf. Exp. 28.VI.12 Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Kaiserio. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Lager I 26.V.12 Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Lager IV-V.12 Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Lastelberg ??? III.08 Neuhauss S.G." (partly illegible) (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Lordberg 11.XII.12 Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Lordberg 29.XI-3.XII.12 Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Maandenberg 21-30.VIII.13 Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Maanderberg 10-20.VIII.13 Kais. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Regenber 550m 14.V.13 Kaiserio. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (8 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Sattelberg" (3 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 18.X.12 Kais.Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 19.X.12 Kais.Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager a. Aprilssuss 22.X.12 Kais.Augustass. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea Standlager Aprilll.Kaiserio. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. N. Guinea V-VI.1912 Pionierlager Kaiserin. Augustaf. Exp. Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Etappenber 850m 1-20.X.12 Buerger C. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "Etappenber 850m 1-20.X.12 Buerger C. G."; "O. Neu Guinea Komba Bezirk Stichel V." (6 exx., ZMHB); "Regenber 550 m 9.5.13 Buergers S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "Standlager a Aprilfl. 26.10.12 Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Standlager a Aprilfl. 7-9.X.12 Buergers S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Standlager a. Aprilll. 19-26.IX.12 Buergers S.G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Standlager a. Aprilll. 27.IX.12 Buergers S.G." (4 exx., ZMHB); "Standlager a. Aprilll. 8-20.IX.12 Buergers S. G." (9 exx., ZMHB); "Papua/Madang VI./VII.1969 leg. G. Heinrich" (2 exx., ZSM); "Papua/Madang VI.1969 leg. G. Heinrich" (1 ex., ZSM); **Australia**: "Kuranda, N. Queensland. G. E. Bryant 11.1905", "G. Bryant Coll. 1919-147." (1 ex., BMNH); "Nord Queensland", "Coll. Pape", "Camptorrhinus interstitialis Lea Id. A. M. Lea" (1 ex., SDEI); **Solomon Islands**: "SOLOMON IS. Guadalcanal Kukum 9/12 1962. P. Greenslade", "Brit. Mus. 1966-477" (2 exx., BMNH); "Solomon Islands Kolombamara 20 Aug 1982 M. Bigger", "Bred from Terminalia calamansanai Dead tree", "Pres by Com Inst Ent B. M. 1983-1", "C. I. E. COLL A. 14940" (1 ex., BMNH); "SOLOMON IS. Guadalcanal Sutakikir 5/4 1963. 2000 P. Greenslade", "Brit. Mus. 1966-477" (1 ex., BMNH); "SOLOMON IS. Malaita Kwalo 19.x.1957 P. G. FENEMORE 375a", "Pres by Com Inst Ent B. M. 1968-28", "C. I. E. COLL. NO.15937" (1 ex., BMNH); **locality unclear**: "Dor.",

"Pascoe Coll. 93-60." (1 ex., BMNH); "N. Guinea Fanichel", "C. uniformis Frm. Det. Voss" (1 ex., HMNH); "N. Guinea", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "Camptorhinus sp." (1 ex., SNSD); "N. Guine Staud.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus interstitialis* belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, lack of dark, median spot on elytra and distinctly flattened pronotum. Species shares similar morphology with *C. maculatus*, including presence of furrows in central part of disc. Structure of genitalia (aedeagus and vaginal sclerites) provide ultimate diagnostic features for identification of those species, although they show some minor differences in morphology. Males of *C. interstitialis* represent sexual dimorphism not observed in *C. maculatus*, manifested by presence of short fringe on apical part of fore tibiae. Typical colour pattern of *C. interstitialis* consist of darker, longitudinal lines on elytral intervals, while in *C. maculatus* dark pattern is formed by randomly distributed black spots, variable in amount and size.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.7-8.2; RL: 0.9-1.7; PL: 1.8-2.3; PW: 1.1-2.1; EL: 3.6-5.2; EW: 2.1-3.15; FFL: 1.7-2.9; FTL: 1.2-1.9; HFL: 2.8-4.2; HTL: 1.5-2.5; RL/PL: 0.48-0.63; PL/PW: 1-1.15; EL/EW: 1.65-1.86; EL/PL: 1.78-2.26; FTL/FFL: 0.64-0.9; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.77-0.93. **Females.** BL: 4.7-8; RL: 0.9-1.5; PL: 1.4-2.5; PW: 1.2-2.3; EL: 3.15-5.4; EW: 1.6-3; FFL: 1.3-3; FTL: 0.9-2.1; HFL: 2.05-4.1; HTL: 1.1-2.5; RL/PL: 0.48-0.7; PL/PW: 1-1.18; EL/EW: 1.69-2; EL/PL: 1.85-2.35; FTL/FFL: 0.61-0.9; HTL/HFL: 0.46-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.65-0.9.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown to greyish-brown (figs. 97-98). Rostrum black; antennae dark reddish. Pronotum brown with randomly distributed darker or lighter scales and median part typically paler. Scutellum distinctly paler than elytra, strongly contrasting with intervals. Elytra brown, i4 and apical part of i2 typically with dark lines. Ventral side pale brown; v2-v5 with two darker, longitudinal lines. Adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with small, adherent scales; integument locally visible. Erect scales short. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** widened in basal part. Male rostrum with microsculpture present at base; in lateral view weakly curved, slender, with apical half narrowed and antennal insertion located before the mid-length of rostrum. Female rostrum shiny; in lateral view slightly more curved, stouter, almost equal in height from base to apex, with antennal insertion located around the mid-length of rostrum. In both sexes punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct, in males quite dense, in females sparse. *Prorostrum* sparsely punctate in both sexes,

in females punctures smaller than in males. *Metarostrum* covered densely with minute, narrowed, adherent scales; integument well visible. **Antennae:** as in fig. 205; slender; scape ca as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; f1 slightly longer and thicker than f2; f3 longer than wide; f4 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club almost as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae finely erected, as long as f5 or shorter. Club with pale, yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with lateral margins of middle part rounded; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum flattened; disc with three furrows. Adherent scales round, large in basal, and smaller in apical part, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, rather stout, rounded at apex. Basal margin arcuate at half of width. Keel rudimentary, not visible between scaling. **Rostral canal:** rather stout, slightly narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle wider than long, C-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 262). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, oval, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; lateral margins narrowed gently toward declivity; in lateral view elytra moderately vaulted. Intervals 3 and 5 finely raised, intervals 2, 4 and most part of i1 slightly raised, remaining intervals moderately convex. Odd intervals (excluding i1) with small tubercles. Adherent scales round or oval, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, stout, mostly shorter than half interval width, slightly raised and based on tubercles. Punctures in anterior and central part of rows deep, from round to oval; wider, equal in width or slightly narrower than intervals. In posterior part of elytra punctures elongated, up to six times narrower than intervals. Shoulders finely marked, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly convex. Apex of elytra shallowly indented. **Ventral side:** ventrites covered densely with slightly elongated, strongly overlapping adherent scales. Erect scales slender, weakly raised, hard to notice. **Legs:** rather robust. Fore femora slightly flattened basally, ca three times higher than rostrum width at base. Tooth of fore/mid femur four to five times, and of hind femur almost two times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, slender, finely raised. Fore tibiae in both sexes finely curved, with not angulated inferior margin; in males with dense fringe of rather short, yellow hair (fig. 383), wider than in females (fig. 385). Unci fine, curved. Mid tibiae slightly widened in the middle part. Hind tibiae strongly curved and flattened; inferior margin slightly angulated in males (fig. 384), and distinctly angulated in females (fig. 386). Unci fine, distinctly curved in females. Superior margins of all tibiae finely keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, especially around inferior margin of tibiae. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae; t1 ca as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 as long as t2 or slightly shorter; onychium longer than t2+t3 (in fore tarsi as long as t2+t3). Erect scales on tarsi slender,

rod-like, slightly flattened. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 519; pedon distinctly shorter than apodeme; apical part of pedon trapezoidal with short tooth at apex; in lateral view pedon quite robust, distinctly narrowed apically. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with very wide basal plate and robust apodeme (fig. 572). Vaginal sclerites moderately chitinized, wing-shaped (fig. 620). Spermatheca distinctly curved, robust in basal part (fig. 670).

Variability. Longitudinal lines on elytra sometimes brighter, weakly contrasting with main coloration of elytra, length of elytral lines variable: from two to six times shorter than maximum length of elytra, rarely intervals with randomly distributed white scales. Australian forms with significantly larger punctures in striae and different coloration: usually with greyish scaling and colour pattern reduced only to darker, apical spot.

Distribution. Malaysia, Indonesia (New Guinea and Moluccas), Papua New Guinea, Australia, Solomon Islands.

Biology. Individuals were bred from logs of *Terminalia calamansanai* (BLANCO) (Combretaceae) and were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus kaniai* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♀): **India:** "INDIA: Naini Tal, 1,300ft. 5-2-1934 J. A. Graham" (BMNH, fig. 102); PT: **India:** "British Bootang Maria Basti L. Durel", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ♀, MNHN); "N - INDIA, Uttarachal state ca 30 km N of Bageshwar, KHATI village env., 2100-2300 m. 27.-30. vi.2003 Z. Kejval & M. Tryzna lgt." (1 ♀, SMNS); **Nepal:** "E NEPAL, Arun Val. Mure-Chichila 2000m. 8.6.1988 leg. J. Probst" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, KN); "E NEPAL, Arun Val. Mure-Chichila 2000m. 8.6.1988 leg. J. Probst" (2 ♀, MHNW); **Laos:** "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan Prov. 20°12'-13°5'N-104°01'E, Ban Saluei - Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, 15.iv-15.v.2008, Lao collectore leg." (1 ♂, NMPC); **Vietnam:** "N VIETNAM 25.V.-10.VI. SAPA (Lao Cai) 22°20'N 103°50'E leg. E. Jendek 1991" (1 ♀, MHNW); "S VIETNAM Dalat City 21.-27.4.1994 Pacholatko & Dembicky" (1 ♂, MHNW).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus kaniai* belongs to a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae and rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals. Only two known species from this group have light coloration of prothorax (mainly white): *C. kaniai* and *C. variabilis*. *C. kaniai* differs from *C. variabilis* by significantly slender tibiae. Moreover, in *C. kaniai* whole median

part of pronotum is darkened, while in *C. variabilis* darker spot doesn't reach apical part of pronotum. Both species are easy to distinguish by comparing aedeagi and vaginal sclerites; females of *C. kaniai* have unique shape of vaginal sclerite, which is pentagonal.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 6.5-8.2; RL: 1.1-1.45; PL: 1.8-2.3; PW: 1.5-1.95; EL: 4.6-5.7; EW: 2.1-2.65; FFL: 1.9-2.5; FTL: 1.6-2; HFL: 3-3.7; HTL: 1.45-1.9; RL/PL: 0.59-0.63; PL/PW: 1.13-1.21; EL/EW: 2.11-2.19; EL/PL: 2.43-2.59; FTL/FFL: 0.76-0.84; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.54; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.65. **Females.** BL: 7.4-8.6; RL: 1.2-1.45; PL: 2.05-2.5; PW: 1.8-2.1; EL: 5.2-6.05; EW: 2.4-3; FFL: 2-2.6; FTL: 1.5-1.95; HFL: 3.1-3.6; HTL: 1.65-2.05; RL/PL: 0.57-0.64; PL/PW: 1.14-1.19; EL/EW: 2-2.23; EL/PL: 2.4-2.69; FTL/FFL: 0.69-0.85; HTL/HFL: 0.51-0.57; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.62.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side brown (fig. 99). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae reddish-brown. Prothorax white; median part of pronotum darkened. Scutellum brown, not contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra mostly dark brown with randomly scattered brown, pale brown and white scales. Apical part of elytra mostly pale. Ventral side covered with white or creamy scales, very strongly contrasting with main colour of elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.9 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with round, widened, adherent scales; erect scales very short. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** mostly shiny; base of rostrum with delicate microsculpture. Rostrum narrowed in the mid-length; in lateral view evenly curved, in males slightly slender. Punctuation of dorsal side in males fine from base to apex; punctures in females distinct on *metarostrum*. Antennal insertion located before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small, adherent scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 206); scape as long as f1-f6 combined, quite stout, with numerous setae; f1-f2 elongated, robust, especially f1; f3-f4 distinctly longer than wide; f5 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club ca as long as f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erected, mostly as long as f4. Club with white setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins delicately rounded in the mid-length; anterior part very slightly narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length of pronotum; in lateral view pronotum distinctly convex. Punctures larger on basal part of pronotum. Adherent scales round, wide, slightly decreasing in size anteriorly. Erect scales rod-like, short, slightly raised. Basal margin evenly arcuate. Keel present, distinct, shorter than half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins almost parallel; receptacle wider than long, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 263). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly elongated, convex, covered

with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex; i3 and i5 distinctly raised; i5 at apex forms distinct, acute bump, which is well visible in overall shape of elytra (in dorsal view). Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, shorter than interval width. Punctures in rows mostly elongated, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with wide adherent scales, that are rounded at apex and strongly overlapping; v5 with elongated scales. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, distributed mainly on median parts of ventrites. **Legs:** rather slender. Fore femora ca 1.8 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora minute, ca six times shorter, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora moderately, and hind femora strongly flattened in basal part. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae almost entirely straight, with distinct angulation of inferior margin and fine, curved unci; slightly slenderer in males (fig. 387) than in females (fig. 389). Mid tibiae very similar in both sexes, gently angulated. Hind tibiae slender, mostly straight; inferior margin slightly angulated; unci quite stout, well curved (figs. 388, 390). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales elongated around inferior margin of tibiae; male fore tibiae with fringe of long hair. Tarsi very slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 520; pedon shorter than apodeme, with apical part almost rectangular (with rounded angles); pedon in lateral view robust, strongly narrowed at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite stout apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 573). Vaginal sclerite distinctly chitinized, pentagonal (fig. 621). Spermatheca L-shaped, slender (fig. 671).

Variability. Pale, adherent scales from snow white to creamy in colour, small spots on elytra variable in shape and distribution.

Distribution. India, Nepal, Laos, Vietnam.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. Species is dedicated to my dear colleague entomologist, dr. Jarosław KANIA.

***Camptorhinus kurosawai* MORIMOTO, 1986**

Camptorhinus kurosawai MORIMOTO, 1986: 328

Type material. Not examined, data from original description: **Japan:** HT (♀): "Holotype female (Type no. 2517 Kyushu Univ.), Yugawa R., Wakamatsu, Fukushima Pref., 14. x. 1947, Y. Kurosawa & Y. Yoshi leg."; PT: **Japan:** "Gyonohara, Oogo-Cho, Kobe City, one male, vi. 1964, emerged from twig of chestnut tree, Y. Murakami leg."

Additional material studied. **Japan:** "Kioto Japon", "MUSEUM PARIS" (1 ex., KN); "Kioto Japon", "MUSEUM PARIS" (1 ex., MNHN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus kurosawai* is an eastern species with very long tarsi, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, i2 with a few erect scales and striae of almost even width in anterior and posterior part of elytra. Morphologically and coloristically species resembles mostly *C. subtilis*, though receptacle of rostral canal in *C. kurosawai* is wider than long, robust and barely extended behind prothorax, while in *C. subtilis* it is distinctly longer than wide and extended behind posterior margin of prothorax. Moreover, dark spot on elytra of *C. kurosawai* is very distinct and large, resembling more colour pattern of *C. tibialis* (species with distinctly wider striae in anterior part of elytra), while in *C. subtilis* it is hardly contrasting with lateral sides of elytra.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.9-6; RL: 1-1.3; PL: 1.55-1.9; PW: 1.3-1.7; EL: 3.3-4; EW: 1.7-2.1; FFL: 1.5-2.1; FTL: 1.25-1.8; HFL: 2.2-2.7; HTL: 1.2-1.6; RL/PL: 0.65-0.68; PL/PW: 1.12-1.19; EL/EW: 1.9-1.94; EL/PL: 2.11-2.13; FTL/FFL: 0.83-0.86; HTL/HFL: 0.55-0.59; HFL/EL: 0.67-0.68.

Redescription (♂). Integument brownish-black; shiny. **Coloration:** brown (fig. 100). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown with median part darkened. Scutellum and most of elytra brown; dark pattern consists of large spot in the middle part of elytra, that is narrowed posteriorly and two small, black spots near scutellum. Pale scales form two transversal spots before the mid-length of elytra (on i4-i6). Ventral side paler than lateral sides of elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, adherent scales; erect scales very short. Eyes moderately convex. **Rostrum:** shiny, microsculpture rudimentary. Rostrum slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view slightly, evenly curved (similar in both sexes). Basal part with minute adherent scales. Punctuation of dorsal

side in males deep and very dense from base to apex; punctures with convex borders (uneven surface of rostrum). Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length of rostrum. According to MORIMOTO (1986) punctation of female rostrum fine but sparse and antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 207); scape ca as long as flagellum, slender; f1 longer than wide, robust; f2 longest, slender; f3-f5 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club ca as long as f3-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, increasing in length toward club. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with distinctly rounded lateral margins; maximum width around the mid-length; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum convex (according to MORIMOTO (1986) lateral margins in females weakly rounded, anterior part less narrowed and pronotum in lateral view slightly convex). Adherent scales round, average-sized, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender, hardly raised. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins almost parallel; receptacle wider than long, U-shaped, barely extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 264). **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view elytra slightly vaulted. Intervals slightly convex, odd intervals slightly higher, posterior parts of i1, i3 and i5 raised. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, shorter than half interval width, hardly raised, located mostly on odd intervals. External intervals and posterior parts of even intervals with a few erected scales at most. Punctures in rows mostly elongated, striae ca five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps absent. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with oval adherent scales, either pointed or rounded at apex. Erect scales rod-like, slender, flattened. Abdominal ventrites covered with rounded adherent scales. **Legs:** very slender. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Fore femora ca 1.7 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora minute, six to seven times shorter, of mid and hind femora four to five times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Male fore tibiae very slender, well keeled, almost straight, with stout, slightly curved unci and dense fringe of yellow hair (fig. 391). Mid tibiae straight, distinctly shorter than fore tibiae, with short fringe in apical part. Hind tibiae very slender, slightly curved before the mid-length, finely keeled; unci small, curved (fig. 392). Erect scales rod-like, mostly elongated and distinctly curved. Tarsi very slender, almost as long as tibiae (hind tarsi shorter); t1 slightly shorter than t2+t3; t3 at least slightly shorter than t2; onychium slightly longer than t1+t2. Erect scales rod-like, elongated; t1-t2 of male fore and mid tibiae with

fringes of long hair, which are sparser on mid tarsi. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 521; pedon longer than apodeme, wider in basal half; apex of pedon deeply concave; in lateral view pedon rather slender, with apical part narrowed and evenly curved.

Variability. Unknown.

Distribution. Japan.

Biology. MORIMOTO (1986) in description of this species indicated that one of the paratypes was bred from a log of *Castanea* tree.

Camptorhinus lucidus sp. nov.

Type material. HT (♂): **Cambodia:** “Kambodja” (SDEI, fig. 107).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus lucidus* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, darker spot on elytra and slender body. Species is morphologically closest to *C. sparsosetosus*. *C. lucidus* is brighter in coloration and lacks bumps on elytra. Moreover, in *C. lucidus* erect scales on intervals are longer than half width of interval and adherent scales have strong, shiny lustre. Species with its coloration resembles also some forms of *C. tibialis* and *C. simplex*, but those species have distinctly wider elytra.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.8; RL: 0.7; PL: 1.15; PW: 1.1; EL: 2.5; EW: 1.3; FFL: 1.2; FTL: 0.8; HFL: 1.8; HTL: 0.95; RL/PL: 0.61; PL/PW: 1.15; EL/EW: 1.92; EL/PL: 2.17; FTL/FFL: 0.67; HTL/HFL: 0.53; HFL/EL: 0.72.

Description (♂). Integument brownish-black; shiny. **Coloration:** brown (fig. 103). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum with darkened median smudge. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown with reduced darker spot in the mid-length, limited in posterior part by a pale band. Ventral side brown, slightly paler than elytra. Adherent scales with strong, shiny lustre. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.7 times wider than rostrum at base. Head densely covered with small adherent scales; erect scales very short, mostly grouped at base of rostrum. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; in dorsal view narrowed around the mid-length; in lateral view evenly curved. Punctuation fine from base to apex. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent scales. **Antennae:** quite slender (fig. 208); scape ca as long as flagellum; f1 longer than

wide, robust; f2 distinctly longer than wide, longest; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club stout, ca as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae well erect, short, increasing in length toward club. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, longer than wide; maximum width around the mid-length; lateral margins delicately rounded; anterior part parallel; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales mostly round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slightly raised, rounded at apex. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel rudimentary, very short and hardly visible. **Rostral canal:** rather stout; lateral margins slightly widened posteriorly; receptacle wider than long, U-shaped, delicately extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 265). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, delicately raised scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal part; lateral margins of basal half almost parallel; in lateral view elytra slightly flattened. Intervals very weakly convex, except raised posterior parts of i3 and i5; i1 widened at apex. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, shorter than interval width, on i1 sparsely distributed; even intervals with only a few (1-3) or without erect scales. Punctures in rows elongated, striae five to six times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with very shallow incision. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered with wide, round adherent scales. Erect scales hard to notice. Abdominal ventrites with scales larger than those on metaventrite. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca 1.4 times higher than rostrum width at base. Femoral teeth ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae slender, almost straight, with only small, blunt angulation of inferior margin (fig. 393). Unci large, hook-like. Mid tibiae slender, slightly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae similar in general shape to fore tibiae, though slightly curved in basal part (fig. 394). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated around inferior margin of tibia. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae; t1 shorter than t2+t3; t3 as long as t2; onychium slender and elongate, longer than t2+t3 and distinctly longer than t1. Erect scales on tarsi elongated, rod-like, mostly well raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 522; pedon longer than apodeme, with apical part rectangular and rounded angles; in lateral view pedon distinctly curved.

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Cambodia.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *lucidus* refers to bright coloration and shiny lustre of adherent scales.

***Camptorhinus lyratus* MARSHALL, 1958**

Camptorhinus lyratus MARSHALL, 1958: 145

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Angola:** "ANGOLA Congulu. iv. 1934 K. Jordan. B. M. 1934-435.", "Camptorhinus lyratus, Mshl. TYPE ♂" (BMNH, fig. 108).

Additional material studied. Guinea: "Museum Paris Nimba", "Museum Paris"; "Yalanzou", "MUSEUM PARIS Nimba (Guinee) M. Lamotte II. VI. 42" (1 ex., MNHN); "NIMBA (Guinee) Lamotte, Amiet, Vanderplaetsen XII 56 - V 57", "ZIELA U. V. 1 mars", "Museum Paris", "Camptorhinus brunneolateralis Hust." (1 ex., MNHN); "Yanle", "MUSEUM PARIS Nimba (Guinee) M. Lamotte II. VI. 42" (1 ex., MNHN); **Ghana:** "GHANA, Eastern region, Alewa Range, N6°13'50" W0°33'27", "730 m, at light, 26-28.III.2009 leg. Elod Kondorosy" (1 ex., HMNH); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kwadaso 320m, N 6 42 - W 1 39 Dr. S. ENDRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 314 black light 26.II.1969" (2 exx., HMNH); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kwadaso 320m, N 6 42 - W 1 39 Dr. S. ENDRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 315 mercury vapour 27.II.1969" (1 ex., HMNH); **Cameroon:** "N. Kamerun Johann Albrechtshoehe L. Conradt S." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Democratic Republic of Congo:** "BELGIAN CONGO Mt/Kahusi region, Kivu Prov. Sept-dec 1954, H. Bomans", "Pres. By E. Gowing-Scopes. B. M. 1969-669", "ANGOLA 3175.29" (1 ex., BMNH); **Tanzania:** "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA: Tanga Lushoto Mazumbai For. Res. 1370-1435m 4°49S/38°31E 1370-1435m /UV 25 74 04.XII.1995 ZMUC. Denmark" (3 exx., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA: Tanga Lushoto Mazumbai For. Res. 1370-1435m 4°49S/38°31E UV 25 G1 07.XII.1995 ZMUC. Denmark" (30 exx., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Tanzania, Tanga, Lushoto Dist. Mazumbai For. Res. 4°49S 38°29E 1650-1730m, UV 22 B2 23-XI-1995 ZMUC Denmark" (2 exx., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA: Iringa Mufindi Dist. Uzungwa Scarp For. Res. 8°30S 35°52E elev. 1515m, 03.iii.1996 S. McKamey Chest-level GUV 27-2B Zmuc, Denmark" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Tanzania, Tanga, Lushoto Dist. Mazumbai For. Res. 4°49S 38°29E 1650-1730m, 4-VII-1995, U.V. 8. ZMUC Denmark" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Tanzania, Tanga, Lushoto Dist. Mazumbai For. Res. 4°49S 38°29E 1650-1730m, 02.VII.1995, Fog 1 ZMUC Denmark" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA: Tanga Lushoto Mazumbai For. Res. 1370-1435m 4°49S/38°31E

UV 25 G1 07.XII.1995 ZMUC. Denmark" (2 exx., KN); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA: Tanga Lushoto Mazumbai For. Res. 1370-1435m 4'49S/38'31E 1370-1435m /UV 25 74 04.XII.1995 ZMUC. Denmark" (1 ex., KN); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA: Tanga Lushoto Mazumbai For. Res. 4'49S/38'31E 1370-1435m / UV 25 C 6 06.XII.1995 ZMUC. Denmark" (1 ex., KN); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA: Tanga Lushoto Mazumbai For. Res. 4'49S/38'31E 1370-1435m/UV 21 B1 17.XI.1995 ZMUC. Denmark" (1 ex., KN); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. TANZANIA, Tanga, Lushoto Dist. Mazumbai For. Res. 4'49S/38'31E 1370-1435m 04.XII.1995 UV25 ?4 Leg. S. McKamey Ex. Coll. ZMUC" (1 ex., KN); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Tanzania, Tanga, Lushoto Dist. Mazumbai For. Res. 4'49S 38'29E 1650-1730m, 02.VII.1995, Fog 1 ZMUC Denmark" (1 ex., KN); "D. O. Afrika Tanga Reimer S.", "Cum typo comp. *Lyratus* Mshl. Det. E. Haaf 1961", "Camptorrhinus *lyratus* Mshl. Det. E. Haaf 1961" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Usambara Neu Bethel VII 1909" (1 ex., ZMHB); "West Usambara D. O. Afr. Jan. 1916 leg. Methner" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Uganda:** "van Someren Kwambe (H) Uganda 3 48", "COM. INST. ENT. COLL. NO. 10998", "V. G. L. van Someren Collection. Brit. Mus. 1959-465.", "Camptorhrhinus 3 in BM (Angola)" (1 ex., BMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus lyratus* represents a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and relatively narrow elytral striae (at least two times narrower than intervals) with oval to elongated punctures. Within the group, *C. lyratus* represents larger species with strongly flattened, wide hind tibiae. Species differs from mostly similar *C. sanguinolentus* by distinctly stouter elytra and longer pronotum, which is narrowed anteriorly from base to apex. Moreover, dark pattern in *C. lyratus* consists of four longer lines on elytra and two lines on pronotum, while in *C. sanguinolentus* it is reduced to two short lines on i4 (beside darkened apex of elytra).

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5-7; RL: 0.95-1.4; PL: 1.5-2.2; PW: 1.3-1.8; EL: 3.3-4.7; EW: 1.8-2.55; FFL: 1.5-2.1; FTL: 1.05-1.5; HFL: 2.2-3.5; HTL: 1.4-1.9; RL/PL: 0.58-0.8; PL/PW: 1.03-1.25; EL/EW: 1.83-2.05; EL/PL: 1.95-2.5; FTL/FFL: 0.6-0.78; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.64; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.78. **Females.** BL: 5.5-7.4; RL: 1.05-1.4; PL: 1.6-2.2; PW: 1.4-1.95; EL: 4-5.1; EW: 2-2.6; FFL: 1.4-2.2; FTL: 1.1-1.7; HFL: 2.5-3.5; HTL: 1.3-1.8; RL/PL: 0.52-0.76; PL/PW: 1.1-1.33; EL/EW: 1.82-2; EL/PL: 1.95-2.5; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.65-0.72.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side brown (fig. 104). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown with median part darker and limited from lateral sides by blackish, longitudinal

smudges; base of pronotum with pale spot. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown with very unique pattern: two long, black lines located on i4 before the mid-length of elytra; two black lines located on i2 behind the mid-length of elytra; four short, black lines on elytral apex (on i2 and i4); V-shaped, slender, paler band in posterior part of elytra and slightly contrasting, parabolic band in central part of elytra. Ventral side pale brown; abdominal ventrites with slightly marked, paler median line. Scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with small, round, adherent scales; integument partly visible. Erect scales short. Eyes slightly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly widened basally and apically; in lateral view slightly, evenly curved; in males delicately narrowed in apical half; in females narrowed only at apex. Males with dense and fine punctuation of *metarostrum*; in the middle part of rostrum punctures mostly oval, with tendency to form longitudinal lines; *prorostrum* sparsely punctate. In females *metarostrum* with distinct punctuation; punctures of *prorostrum* hardly visible. Antennal insertion in males located slightly behind the mid-length of rostrum; in females closer to rostrum base. Base of rostrum with a few small, elongated, slightly raised scales. **Antennae:** stout (fig. 209); scape quite stout, slightly curved, ca as long as flagellum; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, robust, especially f1; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club large, ca as long as flagellum. Flagellar setae fine, erected, mostly as long as f3, though on f7 distinctly longer. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; finely narrowing from base to apex; lateral margins slightly rounded; maximum width at base; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales mostly round and large, especially on basal part; strongly overlapping on lateral sides of pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, quite stout, flattened, hardly raised. Basal margin arcuate at half of width. Keel slightly convex, short, barely visible under scaling, located in the mid-length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** stout, widening posteriorly; receptacle robust, wider than long, C-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 266). Anterior part of canal covered densely with adherent scales; part between fore coxae with round and sparsely distributed scales (integument well visible); scales inside receptacle oval, densely distributed. **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with minute, oval adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view distinctly vaulted. Odd intervals with shiny tubercles, convex, higher than even intervals, especially i3, i5 and posterior part of i1. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, distinctly smaller than those on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, slender, shorter than interval width, present exclusively on odd intervals, based mostly on tubercles. Striae in anterior half

of elytra ca three times narrower, and in posterior part up to five times narrower than intervals. Punctures in rows deep, from oval to elongated. Shoulders strongly marked, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly marked. Apex of elytra with very shallow incision. **Ventral side:** meso-metaventricle and v1 covered with large, slightly widened adherent scales. Erect scales rod-like, slender, minute, weakly erected. Remaining abdominal ventrites with smaller adherent scales and partly visible integument. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora almost four times, and of hind femora up to three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora moderately, while hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae arcuate at superior and angulate at inferior margin (in males weakly); in males slightly stouter, with smaller unci (fig. 395); in females with longer, curved unci (fig. 397). Mid tibiae slightly arcuate at superior and slightly angulated at inferior margin. Hind tibiae strongly flattened, distinctly curved basally; inferior margin strongly widened (lobate) in apical half. Unci curved, slightly shorter in males (fig. 396); in females basal half of fore tibiae higher than in males and unci longer (fig. 398). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, slender, rounded at apex, distinctly elongated around inferior margin. Tarsi quite stout, shorter than tibiae; t1 ca as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 shorter than t2 (in fore tarsi as long as t2 or slightly longer); onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, elongated, weakly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 523; pedon longer than apodeme, rather wide, with well secluded trapezoidal/semicircular apical part; in lateral view pedon distinctly angulated in apical half and distinctly narrowed at apex, with brush of moderately long setae before apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with very stout, widened apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long, in shape of inverted trapezoid (fig. 574). Vaginal sclerites moderately chitinized, consisted of a few, mostly semilunar plates (fig. 622). Spermatheca quite stout, L-shaped (fig. 672).

Variability. Colour pattern appears to be variable only in size of pale spot on pronotum. In morphometrics quite variable is EL/PL index.

Distribution. Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Uganda.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus maculatus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Papua New Guinea:** "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 04.VII.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT XG CCL-14103" (INSRB, fig 109); PT: **Papua New Guinea:** "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 24.III.1993 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT T2 CCL-3919" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fogging, 26.V.1994 Leg. O. Missa", "FOG M8-17 CCL-3613" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 22.IV.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR8 CCL-13700" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 10.VI.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR7 CCL-14252" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light, 03.VII.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR8 CCL-14441" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 04.VII.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR60 CCL-14455" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light, 03.VII.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR60 CCL-14453" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 09.VII.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT XG CCL-14391" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 04.VII.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR16 CCL-13181" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fogging, 17.V.1993 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT M1 CCL-4492" (1 ♀, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 9.V.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR3 CCL-13903" (1 ♀, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 11.IV.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR6 CCL-13832" (1 ♂, KN); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 10.VI.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT XJ CCL-14016" (1 ♂, KN); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light, 03.VII.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR60 CCL-14452" (1 ♂, KN); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 15.IV.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR9 CCL-13716" (1 ♂, KN); "D. N. Guinea Kaiserin Augustafluess-Expedition Buergers S. G." (1 ♂, ZMHB);

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus maculatus* belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, lack of dark spot on elytra and distinctly flattened pronotum with furrows in central part of disc. *C. maculatus* and *C. interstitialis* are not easy to distinguish due to very similar morphology, however they differ by colour pattern and structure of genitalia, which provide most important diagnostic features. Moreover, males of *C. interstitialis* have short fringe on apical part of fore tibiae, which is not present in males of *C. maculatus*. Typical colour pattern of *C. interstitialis* consist of

darker, longitudinal lines on elytral intervals, while in *C. maculatus* dark pattern is formed by randomly distributed black spots, variable in amount and size.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.8-7.3; RL: 0.9-1.35; PL: 1.45-2.3; PW: 1.4-2.1; EL: 3.2-5; EW: 1.7-2.6; FFL: 1.65-2.35; FTL: 1-1.8; HFL: 2.6-4; HTL: 1.3-2.2; RL/PL: 0.52-0.67; PL/PW: 1.04-1.13; EL/EW: 1.8-1.94; EL/PL: 2.03-2.29; FTL/FFL: 0.65-0.86; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.76-0.84. **Females.** BL: 5.7-6.8; RL: 1.1-1.3; PL: 1.7-2.1; PW: 1.6-1.75; EL: 3.9-4.55; EW: 2-2.4; FFL: 1.7-2.1; FTL: 1.4-1.5; HFL: 3-3.6; HTL: 1.7-1.85; RL/PL: 0.62-0.65; PL/PW: 1.06-1.2; EL/EW: 1.9-1.95; EL/PL: 2.17-2.29; FTL/FFL: 0.71-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.51-0.57; HFL/EL: 0.77-0.79.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** pale brown (fig. 105). Rostrum and antennae dark brown. Pronotum and elytra pale brown with black spots of different size. Scutellum distinctly paler than elytra. Ventral side pale brown. Adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Head densely covered with small adherent scales; integument not visible. Erect scales short. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; narrowed in the mid-length; in lateral view in both sexes evenly and slightly curved, slender. Antennal insertion in males located behind the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation in males fine and dense from base to apex. In females *metarostrum* with fine punctures, that are distinctly smaller than in males; *prorostrum* sparsely and weakly punctate. Base of rostrum with minute, narrowed, adherent scales. **Antennae:** as in fig. 210, slender; scape ca as long as flagellum; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, f1 slightly longer and quite robust; f3 almost as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club large, slightly shorter than f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae finely erected, increasing in length toward club. Club with pale, yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins delicately rounded in the middle part; anterior part slightly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum flattened. Disc with three furrows. Adherent scales round, large, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, quite stout, rounded at apex. Basal margin distinctly arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** rather stout; lateral borders almost parallel; receptacle wider than long, C-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 267). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; lateral margins delicately narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view elytra moderately vaulted. Even intervals slightly convex; odd intervals raised, especially i3 and i5. Adherent scales round to oval, strongly overlapping, smaller than those on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex, ca as wide as half interval width, slightly raised, on odd intervals numerous,

on even intervals only a few (up to three per interval). Punctures in anterior part of elytral rows deep, oval, two to three times narrower, and in posterior part elongated, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders moderately marked, rounded; shoulder bumps indistinct. Apex of elytra shallowly indented. Apical part of i5 extended posteriorly, well visible in general shape of elytra (in dorsal view). **Ventral side:** ventrites densely covered with two kinds of adherent scales: wider, darkened, rounded ones, located laterally and oval, brighter, acute ones, located in median parts of plates. Erect scales elongated and flattened; on abdominal ventrites well raised. **Legs:** rather robust. Fore femora flattened basally (distinctly less than hind femora); ca 2.3 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora ca four times, and of hind femora ca two times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, slender. Fore tibiae in males slightly (fig. 399), in females distinctly curved (fig. 401). Unci large, curved. Mid tibiae almost straight, widened in apical part. Hind tibiae similar in both sexes, strongly curved and flattened (figs. 400, 402); unci smaller than on fore tibiae. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, especially around inferior margin. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae; t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 slightly longer than t2; onychium as long as t2+t3, in hind tarsi longer. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like, slightly flattened. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 524; pedon distinctly shorter than apodeme; apical part of pedon rounded with short tooth at apex; in lateral view pedon distinctly narrowed apically. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with very wide basal plate and robust apodeme (fig. 575). Vaginal sclerite multilayered, moderately chitinized (fig. 623). Spermatheca quite robust, distinctly curved (fig. 673).

Variability. Pronotal furrows differently deepened. Black scales on pronotum and elytra from small and sparsely distributed to forming larger spots, consisted of 20-30 scales.

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Biology. Individuals were attracted to light.

Etymology. The Latin name *maculatus* refers to dark pattern on pronotum and elytra, which consists of differently shaped and randomly distributed spots.

Camptorhinus mangiferae* (MARSHALL, 1925)Camptorrhinus mangiferae* MARSHALL, 1925: 341= *Camptorrhinus rotundicollis* NAKANE, 1963: 37 – synonymized by MORIMOTO (1986)

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **India:** "TYPE", "India Dr C. F. C. Beeson", "Pres. By Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1925-494", "Koina R., Singbhum Bihar & Orissa. II. viii. 1921 C. F. C. Beeson", "ex *Mangifera indica*", "*Camptorrhinus mangiferae* Mshl. TYPE ♂" (BMNH, fig. 114); PLT: **India:** "COTYPE", "India Dr C. F. C. Beeson", "Pres. By Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1925-494", "Koina R., Singbhum Bihar & Orissa. 30. vi. 1921 C. F. C. Beeson", "ex *Mangifera indica*", "*Camptorrhinus mangiferae* Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (1 ♀, BMNH); "PARATYPE", "Koina R., Singbhum Bihar & Orissa. II. viii. 1921 C. F. C. Beeson", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "ex *Mangifera indica*", "R. R. D. 824 B. C. R. 168 Cage 115", "*Camptorrhinus mangiferae* Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (1 ♀, BMNH); "PARATYPE", "Koina R., Singbhum Bihar & Orissa. 5. viii. 1921 C. F. C. Beeson", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "ex *Mangifera indica*", "R. R. D. 824 B. C. R. 168 Cage 115", "*Camptorrhinus mangiferae* Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (1 ♀, BMNH); "PARATYPE", "Koina R., Singbhum Bihar & Orissa. 27. viii. 1921 C. F. C. Beeson", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "ex *Mangifera indica*", "R. R. D. 824 B. C. R. 168 Cage 115", "*Camptorrhinus mangiferae* Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (2 ♀, BMNH).

Additional material studied. **India:** "Koina R., Singbhum Bihar & Orissa. 26. vi. 1921 C. F. C. Beeson", "443", "R. R. D. 824 B. C. R. 168 Cage 115", "Pres. By Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1925-118.", "ex *Mangifera indica*", "*Camptorrhinus mangiferae* mshl. G. D. Bhasin det." (1 ex., BMNH); **Indonesia:** "Palembang SUMATRA", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ♂, KN) "Borneo Exped. Dr. Nieuwenhuis Mahakam 1998", "*Camptorrhinus dorsalis* Boisd." (1 ex., RMNH); "Palembang SUMATRA", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); **locality unclear:** "Setiferus? ? Boh." (1 ex., MHNW).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus mangiferae* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, i2 with a few erect scales, darker spot on elytra and very slender tarsi. Morphologically and coloristically *C. mangiferae* resembles mostly *C. kurosawai* and *C. subtilis*, though it differs by the presence of a long, distinctly convex keel on pronotum, which is absent or only slightly marked in other two species. Species is quite similar to *C. fuliginosus* in general coloration, morphology and sexual

dimorphism, however the latter belongs to a group of species with numerous erect scales on i2, however those species are very easy to distinguish considering structure of terminalia (aedeagi, female sternites VIII and vaginal sclerites).

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 6.5-8.7; RL: 1.5-2.05; PL: 2.4-3; PW: 2.1-2.6; EL: 4-5.5; EW: 2.2-3; FFL: 2.3-2.9; FTL: 1.9-2.6; HFL: 3.05-4.2; HTL: 1.9-2.4; RL/PL: 0.63-0.7; PL/PW: 1.13-1.15; EL/EW: 1.81-1.89; EL/PL: 1.67-1.83; FTL/FFL: 0.79-0.9; HTL/HFL: 0.57-0.62; HFL/EL: 0.75-0.8. **Females.** BL: 6.4-8.1; RL: 1.5-2; PL: 2.2-2.6; PW: 1.9-2.3; EL: 4.15-5.5; EW: 2.3-3; FFL: 1.9-2.7; FTL: 1.6-2.2; HFL: 3-4; HTL: 1.7-2.2; RL/PL: 0.66-0.8; PL/PW: 1.1-1.19; EL/EW: 1.77-1.9; EL/PL: 1.89-2.2; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.85; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.59; HFL/EL: 0.69-0.74.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (figs. 106, 110). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum brown with dark median part; lateral sides slightly marbled (with lighter and darker brown scales). Scutellum from pale brown and strongly contrasting to brown and not contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra typically with slightly darker, large central spot; two slightly paler spots in anterior part of elytra and semilunar band before elytral declivity. Apical part marbled. Elytral pattern rather indistinctly contrasting. Ventral side pale brown; abdominal ventrites with two darker, longitudinal smudges. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, adherent scales; integument partly visible. Erect scales very short. Eyes slightly convex. **Rostrum:** narrowed in the middle part, in males dull, with fine microsculpture; in females microsculpture reduced, though integument rather dull. Male rostrum in lateral view very weakly curved, slightly narrowed in apical part; female rostrum slightly curved, stouter. Punctuation of dorsal side in males very deep and dense from base to apex; punctures with narrow, convex borders (uneven surface of rostrum); antennal insertion located around the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation of female rostrum fine but sparser; punctures smaller and shallower, although well visible to apex of rostrum; antennal insertion located before the mid-length of rostrum. Basal part of rostrum with a few adherent scales. **Antennae:** very slender (fig. 211); scape slender, ca as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f4 distinctly longer than wide, f1 slightly thickened, f2 longest, very slender; remaining intervals slightly longer than wide. Club slightly shorter than f1-f2 combined. Flagellar setae well erected, on f1-f4 shorter than on f5-f7. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** in males slightly, and in females distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins strongly rounded; maximum width behind the mid-length of pronotum; anterior part distinctly narrowed (in males strongly); in lateral view pronotum strongly convex. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, larger on lateral sides of pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, slender,

hardly raised. Basal margin from straight to slightly arcuate at half of width. Keel distinct, convex, as long as half maximum pronotum length or longer. **Rostral canal:** slender; slightly widened in poster part; receptacle longer than wide, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 268). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, partly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals weakly convex; apical parts of i1, i3 and i5 raised. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, smaller than those on median part of pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly curved, finely raised, ca as long as half interval width. Even intervals with only a few erect scales or those are absent. Striae in anterior and middle part of elytra two to three times narrower than intervals, with deep, oval punctures; in apical part striae five to six times narrower than intervals, with elongated, shallow punctures. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly marked. Apex of elytra with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with mostly oval adherent scales; median parts of meso- and metaventrite with narrowed and slightly raised scales. Erect scales rod-like, flattened on meso- and metaventrite, but slender and finely raised on abdominal ventrites. **Legs:** very slender. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base, slightly flattened basally. Teeth of fore femora ca six times shorter, of mid femora ca seven times shorter, and of hind femora ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales rod-like, curved, slender. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Fore tibiae very slender; in males evenly, slightly curved, with long, slightly curved unci and dense fringe of yellow hair (fig. 403); in females slightly curved in the middle part, with long, curved unci (fig. 405). Mid tibiae slightly curved at base. Hind tibiae in both sexes slender; in males delicately curved in basal and apical part, with fine, slightly curved unci (fig. 404); in females slightly curved in basal part, with long, curved unci (fig. 406). Erect scales rod-like, mostly elongated, distinctly curved. Tibiae finely keeled (mid tibiae partly). Tarsi very slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer than tibiae); t1 slightly shorter than t2+t3 (in male fore tarsi slightly longer); t3 at least slightly shorter than t2; onychium longer than t1 (in male fore and hind tarsi shorter). Erect scales rod-like, elongated. Tarsomeres 1 and 2 of male fore tarsi with fringes of long hair. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 525; pedon longer than apodeme, rather wide, apical part with two lateral lobes; in lateral view pedon distinctly curved in basal half, with apical part slightly curved and narrowed. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 576). Vaginal sclerite in a form of single, almost semilunar plate (fig. 624). Spermatheca L-shaped, with stout basal part and curved apex (fig. 674).

Variability. Base coloration from creamy to brown. Dark spots on pronotum and elytra contrast differently with base coloration. Central spot on elytra weakly marked in paler forms. Pronotum with two, four or without pale dots on darker part. In morphometrics mostly variable is EL/PL index, especially in females.

Distribution. India, Indonesia (Sumatra), South Korea (PAEK et al., 2010), Japan (MORIMOTO, 1986).

Biology. Species considered as pest of mango trees, larvae develop in wood of *Mangifera indica*.

***Camptorhinus marmoratus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **India:** “Nilgiri Hills. H. L. Andrewes. Yains 3,500 ft”, “H. E. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (BMNH, fig. 115); PT: **India:** “Gerasappa 23 9 07”, “H. E. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (5 ♂, 4 ♀, BMNH); “LOCALITY Yemmekhan Estate 29.10.15”, “COLLECTOR T. V. SUBRAMANIAM”, “MYSORE ENT. COLL NO. Inomited 29 10/15”, “Camptorrhinus sp. ign.”, “Pres. by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315” (1 ♀, BMNH); “Gerasappa 23 9 07”, “H. E. Andrewes Bequest. B. M. 1922-221.” (1 ♂, KN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus marmoratus* belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, that are distributed on entire i2. Fore tibiae of this species are strongly angulated at inferior margin in females, but not in males, what causes difficulties in classification to a morphological group. Distinctly marbled pronotum and elytra are characteristics of *C. marmoratus*, that are rather helpful in distinguishing this species from mostly unicolor ones such as *C. problematicus*, *C. angulatus* and *C. inornatus*, but also from species with dark spot on elytral declivity, such as *C. atrocaudatus* and with dark spot around the mid-length of elytra, such as *C. fuliginosus*. Individuals of *C. marmoratus* with less contrasting pattern superficially resembles *C. fuliginosus* in general colouration and sexual dimorphism, however in *C. marmoratus* elytral intervals are distinctly more convex and tarsi are significantly stouter.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 6.5-9.6; RL: 1.3-1.9; PL: 2.05-3.2; PW: 1.8-2.7; EL: 4.4-6.4; EW: 2.2-3.3; FFL: 2.2-3.5; FTL: 1.7-2.6; HFL: 3.4-4.6; HTL: 1.6-2.6; RL/PL: 0.56-0.64; PL/PW: 1.14-1.27; EL/EW: 1.84-2; EL/PL: 1.85-2.15; FTL/FFL: 0.62-0.8; HTL/HFL: 0.46-0.62; HFL/EL: 0.71-0.78. **Females.** BL: 5.75-9.3; RL: 0.9-1.8; PL: 1.75-3; PW: 2.1-2.6; EL: 4-6.1; EW: 1.9-3.3; FFL: 1.8-2.8; FTL: 1.25-1.8; HFL: 2.7-4.4; HTL: 1.3-2.3; RL/PL: 0.51-0.63; PL/PW: 1.15-1.21; EL/EW: 1.85-2; EL/PL: 2.03-2.29; FTL/FFL: 0.64-0.75; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.55; HFL/EL: 0.65-0.74.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side marbled (adherent scales white, creamy, brown and black, figs. 111-112). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae reddish. Pronotum marbled with slightly paler central area. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra marbled with indistinct, paler smudges in anterior part and band before elytral declivity. Ventral side mostly pale brown. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with round and oval adherent scales; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; delicately narrowed in the mid-length; in lateral view rostrum in both sexes distinctly, evenly curved. Punctuation of dorsal side in males fine and dense from base to apex, though punctures quite small; in females punctuation distinct only near base of rostrum. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small, brown adherent scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 212); scape almost as long as flagellum; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, f1 more robust, f2 longest; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club ca as long as f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erect, mostly as long as f3. Club with rusty setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins delicately rounded (in males slightly more) in the mid-length; anterior part almost parallel; maximum width around the mid-length of pronotum; in lateral view pronotum moderately convex. Adherent scales round, slightly decreasing in size anteriorly. Erect scales rod-like, slightly raised, rounded at apex. Basal margin slightly arcuate at half of width. Keel minute, hardly visible between scaling. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins parallel; receptacle slightly wider than long, U-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 269). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals distinctly convex; i2 and i4 slightly lower. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, curved, rounded at apex, based on black tubercles, that are differently visible between dense scaling. Anterior part of elytra with punctures in rows large and deep, oval, ca two times narrower than intervals; in posterior part punctures elongated, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded, in males slightly extended anteriorly; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are elongated and pointed at apex on metaventrite and abdominal ventrites. Erect scales rod-like, slightly flattened, sparsely distributed. Abdominal ventrites with different coloration: v1 pale brown, v2-v4 brown, v5 dark brown. **Legs:** rather slender. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora minute, five to six times shorter, of mid femora

ca five times shorter, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora strongly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae in males almost straight, slender, with dense fringe of long hair and curved unci (fig. 407); in females stouter, slightly curved at base, with strong and wide angulation of inferior margin and long, curved unci (fig. 409). Mid tibiae almost straight, slightly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae in males slender, slightly curved basally; inferior margin with fine angulation; unci longer than those on fore tibiae (fig. 408); in females slightly curved and flattened; inferior margin with fine, but blunt angulation; unci similar to those on fore tibiae (fig. 410). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, slender, well raised, more elongated around inferior margin. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 slightly longer than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3, slender. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, slender, well raised. In males t1-t2 of fore tibiae and t1 of mid tibiae with fringes of long hair, reduced fringe present also on t2 of mid tibiae. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 526; pedon slightly longer than apodeme, straight at apex, with two, sparse brushes of setae; in lateral view pedon strongly narrowed apically. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite stout apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 577). Vaginal sclerite moderately chitinized (fig. 625). Spermatheca hook-like, rounded at apex (fig. 675).

Variability. Colour pattern of pronotum and elytra with variable amount and distribution of white scales.

Distribution. India.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *marmoratus* refers to marbled colour pattern of pronotum and elytra.

***Camptorhinus nigrolineatus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Tanzania:** "Urw. hint. d. Randbg. d-N. W. Tanganika-S. 18-2200m. Grauer" (MHNW, fig. 116); PT: **Tanzania:** "Westl. Tanagnika Grauer.1910" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, KN); "Urw. hint. d. Randbg. d-N. W. Tanganika-S. 18-2200m. Grauer" (4 ♂, 8 ♀, MHNW); "Westl. Tanagnika Grauer.1910" (1 ♂, 4 ♀, MHNW).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus nigrolineatus* represents a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and narrow striae 1-3. Species is morphologically most similar to

C. brunneolateralis, though both sexes of *C. nigrolineatus* have wider and strongly angulated fore tibiae. Moreover, colour patterns are different: in *C. nigrolineatus* median parts of pronotum and elytra are not darkened as in *C. brunneolateralis*, as well as white band before elytral declivity is absent in *C. nigrolineatus*. *C. nigrolineatus* coloristically resembles *C. nigronotatus*, which is a species with minute, oval erect scales on elytral intervals, strongly widened hind tibiae and stouter elytra.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 6.5-8.4; RL: 1.2-1.5; PL: 1.85-2.5; PW: 1.55-2.2; EL: 4.5-5.7; EW: 2.2-2.8; FFL: 1.9-2.4; FTL: 1.5-1.95; HFL: 3-3.8; HTL: 1.5-2.3; RL/PL: 0.52-0.68; PL/PW: 1.1-1.33; EL/EW: 1.96-2.63; EL/PL: 2.26-2.51; FTL/FFL: 0.74-0.83; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.65-0.73. **Females.** BL: 5-8.75; RL: 0.8-1.45; PL: 1.35-2.5; PW: 1.15-2.2; EL: 3.5-6.2; EW: 1.55-2.8; FFL: 1.4-2.5; FTL: 1-2; HFL: 2.2-4.1; HTL: 1.1-2.2; RL/PL: 0.52-0.67; PL/PW: 1.06-1.2; EL/EW: 2.04-2.82; EL/PL: 2.32-2.79; FTL/FFL: 0.67-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.54; HFL/EL: 0.62-0.7.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side greyish-brown (fig. 113). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown, with randomly distributed slightly darker or lighter scales. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with dorsal side. Elytra with similar coloration as pronotum; dark pattern consisted of four short, longitudinal lines: on basal and apical part of i1 and one on each i4. Apical part of elytra indistinctly marbled; V-shaped band before elytral declivity hardly distinguishable. Ventral side slightly paler than pronotum. Scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.6 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with small adherent scales; erect scales short and dark. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; with rudimental carina at base; in lateral view rostrum in both sexes slightly curved, in male slightly slenderer. Punctuation of dorsal side in males strong and dense from base to apex; punctures deep with convex borders (rostrum with uneven surface); in females punctures of *metarostrum* distinct; on *prorostrum* hardly visible. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, and in females before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 213); scape stout, as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, f1 robust; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club large, ca as long as f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erected, increasing in size toward club. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with lateral margins rounded in the mid-length (slightly weaker in females); anterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales round or oval, small. Erect scales

rod-like, moderately long, rounded at apex. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel convex, shorter than half maximum length of pronotum, disc near keel slightly deepened. **Rostral canal:** narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle ca as long as wide, V-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 270). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal half; slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals poorly convex, except higher i3 and i5. Adherent scales mostly small, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, longer than half interval width, with tendencies to group up, absent on i2, i4 and most part of i6. Punctures in rows deep, oval, three times narrower than intervals; in apical part of elytra elongated, quite shallow and three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps absent. Apex of elytra rounded, without incision. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are narrower on median parts of plates. Erect scales rod-like, slender, weakly raised. Adherent scales on abdominal ventrites decreasing in size toward abdomen apex. **Legs:** rather slender. Fore femora ca 1.7 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora ca three times, and of hind femora almost three times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Fore tibiae slightly curved, with fine, curved unci and distinct angulation of inferior margin, located in the mid-length of tibia in males (fig. 411), but closer to tibial apex in females (fig. 413). Mid tibiae slightly curved and delicately angulated. Hind tibiae quite slender, curved basally; inferior margin delicately angulated; unci smaller in males (fig. 412) than in females (fig. 414). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales elongated around inferior margin of tibia. Male fore tibia with rather sparse fringe of long hair; female fore tibia with strongly elongated scales, somewhat resembling fringe. Tarsi very slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 almost as long as t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi elongated, well raised, rod-like. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 527; pedon distinctly shorter than apodeme, straight at apex, with rounded angles and two brushes of short setae; in lateral view pedon thickened in the middle part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with robust apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 578). Vaginal sclerite with two slender, strongly chitinated plates (fig. 626). Spermatheca L-shaped, quite slender (fig. 676).

Variability. Dark lines on i1 of different length. Species quite variable in EL/PL and EL/EW.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *nigrolineatus* refers to colour pattern of elytra, which consists of three dark lines.

***Camptorhinus nigronotatus* FAIRMAIRE, 1885**

Camptorhinus nigronotatus FAIRMAIRE, 1885: 455

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Djibouti:** "Obock Lalg.", "Camptorrhinus nigronotatus Frm. type presume", "MUSEUM PARIS Collection Leon Fairmaire 1906", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (MNHN, fig. 121); PLT: **Djibouti:** "Obock Lalg.", "Camptorhinus nigronotatus Frm. type presume", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon Fairmaire" (1 ♀, MNHN).

Additional material studied. **Sierra Leone:** "Sierra Leone Freetown A. Mocquerys 1889", Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); **Cameroon:** "CAMEROON, North-West prov.; E env. Of BIG BABANKI; 1200 m; 06°06.698N 10°15.938E; 5-13.iii.2008 Martin RIHA leg." (1 ex., SMNS); **Namibia:** "NAMIBIA, Khomas reg. Arnhem Cave & Lodge 22.7103S, 18.10327E 1543m, 5-12.XII.2013 S. Murzin leg." (1 ex., KN); "DSW Afrika Otjosondou Casper S.G." (1 ex., KN); "DSW Afrika Otjosondou Casper S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); **Zambia:** "N. Rhodesia: N'Changa. C. T. Macnamara. B. M. 1931-179." (1 ex., BMNH); **Zimbabwe:** "Salisbury Maskouald At light Oct. 1908 GAKM", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); **Egypt:** "Egypt", "Sharp. Coll. 1905.313." (1 ex., BMNH); **Tanzania:** "Tanganyika T. Msagan 35m. E of Singida x-xii.1935 E. Burt", "Pres by Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1936-237." (1 ex., BMNH); "O.-Afr. Mbngwe J. Riedel. Geschenk 1931.12" (1 ex., SNSD); **Ethiopia:** "ETHIOPIA 9.5.2013 35 km S Yabello Martinu Ivo lgt." (1 ex., KN); "MUSEUM PARIS ABYSSINIE DIRE DAOUA ET ENVIRONS. DR. J. ROGER 1903", "Camptorhinus nigronotatus Frm." (4 exx., MNHN); "ETHIOPIE MERID Bourie BORD DE LA RIV. OMO 800m.", "MUSEUM DE PARIS Mission de l'Omo C. ARAMBOURG P. A. CHAPPUIS & R. JEANNEL 1932-33" (1 ex., MNHN); **Kenya:** "KENYA Lokitang TURKANA NORD 750m.", "Camptorhinus nigronotatus Frm. Hustache det.", "MUSEUM DE PARIS Mission de l'Omo C. ARAMBOURG P. A. CHAPPUIS & R. JEANNEL 1932-33" (1 ex., MNHN); **Somalia:** "SOMALIA IT. Mogadiscio Lomi 12.1936", "don Hustache", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ex., MNHN); **Djibouti:** "Obock", "Dolle", "Camptorhinus nigronotatus Fairm.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ex., MNHN); **Yemen:** "S YEMEN 20 km W Lawdar 1101 m N13°53'/E45°48' (light) 26.-27.III.2007 M. Rejzek [10]" (1 ex., KN); "S YEMEN, 22.X.2005, Lawdar NE, Adan, ex. I., N13°53' E45°48' 1145 m,

lgt. S. Kadlec" (1 ex., NMPC); "S YEMEN 20 km W Lawdar 1101 m N13°53'/E45°48 (light) 26.-27.III.2007 M. Rejzek [10]" (2 exx., SDEI); **locality unclear**: "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon Fairmaire" (1 ex., MNHN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus nigrinotatus* is a smaller species with not angulated (though widened) inferior margins of fore tibiae and some unique characteristics, including oval erect scales on elytral intervals, usually forming small groups and hind tibiae strongly widened in apical part, that are lobate at inferior margin. Although those morphological features are unique within the genus, species coloristically resembles slenderer, larger species with distinctly angulated inferior margin of fore tibiae – *C. nigrolineatus*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.1-6; RL: 1.1-1.25; PL: 1.5-1.9; PW: 1.3-1.6; EL: 3.4-4.1; EW: 1.7-2.1; FFL: 1.4-1.9; FTL: 1.05-1.3; HFL: 2.2-2.7; HTL: 1.25-1.5; RL/PL: 0.61-0.67; PL/PW: 1.06-1.21; EL/EW: 1.86-2; EL/PL: 2.06-2.27; FTL/FFL: 0.59-0.75; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.64; HFL/EL: 0.65-0.73. **Females.** BL: 4.05-6.4; RL: 0.85-1.15; PL: 1.3-1.9; PW: 0.95-1.75; EL: 2.7-4; EW: 1.3-2.2; FFL: 1.1-1.9; FTL: 0.8-1.4; HFL: 1.7-2.9; HTL: 0.9-1.5; RL/PL: 0.53-0.71; PL/PW: 1.09-1.26; EL/EW: 1.86-2.08; EL/PL: 2.08-2.29; FTL/FFL: 0.61-0.74; HTL/HFL: 0.46-0.54; HFL/EL: 0.61-0.74.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black with granular microsculpture. **Coloration:** dorsal side greyish-brown (fig. 117). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown with randomly distributed darker and lighter scales. Scutellum pale, slightly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra slightly brighter than pronotum; darker pattern consisted of two short, longitudinal lines on i4, located before the mid-length of elytra and apical spot; light pattern in a form of hardly distinguishable, V-shaped band located before elytral declivity. Ventral side slightly paler than pronotum; abdominal ventrites with two longitudinal, brown smudges. Scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with oval adherent scales; erect scales minute. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; delicately narrowed in the mid-length; in lateral view weakly, evenly curved; in females slightly slenderer. Punctuation of dorsal side in males strong and dense from base to apex; punctures deep, oval with slightly convex borders and tendencies to forming lines; in females punctures of *metarostrum* distinct, and of *prorostrum* sparse and hardly visible. Antennal insertion in males located slightly before the mid-length, while in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Posterior half of *metarostrum* with numerous, small adherent scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 214); scape slender, almost as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, f1 longest and

moderately thickened; f3-f4 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club rather small, slightly shorter than f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erected, gradually increasing in size toward club. Club with whiteish setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra, longer than wide; lateral margins rounded in the mid-length; anterior part narrowed; maximum width slightly behind the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum convex. Adherent scales from round to oval, mostly large. Erect scales very short, rounded at apex. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel short, slightly convex. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins parallel; receptacle ca as long as wide, U-shaped, moderately robust, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 271). **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view finely vaulted. Intervals convex; i3, i5 and posterior part of i1 raised. Adherent scales smaller than those on pronotum, round, strongly overlapping, slightly raised near erect scales. Erect scales oval, short, with tendencies to group up at least on i3. Punctures in rows deep; in anterior half oval, ca two times narrower than intervals, with differently convex margins; in posterior half elongated, ca four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps poorly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision. **Ventral side:** covered densely with round adherent scales, that are narrower on abdominal ventrites. Erect scales short, flattened, weakly raised, mostly brown, longer on abdominal ventrites. **Legs:** stout. Fore femora almost three times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora small, ca seven times shorter, and of hind femur ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora distinctly, and hind femora strongly flattened basally. Erect scales rod-like, slightly curved, from stout to moderately elongated. Fore tibiae slightly curved; with fine, curved unci and without angulation of inferior margin, though widening of middle part resemble angulation (it lacks distinct, acute form). In males fore tibiae wider and thicker (fig. 415) than in females (fig. 417). Mid tibiae slightly curved in the middle part. Hind tibiae very stout, flattened, curved in basal part, strongly widened in apical part and lobate at inferior margin. Unci finely curved, slightly shorter in males (fig. 416) than in females (fig. 418). Superior margins partly keeled, mostly in apical half. Erect scales rod-like, mostly stout, elongated around inferior margin of tibia. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (hind tarsi shorter); t1 at least slightly longer than t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2; onychium longer than t1, slender. Erect scales on tarsi quite short, hardly raised, rod-like. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 528; pedon slightly longer than apodeme, slender, narrowed in basal part; apical part parabolic with two brushes of moderately long setae placed subapically; in lateral view pedon slightly curved, distinctly narrowed apically.

Female terminalia: sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 579). Vaginal sclerite barely chitinized (fig. 627). Spermatheca quite slender, curved subcentrally and at apex (fig. 677).

Variability. Colour pattern on elytra sometimes formed by brown or rusty scales that contrast slightly with general coloration, rarely completely absent. In some forms adherent scales on pronotum and elytra brown and orange (fig. 118).

Distribution. Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Namibia, Botswana (based on photograph), Zambia, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, Yemen.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus notabilis* (WALKER, 1859)**

Cryptorhynchus notabilis WALKER, 1859: 264

= *Camptorhinus minooensis* NAKANE, 1963: 38 – synonymized by MORIMOTO (1986), according to fact that MORIMOTO (1986) incorrectly determined Japanese specimens of *C. conradti* as *C. notabilis* (what is clearly indicated by morphology of adults and structure of terminalia presented in MORIMOTO's paper as well as distribution of *C. notabilis*, which appears to inhabit Ceylon exclusively), it is highly possible that this name should be listed as junior synonym of *C. conradti*.

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Sri Lanka:** "TYPE", "Cryptorhynchus", "notabilis Walk." (BMNH, fig. 122).

Additional material studied. **Sri Lanka:** "Ceylon", "Bowring 63'47*" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ceylon", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60.", "Camptorhinus notabilis Walker" (1 ex., BMNH); "Mus de Berlin aout 1877", "Coll. Roelofs", "C. indiscretus? Walker Ceylon" (1 ex., INSRB); "Ceylon", "M. Berl" (2 exx., NHRS); "Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., KN); "M: de Berlin aout 77", "Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., KN); "Hist. Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 35872 Camptorhinus spec. Ceylan, Nietner. Zool. Mus. Berlin" (1 ex., KN); "Ceylan", "Ex Museo Mniszech", "MUSEUM PARIS ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (2 exx., MNHN); "Ceylon Berl. Mus.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Ceylan Nietn.", "35872", "Hist. Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 35872 Camptorhinus spec. Ceylan, Nietner. Zool. Mus. Berlin" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Hist. Coll. (Coleoptera) Nr. 35872 Camptorhinus spec. Ceylan, Nietner. Zool. Mus. Berlin" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Ceylan, Nietner", "Camptorhinus spec." (1 ex., ZMHB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus notabilis* is rather characteristic, brown species with stout and distinctly vaulted elytra, pale band before elytral declivity and very slender legs in males. It belongs to a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae. Similar features characterise *C. conradti*, which is smaller species with longer elytra, shorter pronotum, stouter legs and adherent scales with strong, pearly lustre.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.4-6.2; RL: 0.9-1.3; PL: 1.35-1.95; PW: 1.25-1.7; EL: 3-4.1; EW: 1.75-2.3; FFL: 1.6-2.4; FTL: 1.1-1.9; HFL: 2.2-3.2; HTL: 1.35-2; RL/PL: 0.59-0.69; PL/PW: 1.08-1.19; EL/EW: 1.61-1.73; EL/PL: 1.95-2.22; FTL/FFL: 0.69-0.93; HTL/HFL: 0.56-0.67; HFL/EL: 0.68-0.83. **Females.** BL: 6-6.6; RL: 1.1-1.3; PL: 2-2.2; PW: 1.6-1.8; EL: 3.7-4.35; EW: 2.4-2.6; FFL: 1.9-2.15; FTL: 1.3-1.5; HFL: 2.8-3.1; HTL: 1.45-1.75; RL/PL: 0.55-0.6; PL/PW: 1.18-1.25; EL/EW: 1.54-1.67; EL/PL: 1.85-2.15; FTL/FFL: 0.6-0.71; HTL/HFL: 0.52-0.58; HFL/EL: 0.71-0.76.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument mainly black, locally brown (apices of tibiae, borders of punctures in striae); shiny. **Coloration:** brown (figs. 119-120). Rostrum brown; antennae dark red. Pronotum brown with a few darker scales; pale scales typically form indistinct, median band. Scutellum creamy coloured, distinctly contrasting with base of elytra. Elytra brown with transversal band located before elytral declivity and typically with longitudinal, at least slightly darker lines: before the mid-length of i1 and behind the mid-length of i4. Ventral side pale brown. All adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.4 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with oval and round adherent scales; integument partly visible; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slender; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view moderately, evenly curved; in males slightly narrowed at apex. Punctuation in both sexes rather shallow; punctures of *metarostrum* distinct; punctuation of *prorostrum* sparser: in males punctures distinct, in females hardly visible. Antennal insertion in males located slightly before the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few, minute scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 215); scape quite stout, longer than flagellum; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, of ca equal length, f1 more robust; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club elongated, slightly longer than f2-f7 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erect, increasing in length toward club. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins slightly rounded in the mid-length, while in posterior part almost parallel; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum convex. Adherent scales round, mostly large. Erect scales

rod-like, quite stout, delicately flattened, slightly raised. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel short, hardly visible between scaling. **Rostral canal:** slender; lateral margins parallel; receptacle wider than long, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 272). **Scutellum:** oval, covered with small, slightly elongated and raised adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders; narrowed posteriorly (in males distinctly); in lateral view distinctly vaulted. Intervals 2 and 4 weakly convex; i3 and i5 distinctly raised, especially in posterior part; i1 in posterior part slightly higher; i5 extended posteriorly; remaining intervals slightly convex. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slightly flattened and shortened. Striae rather narrow; punctures in basal part of elytra deep, oval, three to four times narrower than intervals; while in apical part elongated, four to six times narrower than intervals. Puncture borders, especially in basal half of elytra convex (elytra with uneven surface). Shoulders very distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with large, round or oval adherent scales, decreasing in size toward the end of abdomen. Erect scales rod-like, minute, hardly noticeable. In males v2-v4 with two small tubercles each; tubercles covered with yellow scaling. **Legs:** slender; distinctly longer in males. Fore femora over two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora minute, ca six times, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae in males slender, almost straight; unci stout, slightly curved (fig. 419). In females fore tibiae stouter, with superior margin straight, and inferior one weakly widened in the mid-length; unci stout but quite long (fig. 421). Mid tibiae slightly curved and widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae in males slender, slightly curved in basal part; inferior margin with delicate, blunt angulation; unci similar to those on fore tibiae (fig. 420). In females hind tibiae stouter, distinctly curved in basal half; inferior margin lobate in the mid-length; unci curved (fig. 422). Superior margin of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, from stout to elongated. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer; t3 at least slightly shorter than t2; onychium in females ca as long as t1, in males slightly shorter. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, hardly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 529; pedon longer than apodeme, with long process in apical part; in lateral view pedon very slender. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather slender apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 580). Vaginal sclerites elongated, finely chitinized (fig. 628). Spermatheca L-shaped, quite long and slender (fig. 678).

Variability. Minor differences in development of pale pattern on pronotum. Width of elytral band variable; longitudinal smudges on elytra differently marked.

Distribution. Sri Lanka.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus pilipes* (FABRICIUS, 1802)**

Rhynchaenus pilipes FABRICIUS, 1802: 468

Specimens of this species are also labelled in museum collections as *in litteris Camptorhinus australasiae*.

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Malaysia:** "Ins: Java. Golner.", "labelled pilipes by Schoenherr 136" (NHRS, fig. 127).

Additional material studied. **Seychelles:** "ALDABRA West I. xii. 1971 D. Anderson", "Heath trap Res. Station", "Camptorhinus sp. Indet det. R. T. Thompson 1973" (1 ex., BMNH); **Madagascar:** "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR Region de Morondava dr Petit 1901", "Camptorrhinus spec. Nov." (1 ex., MNHN); **Philippines:** "Philipp. Cap Sugano?", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); **Vietnam:** "1 774 711", "MUSEUM PARIS COCHINCHINE Harmand 1784" (1 ex., KN); "Saigon 9 03", "Cochinchine Coll. Madon" (1 ex., MNHN); "1 774 711", "MUSEUM PARIS COCHINCHINE Harmand 1784" (1 ex., MNHN); "1386 78", "MUSEUM PARIS COCHINCHINE Pierre 1878" (2 exx., MNHN); **Singapore:** "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B SINGAPORE LCK03 Lim Chu Kang, mal 3 02-VI-09, mangrove Reg. No. 29131 leg. P. Grootaert" (5 exx., INSRB); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B SINGAPORE SBW02 Sungei Buloh, mal 2 19-V-09, mangrove Reg. No. 29074 leg. P. Grootaert" (1 ex., INSRB); "Singapore, Pulau Ubin 12--19.V.2012, I. G. 32.342 Malaise trap, Leg. Mangrove Insect Project" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B SINGAPORE SBWR02 Sungei Buloh, mal 2 02-VI-09, mangrove Reg. No. 29127 leg. P. Grootaert" (1 ex., KN); "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B SINGAPORE LCK03 Lim Chu Kang, mal 3 02-VI-09, mangrove Reg. No. 29131 leg. P. Grootaert" (2 exx., KN); **Malaysia:** "Malay Penin E Coll. ? Blackwater East Klang June 1916" (partly illegible), "Ex. F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354." (7 exx., BMNH); "Sarawak", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60", "Camptorrhinus pilipes F. Det. From descr. G. A. K. Marshall Olivier's figure" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. BORNEO. Samawang, NR. SANDAKAN light 7 July 1927", "Ex F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra)." (1 ex., KN); "Penang", "Coll. Veth" (5 exx., RMHN);

“Piepers Batavia” (1 ex., RMHN); “Malayi Slaat Friederich” (partly illegible) (1 ex., ZMHB); **locality unclear**: “Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs” (1 ex., INSRB); “Staudinger & Bang-Haas”, “Coll. Schapler”, “483.”, “*Camptorhinus australasiae* N. H.? Fst.” (1 ex., SDEI).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus pilipes* represents a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae and rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals. It is rather distinctive species with very slender body (especially elytra and tibiae), numerous black tubercles on elytral intervals as well as unicoloured body (pale yellow to pale grey). Similar in coloration *C. inornatus* differs by some distinct morphological features, such as stouter hind tibiae, pronotum and elytra. Moreover, in males of *C. inornatus* pronotum is strongly rounded laterally and apex of i5 is extended apically (well-marked in dorsal view).

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 7.5-10.6; RL: 1.4-1.9; PL: 2.4-3.7; PW: 1.95-3.1; EL: 4.9-6.8; EW: 3.3-3.25; FFL: 2.8-4.1; FTL: 2.2-3.7; HFL: 3.3-4.8; HTL: 1.9-3.2; RL/PL: 0.5-0.62; PL/PW: 1.08-1.23; EL/EW: 1.88-2.13; EL/PL: 1.84-2.35; FTL/FFL: 0.77-0.92; HTL/HFL: 0.54-0.67; HFL/EL: 0.61-0.86. **Females.** BL: 4.4-10.3; RL: 0.8-1.9; PL: 1.3-3.2; PW: 1.1-2.75; EL: 3-7; EW: 1.5-3.3; FFL: 1.2-3.1; FTL: 1-2.5; HFL: 2.1-4.1; HTL: 1.1-2.3; RL/PL: 0.57-0.71; PL/PW: 1.06-1.19; EL/EW: 1.97-2.21; EL/PL: 2.17-2.56; FTL/FFL: 0.74-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.45-0.56; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.71.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument shiny; black, rarely dark brown. **Coloration:** yellow (figs. 123-124). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum, elytra and legs unicolor, yellow. Scutellum and ventral side slightly paler, while lateral sides of abdominal ventrites darker. Pronotum and elytra with delicate, darker pattern, that is result of sparser scaling (on pronotum) or presence of black tubercles on elytral intervals. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small, oval, adherent scales; integument at least slightly visible. Erect scales short, minute. Eyes moderately convex. **Rostrum:** shiny in females, and with distinct microsculpture in males; delicately narrowed in the middle part; in lateral view rostrum in males straight, with uneven (tuberculate) superior margin, in females moderately curved. Punctuation of dorsal side in males deep and dense from base to apex; punctures mostly elongated, with differently convex margins, forming locally tubercles or short carinae. In females punctures distinct but sparser and shallower, slightly elongated. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few minute scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 216); scape mostly straight, slightly shorter than f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 strongly elongated,

equal in length, f1 slightly thickened; remaining flagellomeres longer than wide, except f5, which is approximately as long as wide. Club elongated, slightly shorter than f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erect, increasing in size toward club. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** in males almost as wide as elytra, with rounded lateral margins; in females slightly narrower than elytra, with lateral sides less rounded. Maximum width around the mid-length of pronotum; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum moderately convex. Adherent scales from round to oval, average-sized; integument partly visible. Erect scales rod-like, slender, delicately raised. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel distinct, shorter than half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins slightly widened posteriorly; receptacle distinctly wider than long, U-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 273). **Scutellum:** oval, covered with small, elongated adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex, with small tubercles. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping, though integument locally visible. Erect scales rod-like, mostly slender, as long as half interval width or slightly longer, based on black tubercles. Striae weakly marked, in anterior part from two to three times, in apical part up to six times narrower than intervals; punctures small, elongated. Shoulders weakly marked, rounded; shoulder bumps reduced. Apex of elytra indented near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with large, round scales, that are strongly overlapping on lateral sides of ventrites; median parts with locally visible microsculpture. erect scales rod-like, slender, weakly raised. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca 1.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora four to five times shorter, of mid femora five to six times shorter, and of hind femora ca eight times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora flattened. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, slightly curved and raised. Fore tibiae in males very slender, distinctly curved in the middle part, with small denticle near the half-length, which is usually not visible in dense fringe of yellow hair; unci small, curved (fig. 423). In females fore tibiae shorter, straight, delicately widened in basal half, with longer, curved unci (fig. 425). Mid tibiae almost straight, slightly thickened. Hind tibiae in males slender, slightly curved basally, with short unci (fig. 424), in females stouter and with longer unci (fig. 426). Superior margins of tibiae at least partly keeled. Erect scales rod-like, mostly elongated and distinctly curved. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 shorter than t2+t3; t3 shorter or as long as t2; onychium in males slender, longer than t1 (in fore tibiae shorter), in females stouter, as long as t1 or shorter. Erect scales rod-like, elongated; t1-t2 of male fore tarsi distinctly flattened, with fringes of long hair, however rudimentary fringe is also present on

mid tarsi (t1-t2). **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 530; pedon longer than apodeme, with parallel lateral margins and rounded apical part; in lateral view pedon curved, widened in the middle part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme; basal plate very wide (fig. 581). Vaginal sclerite consisted of two semilunar plates (fig. 629). Spermatheca robust, L-shaped (fig. 679).

Variability. Colour of adherent scales yellow, orange, light brown or pale grey. Middle part of elytra sometimes with small, darker (slightly contrasting with base coloration) spots distributed randomly or one larger spot.

Distribution. Seychelles, Madagascar, Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, (Malayan Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo).

Biology. Unknown.

Camptorhinus problematicus sp. nov.

Type material. HT (♂): **Papua New Guinea:** "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fog 31.III.1993 Leg. O. Missa", "SP-066 CCL-0592 Fog T3-08" (INSRB, fig. 128); PT: **Indonesia:** "Java", "Holland. Indien" (1 ♀, KN); "Java", "Holland. Indien" (1 ♀, SDEI); **Papua New Guinea:** "N. DUTCH NEW GUINEA: Japen Camp 2. Mt. Eiori 2,000 ft. ix.1938 L. E. Cheesman, B. M. 1938-593." (1 ♀, BMNH); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fog 31.III.1993 Leg. O. Missa", "SP-066 CCL-0578 Fog T3-12" (1 ♂, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 24.VI.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT T2 CCL-14078" (1 ♀, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fogging, 18.V.1993 Leg. O. Missa", "SP-066 CCL-0436 Fog M6-09" (1 ♀, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Fogging, 13.V.1993 Leg. O. Missa", "SP-066 CCL-2314 Fog XB-19" (1 ♀, INSRB); "P. N. Guinea, Madang Pr. Baiteta. Canopy Mission Light 22.IV.1996 Leg. O. Missa", "LIGHT AR8 CCL-13702" (1 ♀, KN).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus problematicus* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like, erect scales on elytral intervals, EL/EW<2.0 and erect scales present on whole i2. Within the group three other species share similar coloration: *C. angulatus*, *C. atrocaudatus* and *C. inornatus*, though *C. angulatus* is easy to distinguish by strongly angulated mid tibiae. Dark spot in apical part of elytra in *C. atrocaudatus* is not present in any known form of *C. problematicus* and *C. inornatus*. *C. problematicus* differs from *C. inornatus* by strongly curved hind tibiae, that are only slightly curved basally in the latter species.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.9-5.5; RL: 0.9-0.95; PL: 1.6-1.7; PW: 1.4-1.65; EL: 3.2-3.55; EW: 1.75-2.1; FFL: 1.5-1.7; FTL: 1.1-1.3; HFL: 2.8; HTL: 1.5-1.6; RL/PL: 0.53-0.59; PL/PW: 1.03-1.14; EL/EW: 1.69-1.83; EL/PL: 2-2.09; FTL/FFL: 0.73-0.76; HTL/HFL: 0.54-0.57; HFL/EL: 0.79-0.88. **Females.** BL: 3.7-7.5; RL: 0.6-1.2; PL: 1-2.3; PW: 1.05-2.25; EL: 2.35-5.05; EW: 1.35-2.8; FFL: 1-2.3; FTL: 0.55-1.55; HFL: 1.7-3.9; HTL: 0.9-2.05; RL/PL: 0.5-0.65; PL/PW: 0.95-1.12; EL/EW: 1.63-1.84; EL/PL: 2.05-2.6; FTL/FFL: 0.55-0.79; HTL/HFL: 0.46-0.57; HFL/EL: 0.72-0.83.

Description (♂♀). Integument black with delicate microsculpture. **Coloration:** dorsal side almost unicolour, from light brown (yellowish) to brown (figs. 125-126). Rostrum black; antennae dark brown. Scutellum white. Elytra sometimes with small, black spots before the mid-length of i4. Ventral side mostly paler than elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.5 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with elongated, adherent scales; integument partly visible. Erect scales rod-like, small. Eyes slightly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view evenly, distinctly curved, slightly flattened at apex, in males slightly stouter. Male rostrum with punctation fine from base to apex; punctures of *prorostrum* smaller and sparsely distributed. In females *metarostrum* finely punctate; punctures of *prorostrum* minute, hardly visible. Antennal insertion in males located behind the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 217); scape slightly longer than f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide; f1 longest, thickened; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club large, ca as long as f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae erected, mostly longer than f3. Club with whiteish setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; in males lateral margins of posterior half parallel, while in females slightly widened toward elytra. Anterior part in males distinctly narrowed, in females widely rounded; maximum width at base, in lateral view pronotum slightly flattened. Punctures weakly marked beneath scaling. Adherent scales large, round. Integument with distinct microsculpture, though hardly visible. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly curved and raised. Basal margin strongly angulated in the mid-width. Keel short, slightly convex. Posterior part of pronotum slightly deepened. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins parallel; receptacle ca as wide as long, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 274). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, elongated, partly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; stouter in females; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals convex, especially i3 and i5. Adherent scales average-sized, round,

strongly overlapping, smaller than those on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, slender, longer than half interval width, based on black tubercles. Anterior half of elytra with oval punctures, that are mostly small, although quite diverse in size, up to three times narrower than intervals. In posterior part of elytra punctures elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders weakly marked; shoulder bumps absent. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered with adherent scales, that are elongated on median parts and widened on lateral sides of plates. Erect scales flattened, hardly raised. Ventrites 1-4 with domination of oval scales; scales on v5 small and slender. **Legs:** robust. Fore femora ca 1.9 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora ca six times shorter, of mid femora five times shorter, and of hind femora ca two times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora strongly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, long. Fore tibiae similar in both sexes, moderately curved, with not angulated inferior margin and fine, curved unci (figs. 427, 429). Mid tibiae almost straight, slightly widened in the middle part. Hind tibiae flattened, strongly curved, with inferior margin bluntly angulated (lobate) in apical part; unci slightly smaller in males (fig. 428) than in females (fig. 430). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, slender, around inferior margin of tibia elongated. Tarsi rather slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); fore tarsi slightly stouter than other pairs. Tarsomere 1 slightly shorter than t_2+t_3 ; t_3 in males shorter, in females as long as t_2 ; onychium almost as long as t_2+t_3 . Erect scales on tarsi minute, rod-like. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 531; pedon ca as long as apodeme, distinctly widened apically, apex with short tooth; in lateral view pedon sharply narrowed apically, with brushes of long setae. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather stout apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 582). Vaginal sclerite finely chitinized, superior plate larger (fig. 630). Spermatheca L-shaped, quite stout (fig. 680).

Variability. Adherent scales pale yellow, grey or brown. Tubercles on elytral intervals differently developed.

Distribution. Indonesia (Java), Papua New Guinea.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *problematicus* refers to quite problematic species characteristics: morphological features, large variability in coloration and some morphometric, that make identification of this species more difficult.

***Camptorhinus pseudoscrobicollis* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Malaysia:** "BORNEO, Sabah, Ranau, 7.v.2006 Steven Chew leg. BMNH [E] 2006-36" (BMNH, fig. 133); PT: **Vietnam:** "Museum Leiden Viet Nam (Dong Nai Prov.) Cat Tien N. P.: Botanical Garden. 13.-20.v.2007 Leg. C. van Achterberg, R. de Vries & E. Gasso Miracle" (3 ♂, 1 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden VIETNAM: Hoa Binh Pa Co Hang Kia N. R., 1330 m. N20'44'37" E104'53'45", 10-24.x.2009, Mal. Tr. 7-14 Leg: C. v. Achterberg & R. de Vries" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Viet Nam (Dong Nai Prov.) Cat Tien N. P.: Crocodile trail. 1.iv-15.v.2007 Leg. May Phu Quy, Nguyen Than Mahn", "humid lowland forest: in malaise traps; 220m." (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Viet Nam (Dak Lak Prov.) Chu Yang Sin N. P.: 6-8 km S of headquarters; S of Dam construction site. 2-10.vi.2007 Leg. C. van Achterberg, R. de Vries & E. Gasso Miracle" (1 ♂, RMNH); "primary evergreen forest near stream in malaise traps, 800-820 m. 12'26'26.3"N 108'19'58.5"E" (1 ♂, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Viet Nam (Dong Nai Prov.) Cat Tien N. P.: Crocodile trail. 1.iv-15.v.2007 Leg. May Phu Quy, Nguyen Than Mahn", "humid lowland forest: in malaise traps; 220m." (1 ♀, RMNH); "Museum Leiden Viet Nam (Dak Lak Prov.) Chu Yang Sin N.P.: 6-8 km S of headquarters; S of Dam construction site. 2-10.vi.2007 Leg. C. van Achterberg, R. de Vries & E. Gasso Miracle" (1 ♀, RMNH); **Malaysia:** "BORNEO. 1923. Dr. E. Mjöberg", "Pres by Com. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1948-212." (1 ♂, BMNH); "SARAWAK: Mt. Duilt, 4,000 ft. Moss forest 27.x.1932", "Trap 2", "Oxford Univ. Exp. B. M. Hobby & A. W. Moore. B. M. 1933-254." (1 ♂, BMNH); "SARAWAK: foot of Mt. Duilt, Junction of rivers Tinjar & Lejok 2. ix.1932", "Trap 2", "Oxford Univ. Exp. B. M. Hobby & A. W. Moore. B. M. 1933-254." (1 ♂, BMNH); "Borneo Sar.", "Wallace", "Fry Coll. 1905.100.", "442.?" (1 ♀, BMNH); "Quop. W. Sarawak. G. E. Bryant. 6.III.14", "G. Bryant Coll. 1919-147" (1 ♀, BMNH); "Quop. W. Sarawak. G. E. Bryant. 5.III.14", "G. Bryant Coll. 1919-147", "Ra 140" (1 ♀, BMNH); "BORNEO, Sabah, Mount Trus Madi 14-viii-2005 Steven Chew leg. BMNH [E] 2006-36" (1 ♀, BMNH); "BORNEO Sabah Crocker Mt. 500-1900 m Gunung Emas 6-21.5.1995 leg J. STOLARCZYK", "5960/ 20110 coll. Upper Silesian Museum (USMB) Bytom, Poland" (1 ♀, KN); "Borneo, Malaysia, Sarawak, Santubong Peninsula, Permai Rainforest Resort, 10-200 m, 23.-27.3.2009, leg. R. GRIMM" (1 ♂, SMNS); "Perak Stauding.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ♀, SNSD); "BORNEO Sabah Crocker Mt. 500-1900m Gunung Emas 6-21.5.1995 leg J. STOLARCZYK", "5960/ 20158 coll. Upper Silesian Museum (USMB) Bytom, Poland" (1 ♀, USMB); "BORNEO Banjaran Maitland, Batu Pungul 22.-24.5.1995 leg J. STOLARCZYK", "5960/ 19900 coll. Upper Silesian Museum (USMB) Bytom, Poland" (1 ♀, USMB); **Indonesia:** "SUMATRA: Mt. Kerintji, Aro

Estate. Au Kayo. 1-5.iii.1954. A. H. G. Alston. B. M. 1954-414." (1 ♀, BMNH); "J. B. Corporaal Sumatra's O. K. Boschres. Bandar 22. X. 1919 90 M", "det. K. M. Heller 1921 *Camptorhinus apicalis* Faust i. l." (1 ♂, 1 ♀, RMNH); "E. Jacobson Sam. Air Njurus Dempu 1400 M. 8 1916", "77 04", "*Camptorrhinus* sp. Det. K. M. Heller 1925" (1 ♀, RMNH); "E. Jacobson Sam. Air Njurus Dempu 1400 M. 8 1916", "77 16", "*Camptorhinus doriae* Pascoe Det. K. M. Heller 1921" (1 ex., RMNH); "Edw. Jacobson Gun. Teleman Sum. 1917" (1 ex., RMNH); "Edw. Jacobson Gun. Teleman Sum. 5 1917"; 1 ex.: "Edw. Jacobson Gun. Teleman Sum. 6 1917" (2 ex., RMNH); "Bandar Baroe. SUMATRA J J d. V." (1 ♀, RMNH); "P. F. Sijthoff. Preanger Java", "Coll. Veth" (1 ♂, KN); "A. Koller Smiroe? +-3000ft Java", "L 3" (1 ♀, KN); "MUSEUM PARIS JAVA J. D. PASTEUR 268-94" (1 ♀, MNHN); "P. F. Sijthoff. Preanger Java", "Coll. Veth" (3 ♂, 7 ♀, RMNH); "A. Koller Smiroe? +-3000ft Java" (2 ♂, RMNH); "Muller Java" (1 ex., RMNH); "Banjoewangi Mr Gillavry Java", "Coll. Dr. D. Gillavry" (1 ♀, RMNH).

Additional material studied. "P. F. Sijthoff. Preanger Java", "Coll. Veth" (1 ex., RMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus pseudoscrobicollis* represents a pair of quite similar species, characterized by distinctly angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, striae 1-3 in anterior part of elytra as wide as intervals and fore femora strongly flattened basally. Species share similar colour pattern: general brown coloration and dark spot in apical part of elytra. Aside from distinct differences in shapes of aedeagi and vaginal sclerites, structure of elytral intervals provides a useful diagnostic feature for distinguishing those species. In *C. pseudoscrobicollis* i3 and i5 are distinctly raised, while in *C. scrobicollis* all intervals are evenly convex. Another valuable diagnostic features refer to structure of rostral canal, which is rounded, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax in *C. pseudoscrobicollis* and slightly rectangular, closed within posterior prothorax margin in *C. scrobicollis*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.4-9.7; RL: 1-1.75; PL: 1.6-2.7; PW: 1.4-2.5; EL: 3.7-6.95; EW: 1.8-3.5; FFL: 1.7-3.1; FTL: 1.2-2.4; HFL: 2.6-4.5; HTL: 1.3-2.4; RL/PL: 0.57-0.68; PL/PW: 1.07-1.22; EL/EW: 1.9-2.09; EL/PL: 2.17-2.6; FTL/FFL: 0.58-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.46-0.62; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.72. **Females.** BL: 5.85-10; RL: 1-1.8; PL: 1.75-3; PW: 1.5-2.5; EL: 4.05-7.05; EW: 2-3.7; FFL: 1.8-3.1; FTL: 1.4-2.2; HFL: 2.7-4.9; HTL: 1.4-2.6; RL/PL: 0.54-0.67; PL/PW: 1.05-1.23; EL/EW: 1.82-2.06; EL/PL: 2.16-2.63; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.43-0.62; HFL/EL: 0.61-0.75.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown or greyish-brown (fig. 129). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae dark brown with paler

scape. Pronotum brown with differently developed longitudinal, darker smudges. Scutellum slightly brighter than elytra. Elytra mostly unicolor, brown, with dark spot in apical part. Ventral side pale brown. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.5 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with oval, slightly raised, strongly overlapping adherent scales; erect scales rod-like. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view evenly, moderately curved; slightly slenderer in females. Punctuation of dorsal side in males distinct from base to apex; punctures of *metarostrum* large and deep, elongated, with tendency to form lines; punctures of *prorostrum* smaller. In females punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct; punctures of *prorostrum* barely visible. Antennal insertion in males located behind the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Rostral base with a few, short scales. **Antennae:** rather slender (fig. 218); scape quite robust, almost as long as flagellum; f1-f2 strongly elongated, robust, almost even in length; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slightly longer than f3-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly longer than half length of f2. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins parallel or very delicately rounded in posterior part; anterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width in posterior part; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales large, round. Erect scales rod-like, short, darkened. Basal margin delicately arcuate at half of width. Keel convex, shorter than half length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** slightly narrowed in the middle part; receptacle with slender borders, rounded, ca as long as wide, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 275). **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal half; slightly narrowed posteriorly, in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex, except distinctly raised i3, i5 and apical part of i1. Most intervals (except i2 and i4) with black, shiny tubercles, densely distributed on internal intervals (especially on i3) and sparsely on external intervals. Tubercles with erect rod-like scales, that are shorter on external intervals. Adherent scales strongly overlapping, smaller than those on pronotum. Punctures in rows mostly large, deep, from round to oval, almost as wide as intervals, only in apical part of elytra narrower, ca three times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, slightly extended anteriorly; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra with distinct incision near suture. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered densely with adherent scales of two types: round and widened on lateral sides of plates; elongated and acute in median parts of plates. Abdominal ventrites with rounded scales. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex. **Legs:** stout. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora ca four times, of mid femora five to six times, and of

hind femora less than two times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore and hind femora strongly flattened basally, both pairs very high in basal parts. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Fore tibiae curved; inferior margin strongly angulated. Unci long and curved, in males (fig. 431) slightly narrower than in females (fig. 433). Mid tibiae very slightly curved and gently angulated. Hind tibiae flattened, strongly curved basally; inferior margin strongly angulated behind the mid-length. In males unci stouter (fig. 432), in females longer and less curved (fig. 434). Superior margins finely keeled. Erect scales rod like, curved, from stout to elongated. Tarsi slender, almost as long as tibiae; t1 slightly longer than t2+t3; t3 as long (mid tarsi) or shorter than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales rod-like, finely raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 532; pedon slightly shorter than apodeme, rather robust; apical part concave; in lateral view pedon narrowed apically. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme, which is strongly widened near basal plate; basal plate very wide (fig. 583). Vaginal sclerite well chitinized (fig. 631). Spermatheca slender, strongly curved (fig. 681).

Variability. Darker pattern on pronotum from barely marked to consisted of five distinct, longitudinal smudges, sometimes merged in anterior part of pronotum into a large, dark spot. In morphometrics EL/PL is rather variable compared to other species.

Distribution. Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *pseudoscrobicollis* refers to general similarity in morphology and coloration to *C. scrobicollis*.

***Camptorhinus quadrilineatus* CHEVROLAT, 1884**

Camptorhinus quadrilineatus CHEVROLAT, 1884: CII

= *Camptorhinus Doriae* PASCOE, 1885: 254 – syn. nov.

= *Camptorhinus crinipes* GAHAN, 1900: 112 – syn. nov.

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **Philippines:** “Typus”, “*Camptorhinus quadrilineatus* Chvr Ins. Phillip. D Kraatz”, “NHRS-VKBS 000000390” (NHRS, fig. 134); LT (♀, present designation): **Indonesia:** “TYPE”, “Tondano”, “*Camptorhinus doriae* Pasc.”, “Pascoe Coll. 93-60.” (*C. doriae*, BMNH); PLT: “Gilolo”, “Pascoe Coll. 93-60.” (1 ♀, *C. doriae*, BMNH); HT (♂):

"TYPE", "North Coast March 1898", "Camptorhinus crinipes Gahan TYPE", "Christmas I. C. W. Andrews 1898 98-20" (*C. crinipes*, BMNH).

Additional material studied. India: "Nicobars (Roepstorff)" (1 ex., BMNH); **Malaysia:** "Kuching 28.5.09", "Kuching. J. E. A. Lewis. 1910-116" (1 ex., BMNH); "Kuching. J. E. A. Lewis. 1910-116: (2 exx., BMNH); "Johore. April. H. N. Ridley 99-127" (1 ex., BMNH); "BORNEO 1923. Dr. E. Mjöberg", "Pres. by Com. Inst. ent. B. M. 1948-212" (1 ex., BMNH); "Kuching 18.5.09", "Kuching. J. E. A. Lewis. 1910-116." (1 ex., BMNH); "Kuching 2.5.09", "Kuching. J. E. A. Lewis. 1910-116" (3 ex., BMNH); "BORNEO, Sabah, near Gum Gum, Lower Kinabatangan, June 2005, light trap", "BMNH [E] 2005-178 H. Takano & T.Owen-Edmunds" (1 ex., BMNH); "MALAYA Pahang Nr: Karak CHINTAMANI jungle, light Aug. 22 1935", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (2 exx., BMNH); "SAR.", "Borneo" (2 exx., BMNH); "PERAK F. M. S. Batang Padang. KUALA WOH at light Mar 1940", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (6 exx., BMNH); "MALAY PENINS: Del Ayer ??? June 1925" (partly illegible); "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "SABAH Ulu Dusun 12-22.v.1973 K. M. Guichard", "Brit. Mus. 1973-341." (1 ex., BMNH); "Selangor F. M. S. Kuala Lumpur March 21 1924 H. M. Pendlebury", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "Ulu Langat Nov 15 1916 C. Homanhunt", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "SAR. 403", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60." (1 ex., BMNH); "Malay Penin Ex. Coll. Agr. Dept. Kuala Lumpur", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "MUSEUM PARIS PRESQU'ILE DE MALACCA ERRINGTON DE LA CROIX ET. P. CHAPE 1899" (2 exx., MNHN); "Keningau, Sabah N. Borneo 1-2. I. 1981 K. Akiyama leg." (1 ex., SDEI); "WEST-MALAYSIA: Ulu Gombak Station: 300 m 17.-22.11.1988 leg. W. ROHE" (1 ex., SMNS); "BORNEO: SABAH, Sepilok, 50 m 12.-13.III.2007 leg. W. SHAWALLER" (1 ex., SMNS); "Malacca Tengah Gebirge P. Zobrys V." (2 exx., ZMHB); **Indonesia:** "Koepstorff", "47332", "Sumatra Nicolaz J.", "Fry Coll. 1905. 100." (1 ex., BMNH); "Java. Horsfield. 60-15.", "444", "60-15 E. I. C" (1 ex., BMNH); "Java. Horsfield. 60-15.", "60-15 E. I. C." (2 exx., BMNH); "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N. P. 7-14. August 1985", "Plot B, ca 300m Lowland forest", "R. Ent. Soc. Lod. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "141-176", "Malaise trap" (1 ex., BMNH); "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N. P. 23-25. April 1985", "Plot A, ca 200m Lowland forest", "R. Ent. Soc. Lod. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "141-176", "Malaise trap" (1 ex., BMNH); "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N. P. April 1985", "Edwards Camp Lowland forest 664 m.", "R. Ent. Soc. Lod. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "141-175", "At light" (2 exx., BMNH); "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N. P. 3-9. October 1985",

"Plot A, ca 200m Lowland forest", "R. Ent. Soc. Lod. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "141-185", "Malaise trap" (1 ex., BMNH); "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N. P. February 1985", "Fog 5, 400 m 11.ii.85 BMNH Plot C", "R. Ent. Soc. Lod. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "838", "TRAY 26" (2 exx., BMNH); "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N. P. March 1985", "Fog 11, 260 m 10.iii.85 BMNH Plot A", "R. Ent. Soc. Lod. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "TRAY 39" (2 exx., BMNH); "INDONESIA: SULAWESI UTARA, Dumoga-Bone N. P. July 1985", "FOG 13 230m, 11.vii.85 BMNH Plot A", "R. Ent. Soc. Lod. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "TRAY 4" (1 ex., BMNH); "West Sumatra, Mt. Sanggul, vii. 2007, 1250-1400m alt. Cca 35km N. of Payakumbuh. Landai vill. Env. St. Jakl lgt.", "BMNH [E] 2007-112 S. Jakl" (1 ex., BMNH); "West Sumatra, Harau Valley env. 600m alt. Cca 20km N. of Payakumbuh. V.2007 St. Jakl lgt.", "BMNH [E] 2007-112 S. Jakl" (4 exx., BMNH); "SAMBERBAJEM RES. KEDIRI E. JAVA", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315." (1 ex., BMNH); "TOEMPOEK RES. KEDIRI E. JAVA", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315." (1 ex., BMNH); "BESOEKI RES. KEDIRI. E. JAVA", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315." (4 exx., BMNH); "Riam Kanan, Martapoera E. O. Borneo Doherty VI.VII.", "G. A. K. Marshall Col. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "INDONESIA: N. C. SERAM Manusela N. P. Wae Mual Plain. 25.vii.9. ix.1987", "Lowland Alluvial forest", "Op. Raleigh. M. J. D. Brendel B. M. 1987-262." (2 exx., BMNH); "Larat I. F. Muir. B. M. 1914-413.", "Camptorhinus pilipes F.?" (13 exx., BMNH); "Moluccas Ternate", "Wallace", "Fry Coll 1905.100.", "Camptorhinus Id. By A. M. Lea" (1 ex., BMNH); "S. China Sea Jarak Padang N. Gaas-Jamaja Anamba Isial - Light April 1928 M. R. H.", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M.1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "Ins. Ternate Doherty VIII.", "G. A. K. Marshall Col. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Ayer Kam F. R (Seldngon) Rimba Old Beluka 100-600 Nov. 1920 H. C. Alham", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "Bac.", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60." (1 ex., BMNH); "S. China Sea Terempat Sianlan Anamba Is. At light April 1928 M. A. Henderson", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354.", "Not in BM" (1 ex., BMNH); "Jampea 4466" (1 ex., KN); "Schag. v. Leeuwen Serdang Sumatra" (1 ex., KN); "Sumatra Manna M. Knappert.", "Coll. Veth" (1 ex., KN); "Sumatra" (1 ex., MHNW); S. W. Borneo Samarinda", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (2 exx., MNHN); "RMNH\ sw29a C SULAWESI: BANGGAI DISTR Matanyo Forest N of Kayutanyo alt. 0120 02-07/xii/1989 Krikken & Van der Blom" (4 exx., RMNH); "Batoe ed.", "Coll. Veth" (1 ex., RMNH); "Boaja P. H. v. Doesburg", "Museum Leiden Colectie Van Doesburg rec. 1973" (1 ex., RMNH); "Edw, Jacobson Sinabang Simalur. Sum iii 1913", "Coll. Veth", "Camptorhinus pilipes F. Det. K. M. Heller" (1 ex., RMNH); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdng (N. O. Sumatra)" (6 exx., RMNH);

"Rosenberg Guajaman Celebes." (1 ex., RMNH); "A. L. v. H Tapanoeli", "Coll. Veth" (1 ex., RMNH); "S. L. Deli", "Coll. Veth" (1 ex., RMNH); "Prakku Sugut Borneo N. O.", "Sandakan ????" (partly illegible) (3 exx., RMNH); "Schag. v. Leeuwen Serdang Sumatra" (4 exx., RMNH); "Sumatra Manna M. Knappert.", "Coll. Veth" (11 exx., RMNH); "N. O. Sumatra Tebing tinggi Dr Schultheiss", "Coll. Kraatz", "27.8.84", "*Camptorhinus pilipes* F." (5 exx., SDEI); "Sumatra", "Coll. Kraatz" (5 exx., SDEI); "H. C. Siebers Kei Eil. 1922 Gn. Daab IV +/- 300m", "G. A. K. Marshall det." (1 ex., SDEI); "Java" (1 ex., SDEI); "J. B. Corporaal Sumatra's O. K. Boschres Bandar 30.9.1919 90 M", "Heller det.", "*Camptorhinus Doriae* Pasc." (1 ex., SDEI); "H. C. Siebers; Kei Eil Total 1922 III-IV", "G. A. K. Marshall det." (1 ex., SDEI); "H. C. Siebers Kei Eil. 1922 Toeal III-IV", "G. A. K. Marshall det.", "*Camptorrhinus doriae* Pascoe det. G. A. K. Marshall" (2 exx., SDEI); "SUMATRA SI-RAMBE XII.90-III.91 E. MODIGLIANI", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Deli Tring alb.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "*Camptorhinus doriae?* Pasc" (1 ex., SNSD); "Ternate Mus Tring", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Jampea 4466" (1 ex., SNSD); "S. Celebes Pic v. Bonthain", "9526" (1 ex., SNSD); "Sampit Borneo Rupert" (3 exx., ZMHB); "J. B. Corporaal Sumatra's O. K. Boschres Bandar 30.9.1919 90 M." (1 ex., ZMHB); "TT", "Sumatra Dr. Paster" (1 ex., ZSM); **Australia**: "26/28 Aug. 08", "Christmas I. Murray Hill. Dr. C. W. Andrews. 1909-66." (2 ex., BMNH); "Christmas I. C. W. Andrews 1909-66." (1 ex., BMNH); "Flying Fish Cove", "Sep 08" (1 ex., BMNH); "H. C. Siebers; Kei Eil 1922, Gn. Daab IV +/- 300m", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "*Camptorhinus doriae* Pascoe Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., BMNH); "Christmas I. Rose Hill. Dr. C. W. Andrews. 1909-66.", "Sep 08" (1 ex., BMNH); "CHRISTMAS IS. 1932 M. W. F. Tweedie", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "*Camptorrhinus crinipes* Gah. Det. G. A. K. Marshall." (1 ex., BMNH); "INDIAN OCEAN: Christmas Is. i-iv.1933.", "gab", "Brit. Mus. 1934-32." (1 ex., BMNH); "INDIAN OCEAN: Christmas Is. i-iv.1933", "Blair det.", "*Camptorrhinus crinipes* Gah. Det. K. G. Blair" (2 exx., SDEI); "Christmas I. Rose Hill. Dr. C. W. Andrews 1909-66.", "101108", "16. Sep.08", "*Camptorrhinus crinipes* Gahan Compared with type G. J. A." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Christmas I. Flying Fish Cove Dr. C. W. Andrews 1909-66.", "Sep 08" (3 exx., ZMHB); **Philippines**: "Philippines", "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (1 ex., BMNH); "Phil Isl.", "191" (1 ex., BMNH); "Jandema lenimber? Doherty VI.VII." (partly illegible), "G. A. K. Marshall Col. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Philipp.", "*Camptorhinus* 201", "Sharp Coll. 1905-313" (1 ex., BMNH); "Philippinen", "Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Philippinen Masbate" (1 ex., KN); "N. Luzon Whitehead leg.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthuer 1952"; "CAPE ENGANO N. LUZON", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (4 exx., MNHN); "C. Engano, N. Luzon Whitehead leg.",

"Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (2 exx., MNHN); "Bohol.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (2 exx., MNHN); "Philippines Ch. Semper", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Manilla", "Thorey." (2 ex., NHRS); "Philipp. Cap Engano", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Cape Engano N. Luzon J. Whitehead" (2 ex., SDEI); "Palawan", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "PHILIPPINES: LEYTE VISCA N Baybay cultiv. land. 1991 leg. SCHAWALLER & all.", "1.3.91" (1 ex., SMNS); "Mindanao Surig. Surigao col. W. Schuetze" (2 exx., SMNS); "Luzon Montalban", "Coll. W. Schultze Ankauf 1942" (1 ex., SNSD); "Engano Philippines", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann 1941.1", "Camptorhinus pilipes Fab." (3 exx., SNSD); "Philip. Kirsch" (1 ex., SNSD); "Philippinen Masbate" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Palau**: "Palau Inseln Semper" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Papua New Guinea**: "Nuova Guinea; Fly River; L. M. D'Albertis 1876-77", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60." (1 ex., BMNH); "D. Neu-Guinea Wahnes. Franklin Mueller", "Heller det.", "Camptorhinus Doriae Pasc. Det. K. M. Heller 1925" (1 ex., SDEI); "D. N.-Guinea Simpsonhafen V.09 H. Schoede S. G" (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. Neu-Guinea Sattelberg XII.08 Prof. Neuhauss S.", "Camptorhinus doriae Pasc." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Neu-Britannien Ralum F. Dahl S.", "1185", "Camptorhinus Doriae Pasc. Det. K. M. Heller 1911" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Admiralitäts Ins. Mole Rocholl S.", "Mole Rocholl" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Solomon Islands**: "Tugela Sol. Is. (Woodford)", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (2 exx., MNHN); **locality unclear**: "dara/48 92" (1 ex., BMNH); "529", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "Borneo" (1 ex., MHNW); "Borneo 1880" (2 exx., MHNW); "Borneo Deyrolle", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Borneo Martin Schmidt S. V." (3 ex., ZMHB); "Borneo", "Mus. Hauschild 12-9-1914", "Doriae Pasc. Borneo" (4 exx., ZMUC).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus quadrilineatus* represents a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, absence of dark spot on elytra, moderately flattened basal part of fore femora, i2 with a few erect scales at most and not flattened pronotum. Similar features characterize five other species. *C. filiformis* with distinct, convex keel on pronotum and very slender tarsi and *C. alboscuteellaris* with white, strongly contrasting scutellum and basically no colour pattern on elytra are easier to distinguish than remaining three species: *C. ceylonensis*, *C. quadrilineatus* and *C. uniformis*. Those species are quite similar in general morphology and coloration: most forms have elytral pattern consisted of darker, longitudinal lines. In *C. ceylonensis* dark pattern is located on i6, while in remaining two species mainly on i4. In *C. quadrilineatus* dark lines are present on basal and apical part of i2, while in *C. uniformis* only on apical part of i2, though form of *C. quadrilineatus*

from Christmas Island lacks distinct, linear pattern and is recognizable by a large pale band located before elytral declivity. Moreover, hind tibiae in *C. uniformis* are far more curved and flattened in basal part than those of *C. quadrilineatus*. Certainly, the most useful diagnostic features are provided by terminalia: either aedeagi or vaginal sclerites.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5-8.8; RL: 0.9-1.9; PL: 1.6-3.2; PW: 1.35-2.6; EL: 3.2-5.5; EW: 1.75-3.2; FFL: 1.5-3.8; FTL: 1.15-2.85; HFL: 2.8-4.4; HTL: 1.45-3.5; RL/PL: 0.52-0.69; PL/PW: 1.08-1.25; EL/EW: 1.62-1.92; EL/PL: 1.5-2.06; FTL/FFL: 0.68-0.93; HTL/HFL: 0.52-0.81; HFL/EL: 0.69-0.91. **Females.** BL: 4.1-8.2; RL: 0.75-1.8; PL: 1.1-2.7; PW: 1.2-2.3; EL: 2.8-5.7; EW: 1.3-2.9; FFL: 1.3-2.7; FTL: 0.9-2.1; HFL: 2.2-4.1; HTL: 1-2.2; RL/PL: 0.47-0.77; PL/PW: 1-1.24; EL/EW: 1.74-2; EL/PL: 1.91-2.48; FTL/FFL: 0.5-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.43-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.87.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** from light brown to brown (figs. 130-131). Rostrum dark brown to black; antennae dark red. Pronotum typically brown with at least slightly darker median part and paler basal spot; in form from Christmas Island pronotum darker. Scutellum paler than elytra; in form from Christmas Island strongly contrasting. Elytra typically brown with longitudinal, dark lines on basal and apical part of i2 and around the mid-length of i4, sometimes apical part of elytra marbled; in form from Christmas Island elytra darker, with broad, transverse, pale band before elytral declivity and reduced dark lines (fig. 132). Ventral side delicately brighter than elytra, abdominal ventrites with paler median parts. All adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head densely covered with oval adherent scales; integument partly visible; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** in males with microsculpture at base, in females shiny. Rostrum narrowed in the middle part; *metarostrum* wider; in lateral view male rostrum very slightly curved, with *prorostrum* narrowed apically; female rostrum slightly, evenly curved, slenderer. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation of *metarostrum* fine in males, sparser and with smaller punctures in females; in males *prorostrum* finely but sparsely punctate, punctures distinctly smaller; in females punctures hardly visible. Base of rostrum rather sparsely covered with small, slightly raised adherent scales. **Antennae:** as in fig. 219, slender; scape thickened at apex, ca as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, almost equal in length; f1 thickened at apex; f3-f4 slightly longer than wide; f5 as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club ca as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae distinctly erected, as long as f3, on f7 longer.

Club with dark yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins in males distinctly, in females slightly rounded; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum moderately convex. Adherent scales round, mostly large, finely overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly raised. Basal margin delicately arcuate near scutellum. Keel rudimentary, short, weakly convex, hidden under scaling. **Rostral canal:** rather slender, with almost parallel lateral margins; receptacle ca as long as wide, delicately extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 276). **Scutellum:** oval, moderately convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals convex; i1 (except apical part), i2 and i4 only slightly convex; i3 and i5 finely raised; odd intervals, i8 and i10 with small tubercles. Adherent scales round, average-sized, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender, rounded at apex, shorter than interval width, slightly raised, based mostly on tubercles. Intervals 2 and 4 with a few erect scales at most. Punctures of s1-s2 elongated, four to six times narrower than intervals, similar as striae in apical part of elytra; remaining intervals in anterior and central part of elytra with larger punctures, that are oval or round and two to three times narrower than intervals. Integument between punctures in anterior part of elytra locally convex (uneven surface of elytra). Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra shallowly indented. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered densely with finely overlapping scales, that are narrower on median parts of ventrites. Erect scales slender, minute, hard to notice, on abdominal ventrites gathered in longitudinal lines. **Legs:** rather slender. Fore femora ca 1.9 times higher than rostrum width at base, slightly flattened basally. Teeth of fore femora six to seven times shorter, of mid femora ca five times shorter, and of hind femora almost two times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, finely curved. Fore tibiae with not angulated inferior margins, in males finely curved, slender, with slender, moderately curved unci and dense fringe of long hair (fig. 435). Female fore tibiae stouter, slightly curved, with large, well curved unci (fig. 437). Mid tibiae almost straight, inferior margin gently angulated; in males with dense fringe of long hair. Hind tibiae in males finely curved, rather slender, with short unci (fig. 436); in females wider, distinctly curved in basal half, with blunt angulation of inferior margin and longer unci (fig. 438). Superior margins of all tibiae keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, especially near inferior margins of tibiae. Tarsi slender (fore tarsi in males stouter), slightly shorter than tibiae (mid tarsi almost as long as tibiae); t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 shorter than t2, onychium as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like. In males t1 and t2 of fore tarsi and t1 of mid

tarsi with long hair. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 533; pedon shorter than apodeme, with parallel lateral margins; apical part rectangular with two fringes of long setae; in lateral view pedon finely curved and thickened in basal half. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather stout apodeme; basal plate very wide (fig. 584). Vaginal sclerite in a form of semilunar plate with parabolic process (fig. 632). Spermatheca slender, slightly curved (fig. 682).

Variability. Dark lines on elytra typically three to four times (in form from Christmas Island five to six times) shorter than maximum elytral length, sometimes only slightly darker than adjacent intervals. In morphometrics EL/EW, EL/PL and FTL/FFL indices quite variable.

Distribution. India (Nicobar Islands), Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra, Anambas Islands, Java, Borneo, Bali, Celebes, Moluccas, Tanimbar Islands), Australia (Christmas Island), Philippines, Palau, Papua New Guinea (with Admiralty Island, New Britain), Solomon Islands.

Biology. Individuals were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus robustus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Malaysia:** "MALAYA Kuala Lumpur 14th Mile S Rulah May 25th 1932 H. M. Pendlebury EX. COLL: F. M. S. MUSEUM.", "Ex F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354.", "Not in BM" (BMNH, fig. 135); PT: **Myanmar:** "Carin Cheba 900-1100 m. I. Fea V XII-88", "Type", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "scrobicollis Fst." (1 ♀, SNSD, from type series of *C. scrobicollis*); **Malaysia:** "Penang, G. E. Bryant 6.xi.13", "G. Bryant Coll. 1919-147." (1 ♀, BMNH); "Sumatra" (1 ♀, KN); "MALAY PENINS: Kabong on log of Cichoria leb 22. 12. 1934/Presented by Mr F. G. Brown F. R. O", "1284", "Ex F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354." (1 ♀, BMNH); "N. BORNEO BETTOTAN, NR. SANDAKAN July 27th 1927/C. B. K. & H. M. P. F. H. S. Museums.", "Ex F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354." (1 ♀, BMNH); "BORNEO Banjaran Maitland, Batu Pungul 22-24.5.1995 leg J. STOLARCZYK", "5960/ 19674 coll. Upper Silesian Museum (USMB) Bytom, Poland" (1 ♂, USMB); **Indonesia:** "INDONESIA: Borneo Kalimantan Tengah Busang Rekut confl. 0°03'S, 113°59'E", "Brendell/Mendel August 2001 General collecting", "2001-191 Barito ulu 2001' BMNH" (1 ♀, BMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus robustus* represents a group of robust species with rostrum widened and flattened dorsoventrally, apex of elytra slightly bifurcate and short, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals. The group consists of three species, where *C. turbatus* is very distinctive in its coloration:

yellow pronotum and elytra with black, contrasting pattern. *C. robustus* and *C. humeralis* are mostly brown: *C. robustus* slightly marbled, with darker spot in apical part of elytra and *C. humeralis* with paler apex of elytra and lateral sides of pronotum. In *C. humeralis* fore tibiae are slender with inferior margin distinctly arcuate, while in *C. robustus* those are stouter and without distinct angulation (lobate or curved).

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.8-7.05; RL: 0.9-1.3; PL: 1.7-2.4; PW: 1.55-2.3; EL: 2.9-4.5; EW: 1.75-2.75; FFL: 1.6-2.4; FTL: 1.2-1.8; HFL: 2.1-3.2; HTL: 1.15-1.9; RL/PL: 0.53-0.54; PL/PW: 1.04-1.1; EL/EW: 1.64-1.66; EL/PL: 1.71-1.88; FTL/FFL: 0.75; HTL/HFL: 0.55-0.59; HFL/EL: 0.71-0.72. **Females.** BL: 4.5-7; RL: 0.9-1.25; PL: 1.3-2.3; PW: 1.3-2.05; EL: 3-4.7; EW: 1.6-2.55; FFL: 1.35-2.3; FTL: 1.05-1.7; HFL: 1.9-3.1; HTL: 0.95-1.8; RL/PL: 0.54-0.69; PL/PW: 1-1.13; EL/EW: 1.67-1.88; EL/PL: 1.97-2.31; FTL/FFL: 0.67-0.84; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.59; HFL/EL: 0.62-0.7.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** greyish-brown (fig. 136). Rostrum black; antennae mostly dark brown, but scape and f1-f2 brighter. Pronotum slightly marbled (scales from pale brown to dark brown) or brown with brighter base. Scutellum similar in coloration to adjacent intervals. Elytra with similar coloration as pronotum, with two small, dark spots near scutellum and large, darker spot in apical part of elytra. Ventral side pale brown. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.5 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with round, adherent scales; erect scales rod-like, short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** stout; flattened dorsoventrally; narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in males dull (microsculpture granular, delicate), in females shiny. Rostrum with short carina at base; in lateral view rostrum weakly, evenly curved, slightly slenderer in males. Punctuation in males distinct from base to apex; punctures of *metarostrum* large and deep, with convex borders (uneven rostrum surface); *prorostrum* with fine but smaller punctures. In females punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct but punctures at least two times smaller than in male; *prorostrum* with barely visible punctuation. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length, in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with sparse scaling. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 220); scape almost as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 strongly elongated, f1 slightly longer; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club quite short, shorter than f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly as long as f3. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins finely rounded in the mid-length; anterior part slightly narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales round or oval, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-

-like, stout, quite short, rounded at apex, distinctly raised. Basal margin arcuate at half of width. Keel poorly developed, short, shorter than head width behind eyes.

Rostral canal: stout; narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle robust and very wide, V-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 277).

Scutellum: round, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal half, slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view distinctly vaulted. Intervals slightly convex; i3 and i5 raised, especially in posterior part of elytra. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, smaller than those on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, rounded at apex, at most two times shorter than interval width. Punctures in rows mostly large and deep, oval, slightly narrower than intervals; in apical part elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly convex. Apex of elytra slightly bifurcate. **Ventral side:** covered mostly with rounded scales; narrowed scales present on v1, median parts of meso- and metaventrite. Erect scales rod-like, sparsely distributed, minute, hardly recognizable from adherent scales.

Legs: stout. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora ca three times, of mid femora ca four times, and of hind femora two to three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore and hind femora flattened basally, hind femora strongly. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, from short to elongated. Fore tibiae slightly curved basally and apically, without distinct angulation of inferior margin; in males stouter and with short unci (fig. 439); in females slenderer with long, curved unci (fig. 441). Mid tibiae slightly widened in apical part. Hind tibiae curved basally; in males stouter, with small, transverse unci (fig. 440); in females slender with fine, curved unci (fig. 442). Superior margins of tibiae with reduced keels. Erect scales rod like, mostly robust, near inferior margins of tibiae strongly elongated. Tarsi rather slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 almost as long as t2; onychium at least slightly longer than t2+t3. Erect scales rod-like, well raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 534; pedon longer than apodeme, widened apically; apical part rounded; in lateral view pedon slender and strongly curved in basal part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite stout apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 585). Vaginal sclerite weakly chitinized, consisted of two elongated lateral plates (fig. 633). Spermatheca quite robust, distinctly curved (fig. 683).

Variability. Dark spot in apical part of elytra contrasting differently with general coloration.

Distribution. Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Biology. Specimens were collected from logs of *Cichorium* L. (Asteraceae).

Etymology. The Latin name *robustus* refers to stout body structure, especially elytra and legs.

***Camptorhinus sanguinolentus* CHEVROLAT, 1881**

Camptorhinus sanguinolentus CHEVROLAT, 1881: 91

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Tanzania:** “Typus”, “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880”, “366 63”, “*Camptorhinus sanguinolentus* Chv abyssinia”, “HOLOTYPUS *Camptorhinus sanguinolentus* Chev. Det. Dr. E. HAAF 1963”, “NHRS-JONI 000000305” (NHRS, fig. 140); PLT: **Tanzania:** “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880”, “*Camptorhin sanguinolentus* Chev. Zanguebar”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE” (1 ♀, MNHN); “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880” (2 ♀, MNHN); “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880”, “Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952” (1 ♂, MNHN); “Paratypus”, “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880” (2 ♂, 1 ♀, NHRS); “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880”, “*Camptorhin. Sanguinolentus chev. Typique*” (1 ♂, NHRS); “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880”, “*sanguinolentus* Chev.” (1 ♂, NHRS); “Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1880”, “Ex Typicalibus Speciminibus” (2 ♂, SNSD).

Additional material studied. Democratic Republic of Congo: “YANGAMBI 1952 C. Donis Z. 2077”, “coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2424” (1 ex., INSRB); “YANGAMBI 1954 C. Donis Z. AIII O”, “coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2500” (2 exx., INSRB); “YANGAMBI 1953 C. Donis Z. A1026”, “coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2499” (3 exx., INSRB); “YANGAMBI 1953 C. Donis Z. A1026”, “coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois Congo R. 2499” (3 exx., KN); “MUSEE DU CONGO Kafakumba XII-1932 G. F. Overleat”, “R. DET. M 3250”, “*Camptorh. sanguinolentus* Chev.” (1 ex., RMCA); “MUSEE DU CONGO Lulua Kapanga X-1932 G. F. Overleat”, “R. DET. M 3251” (1 ex., RMCA); “Lulua: Kapanga X-1932”, “F. G. Overlaet”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE” (1 ex., MNHN); **Burundi:** “MUSEE DU CONGO”, “Urw. hint. d. Randbg-d. N. W. Tanganika-S. 18-2200 m. Grauer”, “Don Musee da Vienne 1912”, “R. DET. M 944”, “R. DET. 2332 R”, “*Camptorhinus sanguinolentus* Chev.” (1 ex., RMCA);

Tanzania: "Zanguebar Mhonda-Onzigoua A. Hacquard Mis. Ap. 1879 1st Trim 1879", "Coll. E. Witte", "*sanguinolentus*" (1 ex., SMF); "Zanguebar A. Hacquard" (3 exx., MNHN); "Zanguebar Dohrn", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (2 exx., SNSD); **Mozambique:** "Mozambique", "Coll. L. W. Schaufuß", "*Camptorhinus sanguinolentus* Chevr. Mosamb." (1 ex., ZMHB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus sanguinolentus* represents a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and relatively narrow elytral striae with punctures from oval to elongated. Within the group *C. brunneocaudatus* is unique with its very slender body and fore tibiae arcuate at superior margin and it is smaller species. *C. antiquus* is easy to recognise by the presence of a distinct tooth in apical part of hind tibia, while in *C. sanguinolentus* tibia is lobate. Two species from this group have distinctly slenderer hind tibiae: *C. brunneolateralis* and *C. nigrolineatus*, in opposite to a pair of morphologically closest species: *C. sanguinolentus* and *C. lyratus*. Between two latter, *C. sanguinolentus* is distinctly slenderer, especially in shape of elytra. Moreover, species represent different colour pattern of elytra, which is composed of dark lines on i4 and pale V-shape band in *C. sanguinolentus*, but more complicated, consisted of numerous longitudinal, black lines and lighter bands in *C. lyratus*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.4-8.4; RL: 1-1.65; PL: 1.7-2.7; PW: 1.5-2.6; EL: 3.7-5.6; EW: 1.8-2.9; FFL: 1.7-2.6; FTL: 1.1-2; HFL: 2.2-4.1; HTL: 1.3-2.2; RL/PL: 0.56-0.71; PL/PW: 1.02-1.13; EL/EW: 1.81-2.06; EL/PL: 1.96-2.22; FTL/FFL: 0.51-0.77; HTL/HFL: 0.49-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.79. **Females.** BL: 5.8-8.5; RL: 1.15-1.65; PL: 1.3-2.6; PW: 1.6-2.4; EL: 4-5.6; EW: 1.95-2.9; FFL: 1.75-2.4; FTL: 1.1-1.7; HFL: 3-3.8; HTL: 1.45-2.1; RL/PL: 0.59-0.64; PL/PW: 1.04-1.17; EL/EW: 1.88-2.07; EL/PL: 2.08-2.33; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.8; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.56; HFL/EL: 0.64-0.75.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side typically brownish, with rusty scaling (fig. 137). Rostrum brownish-black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum with brown, rusty and dark brown scales, neither forming distinct pattern nor marbled. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown with rusty scales, located mostly near darker pattern, which consists of dark, longitudinal, short line on i4 (before the mid-length of elytra); V-shaped, slender, pale band in posterior part of elytra and two dark spots in apical part of elytra. Ventral side pale brown; abdominal ventrites with two darker, longitudinal smudges. Scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.6 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with small, round, adherent scales; integument hardly visible. Erect scales short. Eyes slightly

convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly widened basally and apically; in lateral view male rostrum very slightly curved, narrowed in apical part; in females slightly, evenly curved. Punctuation of dorsal side in males dense from base to apex; punctures mostly oval, rather deep and average-sized (except base of rostrum, where punctures are large). In females punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct; of *prorostrum* hardly visible. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few small, elongated, slightly raised scales. **Antennae:** stout (fig. 221); scape distinctly thickened in apical part, finely curved, ca as long as f1-f6 combined, f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, robust, especially f1; remaining flagellomeres distinctly wider than long. Club large, ca as long as f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erected, increasing in size toward club. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** slightly narrower than elytra; lateral margins in the mid-length rounded; anterior part evenly narrowed; posterior part with lateral margins narrowed basally; maximum width around the mid-length of pronotum; in lateral view pronotum convex. Adherent scales mostly round, average-sized, strongly overlapping; puncture margins convex, partly visible between scaling. Erect scales rod-like, mostly stout, hardly raised. Basal margin arcuate. Keel convex, ca as long as half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** rather stout; lateral margins parallel; receptacle robust, wider than long, C-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 278). **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with small, oval, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view finely vaulted. Intervals convex, especially in posterior part of elytra; i3 and i5 raised higher. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, almost as large as those on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, ca as long as half interval width, based mostly on tubercles. Tubercles present only on odd intervals. Striae in anterior half of elytra ca two times narrower, in posterior part three to four times narrower than intervals; punctures in rows deep, from oval to elongated. Shoulders weakly marked, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with very shallow incision. **Ventral side:** covered densely with rounded adherent scales (larger than those on elytra); narrowed scales distributed quite randomly. Erect scales rod-like, minute, weakly erected, sparsely distributed, hard to notice. Abdominal ventrites with round adherent scales only. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora almost four times, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora slightly, and hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae arcuate at superior and strongly angulated at inferior margin; with fine unci. In males fore tibiae distinctly wider, with large tooth at inferior

margin and quite stout, curved unci (fig. 443); in females narrower, with longer, curved unci (fig. 445). Mid tibiae slightly arcuate. Hind tibiae flattened, distinctly curved basally; inferior margin strongly widened (lobate) in apical half. Unci quite short, slightly shorter in males (fig. 444) than in females (fig. 446). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales rod-like, slender, rounded at apex, elongated around inferior margin. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae (mid tarsi slightly shorter than tibiae); t1 ca as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 shorter than t2 (in fore tarsi as long as t2); onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, elongated, well raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 535; pedon longer than apodeme, slender; apical part widened, rounded; in lateral view pedon slightly curved in basal part and distinctly narrowed at apex, with two brushes of moderately long setae: behind mid-length and at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite slender apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long, pentagonal (fig. 535). Vaginal sclerite moderately chitinized, single, arcuate (fig. 634). Spermatheca distinctly curved in the mid-length, apical part distinctly narrowed (fig. 684).

Variability. Base coloration sometimes greyish-brown. Dark lines on i4 and mark on elytral declivity sometimes partly reduced.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo, Botswana (based on photograph), Burundi, Tanzania, Mozambique.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus scrobicollis* FAUST, 1894**

Camptorhinus scrobicollis FAUST, 1894: 282

= *Camptorhinus pentagon* MARSHALL, 1958: 145 – syn. nov.

Individuals of this species are labelled in collections also as *in litteris* *Camptorhinus formosus* and *Camptorhinus apicalis*.

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Myanmar:** “Type”, “♂ Carin Cheba”, “scrobicollis Fst.”, “Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900”, “♂” (SNSD, fig. 141); LT (♀, present designation): **Angola:** “TYPE”, “ANGOLA 3175.29”, “Pres by Com Inst Ent B M 1957-366”, “Camptorrhinus pentagon Mshl. TYPE ♀” (*C. pentagon*, BMNH).

Additional material studied. **Cameroon:** “Kamerun int. Gendero 2.III.09 Riggensbach S. G.” (1 ex., ZMHB); **India:** “assam Mayne”, “Samml. K. F. Hartmann

Ankauf 1941.I", "*Camptorhinus scrobicollis* Fst.", "Fst. ?" (partly illegible) (1 ex., SNSD); **Malaysia**: "Perak (Malacca) Doherty", "G. A. K. Marshall BM 1950-255." (5 exx., BMNH); "Perak", "Doherty", "Fry Coll. 1905.100." (1 ex., BMNH); "SARAWAK: 4th Division gn Mulu NP.", "at light", "Ex. F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354.", "nr. Base Camp 50-100m" (2 exx., BMNH); "MALAY PENIN: Selangor, Buk it Kutu at light 2500 ft. April 17 1926 H. M. Pendlebury", "Ex. F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "MALAYSIA Cameron Hlds. Tapah", "IV-V. 1989 leg. B. Molnar" (1 ex., HMNH); "Malacca Tengah Gebirge P. Zobris V." (1 ex., KN); "Borneo", "MUSEUM PARIS 1930 COLL SICARD" (1 ex., KN); "Perak (Malacca) Doherty", "G. A. K. Marshall BM 1950-255." (2 exx., KN); "Malacca Perak W. Doherty", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (2 exx., MNHN); "N. O. Sumatra Tandjong Kasse Thecher", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Sumatra", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Java", "Fruhstorfer" (3 exx., NHRS); "J. B. Corporaal. Sumatra's O. K. Sibolangit 15.x.21 550 M.", "*Camptorhinus apicalis* ? i. l. Det. K. M. Heller 1925" (3 exx., RMNH); "Borneo Schnaitz", "*Camptorhinus* sp.", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.I" (1 ex., SNSD); "Perak Stauding", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "*Camptorhinus apicalis* Fst.", "*apicalis* Faust i. l." (3 exx., SNSD); "Perak", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.I" (1 ex., SNSD); "Borneo Martin Schmidt S. V." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Taiwan**: "Formosa Hoozan 08-10 Sauter", "1911 14" (1 ex., SNSD).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus scrobicollis* belongs to a group of species with angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and s1-s3 wide basally (with round to oval punctures). Group consists of four species, though two of them: *C. angustipes* and *C. granulipennis* have fore femora moderately flattened basally, while in *C. scrobicollis* and *C. pseudoscrobicollis* those are strongly flattened, approximately as wide as femora at their maximum width (area of femur thickening). Two latter species share similar coloration: brown elytra with dark, apical spot, however they are distinguishable by some distinct morphological features. Intervals in *C. scrobicollis* are evenly convex and receptacle is rectangular, while in *C. pseudoscrobicollis* i3 and i5 are distinctly raised and receptacle round. Moreover, specimens of *C. scrobicollis* have generally slenderer body.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.15-8.6; RL: 0.9-1.4; PL: 1.6-2.5; PW: 1.4-2; EL: 3.5-6; EW: 1.75-3.1; FFL: 1.7-3; FTL: 1.2-2.1; HFL: 2.4-4.2; HTL: 1.2-2.2; RL/PL: 0.48-0.68; PL/PW: 1.09-1.25; EL/EW: 1.93-2.04; EL/PL: 2.1-2.4; FTL/FFL: 0.67-0.77; HTL/HFL: 0.46-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.64-0.72. **Females.** BL: 5.5-7.9; RL: 0.85-1.5; PL: 1.65-2.3; PW: 1.5-2.1; EL: 3.8-5.5; EW: 1.6-2.75; FFL: 1.75-2.5; FTL: 1.1-1.9; HFL: 2.5-3.7; HTL: 1.35-1.9; RL/PL: 0.5-0.64; PL/PW: 1.1-

-1.21; EL/EW: 1.83-2.16; EL/PL: 1.91-2.39; FTL/FFL: 0.65-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.45-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.63-0.81.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side brown (fig. 138). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum brown with a few, randomly distributed paler scales. Scutellum pale, finely contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown with some brighter and darker scales; apical part with dark spot, limited anteriorly by a narrow, weakly marked, pale band. Ventral side mostly pale brown; median parts of abdominal ventrites with some pale scales. **Head:** width behind eyes over two times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with oval adherent scales; integument hardly visible; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; basal part wider; in lateral view rostrum slightly curved, in males narrowed apically. Punctuation in males dense from base to apex; punctures rather small, especially on *prorostrum*. In females punctures distinct only on *metarostrum*; *prorostrum* superficially not punctate. Antennal insertion in males located behind the mid-length of rostrum, in females closer to the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 222); scape stout, curved in apical part, slightly longer than f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, robust; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club stout, ca as long as f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erect, increasing in length toward club. Club with dark yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; lateral margins delicately rounded; anterior part distinctly narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length of pronotum; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales round or oval, large in basal part of pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, mostly slender, slightly raised, rounded at apex. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel short and hardly visible. **Rostral canal:** slightly widened posteriorly; receptacle wider than long, rectangular, U-shaped, ending at the same level as posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 279). **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal part; lateral margins in anterior half of elytra parallel; in lateral view elytra moderately vaulted. Intervals moderately and evenly convex; i3 and i5 in apical part slightly raised. Intervals form small, shiny tubercles. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, curved, distinctly shorter than interval width, based on black tubercles. Punctures in rows large and deep, from round to oval; in apical part elongated. Striae in basal and central part of elytra as wide as intervals or slightly narrower, while in apical part four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra with fine incision near suture. **Ventral side:**

covered densely with rather large adherent scales, that are slightly elongated and pointed at apex; integument partly visible. Erect scales rod-like, slender but slightly flattened, hardly raised. **Legs:** stout, fore femora ca 1.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora ca four times, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora strongly flattened basally, as high as or higher than femoral thickening. Mid femora moderately, while hind femora strongly flattened. Erect scales rod-like, curved, slender. Fore tibiae curved, with strong angulation of inferior margin and fine, curved unci; in males narrower (fig. 447) than in females (fig. 449). Mid tibiae slightly curved basally and widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae slightly flattened, curved basally; inferior margin with large tooth. Unci fine, curved. Hind tibiae in males slightly narrower (fig. 448) than in females (fig. 450). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales elongated, well raised. Tarsi slender, slightly shorter than tibiae (mid tarsi as long as tibiae); t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3 (in fore tarsi as long as t2+t3). Erect scales on tarsi minute, rod-like, slightly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 536; pedon ca as long as apodeme, robust, widened apically, apical part broadly rounded, in lateral view pedon very robust and strongly narrowed at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 587). Vaginal sclerite two-levelled: dorsal plate minute; ventral plate finely chitinated, inverted U-shaped with trapezoidal process (fig. 635). Spermatheca slender, distinctly curved (fig. 685).

Variability. Coloration constant. Most variable morphometrics is EL/PL index.

Distribution. Cameroon, Angola, India, Myanmar, Malaysia, Taiwan.

Biology. Specimens were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus setiferus* BOHEMAN, 1844**

Camptorhinus setiferus BOHEMAN, 1844: 354

= *Camptorhinus cineritius* FAIRMAIRE, 1892: 118 – syn. nov.

In museum material representatives of this species are labelled also as *in litteris* *Camptorhinus fasciatus*.

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **locality unclear:** “Typus”, “Camptorhinus? type setiferus (Chvr) Bhm in Sch VIII 354, 6 africa occident. ex mus Olivieri”, “1270 Chev. Mus. Oliv. Patria ignatia”, “Coll. Chevrol.”, “100”,

"70", "NHRS-VKBS 000000387" (NHRS, fig. 142); LT (♀, present designation): **Djibouti**: "Obock coll. aubert", "*Camptorhinus cineritius*, fairm sp. nov. obock", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. Hustache" (*C. cineritius*, MNHN); PLT: **Djibouti**: "Obock coll. aubert", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. Hustache" (1 ♀, *C. cineritius*, MNHN).

Additional material studied. Senegal: "SENEGAL Parc nat. Sine-Saloum Scierie 8.9.1981 B. SIGWALT leg.", "MUSEUM PARIS" (1 ex., KN); **Nigeria**: "KANO Dist. N. Nigeria APR 1952. W. E. S. Merett", "Brit. Mus. 1962-276" (3 exx., BMNH); "NIGERIA BAUCHI 18.IV.1937 M. G. wood", "E. Gowing-Scopes collection BMNH E 2005-4", "*Camptorhinus erectisquamis* Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., BMNH); **Angola**: "ANGOLA 10.XI.2011 Huambo Prov. 75km N Caconda, nr. Cuima G. WERNER leg." (1 ex., KN); **Namibia**: "S. W. AFRICA: Otavifontein. 21.xi.1933. K. Jordan.", "Brit. Mus. 1934-110." (1 ex., BMNH); "NAMIBIA 20-21.ii.1994 17°00 S/ 13°15 E Kunene, Epupa Falls lux, leg. M. Uhlig" (1 ex., KN); "NAMIBIA, Khomas Arnhem Cave & Lodge 22.7612S, 18.1113E, 1543m 19-21.XII.2012 S. Murzin leg." (1 ex., KN); **Democratic Republic of Congo**: "BELGIAN CONGO 18m. S. W of Elizabethville. 23.xi.1927. Dr. H. S. Evans.", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); **Zambia**: "Kashitu XI.14", "N. Rhodesia: Kashitu XI-1914 H. C. Dollman", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., BMNH); "N. Rhodesia: Kashitu XI-1914 H. C. Dollman", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79.", "Kashitu XI.14" (1 ex., BMNH); "ZAMBIA, 10.xii.2009 S 12°20.32; E 31°06.66 70 km SW of Moika Norther leg. F. Karrtner 1500 m" (1 ex., MNHW); "NE ZAMBIA LUAPULA prov. 25 KM SW SAMFYA 30.11.2007 1200MA. KUDRNA JR LEG." (1 ex., MNHW); "NW ZAMBIA NOTHERN WESTERN PROV. 100-120 KM W SOLWEZI 10-12.12.2007 1350M A. KUDRNA JR LEG." (1 ex., MNHW); "ZAMBIA, NW Province Ikelenge. Kalene hill., 11°11'16,9"S 24°12'04,9"E 7.-8.xi.2015, 1420 m Z. F. Fric & Sz. Safian lgt." (1 ex., NMPC); **Zimbabwe**: "Chirinda Forest. Mashonal'd. 18.12.04. C. F. M. Swynnerton.", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); **Mozambique**: "Mozambique (Churchill) 1896", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Mozambik or. 4.1983 F. Kralik leg.", "ex coll. Jan Macek National Museum Prague, Czech Republic"; **Tanzania**: "3.i.33 Tangyanika Ter. Sayea 3800 R. F. johnstone.", "Brit. Mus. 1935-106" (1 ex., BMNH); "ZANZIBAR xii.1924-ii.1925 H. J. Snell", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255. (1 ex., BMNH); "W Usambara Mts. Mazumbai University Field Station 1520 m alt., at light 12.ii.1985. No. 51", "TANZANIA leg. Peregovits", "Umbasaran Rain Forest Project" (2 exx., HMNH); "Amani 18.II.1987", "TANZANIA Tanga Region", "singling, No. 156 Mahuka & Zicsi" (1 ex., HMNH); "D. Ostafrika Amani", "Samml.

K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., KN); "Usambara.", "Coll. Pape", "Camptorrhinus tibialis Sparrm." (1 ex., SDEI); "Bagamoyo", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "Deutsch Ostafrika" (1 ex., SNSD); "Zanzibar", "Gehr. W. Mueller Vermacht 1909" (2 exx., SNSD); "D. O. Afr. Mikesse Bezirk Morogoro W. Janensch S. G." (4 exx., ZMHB); "Trockenwald b. Mtotohovu D. O. A April 16 leg. Methner" (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. O. Afrika Bagamoyo Steudel S. V.", "Bagamoyo Juni 92" (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. O. Afrika Evang. Missionsstat. Tanga Thiel S." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Kwakiyembe D. O. Afr. Mai 1916 leg. Methner" (1 ex., ZMHB); "W. Usambara", "Camptorrhinus hystrix Frm." (1 ex., ZSM); **Malawi**: "NYASALAND Dr. W. A. Lamborn", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255.", "Maurak ??? Stridulatus" (partly illegible) (1 ex., BMNH); "MALAWI – centr., Luwawa, (30 km S of Mzimba), 30.-31.xii.2001, F. Kantner leg." (1 ex., NMPC); **Ethiopia**: "Abyssinia Raffray", "Abyssinia A. Raffray", "Sharp Coll. 1905-313", "488" (1 ex., BMNH); "Dagahbur Ogaden Somalia, Oct, Nov, 1942 T. H. E. Jackson", "Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1954-490" (1 ex., BMNH); "S. E. ETHIOPIA. El Rago Ogaden. 11.xii.1952", "E. J. Van Ingen. B. M. 1955-672." (1 ex., BMNH); "S. E. ETHIOPIA. El Rago Ogaden. 7.xii.1952", "E. J. Van Ingen. B. M. 1955-672." (2 exx., BMNH); "S. E. ETHIOPIA. El Rago Ogaden. 9.xii.1952", "E. J. Van Ingen. B. M. 1955-672." (1 ex., BMNH); "dx Anery", "abyssinie A. Raffray", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (2 exx., MNHN); "ABYSSINIE Dire Daoua 1936", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Abyssinie A. Raffray Voy. 1881.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Abyssinia" (3 exx., NHRS); "Camptorhinus ??? Chr abyss." (partly illegible), "hystrix Fairm?" (1 ex., NHRS); "Dar-es-Salaam R. v. Bennigsen", "Coll. Bennigsen", "Hustache det.", "Camptorhinus hystrix? Fairm." (1 ex, SDEI); "ETHIOPIA Uarder (Ogaden) 20-30.XI. 1960 Fr. Schauftele leg." (1 ex., SMNS); "Abessinien Dire Daoua", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (2 exx., SNSD); **Palestine**: "ARABIA Um Fagara x. 1935 at light R. C. M. Darling", "Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1937-245" (1 ex., BMNH); **Kenya**: "B. E. Africa C. S. Betton. 98-12" (1 ex., BMNH); "B. E. Africa. C. S. Betton. 1900.35" (1 ex., BMNH); "KENYA", "Turkana Prov. D. R. Buxton", "L. Rudolf Rift Val. Expedition 1934. B. M. 1935-267" (6 exx., BMNH); "KENYA COLONY Dr. Van Someren NAIROBI Mch. 1930", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Kenya Colony: Watita Hill, Kedai. C. Montague Smyth.", "Brit. Mus. 1924-73." (1 ex., BMNH); "Kenya Forest Dept. Muguga ex Fragara sp. K. Coast Shimba Hills KY.2704 3.6.63", "Pres. By Com Inst Ent B. M. 1965-2", "C. I. E. COLL. NO. 20004", "CIE 299" (2 exx., BMNH); "KENYA South end of Chyulu hills Tsawo West National Park 24/25.4.1971 C. F. Dewhurst", "at light", "Brit. Mus. 1971-217." (1 ex., BMNH); "Kibwezi Kenia, Br. E. Africa", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M.

1950-255.", "Collector R. Dummer XII-7-1921", "At night light" (1 ex., BMNH); "DR. VAN SOMEREN NAIROBI FEB 1930", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Mac Arthur. Athi Falls. 7-37", "Pres. by Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1948-212" (1 ex., BMNH); "McArthur Thua Riv. Nov. 1988", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "T. H. E. Jackson, Turkana. 11-40", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Brit. E. Africa. Kipini, on coast, at mouth of Tana. 3 March, 1912. S. A. Neave", "1912-333." (1 ex., BMNH); "R. E. Toker. Tana R. 7-37", "Pres. by Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1948-212", "*Camptorhinus erectisquamis* Mshl. Var. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (4 exx., BMNH); "R. E. Toker. Tana R. 7-37", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255" (1 ex., BMNH); "R. E. Toker. Tana R. 7-37.", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315", "*Camptorrh. Sp. Ign.*" (3 exx., BMNH); "Between Voi & Ndi V.13.24 97.", "B. E. Africa C. S. Betton. 98-12" (1 ex., BMNH); "A. R. Melville, Garissa Rd. MI. 245 11-40.", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Magiwa Mitatu & Myangu 14.III - 4.IV.97", "B. E. Africa C. S. Betton. 98-12" (1 ex., BMNH); "Malka Murri Mandera N. F. P. June-July 1951 J. G. Williams", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "MUSEUM DE PARIS Mission de l'Omo C. ARAMBOURG F. A. CHAPPUIS & R. JEANNEL 1932-33", "KENYA Monts Murueris TURKANA NORD 800-1000 m" (1 ex., MNHN); "KENYA: VOI, Mtito Andel light-trap, roof of Tsavo Inn 24-25/ XI. 1990 Peeter Pats & Bert Viklund det." (1 ex., NHRS); "Magiwa Mitatu + Maungu 14. III - 4. IV. 99", "Coll. Pape" (1 ex., SDEI); "Kenya Turtle Bay 2 III 76 Renner" (1 ex., SDEI); "D. Ostafrika Schurari", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "*Camptorhinus sp.*" (1 ex., SNSD); "N Guinea Voi 15/4 17", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Afr. Or. Jkutha", "*Camptorhinus Heller*" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Brit. O. Afrika Mombasa VI 07. K. Schauer S. V." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Brit. O. Afrika Mombasa VI 07. K. Schauer S. V." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Afr. Or. Jkutha", "*Camptorhinus Heller*" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Witu Tanagebiet Denhardt S." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Somalia**: "Bocca L. Somalia Oct, Nov, 1943, T. H. E. Jackson", "Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1954-490" (2 exx., BMNH); "Somali (Greenfield) 94-173." (1 ex., BMNH); "SOMALIA SETT. Gardo m. 810 21. X. 57 G. Scortecci", "Pres. By Com. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1959-18", "*Camptorhinus erectisquamis* M. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (4 exx., BMNH); "Mudugh Prov, Somalia. 800 ft, 12-44 T. H. E. Jackson.", "Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1954-490" (1 ex., BMNH); "Mudugh Prov, Somalia. 800 ft, 7-45 T. H. E. Jackson.", "Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1954-490", "*Camptorhinus erectisquamis* Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., BMNH); "Mudugh Prov. Somalia. 800 ft, 12-44 T. H. E. Jackson", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "IT. SOMALILAND Beles Cogani 1957 C. Hemming Ex Acacia scrub 1814", "C. I. E. COLL NO. 15468", "Pres. By Com. Inst. Ent. B. M.

1958-35", "Camptorhinus erectisquamis Mshl. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., BMNH); "B. SOMALILAND. Aware Haud. 10.iv.1953", "E. J. Van Ingen. B. M. 1955-672." (1 ex., BMNH); "Somali Karu Lola 6.5.01 B. v. Erlanger" (1 ex., KN); "SOMALIA IT. Belet Ueu-Gabredarre", "leg. Facca 12-36e 1-37", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS RIVER DU NIGER TEUTAIN 1888" (1 ex., MNHN); "N. O. Afrika S. Somali Erlanger S. G.", "???. 12.V.01" (partly illegible) (2 exx., ZMHB); "S. Somali Karo Buosar 22.V.01 B. v. Erlanger" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Madagascar**: "MADAGASCAR Centr. Toamasina Prov., Moramanga env., 9.-12.i.2003, Ivo Jenis leg.", "BMNH [E] 2008-52" (1 ex., BMNH); "Sakaraha Tombitsy P. Griveaud", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar Antogil (Sud) Mocquerys 1897", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904", "Camptorhinus euchromus Fairm." (1 ex., MNHN); **Yemen**: "W YEMEN Jabal Bura 557m NEE Al. Hudaydah N14°52'E43°25' (light) 9.-21. III.2007 M. Rejzek [3]" (1 ex., SDEI); "S YEMEN, Kawr Sayban mt. NW Al Mukalla, N14°38' E49°01', 613 m, 21.X.2005, lgt. S. Kadlec" (2 exx., NMPC); "W YEMEN, Jabal Bura', NEE Al Hudaydah, N14°52' E43°24', 225-600 m, 30.X.-1.XI.05, lgt. S. Kadlec" (1 ex., NMPC); "SW YEMEN, Wadi Zabid, E Zabid, 22.III.2007, N14°09' E43°31', 325 m, 30.X.-1.XI.05, lgt. S. Kadlec", "ex. coll. S. Kadlec National Museum Prague, Czech Republic" (1 ex., NMPC); "S YEMEN, Kawr Sayban mt. NW Al Mukalla, 29.III.2007, N14°37' E49°03', 575 m, lgt. S. Kadlec", "ex. coll. S. Kadlec National Museum Prague, Czech Republic" (2 exx., NMPC); **Oman**: "OMAN, Dhofar prov. Jabal Samhan 27.9.2011 15km W Jufa 380m N 17.18615 W 54.94285 Walter Grosse lat." (1 ex., KN); "OMAN, Dhofar prov. Jabal Samhan 27.9.2011 15km W Jufa 380m N 17.18615 W 54.94285 Walter Grosse lat." (5 exx., MNHW); **locality unclear**: "Tanganyika Terr. Landi. Iq. V. 1925 W. E. Cutler", "B. M. E. Africa Exp. B. M. 1925-277" (1 ex., BMNH); "Belra 10.11.00", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255.", "Belra" (1 ex., BMNH); "MUSEUM PARIS AFRIQUE ORIENT. ANGL. BENDILE (MONT KAROLI) Maurice de Rothschild 1908", "mai" (1 ex., MNHN); "Yohibory", "11.40 abadie?" (partly illegible), "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "D. O. Afr.", "Coll. Pape", "Hustache det.", "Camptorhinus amitinus var. Fst" (1 ex., SDEI); "D. O. Afrika" (4 exx., ZMHB); "D. O. Afrika", "Camptorhinus erectisquamis Mshl. E. Haaf det. 1963" (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. O. Afrika F. Fischer S." (1 ex., ZMHB); "durani D. O. A", "Camptorhinus erectisquamis Mshl. E. Haaf det. 1963" (1 ex., ZSM).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus setiferus* belongs to a small group of species with spine-like erect scales on elytral intervals and it is very variable in coloration

and morphometrics. Within the group *C. spinosulus* is quite characteristic, with its yellow coloration, small, sparsely distributed erect scales on elytral intervals and weakly separated elytra at apex. *C. griseus* in general coloration resembles grey forms of *C. setiferus*, both species share similar, T-shape mark on apical part of elytra. *C. setiferus* is distinguishable by stouter f4, which is two times longer than wide at most and shape of receptacle, which is barely longer than wide. Although aedeagi in both species are rather similar in shape, structure of internal sclerites provide diagnostic features: in *C. griseus* posterior processes of internal sclerite are distinctly longer than in *C. setiferus*. Diagnostic features in female terminalia base on structure of sternite VIII basal plate, which is distinctly longer in *C. griseus* and lack of vaginal sclerites in *C. setiferus*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.6-8.9; RL: 0.8-1.85; PL: 1.4-3.1; PW: 1.2-2.6; EL: 3.1-5.8; EW: 1.5-2.6; FFL: 1.4-2.85; FTL: 1.1-2.35; HFL: 2.1-3.65; HTL: 1.3-2.4; RL/PL: 0.48-0.71; PL/PW: 1.06-1.31; EL/EW: 1.76-2.18; EL/PL: 1.85-2.26; FTL/FFL: 0.68-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.54-0.73; HFL/EL: 0.61-0.74. **Females.** BL: 3.7-8.9; RL: 0.75-1.8; PL: 1.1-3; PW: 0.95-2.5; EL: 2.5-5.95; EW: 1.2-3; FFL: 1.3-2.6; FTL: 1-2.05; HFL: 1.6-3.8; HTL: 0.9-2.25; RL/PL: 0.56-0.82; PL/PW: 1.06-1.33; EL/EW: 1.85-2.21; EL/PL: 1.9-2.44; FTL/FFL: 0.7-0.95; HTL/HFL: 0.3-0.75; HFL/EL: 0.55-0.72.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** very variable (figs. 139-147): grey, pale brown, dark brown, marbled (pale brown and dark brown or pale brown and black). Rostrum mostly black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum typically greyish, with paler median band. Elytra typically greyish-brown; apical part paler with T-shaped, darker mark. Forms from Mediterranean Basin, North Africa and Arabia grey or greyish-yellow, sometimes marbled. Forms from Central and Eastern Africa usually distinctly marbled with yellowish and black, grey and brown or rusty and grey scales. Forms from Southern Africa usually with distinct, darker bands and spots. Specimens from Madagascar darker, with paler, greyish spots. Ventral side usually similar or slightly paler in coloration than brightest colour on elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes 2.3-2.7 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with small adherent scales and a few very short, spherical, erect scales. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** wider in basal half; in lateral view moderately, evenly curved; slenderer in females. **Metarostrum** with delicate, granular microsculpture; **prorostrum** shiny. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum, in females slightly closer to rostral base. Punctuation in males strong; punctures round, rather shallow; integument between punctures differently convex (uneven surface of rostrum); punctures of **prorostrum** distinctly smaller but deeper. In females punctures smaller than

in males but distinct to apex of rostrum; punctation sparser. Posterior half of *metarostrum* covered densely with small, adherent scales. **Antennae:** very slender (fig. 223); scape very slender, slightly curved and thickened in apical part, ca as long as f1-f4 combined; f1-f3 elongated, very slender, f1 and f2 longest, of ca equal length, f1 slightly thickened; f4 distinctly longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres longer than wide. Club rather short, slightly shorter than f1+f2. Flagellar setae finely erected, ca as long as f1 width at apex. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra; longer than wide; lateral margins slightly rounded; anterior part evenly narrowed to apex; in lateral view pronotum weakly convex. Adherent scales average-sized. Erect scales small, short. Basal margin at least delicately arcuate at half of width. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** rather stout; slightly narrowed in the middle part; receptacle slightly longer than wide, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 280). **Scutellum:** round, slightly convex, covered with small, narrow, adherent scales. **Elytra:** from slender to stout; widest at shoulders; delicately narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex; i3, i5 and posterior part of i1 finely raised; i3 and i5 thickened at base. Striae with oval, round or almost rectangular (s1-s2) punctures; in anterior half two to three times narrower, and in posterior part three to five times narrower than intervals. Adherent scales larger than those on pronotum, wide, strongly overlapping. Erect scales spine-like, typically large, slightly shorter than interval width; located on odd intervals (on i1 only in posterior part); on i7 usually small and sparsely distributed. Shoulders slightly marked; shoulder bumps reduced. Apices of elytra separated. **Ventral side:** covered densely with rounded adherent scales, that are strongly overlapping. Erect scales very short, minute, slightly darker, on abdominal ventrites finely raised. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca 1.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora five to six times shorter, and of hind femora almost five times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales from stout to elongated, finely raised. Fore femora slightly, while hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Fore tibiae of males slender and almost straight, delicately curved in apical half; with long, curved unci and moderately dense fringe of long hair (fig. 451); female fore tibiae stouter, almost straight, with similar unci (fig. 453). Mid tibiae slightly curved in the middle part. Hind tibiae slightly curved in basal half; in males slender with fine unci (fig. 452); in females stouter with short, curved unci (fig. 454). Superior margin of tibia raised in basal part. Apical comb well developed on hind tibiae. Erect scales spine-like or oval, strongly raised at superior margin, slender around inferior margin. Tarsi rather stout, shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3 or longer, in male fore tarsi flattened; t2 stout, usually flattened; t3 short; onychium at least slightly longer

than t2. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like, finely raised; t1 and t2 of fore tarsi in males with short to long hair on ventral side. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 537; pedon ca as long as apodeme, with apical part trapezoidal; internal sclerite with two short posterior processes; in lateral view pedon moderately curved, with apical part narrowed and internal sclerite U-shaped. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with long, rather slender apodeme; basal plate slightly wider than long (fig. 588). Vaginal sclerite absent. Spermatheca finely curved, slender (fig. 686).

Variability. Species is very variable in coloration and morphometrics. Forms from Central Africa and Madagascar have stouter pronotum and elytra, while forms from Mediterranean Basin, North and East Africa, Arabian Peninsula are generally slenderer. Erect scales usually as long as interval width, but in some individuals shorter than half interval width. Colour of hair on male fore tibiae and tarsi from yellow to black. Tibiae and tarsi differently elongated. In slender forms aedeagus elongated, distinctly longer than apodeme, but with similar internal sclerites.

Distribution. Senegal, Spain (VIÑOLAS et al. 2014), Nigeria, Angola, Namibia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Ethiopia, Palestine, Kenya, Israel (FRIEDMAN, 2009), Somalia, Djibouti, Madagascar, Yemen, Oman.

Biology. Individuals were collected from logs of *Acacia*, *Ulmus* L. (Ulmaceae) (VIÑOLAS et al. 2014) and attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus simplex* SEIDLITZ, 1867**

Camptorhinus simplex SEIDLITZ, 1867: 189

= *Camptorrhinus fasciatus* SCHAUFUSS, 1872: 275 – syn. nov.

Type material. NT (♂, present designation): **Greece:** “Nordgreichland Olympos Gebiet Litochoron, 200-500 m (Macchia-Gebiet) 12-23.6.57 F. Daniel leg.”, “*Camptorrhinus simplex* Sedl. I Wolf det. 2003” (ZSM, fig. 151); LT (♂, present designation): **Greece:** “Type”, “72”, “*simplex* Sdl. Det. Meyer”, “*fasciatus* Grecia Schauf.”, “SYNTYPUS *Camptorhinus simplex* ab. *fasciatus* Schauf., 1872 labelled by MNHUB 2010” (*C. fasciatus*, ZMHB); PLT: **Greece:** “124”, “*simplex* Sdl. Det. Meyer”, “*fasciatus* var. *Grecia*”, “SYNTYPUS *Camptorhinus simplex* ab. *fasciatus* Schauf., 1872 labelled by MNHUB 2010” (1 ♀, *C. fasciatus*, ZMHB).

Additional material studied. Morocco: "Tanger J. B. Favier", "MUSEUM PARIS COLL. OBERTHÜR (1 ex., MNHN); "Maroc", "Ex Musaeo Desbrochers 1914" (1 ex., MNHN); "Maroc ex Musaeo H. Vaucher 1908" (1 ex., MNHN); "Marocco Chechaouen 1989 VI 23 leg. L. Buchholz", "zbocze wzgórza z Quercus ilex do światła", "Camptorhinus simplex det. M. Wanat 2001" (2 exx., MNHW); "Maroc", "63 Db", "Camptorhinus simplex", "simplex Seidl." (1 ex., NHRS); "Marokko ????" (partly illegible), "Coll. J. Faust Ankauff 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); **Algeria:** "Algier Reitter Leder.", "Camptorhinus simplex Seidl. Coll. Reitter" (1 ex., HMNH); "Grannes Alg." (1 ex., MNHN); **Gibraltar:** "Gibraltar J. J. Walker", "G. C. Champion coll. B. M. 1927-409." (2 exx., BMNH); **Spain:** "Camptorhinus simplex Aragonia", "Camptorhinus simplex Seidl. Coll. Reitter" (1 ex., HMNH); "Aragonia", "Camptorhinus simplex Seidl. Coll. Reitter" (1 ex., HMNH); **France:** "Merigon Apfelb.", "C. statua Schoenn. Coll. F. Speiser" (1 ex., HMNH); "Les Mayons" (1 ex., MNHN); "Mt Fanoiullet" (1 ex., MNHN); "La Bonde" (1 ex., MNHN); "Grasse St. C.-Deville", "Coll. Sainte-Claire Deville 1932" (1 ex., MNHN); "St. Cesaire", "Alpes Maritimes", "Coll. Sainte-Claire Deville 1932" (1 ex., MNHN); "Courmes", "Alpes Maritimes", "Coll. Sainte-Claire Deville 1932" (1 ex., MNHN); "Cruas Ardeche", "Ex Musaeo Desbrochers 1914" (1 ex., MNHN); "Nyons", "Ex Musaeo Desbrochers 1914" (1 ex., MNHN); "Digna", "Ex Coll. Bellier" (1 ex., MNHN); "GIRONDE Bordeaux H. COIFFAIT 29.8.46" (1 ex., MNHN); "Landes", "coll. Stierlin", "C. simplex?" (1 ex., SDEI); "Laberge Eichi 79" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Sisteron durancentral 12 Mai 1958", "Sudfrankreich R. Pinker leg. Coll. Wellschmied", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi Dieckmann det. 1965" (1 ex., ZSM); "St Cesaire, Alp. Marit. St Cl. Deville", "Camptorr. Simplex" (2 exx., ZSM); **Switzerland:** "Ad Rhen-Illyr.-Helvet", "35865", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi" (3 exx., ZMHB); **Germany:** "Stieler-Bobbau ex coll. Heidenreich Dessau, Ank. 1964/65", "Det V. Zoufal Camptorhinus statua Rossi" (4 exx., SNSD); "R. Stieler, Bobbau Ankauf-ex coll Heidenreich, 1964", "Det V. Zoufal Camptorhinus statua Rossi" (1 ex., SNSD); "Lette Duping", "Camptorhinus simplex" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Italy:** "simplex Santesi 1885 Lostia" (1 ex., MNHN); "Sardinia Aritza Mte Genargenru Geo C. Krueger Coll. O. Leonhard", "Reitter det.", "Camptorhinus statua" (4 exx., SDEI); "Sicilia", "coll. Stierlin" (1 ex., SDEI); "Gall. Mer.", "coll. Stierlin" (1 ex., SDEI); "Sardinia Aritza Mte Genargenru Geo C. Krueger Coll. O. Leonhard", "Camptorhinus simplex Seidl. Dieckmann det." (1 ex., SDEI); "Gallia.", "coll. Kuennemann" (1 ex., SDEI); "Sicilien. Ragusa.", "Coll. B. Schwarzer" (1 ex., SMF); "Castelnuovo Hummler", "2", "Coll. A. Weis", "statua Rossi" (1 ex., SMF); "Sardin. Kirsch" (1 ex., SNSD); "Sardinia U. Muller", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauff 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Sardinien", "Müller Sardini", "simplex Sch. Det. Meyer", "setifer? Sch.", "Camptorhinus simplex Seidl." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Messina", "Coll.

L. W. Schaufuss", "simplex Seidl. Det. Meyer", "simplex Seidl" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Sard.", "Kiesenwetter" (1 ex., ZSM); **Austria**: "Styrien", "coll. Stierlin" (1 ex., SDEI); **Croatia**: "Camptorhinus statua Fab. Croatia", "Sharp coll. 1905-313." (1 ex., BMNH); "Croatia", "Camptorhinus statua R." (1 ex., KN); "Croatia Hampe", "Camptorrhinus statua", "coll. Fleischer" (1 ex., NMPC); **Bosnia and Herzegovina**: "Herzegowina Reitter", "Camptorrhinus simplex Seidl. Coll. Reitter" (1 ex., HMNH); "Bosnia coll. Lichtn." (1 ex., HMNH); **Hungary**: "Hungaria Budapest Dr. Fodor", "Camptorhinus simplex Seidl." (2 exx., SDEI); "Hungaria ct. Pilis-hegy", "Samml. K. A. Penecke Geschenk 1940.20", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi Penecke det." (1 ex., SNSD); "HUNGARIA Neutraer Comit. H. Rafflesberg.", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.I" (1 ex., SNSD); **Slovakia**: "Slovakia merid. Kovacowske vrchy O. Kavan" (1 ex., NMPC); "Slov. Hr. Branica 21 1923 Roubal" (1 ex., SDEI); "Koubal Slov. Rimav. Sobota 19 VI 1924", "45" (1 ex., ZSM); **Albania**: "Albanien Exp. DEI Iba unterh. Krraba, 400m lux 17-22.VI.1961" (1 ex., SDEI); "Albanien Exp. DEI Uji Ftohte, 200m sudl. Tepelena lux 29-31.V.1961", "Camptorhinus simplex Seidl. Dieckmann det. 1968" (1 ex., SDEI); **Greece**: "Moraea Hagios Wlassis Brenske", "Camptorrhinus simplex Seidl. Coll. Reitter" (1 ex., HMNH); "Aetolia 31 1 69" (1 ex., KN); "Moraea Hagios Wlassis Brenske", "Ex Musaeo Desbrochers 1914", "R. Oberthuer coll." (1 ex., MNHN); "GREECE. Peloponnesos Arcadia, Paradisia 4.6.2011, 492 m N 37.32453, E 22.08423 Walter Grosser lot." (2 ex., MNHW); "Graecia", "simplex det. Formanek", "coll. Fleischer" (1 ex., NMPC); "Aetolia", "Coll. Kraatz", "Voss det.", "fasciatus Schauf.", "Camptorrhinus simplex Seidl. Ab fasciatus Schauf." (1 ex., SDEI); "Olymp", "Coll. Kraatz", "statua F. Seidl. Kampa" (1 ex., SDEI); "Morea Hagios Wlassis Brenske", "Coll. OTTERSTEDT Bailenstedt Ank. 65", "Camptorrhinus statua Rossi" (1 ex., SNSD); "Graecia Braodral", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauft 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Morea Hagios Wlassis Brenske", "Camptorhinus statua" (1 ex., ZMHB); "GREECE: Peloponnisos Yithion 14.v.1990 Zool. Mus. Copenh. Exp.", "Camptorrhinus simplex Seidl. Det. Behne 1993" (1 ex., ZMUC); "Aetolia 31/1 69", "Coll. Ludy", "Camptorrhinus Schn", "statua Rossi" (2 exx., ZMUC); "Morea Hagios Wlassis Brenske", "Sammlung v. Seidlitz", "Camptorhinus statua" (2 ex., ZSM); **North Macedonia**: "Maced. Centr. Mrid. Drenovo bei Kavadar 200-800m 11-20.VI.1956 F. Daniel leg.", "Camptorrhinus simplex Sedl. I Wolf det. 2004" (1 ex., ZSM); **Ukraine**: "Uzhorod VI. Zoufal", "Det. V. Zoufal Camptorrhinus statua Rossi", "coll. Fleischer" (2 ex., KN); "Uzhorod VI. Zoufal", "Stieler-Bobbau ex coll. Heidenreich Dessau, Ank. 1964/65", "Det V. Zoufal Camptorrhinus statua Rossi" (1 ex., KN); "Uzhorod VI. Zoufal", "Det. V. Zoufal Camptorrhinus statua Rossi", "coll. Fleischer" (3 exx., NMPC); "Uzhorod VI. Zoufal", "Camptorrhinus statua Rossi" (1 ex., NMPC);

"Uzhorod VI. Zoufal", "Ankauft H. KOKSCH Dresden 1953", "Det V. Zoufal *Camptorhinus statua* Rossi" (1 ex., SNSD); "Uzhorod VI. Zoufal", "collection Em. Reitter", "Det. V. Zoufal *Camptorhinus statua* Rossi" (9 exx., ZMHB); **Russia:** Caucasus Tuapse 28.VI.62 Coll. Hlisnikowski 19" (1 ex., NMPC); **Syria:** "Syrien Akbes A. Buchta S. V.", "*Camptorhinus simplex*" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Iran:** "Persia", Sharp Coll. 1905-313." (2 exx., BMNH); "W Iran, Prov. Lorestan 25 km NWW DORUD 33°33' N 48°53' E – 1874 m S. Kadlec lgt. 8.vii.2004", "ex coll. S. Kadlec National Museum Prague, Czech Republic" (1 ex., NMPC); "W Iran, Prov. Ilam 7 km S ILAM – 1619 m 33°40' N 46°29' E S. Kadlec lgt. 25.vii.2004", "ex coll. S. Kadlec National Museum Prague, Czech Republic" (1 ex., NMPC); "4.-7. VI.1969 S-Iran Miyan Kotal 1900m oestl. v. Kazerun 51°40' L/29°30' B leg. Vartian", "vid. F. Bahr, Viersen", "*Camptorhinus simplex* Seidl. Dieckmann det. 1971" (1 ex., SDEI); **locality unknown:** "Coll. Roelofs", "Coll. Racine", "C. *statua* Fab. Eur. Merid" (1 ex., INSRB); "♀ 3327" (1 ex., KN); "coll. Letzner", "*Camptorhinus statua* F." (1 ex., SDEI); "Sammlung K. Hanel Ankauf 1947", "Det V. Zoufal *Camptorhinus statua* Rossi" (4 exx., SNSD); "Basr. Alp. Kirsch" (1 ex., SNSD); "??? *statua* F." (partly illegible), "Eur. Mer. Cam *statua* Rossi" (1 ex., ZSM).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus simplex* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, elytra with pale band before declivity and i2 without or only with a few erect scales. Species is quite characteristic with distinctly flattened pronotum and elytra, that are easy to notice in lateral view. In its geographical range *C. simplex* coexist only with *C. statua*, which is stouter species with distinctly vaulted pronotum and elytra and finely raised odd intervals (especially i1, i3 and i5), while in the former species all intervals are evenly vaulted. Pronotum in *C. simplex* is longer and finely, but not strongly rounded at lateral margins, in opposite to shorter, strongly rounded pronotum of *C. statua*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.6-6; RL: 0.6-1.5; PL: 1.1-1.95; PW: 0.8-1.7; EL: 2.3-3.9; EW: 1.1-2.2; FFL: 0.9-1.7; FTL: 0.6-1.3; HFL: 1.3-2.35; HTL: 0.7-1.5; RL/PL: 0.49-0.71; PL/PW: 1.05-1.38; EL/EW: 1.68-2.09; EL/PL: 1.94-2.43; FTL/FFL: 0.64-0.9; HTL/HFL: 0.52-0.67; HFL/EL: 0.54-0.66. **Females.** BL: 4.3-6.6; RL: 0.65-1.2; PL: 1.15-2.05; PW: 1.-1.75; EL: 2.75-4.5; EW: 1.45-2.4; FFL: 1.2-2.05; FTL: 0.85-1.7; HFL: 1.5-3.05; HTL: 0.6-1.9; RL/PL: 0.52-0.76; PL/PW: 1.14-1.36; EL/EW: 1.83-2.1; EL/PL: 2.03-2.36; FTL/FFL: 0.65-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.52-0.64; HFL/EL: 0.52-0.68.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (fig. 148). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum indistinctly marbled, with creamy, light brown, brown and dark brown scales. Scutellum pale, finely

contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown with darker central spot (differently contrasting with lateral sides) and paler band, limiting central spot posteriorly. Remaining areas of elytra indistinctly marbled, mostly with light brown and brown scales. Black scales usually form indistinct, small spots and are scattered randomly in basal and central area of elytra. Ventral side mostly pale brown. Adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.1 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with round, adherent scales; erect scales short, finely raised. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view male rostrum very slightly curved, narrowed apically, in females slightly curved, very slightly narrowed from base to apex. Punctuation in males deep and dense from base to apex; punctures from round to oval; in females punctuation of basal half distinct, but punctures slightly smaller and shallower; *prorostrum* very delicately punctate. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, and in females before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum covered densely with small adherent and short erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 224); scape stout, distinctly thickened in apical part, ca as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, thickened; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club rather stout, slightly shorter than f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, increasing in length toward club. Club with whiteish setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with rounded lateral margins; maximum width behind the mid-length of pronotum; anterior part evenly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum distinctly flattened. Adherent scales round, mostly average-sized, finely overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, mostly slender. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** very slightly widened posteriorly; receptacle rather slender, distinctly wider than long, C-shaped and delicately extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 281). **Scutellum:** oval, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, delicately narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view distinctly flattened. Intervals evenly, moderately convex; only i3 and i5 in apical part of elytra slightly raised. Adherent scales round, wide, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, ca as long as half interval width; i2 and i4 with a few erect scales at most (located in apical parts of intervals). Punctures in anterior half of elytra deep, from oval to rectangular, up to two times narrower than intervals; in apical part punctures shallower, elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps very weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with large adherent scales, that slightly decrease in size toward the end of abdomen. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, slenderer on median parts of ventrites. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora slightly, and hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Fore femora ca

1.4 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora ca five times, of mid and hind femora six to seven times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, well raised. Fore tibiae in males slender, delicately curved in the middle part, with fine, curved unci (fig. 455); in females distinctly stouter, straight, with long, curved unci (fig. 457). Mid tibiae slightly curved in basal part. Hind tibiae in males slender, gently curved basally, with rather short, curved unci (fig. 456); in females hind tibiae slightly stouter, curved basally, with long, curved unci (fig. 458). Keels of superior margins weakly marked. Erect scales rod-like, from stout (superior margin) to elongated (inferior margin). Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae; t1 ca as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 shorter than t2; onychium slightly longer than t1. Erect scales rod-like, partly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 538; pedon ca as long as apodeme; apical part rectangular, slightly concave at apex, with rounded angles and two sparse fringes of setae; in lateral view pedon finely curved, narrowed at apex. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 589). Vaginal sclerite semilunar, with rounded process (fig. 636). Spermatheca L-shaped, slender, apex curved (fig. 687).

Variability. Central spot on elytra from finely developed to strongly reduced. Setae on apical part of aedeagus from short to longer than apical part width.

Distribution. Morocco, Algeria, Portugal (based on photograph), Spain, Gibraltar, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy (with Sardinia), Austria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Slovakia, Albania, Greece, North Macedonia, Ukraine, Russia, Israel (based on photograph), Syria, Iran.

Biology. Specimens were collected from wood of *Quercus* and *Pinus* and were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus sparsosetosus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **China:** "CHINA, Jiangxi prov. 26.iv.2011 Jinggang Shan Mts. Xiangzhou vill env. (rice fields; forested stream valley) 26°25.5' N, 114°16.0' E, 374 m. M. Fikacek & J. Hajek leg." (NMPC, fig. 152).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus sparsosetosus* is a smaller species with elongated elytra (over two times longer than wide), rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and inferior margins of fore tibiae without distinct angulation. Most similar morphologically *C. lucidus* is easily recognizable by general coloration, distinctly darker in *C. sparsosetosus* and structure of elytral intervals, that form numerous bumps in *C. sparsosetosus*, while in *C. lucidus* intervals are evenly convex.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.1; RL: 0.75; PL: 1.2; PW: 1; EL: 2.7; EW: 1.3; FFL: 1.2; FTL: 0.8; HFL: 1.8; HTL: 1; RL/PL: 0.63; PL/PW: 1.2; EL/EW: 2.08; EL/PL: 2.25; FTL/FFL: 0.67; HTL/HFL: 0.56; HFL/EL: 0.67.

Description (♂). Integument black. **Coloration:** dark brown (fig. 149). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum marbled with domination of dark scales. Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra dark brown with pale, arcuate band, limiting anteriorly lightened elytral declivity. Ventral side mostly greyish-brown. Scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.8 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with small, slightly raised scales; integument hardly visible. Erect scales minute. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed in the mid-length; in lateral view evenly and slightly curved, rather stout. Punctuation fine from base to apex; punctures large and deep. Antennal insertion located before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 225); scape ca as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, robust; f3-f7 distinctly longer than wide. Club large, almost as long as f1-f5 combined. Flagellar setae fine, moderately erected, increasing in size toward club. Club with light yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly longer than wide; narrower than elytra; lateral margins slightly rounded around the mid-length; posterior part delicately narrowed basally; in lateral view pronotum weakly convex. Adherent scales round or oval, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, small, slightly curved and raised, rounded at apex. Basal margin almost entirely straight. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** stout; lateral margins slightly narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle wider than long, V-shaped with rounded arms, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 282). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; very slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex, except raised posterior parts of i3 and i5. Adherent scales large, round, strongly overlapping. Intervals raised locally, forming small bumps. Erect scales rod-like, minute, shorter than half of interval width, in central part of elytra sparsely distributed (distance between scales six to eight times longer than scale length). Punctures in rows oval (basal half of elytra) or elongated (apical part of elytra), four to six times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with mostly oval adherent scales, that are gradually smaller toward the end of body. Erect scales rod-like but widened, hardly raised. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca 1.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora small, five to six times shorter, and of hind femora

four to five times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, sparsely distributed. Fore tibiae slightly curved basally, remaining part almost straight; inferior margin gently and bluntly angulated (fig. 459). Mid tibiae slightly widened in the mid-length, weakly curved in apical part. Hind tibiae slender, weakly curved in basal half (fig. 460), with unci shorter than those on fore tibiae. Superior margins of all tibiae with delicate keels. Erect scales rod-like, longer around inferior margins of tibiae. Tarsi very slender, as long as tibiae (fore tarsi), longer than tibiae (mid tarsi) or shorter than tibiae (hind tarsi); t1 slightly longer than t2+t3; onychium slender and elongate, as long as t1 (fore tarsi) or longer than t1. Erect scales on tarsi elongated, rod-like, mostly well raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 539; pedon longer than apodeme, with lateral margins almost parallel; apical part almost rectangular, with two fringes of long setae; in lateral view pedon finely curved.

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. China.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *sparsosetosus* refers to sparsely distributed erect scales on elytral intervals.

***Camptorhinus spinosulus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Kenya:** "Mac Arthur Voi 12 36", "Pres. by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (BMNH, fig. 153); PT: **Kenya:** "MacArthur December 1941. Voi Station", "Pres. by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ♀, BMNH); "Kibwezi Kenia, Br. E. Africa", "At night light", "Collector R. Dummer XII-7-1921", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255" (1 ♀, BMNH); **Tanzania:** "Niasuka Mwese", "Ostafrika 1931", "Sammlung Horn Ankauf 1 49", "Camptorhinus sanguinolentus Chevr ?" (1 ♂, SNSD).

Diagnosis. *C. spinosulus* is one of three species with spine-like erect scales on elytral intervals, that are much smaller in size than in *C. griseus* and *C. setiferus*. Species is rather unique with its unicolor, yellow scaling and weakly separated apices of elytra, in opposite to other two species with elytral apices distinctly folded-out laterally. Moreover, aedeagus of *C. spinosulus* comprises very characteristic, H-liked sclerite. In general habitus and coloration species resembles some forms of *C. pilipes*, that are easily recognisable by absence of spine-like scales and the presence of tubercles on elytral intervals.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 8.9-11.7; RL: 2-2.2; PL: 2.93-3.9; PW: 2.4-3.2; EL: 5.8-7.5; EW: 2.9-3.65; FFL: 3.05-3.3; FTL: 2.8-2.9; HFL: 3.8-4; HTL: 2.6-2.7; RL/PL: 0.56-0.69; PL/PW: 1.21-1.22; EL/EW: 2-2.05; EL/PL: 1.92-2; FTL/FFL: 0.88-0.92; HTL/HFL: 0.68; HFL/EL: 0.55-0.63. **Females.** BL: 8.6-8.9; RL: 1.95; PL: 3.5-3.55; PW: 2.9-3.05; EL: 7.2-7.3; EW: 3.5-3.75; FFL: 2.9-3.1; FTL: 2.5; HFL: 3.6-3.7; HTL: 2.44-2.45; RL/PL: 0.55-0.56; PL/PW: 1.16-1.21; EL/EW: 1.95-2.06; EL/PL: 2.06; FTL/FFL: 0.81-0.86; HTL/HFL: 0.66-0.71; HFL/EL: 0.5-0.51.

Description (♂♀). Integument black. **Coloration:** dark yellow, unicolor (figs. 150, 154). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.6 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with small adherent scales and a few, very short, spherical erect scales. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly widened basally; in lateral view slightly, evenly curved. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation in males strong; punctures round or slightly oval; in females punctures small but distinct, round. Base of *metarostrum* covered with small, adherent scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 226); scape as long as f1-f4 combined; f1-f4 distinctly longer than wide, f2 longest; f5-f6 longer than wide; f7 ca as long as wide. Club quite slender, ca as long as f4-f7 combined. Flagellar setae short and slightly erected. Club with pale yellow setae. **Pronotum:** slightly narrower than elytra, in males almost as wide as elytra; lateral margins of posterior part almost parallel; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales average-sized, hard to distinguish. Erect scales small, denser on lateral sides and apical part of pronotum. Basal margin almost straight. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** with receptacle longer than wide, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 283). **Scutellum:** round, convex, covered with small, adherent or partly raised scales. **Elytra:** slender (especially in males); widest in basal part; in lateral view weakly vaulted. Striae indistinct, forming narrow lines with sparsely distributed, minute punctures. Intervals flat, six to seven times (in apical part seven to nine times) wider than striae. Odd intervals with rows of small, spine-like erect scales; distance between erect scales in the mid-length of elytra usually six to seven times longer than length of a single scale. Intervals 1 with erect scales present only in apical part of elytra; distance between scales shorter. Adherent scales distinctly larger than those on pronotum, similarly hard to distinguish. Basal parts of i3 and i5 distinctly vaulted. Shoulders very slightly marked, especially in males; shoulder bumps reduced. Apices of elytra weakly separated. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered densely with small adherent scales; erect scales flattened, slightly raised, sparsely distributed. Abdominal ventrites with

small but thick, rod-like erect scales, that are slender on v5. **Legs:** rather robust, especially tarsi. Teeth of fore and mid femora ca six times, and of hind femora five to six times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like. Male fore tibiae slender and almost straight, with dense fringe of yellow hair (fig. 461); hind tibiae more robust, angulated at superior margin (fig. 462). Female fore and hind tibiae quite similar to those in males, but significantly stouter (figs. 463-464); fore tibiae without fringe. Unci in males significantly smaller than in females. Apical comb very distinct on hind tibiae. Tarsi stout; t1 slightly longer than t2+t3, flattened and wide; lobes of t3 round and large; onychium shorter than t1. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like; t1 and t2 of fore tarsi in males with long, yellow hair. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 540; with H-shaped sclerite; pedon distinctly longer than apodeme; apical part of pedon in lateral view strongly narrowed. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with long, slender apodeme; basal plate longer than wide (fig. 590). Vaginal sclerite semilunar (fig. 637). Spermatheca L-shaped with rounded apex (fig. 688).

Variability. Not observed.

Distribution. Kenya, Tanzania.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *spinosulus* refers to presence of small, spine-like, erect scales on elytra.

***Camptorhinus statua* (Rossi, 1790)**

Curculio statua Rossi, 1790: 122

= *Curculio statua* FABRICIUS, 1792: 430 – junior homonym of *Curculio statua* Rossi, 1790; junior synonym

= *Camptorhinus ephippiger* BOHEMAN, 1837: 175 – syn. nov., species was described from South Africa and type specimen most probably had mixed up label with one of non-labelled specimens of *C. tibialis* that was found in the same part of collection, neither characteristics in original description nor mostly European distribution of *C. statua* support label data of this single specimen.

Type material. NT (♀, present designation): “C. statua fab. Schon Italy Dohrn” (ZMUC, fig. 158); LT (♂, present designation): “- - - D: Gyllenh.” (*C. ephippiger*, NHRS).

Additional material studied. Morocco: "Maroc ex Musaeo H. Vaucher 1908", "1897 Canger", "Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); **France:** "Cavalaire (Var) 28-iv-1931 L. Burgeon" (1 ex., INSRB); "Alpes Maritimes" (1 ex., INSRB); "Antibes" (3 exx., INSRB); "Fontainebleau 30. VI. 35" (1 ex., MNHN); "Portet Basis Pyrenees" (1 ex., MNHN); "Cavalaire - 9. Mol. de Boissy" (1 ex., MNHN); "Pignans - 5." (1 ex., MNHN); "Vaugranier" (1 ex., MNHN); "St Martin Lanoss", "Coll. Sainte-Claire Deville 1932" (1 ex., MNHN); "L'Esterel coll. d'Aguy S. Claire-Deville", "Coll. Sainte-Claire Deville 1932" (1 ex., MNHN); "Fontainellaen", "Ex Musaeo Desbrochers 1914", "Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "Girond Merignac H. COFFAIT 6.45" (1 ex., MNHN); "Corsi.", "Coll. Stierlin" (1 ex., SDEI); "Frankreich Dep. Gers", "Samml. K. A. Penecke Geschenk 1940.20", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi Penecke det." (1 ex., SNSD); "Gallia", "ex coll E. Scriba", "coll. Paul Meyer 1917", "Coll. LINKE, Leipzig Ankauff 1980", "C. statua Rossi" (2 ex., SNSD); "Gallia Labège Eichl 79" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Sos Gallia", "Camptor. Statua" (1 ex., ZMHB); "VIII. 1965 P. Brandl LE MUY Ga. M., val", "Camptorhinus statua" (1 ex., ZSM); **Switzerland:** "Ad Rhen-Illyr.-Helvet", "35865", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi" (4 exx., ZMHB); **Germany:** "Hanau", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi Coll. Reitter" (1 ex., HMNH); "Neustadt Ebrw.", "Budholz", "Coll. Rottenberg" (1 ex., SDEI); "Neust. Ebrw", "Branhe", "Coll. Rottenberg" (1 ex., SDEI); "Neustadt Eberswld", "Möller", "coll. Rottenberg", "Camptorhinus Sch.", "statua Rossi" (1 ex., SDEI); "Neustadt Eberswld", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Oberlais Scriba", "Coll. K. Neumann", "Camptorhinus statua Fbr. Oberlais" (2 exx., SMF); "Germ mer", "Coll. B. Schwarzer", "statua Rossi" (1 ex., SMF); "Neust Ebnw", "Coll. B. Schwarzer" (1 ex., SMF); "Marchia Marwel" (1 ex., SNSD); "Berolin", "Sammlung v. Seidlitz" (1 ex., ZSM); **Italy:** "Sicily", "Camptorhinus statua Ros.", "E. Y. Western Coll. B. M. 1924-176." (1 ex., BMNH); "Etruria", "Coll. Dejean Coll. Roelofs", "Camptorhinus statua h. in etruria D. Paterrini" (1 ex., INSRB); "Sicilia Schaufuss" (1 ex., KN); "Sicilia Randaggio 6. 5. 13 W. Liebmann", "Coll. W. Liebmann Arnstadt" (1 ex., SDEI); "Piemont", "coll. Stierlin", "C. statua F" (1 ex., SDEI); "Italien Coll. Nietner", "Statua Rossi" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Trient", "Coll. Wustnei.", "Camptorhinus Schonh.", "statua Rossi" (1 ex., ZMUC); **Austria:** "Carinthia", "coll Dr. R. Streda", "Camptorhinus statua" (1 ex., HMNH); "WIEN; Lainzer Tierg. Johannser Kogel leg. Schillhammer" (2 exx., MHNW); "Reithoffer Wien", "25.5.1940 Tierjastem", "statua R. det. F. Schubert" (1 ex., MHNW); "Vienna", "statua det. Formanek" (1 ex., NMPC); "Tyrol", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Galtür", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauff 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Austria", "Sammlung v. Seidlitz" (1 ex., ZSM); **Czech Republic:** "Moravia 6.6.87 Lednice Sv. Bily leg.", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi J. Strajcek det. 1996" (1 ex., NMPC); "Mor. M. LEDNICE 6.V.80 Bily, Jelinek leg.", "Camptorhinus statua

Rossi J. Strajcek det. 1996" (1 ex., NMPC); "Moravia 7.6.87 Lednice Sv. Bily leg.", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi J. Strajcek det. 1996" (1 ex., NMPC); "Mor. M., 8.5.1995 Lednice-park Sv. Bily leg." (1 ex., NMPC); "Mor. M., 11.5.2003, Lednice Sv. Bily leg." (1 ex., NMPC); **Croatia**: "Istrie" (1 ex., MNHN); "Jugoslawien Nogheva, Istrien 1.VIII.1939", "Stieler-Bobbau ex coll. Heidenreich Dessau, Ank. 1964/65", "C. statua Rossi" (1 ex., KN); "Sissak Croatia", "Camptor. statua R.", "coll. Fleischer" (1 ex., NMPC); "Croat. Kampe", "2.", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Malinska Krk Jugoslavia 23.9.1985 c. J. Frisch", "Camptorrhinus statua Rossi c. J. Frisch" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Malinska Krk Jugoslavia 19.7.1985 c. J. Frisch", "Camptorrhinus statua Rossi c. J. Frisch" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Croatien", "Statua Rossi" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Póla" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Serbia**: "Fruska Gora", "ex. Coll. F. Kessel Mus. Zool. Polonicum warszawa 19/46", "Camptorhinus statua (Rossi) det. M. Wanat" (1 ex., MNHW); "Fruska-Gora SYRMIEN", "simplex S. det. F. Schubert" (1 ex., KN); "Fruska-Gora SYRMIEN", "simplex S. det. F. Schubert" (1 ex., MHNW); **Hungary**: "Hungar. Kirsch" (1 ex., SNSD); **Greece**: "Morea Hagios Wlassis Brenske", "Camptorhinus statua" (1 ex., ZMHB); **GREECE**: "Makedhonia/Thessalia, Olympos 700-2100 m 21-26.v.1990 Zool. Mus. Copenh. Exp", "Camptorrhinus statua Rossi det. Behne 1993" (1 ex., ZMUC); **locality unclear**: "Camptorhinus statua" (2 ex., INSRB); "sws" (1 ex., NHRS); "Europa", "Coll. E. Witte", "Camptorhinus statua Rossi" (2 ex., SMF); "Hrikabor? bau" (partly illegible); "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Jugoslawien 2/8.39", "R. Stieler, Bobbau Ankauf-ex coll Heidenreich, 1964", "Camptorrhinus statua" (1 ex., SNSD); "Coll. L. W. Schaufuss", "Statua F" (1 ex., ZMHB).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus statua* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, elytra with pale band before declivity, i2 without or only with a few erect scales and punctures in anterior part of elytra distinctly larger than in apical part. Species is morphologically most similar to *C. tibialis* and *C. furcipennis*, though in *C. statua* striae of anterior part of elytra consist of large, oval punctures, that are narrower than adjacent intervals, while in remaining two species punctures are very large and deep, round or rectangular and at least as wide as adjacent intervals. Moreover, males of *C. statua* lack dense fringe of long hair on fore tibiae. In geographical range species coexists with *C. simplex*, which is flattened species with longer pronotum and evenly convex elytral intervals.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.1-7.7; RL: 0.7-1.4; PL: 1.2-2.3; PW: 1.1-2.2; EL: 2.7-5.2; EW: 1.7-2.6; FFL: 1.2-2.3; FTL: 0.85-2; HFL: 1.6-3.3; HTL: 0.9-1.9; RL/PL: 0.52-0.66; PL/PW: 1.02-1.14; EL/EW: 1.77-2; EL/PL: 1.86-2.44; FTL/FFL: 0.67-0.89; HTL/HFL: 0.51-0.73; HFL/EL: 0.57-0.79. **Females.** BL: 5.3-7.8;

RL: 1.05-1.5; PL: 1.6-2.65; PW: 1.55-2.4; EL: 3.5-5.2; EW: 1.95-2.8; FFL: 1.6-2.4; FTL: 1.1-1.8; HFL: 2.3-3.3; HTL: 1.2-2.3; RL/PL: 0.53-0.7; PL/PW: 1.03-1.18; EL/EW: 1.79-2; EL/PL: 1.85-2.35; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.88; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.71; HFL/EL: 0.62-0.73.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black; dull. **Coloration:** dark brown (fig. 155). Rostrum black; antennae dark brown. Pronotum dark brown with randomly distributed paler scales. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra in basal part mostly brown; central part dark, limited posteriorly by pale, transverse band; apical part brown, sometimes partly marbled; black scales distributed randomly in basal and central part of elytra. Ventral side brown, slightly lighter than elytral base; v2-v4 darker with pale, median smudge. Adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.4 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered densely with small adherent scales; erect scales short. Eyes slightly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view quite robust, weakly curved, slightly higher at base than in apical part. Punctuation of dorsal side in males deep and dense from base to apex; punctures from round to oval; integument between punctures locally convex (especially in basal part of rostrum). In females punctuation of basal half distinct; *prorostrum* delicately punctate (punctures at least two times smaller, shallow). Antennal insertion in males located slightly behind the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with a few, adherent and short erect scales. **Antennae:** rather stout (fig. 227); scape distinctly thickened in apical part, finely setose, slightly shorter than f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, f1 longest and thickened; f3 slightly longer than wide; f4-f5 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club quite stout, slightly longer than f1-f2 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, ca as long as f7, on f1 shorter. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with distinctly rounded lateral margins (especially in males); maximum width behind the mid-length of pronotum; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum in males distinctly, and in females moderately convex. Adherent scales round, mostly average-sized, finely overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, rather stout, slightly raised. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle with thicker posterior part, wider than long, C-shaped and not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 284). **Scutellum:** oval, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, delicately narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Odd intervals distinctly convex; i3, i5 and i1 in posterior part strongly raised; i2 and i4 flattened; external intervals finely convex. Adherent scales round, wide,

strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, ca as long as half interval width or shorter; i2 and i4 with a few erect scales at most (located in apical parts of intervals). Punctures in anterior half of elytra deep, oval, narrower than intervals (up to two times); in apical part shallower, elongated, five to six times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded with minute incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with adherent scales, that are mostly narrowed at apex. Lateral sides of v2-v4 and entire v5 covered with rounded scales. Erect scales rod-like, minute, slender, hard to notice. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora slightly, while hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Fore femora ca 1.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora four to five times, of mid femora ca five times, and of hind femora ca four times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, slender, well raised. Fore tibiae in males slender, delicately curved in the middle part; inferior margin slightly angulated (forming small tooth), fore tibiae with fine, curved unci (fig. 465). In females fore tibiae stouter, almost straight, with delicate angulation of inferior margin, fore tibiae with long, curved unci (fig. 467). Mid tibiae slender, with inferior margin slightly angulated. Hind tibiae in males slender, moderately curved in basal part; unci quite short, curved (fig. 466). In females hind tibiae stouter, finely curved in basal part, with long, weakly curved unci (fig. 468). Keels of superior margins moderately marked. Erect scales rod-like, slender, elongated on lower parts of tibiae. Tarsi slender, shorter than tibiae (mid tarsi slightly); t1 ca as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer; t3 shorter than t2, with rather slender lobes; onychium ca as long as t1 or slightly shorter. Erect scales rod-like, partly raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 541; pedon slightly shorter than apodeme, with lateral sides almost parallel; apical part rectangular with rounded angles; in lateral view pedon finely curved, narrowed at apex, apex with minute setae. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 591). Vaginal sclerite moderately chitinized, bilobed (fig. 638). Spermatheca L-shaped, slender, but with wide basal part; apex rounded (fig. 689).

Variability. Brown scales on elytra rarely replaced by grey ones. Black scales sometimes form small marks.

Distribution. Morocco, France (with Corsica), Switzerland, Germany, Italy (with Sardinia and Sicily), Austria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria (online data, Curculio Institute) Hungary, Ukraine (MAZUR, 2002), Greece. South Africa (location doubtful).

Biology. Specimens were collected from wood of *Quercus*, *Carpinus* L. (Corylaceae) and *Fagus* (online data, Curculio Institute).

***Camptorhinus subtilis* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♂): **Thailand:** "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Thailand (loei) Na-Haeo (field res stat) 15.-19.V.2003 Light trap Leg. J. Constant, K. Smets & P. Grootaert" (INSRB, fig. 159); PT: **Thailand:** "MUSEUM PARIS BANGKOK, LARNAUDIE 349-64", "349 64" (1 ♂, KN); "MUSEUM PARIS BANGKOK, LARNAUDIE 349-64", "349 64" (2 ♂, 2 ♀, MNHN); **Vietnam:** "Indo China. R. V. de Salvaza", "Ka Pheng 24 oct 1984", "Brit. Mus. 1937-363." (1 ♀, BMNH); "Siam Dupuy" (1 ♂, NHRS).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus subtilis* is a slender species with very long tarsi, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, elytra with pale band before declivity, two pale spots before the mid-length of elytra and narrow striae. Within the group *C. kurosawai* and *C. subtilis* share similar morphology and differ from *C. birmanicus* by slenderer tibiae and from *C. mangiferae* by less distinct keel on pronotum. *C. subtilis* is distinguished from *C. kurosawai* by a structure of receptacle, which is slender, distinctly longer than wide and extended behind posterior margin of prothorax, while in *C. kurosawai* it is wider than long, more robust and barely extended behind prothorax. Moreover, individuals of *C. subtilis* have weakly marked dark spot on elytra, which is distinct in *C. kurosawai*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.2-7.1; RL: 0.85-1.3; PL: 1.3-2.3; PW: 1.1-2; EL: 2.7-4.6; EW: 1.4-2.5; FFL: 1.7-2.1; FTL: 1.2-1.7; HFL: 1.9-3.1; HTL: 0.9-1.9; RL/PL: 0.55-0.65; PL/PW: 1.15-1.22; EL/EW: 1.84-1.93; EL/PL: 1.86-2.08; FTL/FFL: 0.69-0.81; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.61; HFL/EL: 0.67-0.7. **Females.** BL: 5.45-7.2; RL: 1.2-1.6; PL: 1.85-2.5; PW: 1.5-2.2; EL: 3.5-4.5; EW: 1.8-2.5; FFL: 1.95-2.6; FTL: 1.7-2.1; HFL: 2.8-3.4; HTL: 1.6-2.05; RL/PL: 0.59-0.7; PL/PW: 1.1-1.23; EL/EW: 1.8-1.94; EL/PL: 1.78-1.96; FTL/FFL: 0.75-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.56-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.73-0.8.

Description (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (fig. 156). Rostrum brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum brown with darkened median part and a few, small, whiteish spots. Scutellum slightly paler than base colour of elytra. Elytra brown with randomly distributed dark brown scales and black spots near scutellum. Pale pattern consisted of two small spots before the mid-length of elytra (mostly on i3-i5) and V-shaped band located before elytral declivity. Ventral side mostly pale brown. Adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.5 times wider than rostrum at base. Head with oval, adherent scales; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view distinctly, evenly curved, in males slenderer.

Punctuation in males deep and dense from base to apex; punctures with convex borders (uneven surface of rostrum); in females punctuation delicate, shallow, punctures slightly elongated. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Basal part of rostrum with minute adherent scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 228); scape ca as long as f1-f6 combined, slender; f1-f2 long, f1 slightly thickened; f3-f4 longer than wide (f3 distinctly); remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club elongated, ca as long as f1-f2 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly as long as f5. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with distinctly rounded lateral margins; maximum width around the mid-length; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales round, mostly large. Erect scales rod-like but rather stout. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel very short, rudimentary. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins slightly narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle slender, distinctly longer than wide and extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 285). **Scutellum:** oval, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, delicately narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view slightly vaulted. Intervals delicately convex; i1, i3 and i5 in posterior part of elytra slightly raised. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, smaller than those on pronotum. Erect scales rod-like, shorter than half interval width; i2 without erect scales. Punctures in rows deep but narrow; striae three to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with oval adherent scales, that are pointed at apex and decrease in size toward the end of abdomen. Erect scales rod-like, slender, flattened. **Legs:** slender. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Fore femora over two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora minute, ca six times shorter, and of hind femora ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, rather evenly distributed. Fore tibiae slender, well keeled; in males almost straight, with fine, curved unci and dense fringe of yellow hair (fig. 469); in females superior margin arcuate (fig. 471). Mid tibiae slightly curved in basal part, with slightly marked keels; in males with shorter fringe. Hind tibiae slender, slightly curved basally, finely keeled; in males unci slightly curved (fig. 470); in females hind tibiae stouter with shorter and well curved unci (fig. 472). Erect scales rod-like, elongated, distinctly curved. Tarsi very slender, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2; onychium slightly longer than t2+t3. Erect scales rod-like, elongated; t1-t2 of male fore and mid tibiae with long fringes. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 542; pedon ca as long as apodeme, widened in basal half and pointed apically; in lateral

view pedon narrow and evenly curved. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with stout apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 592). Vaginal sclerite semilunar (fig. 639). Spermatheca curved basally and apically (fig. 690).

Variability. Amount of white scales on pronotum and their distribution variable.

Distribution. Thailand, Vietnam.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *subtilis* refers to delicate construction of body, especially legs.

***Camptorhinus tibialis* (SPARRMAN, 1785)**

Curculio tibialis SPARRMAN, 1785: 43

= *Camptorhinus affinis* FAUST, 1894: 281 – syn. nov.

= *Camptorhynchus artensis* MONTROUZIER, 1860: 895 – synonymized with *C. dorsalis* by HUSTACHE (1936), syn. nov.

= *Camptorhinus Brullei* BOHEMAN, 1837: 174 – syn. nov.

= *Camptorhynchus dorsalis* BOISDUVAL, 1835: 134 – syn. nov.

= *Camptorhinus dorsiger* FAIRMAIRE, 1871: 53 – synonymized with *C. brullei* by HUSTACHE (1924c), syn. nov.

= *Camptorrhinus frater* KOLBE, 1883: 33 – syn. nov.

= *Rhynchaenus porcatus* FABRICIUS, 1802: 466 – junior synonym, synonymized by SCHÖNHERR (1837)

= *Camptorhinus posticalis* THOMSON, 1858: 137 – syn. nov.

= *Rhynchaenus alienatus* FABRICIUS, 1802: 471 – junior synonym, synonymized by ALONSO-ZARAZAGA (2014)

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **South Africa:** “Paykull. 216.”, “♂” (NHRS, fig. 160); LT (♂, present designation): **Myanmar:** “Syntypus”, “Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887”, “Coll. Kraatz”, “Camptorrhinus affinis Faust” (*C. affinis*, SDEI); PLT: **Myanmar:** “Syntypus”, “Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887”, “Coll. Kraatz”, “Camptorrhinus affinis Faust” (5 ♂, 7 ♀, *C. affinis*, SDEI); “Syntypus”, “Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887”, “Coll. Kraatz”, “Camptorhinus affinis sp. n. Faust” (4 ♂, 2 ♀, SDEI); “Syntypus”, “Tenasserim

Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887", "Coll. Kraatz", "*C. affinis* sp. n." (3 ♂, 3 ♀, SDEI); "Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887", "*C. affinis* sp. n.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (28 exx., *C. affinis*, MNHN); "COTYPE", "81537", "Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887", "Camptorhinus affinis sp. n.", "Camptorhinus affinis Faust, 1894 labelled by MNHUB 2010" (1 ♂, 3 ♀, *C. affinis*, ZMHB); "COTYPE", "81918", "Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887", "Camptorhinus affinis Faust, 1894 labelled by MNHUB 2010" (2 ♂, 1 ♀, *C. affinis*, ZMHB); "COTYPE", "81538", "Tenasserim Thagata 4.87 Fea", "Camptorhinus affinis Faust, 1894 labelled by MNHUB 2010" (2 ♀, *C. affinis*, ZMHB); "Tennaserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "Camptorhinus affinis Faust" (1 ♀, *C. affinis*, SNSD); "Cotypus", "Tennaserim 8602", "affinis" (2 exx., *C. affinis*, SNSD); "Type", "Borneo Mayne", "affinis Faust", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (3 ♀, *C. affinis*, SNSD); "Type", "Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887", "*C. affinis* sp. n." (17 exx., *C. affinis*, INSRB); LT (♂, present designation): **Madagascar**: "Typus", "13.", "Madagasc: Schuppel.", "Camptorhinus brullei Boh. des. Rheinh.2000", "NHRS-VKBS 000000391" (*C. brullei*, NHRS); LT (♂, present designation): **Australia**: "Nouv Hollande", "Determination A. Lea", "Coll. Dejean Coll. Roelofs" (*C. dorsalis*, INSRB); PLT: **Australia**: "Nouv Hollande", "Determination A. Lea", "Coll. Dejean Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., *C. dorsalis*, INSRB); LT (♂, present designation): **Madagascar**: "TYPE", "Nossi-be", "Camptorhinus dorsiger Fairm. madag.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (*C. dorsiger*, MNHN); PLT: **Madagascar**: "Camptorhinus dorsiger Frm. Madag.", "MUSEUM PARIS Madagascar Coll. J. Bourgeois 1911" (1 ♀, *C. dorsiger*, MNHN); "COTYPE", "madag", "Camptorhinus dorsiger Frm.", "MUSEUM PARIS (CH. COQUEREL) Coll. L. FAIRMAIRE 1906" (1 ♀, *C. dorsiger*, MNHN); "nossi be", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 COLL. Leon Fairmaire" (7 exx., *C. dorsiger*, MNHN); "Ste Maria Madag.", "MUSEUM PARIS (CH. COQUEREL) Coll. L. FAIRMAIRE 1906" (1 ex., *C. dorsiger*, MNHN); LT (present designation): **Angola**: "TYPE", "61163", "Chinchoxo Falnonst.", "frater Kolbe* Guinea 1883" (♀, *C. frater*, ZMHB); LT (♂, present designation): **Indonesia**: "porcatus", "ZMUC 00519012" (*C. porcatus*, ZMUC); LT (♂, present designation): **Gabon**: "Type J. Thom.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (*C. posticalis*, MNHN).

Additional material studied. Guinea: "Guinee Mounts Nimba 29 AVRIL 1993 H. Perrin REC.", "Zouguepo 500 M ABATTIS" (1 ex., KN); "NIMBA (Guinee) Lamotte, Amiet, Vanderplaetsen XII 56 - V 57", "Defricht Ziela 3 mars 57", "Museum Paris" (5 exx., MNHN); "Guinee" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Sierra Leone**: "Sierra Leone" (1 ex., MNHN); **Liberia**: "LIBERIA: Zwedru 14.III.1988 leg. F.T.KRELL" (1 ex., SMNS); **Cote d'Ivoire**: "MUSEUM PARIS COTE D'IVOIRE BINGERVILLE

G. MELDU 1916" (2 exx., KN); "MUSEUM PARIS COTE D'IVOIRE BINGERVILLE G. MELDU 1916" (25 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS COTE D'IVOIRE ENV. DE DIMBOKRO Capitaine POSTH 1911" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS COTE D'IVOIRE OUME PRES TOUMODI Capit. POSTH. 1911" (2 exx., MNHN); **Ghana:** "GHANA: Ashanti region Kumasi, Nhasu 330 m, N 6 43 - W 1 36 Dr. S. ENRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 297 UV light 4.ii.1968" (1 ex., HMNH); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kumasi, Nhasu 330 m, N 6 43 - W 1 36 Dr. S. ENRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 229 black light 6.II.1968" (1 ex., HMNH); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kwadaso 320 m, N 6 42 - W 1 69 Dr. S. ENRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 313 mixed light 25.II.1969Z" (1 ex., HMNH); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kwadaso 320 m, N 6 42 - W 1 69 Dr. S. ENRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 315 mercury vapour 27. ii.1969" (1 ex., HMNH); "GHANA: Ashanti region Kwadaso 320 m, N 6 42 - W 1 69 Dr. S. ENRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 314 black light 26.II.1969" (1 ex., HMNH); "WEST AFRICA, Ghana North. Reg. Nyankpala 15 km W von Tamile leg. Dr. S. Enrodi", "No. 9 Lichtfalle 1-30.IV.1970" (1 ex., HMNH); **Nigeria:** "Old Calab." (1 ex., BMNH); "Old Calabar", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Vieux Calabar Africa mer", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Old Calbr Thorens" (1 ex., NHRS); "V. Calabar D. Murray.", "patruelis Thoms." (1 ex., NHRS); "O. Calabar", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); **Cameroon:** "S. O. Kamerun Loldorf, L. Conradt 95", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Cameroons Bitye Ja River 3000 feet.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (9 exx., MNHN); "Kamerun Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., MNHN); "Camerun", "Coll. Pape", "Hustache det.", "Camptorhinus posticalis Thoms." (1 ex., SDEI); "Kamerun Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz", "Hustache det." (3 exx., SDEI); "S. O. Kamerun Lolodorf L. Conradt 95", "Coll. Kraatz", "Hustache det." (1 ex., SDEI); "Kamerun Duala X. 1912 v. Rothkirch S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Kamerun Ebolowa 7. V. 1912 v. Rothkirch S. G." (11 exx., ZMHB); "Kamerun Tina" (1 ex., ZMHB); "N. Kamerun Joh. Albrechtshoehe 30.1.93 - ??? L Conradt S.V." (partly illegible) (1 ex., ZMHB); "Sud-Kamerun Lolodorf E. Konrad S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Gabon:** "Gabon", "Coll. Roelofs", "Determ. Faust", "Camptorhinus posticalis Thoms." (1 ex., INSRB); "D. Nodis Libreville Gabon" (1 ex., MNHN); "D. Nodis Libreville Gabon 83", "C. dorsalis Boisd. Artensis Mont." (2 exx., MNHN); "Gabon", "Posticalis Thoms" (1 ex., MNHN); "Gabon", "ex museo Mniszech" (1 ex., MNHN); "Gabon", "C. posticalis Thoms." (1 ex., MNHN); "GABON BAS-OGOQUE" (3 exx., MNHN); "Guinee Mounts Nimba 29 AVRIL 1993 H. Perrin REC.", "Zouguepo 500 M ABATTIS", "MUSEUM PARIS" (9 exx., MNHN); "Lastourville (Gabon) G. Le Testu", "COLLECTION A. MAUBLANC" (2 exx., MNHN); "Mouila Gabon" (1 ex., MNHN); "Mouila (Gabon) G. Le Testu", "COLLECTION A. MAUBLANC" (4 exx., MNHN);

"MUSEUM PARIS CONGO, OGOOUE SAMI KITA R. ELLENBERGER 1910", "Camptorhinus posticalis Thoms. Hustache det." (25 exx., MNHN); "Gabon Stauding.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "Camptorhinus frater Kolbe?" (1 ex., SNSD); **Equatorial Guinea**: "Benito Congo Franc." (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS CONGO RIV. SAN BENITO GUIRAL 1885", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boid." (1 ex., MNHN); "Benito", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (3 exx., SNSD); "Benito Cong Fra", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "Camptorhinus posticalis Thoms" (1 ex., SNSD); "Span. Guinea Makomo, Campogbt. 1-15.IV.06 G. Tessmann S. G." (11 exx., ZMHB); "Span. Guinea Makomo, Campogbt. 6-7.IV.06 G. Tessmann S. G." (3 exx., ZMHB); **Congo**: "10.11.1963. No 152 Berlese-sample in forest leg. Balogh & Zisci", "Soil-Zoological Exp. Congo-Brazaville Kindamba, Meya Luolo river" (1 ex., HMNH); "Kuilu. Fr. Congo. Mocquers, 1892.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1952 COLL R. OBERTHUER", "Camptorhinus tibialis Sparm." (2 exx., MNHN); "CONGO PORT GAIS", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorhinus", "Camptorhinus posticalis Thoms." (2 exx., SDEI); **Democratic Republic of Congo**: "Sankuru: Kondue Coll. Ed. Luja", "DU CONGO", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255.", "Camptorhinus ochreateus Hust." (2 exx., BMNH); "Stanleyville 9-i-1930 A. Collart" (5 exx., INSRB); "Stanleyville Congo", "Camptorhinus posticallis Thoms." (1 ex., INSRB); "Yangambi, 1951 C. Donis Z. 319", "coll. R. Mayne Com. Et. Bois. Congo R. 2326" (1 ex., INSRB); "Congo belge Mayumbe Kimongo, 20-IX-1925 A. Collart" (1 ex., INSRB); "BEO 9-58 Bambesa", "ex. coll. J-M. Warlet" (2 exx., INSRB); "Biabu? 28.II.23" (partly illegible) (1 ex., MNHN); "Bulera" (3 exx., MNHN); "Buta Belg. Congo" (19 exx., MNHN); "CONGO BELGE REG. LAC KIVU BULERA", "MUSEUM PARIS Coll. Guy BABAULT 1930", "Camptorhinus posticalis Thoms." (44 exx., MNHN); "Eala 1921", "A. Corbisier" (1 ex., MNHN); "KASAMVU 7-XI-24 A. COLLART" (1 ex., MNHN); "KIKAMBA 9-X-25 A. COLLART" (1 ex., MNHN); "Lulua: Kapanga IX-1932", "F. G. Overlaet" (2 exx., MNHN); "Lusambo: Sangale XI-1934", "Mme Gillardin" (1 ex., MNHN); "Sankuru: Dembelunae", "Mme Gillardin" (1 ex., MNHN); "COLL. MUS. CONGO Mayidi 1945 Rev. P. Van Eyen", "R.DET. K 5886", "Camptorhinus posticalis, Thoms. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (5 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Ituri: Medje 7-IV-1914 Dr Christy", "R. DET. E 944" (3 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Kabinda X-1934 Mme Gillardin", "R. DET. N 3250" (1 ex., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Kafanga: Kakyelo 1/9-XI-1930 G. F. de Witte", "R. DET. N 3250" (1 ex., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Lulua: Kafakumba XII-1932 F. G. Overlaet", "R. DET. N 3250" (1 ex., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Lusembo: Sangale XI-1934 Mme Gillardin", "R. DET. N 3250" (3 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Sankuru: Kondue Coll. Ed. Luja" (2 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Tshela 13-XI-1920

Dr H. Schouteden", "R. DET. E 944" (2 exx., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Ubangi: Binga 5/12-III-1932 H. J. Bredo", "R. DET. N 3250" (1 ex., RMCA); "Buta Belg Congo", "W. H. Muche. Radeberg, Ankauf", "Camptorhinus posticalis Thoms. Hustache det." (3 exx., SNSD); "MUSEE DU CONGO Sankuru: Kondue Coll. Ed. Luja", "1933 29" (1 ex., SNSD); **Central African Republic**: "REP. CENTRALAFRIC. LA MABOKE 6. 5. 1968 P. TEOCCHI rec.", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., KN); "REP. CENTRALAFRIC. LA MABOKE 9. 9. 1972 F. NGOMBE rec.", "Museum Paris" (2 exx., KN); "REP. CENTRALAFRIC. LA MABOKE 19 - 3 1973 P. TEOCCHI rec.", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., MNHN); "REP. CENTRALAFRIC. LA MABOKE 4. 06. 1968 P. TEOCCHI rec.", "Museum Paris" (3 exx., MNHN); "REP. CENTRALAFRIC. LA MABOKE 6. 5. 1968 P. TEOCCHI rec.", "Museum Paris" (9 exx., MNHN); "REP. CENTRALAFRIC. LA MABOKE 9. 9. 1972 F. NGOMBE rec.", "Museum Paris" (6 exx., MNHN); "Uamgebiat Bosum 21-30.414 Teßmann S." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Chad**: "OUBANGUI TCHAD BANGUI", "Coll. dr. Le Moul't Naturaliste, Paris" (1 ex., INSRB); **Angola**: "Majanga 1890 ????" (partly illegible) (1 ex., ZMHB); **Namibia**: "DSW Afrika Otjosondou Casper S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); **South Africa**: "Natal", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (1 ex., BMNH); "Pretoria 2.20.92", "Pres. By Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "Pt Natal 55.96." (1 ex., BMNH); "Type", "Cap. Thorer", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "RSA, Northern Prov. Thabazimbi, 988 m. 24'34.597S/27'24.705E, 3-4. xi.2013, S. Prepsl leg." (1 ex., KN); "Caffraria", "l. Vahlb.", "Camptorhinus tibialis Sparrm.", "tibialis Sparrman" (5 exx., NHRS); "RSA – Limpopo, Marakele NP, Bontie camp, 24.5219639S, 27.4928361E, 11.x.2018 V. Hula lgt." (2 exx., NMPC); "Cap Moeller", "Coll. Haag", "nodipenis Boh." (1 ex., SDEI); "Transvaal: Pretoria; Farm Rodeplaat; Lichtfang 14.III.1960; F. Neubecker leg." (2 exx., SMF); "Transvaal: Pretoria; Farm Rodeplaat; Lichtfang 26.III.1960; F. Neubecker leg." (2 exx., SMF); "RSA: Transvaal near Thabazimbi 15-16.I.1999 leg. P. Schuele" (1 ex., SMNS); "RSA, Northern Prov. 33km NNE Vaalwater Lindani NR, 18/19.XI.2004, P. Schuele leg." (1 ex., SMNS); "Caffr. 2767" (1 ex., SNSD); "Caffrariae Berl Mae", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "Camptorhinus ephippiger S" (1 ex., SNSD); "dorsiger Frm. Caffrar. ????" (partly illegible), "Coll. L. W. Schaufuss", "brullei Boh." (1 ex., ZMHB); "ephippiger Sch. Port Natal Poepp", "35867" (5 exx., ZMHB); "tibialis Sparrm. Caffra, Krebs", "35866" (3 exx., ZMHB); "C. Brullei Sch. Port Natal" (1 ex., ZMUC); **Zimbabwe**: "Rhodesia arnold", "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (2 exx., BMNH); "ZIMBABWE Masvingo Prov. 95 km NE Beitbridge Bubi River, 12/27.XII.2005 leg. P. Schuele" (1 ex., SMNS); **Mozambique**: "MOZAMBIQUE: Beira. 23.xii.1954 L. F. Brown", "at light", "B. M. 1955-77" (1 ex., BMNH); "MUSEUM PARIS MOZAMBIQUE ENV DE VILA PERY FORET D'AMATONGAS P. LESNE 1929", "27 NOVEMBRE", "Camptorrhinus

ephippiger, Boh. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (5 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MOZAMBIQUE VALEE DU REVOUE ENV. D'ANDRADA G. VASSE 1905", "DECEMBRE" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MOZAMBIQUE VILA PERY P. LESNE 1929", "5 DECEMBRE" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS ZAMBEZE NOVA CHOUPANGA PRES CHEMBA P. LESNE 1928", "MAI" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEE DO CONGO Mozambique (P. Lesne) {don Marshall}", "MOZAMBIQUE ENV. DE VILAPERY FORETOAMATONGAS P. LESNE 1929", "27 NOVEMBRE", "R. DET. XX 3911", "Camptorrhinus ephippiger Boh." (1 ex., RMCA); "MOZAMBIQUE, Zambezia Prov., Gurue env. Mt. Namuli 9.XII.2006 870 m. P. Schuele leg." (4 exx., SMNS); **Malawi**: "Tanganika Malawi", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (3 exx., MNHN); **Uganda**: "AFRICA: Ugand. Jinja. Xii.1954-ii.1955. P. S. Corber.", "M. V. light trap.", "E. A. F. R. O. B. M.1961-262." (3 exx., BMNH); "KALAO Dec.95 A. Everett" (2 exx., MNHN); "Kibanga", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (1 ex., MNHN); **Tanzania**: "D. Ostafrika Amani", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., KN); "Usegua D. O. Afrika", "Coll. V. Bennigsen" (1 ex., MNHN); "Zanguebar Mhonda Ouzinoua A. Hacquard Mus ap. 1879.1 es Trim 1880", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Usegua D. O. Afrika", "Coll. Bennigsen", "Hustache det." (1 ex., SDEI); "D. Ostafrika Amani", "Eichelbaum leg. 1903", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (3 exx., SNSD); "D. O. Africa Khutu-Sieppe K. Schwarze 1912", "1913 13" (3 exx., SNSD); "Zanzibar", "Gehr. W. Mueller Vermacht. 1909", "Camptorhinus ephippiger" (1 ex., SNSD); "Brit. O. Africa Insel Pemba Chake Chake 14.IV.1903 Voeltzkov" (2 exx., ZMHB); "D. O. Afr. Dar es Salam Htld Emmerling G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. O. Africa II. Usaramo 14. leg. Methner", "Camptorrhinus ephippiger Boh. E. Haaf det. 1963" (1 ex., ZMHB); "D. Ostafrika Daressalam" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Suedl. Makonde Platoau IV.12" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Tanga VIII. 02" (1 ex., ZMHB); "W. Usambara" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Namupa D. O. A", "Camptorrhinus frater Kolbe" (2 exx., ZSM); "Zoolog. Staatsslg. Tanganjika Lindi, Ndanda 300m, 1.X.1952 leg. Lindemann und Pavlitzki" (1 ex., ZSM); "Zoolog. Staatsslg. Tanganjika Lindi, Ndanda 300m, 24.XI.1952 leg. Lindemann und Pavlitzki" (1 ex., ZSM); "Zoolog. Staatsslg. Tanganjika Lindi, Ndanda 300m, 3-8.VIII.1952 leg. Lindemann und Pavlitzki" (1 ex., ZSM); "Zoolog. Staatsslg. Tanganjika Lindi, Ndanda 300m, 4.VIII.1952 leg. Lindemann und Pavlitzki" (1 ex., ZSM); "Zoolog. Staatsslg. Tanganjika Lindi, Ndanda 300m, V.VIII.1952 leg. Lindemann und Pavlitzki", "E. Voss det., 1955 Camptorrhinus nigronotatus Frm." (1 ex., ZSM); **Kenya**: "KENYA Coast: Malindi xii.1954 on sand", "B. Verdcourt 1955-81" (1 ex., BMNH); "Mbugani 24.VIII-10. IX.", "B. E. Africa, C. S. Betton 98-12" (1 ex., BMNH); "van Someren, Garissa-Bura Tana R iv: 11 48", "COM. INST. ENT. COLL. NO. 11185" (2 exx., BMNH);

"Kenya, Mombasa- Sud UKUNDA, a. Licht leg. Demeit, Nov. 80" (1 ex., KN);
 "Kenia", "Coll. Kraatz", "Hustache det." (1 ex., SDEI); "C. Weiss D. O. Africa
 Kueste" (11 exx., SMNS); "Brit. O. Afr. Kibwezi XI. 07. G. Scheffler J. V." (2 exx.,
 ZMHB); "Witu Pokomonie G. Denhardt G." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Witu Tanagebiet
 G. Denhardt G.", "Camptorrhinus ehippiger Boh. E. Haaf det. 1961" (2 exx.,
 ZMHB); **Eritrea**: "Keren. Abyss. Dr. Steudner" (2 exx., ZMHB); **Mayotte**: "I.
 Mayotte Combani B. Mogenet 1895", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COLL.
 CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); **Madagascar**: "MADAGASCAR Amparihibe
 15°2'11S 49°34'55E ii-iii.2003", "K. A. Jackson, D. Carpenter BMNH [E] 2003-
 -61.", "Camptorhinus sp. Det. R. T. Thomson 2003", "General collecting" (1 ex.,
 BMNH); "MADAGASCAR Tulear Pr. Betioky 275m. 4.IV.1968 K. M. G & P. D.",
 "Brit. Mus. 1968-321" (1 ex., BMNH); "MADAGASCAR Ambilobe Ankarana Res.
 ix.1986", "dry deciduous forest", "malaise trap", "S. V. Fowler BM 1988-93" (3 exx.,
 BMNH); "Madagascar Ambaton dralaka" (15 exx., HMNH); "Madagascar
 Majunga J. Forain" (1 ex., HMNH); "Tanarivo Madag." (1 ex., HMNH); "Coll.
 Castelnau Coll. Roelofs", "Brullei Sch." (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. Roelofs", "Coll.
 Racina", "C. Brullei Sch. Madag." (7 exx., INSRB); "Madagascar", "Coll. Castelnau
 Coll. Roelofs", "Camptorhinus madagatariensis? Dilosant? Dorsalis Chevrolat"
 (3 exx., INSRB); "Maevatanana" (2 exx., INSRB); "Madagascar 1898 Ex
 Oberthür" (1 ex., INSRB); "Nossi-Be", "MUSEUM PARIS 1935 COLL. M.
 SEDILLOT" (1 ex., KN); "Vohemar (madag.)", "Museum Paris Madagascar"
 (1 ex., KN); "Madagascar" (1 ex., KN); "ankarana??? Perrier" (partly illegible),
 "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 COLL. Leon Fairmaire" (2 exx., MNHN); "Antanambe
 baie d'Antongil, III. IV. 97. (A. Mocquerys)", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür
 1952" (5 exx., MNHN); "Diego S. Juan", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR
 COL. PERRIER DE LA BATHIE 1906" (1 ex., MNHN); "Kamolandi", "Madagr. Lt
 Scalabre", "MUSEUM PARIS 1952 COLL. R. Oberthür", "Camptorhinus dorsiger"
 (1 ex., MNHN); "Madag, Tulear", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952"
 (2 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar", "Camptorhinus brunneocaudatus frm." (1 ex.,
 MNHN); "MADAGASCAR", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (4 exx.,
 MNHN); "Madagascar", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 COLL. Leon Fairmaire" (1 ex.,
 MNHN); "Madagascar", "Ex Museo Mniszech", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R.
 Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar Amboasary Mardrare (Androy)",
 "MUSEUM PARIS 1934 B. CATALA" (2 exx., MNHN); "MADAGASCAR
 Analamazotra", "MUSEUM PARIS 1931 LASERE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar
 Antogil (Sud) Mocquerys 1897", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COLL. CH.
 ALLUAUD 1904", "Campt. Brullei Boh var" (4 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar
 Antsianaka et lac Alaotra 2eTrimestre 1889 Perrot Freres", "Museum Paris ex
 Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (9 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar Fenerive E. Perrot",

"Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (5 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar H. Perrot", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (50 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar M. Humblot 1883.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (8 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar Majunga Ch. Allaud 1897", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); "MADAGASCAR PORET COTE EST", "MUSEUM PARIS 1934 R. CATALA" (1 ex., MNHN); "MADAGASCAR ROUTE DE TAMATAVE P. K. 181 ENV. BEFORONA 1-XI-1973 A. PEYRIERAS", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar Sud Alluand 1901", "MUSEUM PARIS COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904", "Camptorrhinus Brullei Boh. Hustache determinant" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar Sud. Bassin du Mandrare Alluand 1900 46", "MUSEUM PARIS COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar Sud. Forests Nord Ft. Dauphin Alluand 1900", "MUSEUM PARIS COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (2 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar Sud-Ouest LAC IOTRY 40m Morombe VII-57 Andria R.", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar Tananarivo ex Lamberton 1916", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (6 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar, Sud Andrahomana Alluand 1900", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagascar, Sud Forests Nord Ft. Dauphin Alluand 1900", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (2 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar, Sud Fort-Dauphin Alluand 1900", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (4 exx., MNHN); "Madagascar, Sud Pays Androy, Sud Alluand 1900", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (5 exx., MNHN); "MADAGASCAR-EST DIST. MANANARA-N. MONT ANTAMPONA VADON-PEYRIERAS", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., MNHN); "MADAGASCAR-EST Dist. Mananara-N. Seranambe Vadon-Peyrieras" (5 exx., MNHN); "Madagascariensis (Dupont) Madagascar", "Ex Museo Mniszech", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madagasacar", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); "Maeratanana", "MUSEUM PARIS" (1 ex., MNHN); "Mahafaly (Janson)", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); "Mahafaly Cote Cubar", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR G. GRANDIDIER 1899" (1 ex., MNHN); "Mayotte Dr Faymoreau", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); "Mayotte Dr Faymoreau Juin 1894", "MUSEUM PARIS MADGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR GRANDIDIER 1875" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR MAHAJAMBA FORET D'ARKAKAFARTSIKY Dr J. DECORSE 1901", "31 dec. 99" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR NOSSI-BE H. PIERRON 185" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR PAYS MAHAFALY BASTARD 1900",

"Camptorrhinus Brullei Boh. dorsiger Frm." (5 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR ANDEVORANTE A. MATHIAUX 1899" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR ANDROY SEPT IMANOMBO CAP VACHER 1901", "DEC 1900 & JANV. 01" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR ANDROY SEPT IMANOMBO DR. J. DECORSE 1901" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR ANTIRIRANA (Plateau) ARDOUIN 55-97" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR BAIE D'ANTONGIL A. MOCQUERYS 1898" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR BASTARD 1897" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR Beronono Reg. Mahajamba Dr. J. DECORSE 1901", "30 dec. 99" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR BOENI MAEVATANANA DR J. DECORSE 1899", "OCT A NOV 1899" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR BOIVIN 1853" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COL. PERRIER DE LA BATHIE 1906" (7 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COLL. CH. ALLUAUD 1904", "Madagascar Sud, Andrahomana Alluaud 1900 XI" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR COLL. L. FAIRMAIRE 1906" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR Dr DAULLE 1857" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR ENTRE IKONGO ET FORT-DAUPHIN G. GRANDIDIER 1902" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR ENV. DE TAMATAVE A. FAUCHERE 1907" (3 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR EST PROV. DE FENERIVE REG. DE SOANIERANA A. MATHIAUX 1905" (38 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR F. GEAY 1906" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR G. GRANDIDIER 1899" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR PROV. D'ANKAVANDRA J. HURE 1-98" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR Reg d'Ankazoabo C. LE BARBIER 1920" (10 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR REGION DE L'ANDROY AMBOVOMBRE DR J. DECORSE 1901", "1 au 15 sept. 00" (1 ex., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR REGION DE L'ANDROY AMBOVOMBRE DR J. DECORSE 1901", "4 au 15 nov. 00" (5 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR PERRIER DE LABATHIE COLL. L. FAIRMAIRE 1906" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR N. O. PROV. D'ANALALAVA DISTR. D'ANYSOMIMY J. DESCARPENTRIES 1908" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR PAYS MAHAFALY BASTARD 1900" (4 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR Reg. De Soanierana J. DESCARPENTRIES 1907" (1 ex., MNHN); "Nossi Be", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR NOSSI-BE (PIERRON) COLL. A. BONHOURE 1905" (1 ex., MNHN); "Nossi Be", "MUSEUM PARIS 1935 COLL. M. SEDILLOT" (12 exx., MNHN); "Perinet", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE

MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "Sakaraha Ilaka III-56 A. R.", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "South W. Madagascar", "MUSEUM PARIS 1952 COLL. R. OBERTHÜR", "Camptorhinus Brullei Boh." (3 exx., MNHN); "Farafangana XI.56 Marie", "Museum Paris Madagascar", "INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE MADAGASCAR" (1 ex., MNHN); "Valala Sakondro", "MUSEUM PARIS MADAGASCAR G. GRANDIDIER 1899" (1 ex., MNHN); "Madag." (2 exx., NHRS); "Madag.", "M. Gall", "brullei Schonher 3.", "brullei Boh." (1 ex., NHRS); "Majunga", "Madagask. Kaudern" (1 ex., NHRS); "Plateau de l'Androy-Reg. D'Ambovombe", "Camptorhinus dorsiger Frm." (2 exx., NHRS); "Madagas.", "ancey 1884?" (partly illegible), "COLL. NICKERL MUS. PRAGENSE" (1 ex., NMPC); "MADAGASCAR, Fianarantsoa Isalo Mts., Satrana Lodge 22°37'14"S, 46°22'24"E. 845 m in the swimming pool/at light Jiri Hajek leg., 20-24.xi.2022" (5 exx., NMPC); "MADAGASCAR, Toliara Zombitse-Vohibasia NP Zombitse entrance area, light trap 22°53'10"S, 44°41'29"E. 815 Jiri Hajek leg., 27.xi.2022" (3 exx., NMPC); "Madagascar 1.8.3744" (1 ex., NMPC); "La Mandraka Madagascar Mus. Praha" (1 ex., NMPC); "Coll. Pape", "Brullei Amber Gab." (1 ex., SDEI); "Loucoube Madagasc. Ebenau. 2." (1 ex., SMF); "Madagascar Mu. Lange.", "Coll. B. Schwarzer", "brullei Boh." (1 ex., SMF); "Mossebe b. Madagascar/Sapanbygo", "Coll. B. Schwarzer" (1 ex., SMF); "Nossi-Be Ebenau 98" (10 exx., SMF); "Nossi-Be Stumpff 85", "Camptorhinus dorsiger Fairmaire" (3 exx., SMF); "Madag. ????" (partly illegible) (1 ex., SNSD); "Madag. Baden", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (5 exx., SNSD); "Madag. Staudgr.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Madagasc. Sikora", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Madagascar", "W. H. Muche, Radeberg. Ankauf" (1 ex., SNSD); "Madagascar", "Coll. C. Felsche. Geschenk 1907" (1 ex., SNSD); "Madagascar", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "Camptorhinus Brullei Sch.", "Fst det." (3 exx., SNSD); "Madagascar", "S. de la Baie d'Antonom", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Madagascar", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "S. de la baie d'Antongil", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Tanarivo Madag.", "W. H. Muche, Radeberg. Ankauf", "Camptorhinus Brullei" (3 exx., SNSD); "Tanarivo O. Madag.", "Coll. C. Felsche. Geschenk 1907" (1 ex., SNSD); "Brullei Sch. Madag. Goud.", "35869" (3 exx., ZMHB); "Madagasc.", "Camptorhinus dorsiger Frm" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Madagaskar (11) Kap-Diego 1916 Friederichs S. G." (8 exx., ZMHB); "Madagaskar Braun S." (3 exx., ZMHB); "N. W. Madagaskar Majunga Voeltzkov S." (1 ex., ZMHB); "N. W. Madagaskar J. Nossibe 3.IX.95 Voeltzkov S." (1 ex., ZMHB); "NW Madagaskar J. Nossibe 19.IX.95 Voeltzkov S." (1 ex., ZMHB); "NW Madagaskar Majunga Voeltzkov S." (8 exx., ZMHB); "O Madagaskar Jle aux Prunes Tamatave

X.04 Voeltzkow S." (1 ex., ZMHB); "S. W. Madagaskar Tulear XII.1903 Voeltzkow S." (1 ex., ZMHB); "SW Madagaskar Tulear I.04 Voeltzkow S." (2 exx., ZMHB); "Antongil Bay O. Madag.", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det. K. M. Heller 1917" (1 ex., ZSM); "Tenerivo Madagasc." (3 exx., ZSM); **Reunion**: "Ile Bourbon", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (8 exx., INSRB); "Bourbon", "Ex Museo Mniszech"; "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Emarginatus Chev. Bourbon", "Ex Museo Mniszech", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); **Mauritius**: "Maurice d. Guerin", "Camptorhinus tibialis Schonh.", "Coll. Rosenberg" (1 ex., ZMUC); **Comoros**: "Gr. Comoro Kuste 1903 Voeltzkow S." (2 exx., KN); "MUSEUM PARIS GRANDE COMORE H. POBRGUIN 1899" (1 ex., MNHN); "Gr. Comoro Kuste 1903 Voeltzkow S." (2 exx., ZMHB); "Gr. Comoro Morotzo 300m 6-10.VIII.1903 Voeltzkow S." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Seychelles**: "Seychellen Mahe A. Brauer S. G." (2 exx., ZMHB); **Yemen**: "SYEMEN 20 km W Lawdar 1101 m N13°53'/E45°48 (light) 26.-27.III.2007 M. Rejzek [10]" (1 ex., KN); "S Yemen, Kawr Sayban mt. NW Al Mukalla, 29.III.2007, N14°37'E49°03', 575 m, lgt. S. Kadlec", ex coll. S. Kadlec National Museum Prague, Czech Republic" (1 ex., NMPC); "S YEMEN 20 km W Lawdar 1101 m N13°53'/E45°48 (light) 26.-27.III.2007 M. Rejzek [10]" (5 exx., SDEI); **India**: "Andamans (Roepstorff)" (7 exx., BMNH); "Haflong, Cachar, Assam, G. D. Bhasin. 15.V.1925", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255.", "ex unknown wood" (1 ex., BMNH); "Jawalagiri, North Salem. F. R. I. Sandl Insect Survey 1.IV.31", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255.", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (1 ex., BMNH); "Khasi H. Assam", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Nakachari, C. Ranze, Sisagar, Assam 5.6.1921. C. F. C. Beeson.", "ex Albizzia lucida", "R. R. D. 872 B. C. R. 14 Cage 234", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1981-315." (2 exx., BMNH); "Nicobars (Roepstorff)" (2 exx., BMNH); "Andaman Is.", "Sharp Coll. 1905-313" (1 ex., BMNH); "SOUTH INDIA: Mysore Shinoga 1865ft. 2.iii.1938", "At light", "P. S. Nathan. B. M. (N. H.) 1938-607." (1 ex., BMNH); "BRITISH INDIA SIKKIM, Lachen-Lechung", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Camptorhynch ephipiger Bhm. Andaman", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "Khasia Hills VII 94" (2 exx., MNHN); "Khasia Hills Assam", "Coll. Kraatz" (2 exx., SDEI); "Khasis 1898 Coll. Kraatz", "41." (7 exx., SDEI); "Andamanen de Roepstorff" (5 exx., ZMHB); "Assam India", "Dorsalis Bd." (1 ex., ZMHB); "India or. Sikkim" (2 exx., ZMHB); **Sri Lanka**: "Ceylon" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ceylon 4-09 Peradeniya" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ceylon. G. Lewis. 1910-320", "Balangod. 1,776 ft. 13-16.III.82" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ceylon. G. Lewis. 1910-320", "Horton Plains. 6,000 ft. 18-20.III.82" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ceylon: Kandy. Sept. 1914. Whittle Coll. B. M. 1922-79." (1 ex., BMNH); "Ceylon", "Cryptorhynchus notabilis Walker a. n. w? (Type)" (1 ex.,

BMNH); "Mahoya, Batticaloa, Ceylon E. P", "F. R. I. coll. Gauro Dutt. XII.1934", "ex 'dambu'", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Bdv. Det G. A. K. Marshall", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Pallai 100 Jaffna N. P. Ceylon", "ex Lanne grandis", "R. R. D. 839 B. C. R. 417 Cage 448", "F. R. I. coll. Gauri Dutt. 11.III.1935", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Ceylon", "Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Colombo", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (2 exx., INSRB); "Ceylan", "ex museo Mniszech", "Indiscretus Walker", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (2 exx., MNHN); "Ceylon XI.95", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Ceylan", "M. Berl" (2 exx., NHRS); "Ceylon Doherty", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Calcutta" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Ceylan Nietner", "35871", "Camptorhinus porcatus Fabr." (4 exx., ZMHB); "Ceylan, Nietner Camptorhinus porcatus Fabr." (3 exx., ZMHB); **Bangladesh:** "Sylhet", "Bowring 63-47*" (5 exx., BMNH); **Myanmar:** "BURMA: Mishmi Hills, Chipra. 4,850 ft. 23.ii.1935. M. Steele" (1 ex., BMNH); "Birmanie Theinzeik P. Loizeau 1913", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Tenasserim Thagata Fea. Apr. 1887", "22.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (3 exx., MNHN); **Thailand:** "Siam", "Bowring 63-47*" (1 ex., BMNH); "THAILAND - (Loei) Na Haeo 22 V 2003 Malaise trap 2 Leg P. Grootaert" (1 ex., INSRB); "THAILAND - (Loei) Na Haeo forest Cleaning Light Trap 16 V 2003 Leg Constant & Smets" (1 ex., INSRB); "THAILAND N. Chiang Dao Hill. Res. 100km N Chiang Mai, h=600m 10-23.03.2010 S. Murzin leg." (2 exx., KN); "NW-THAILAND Mas Hong Son 17-18.V.1999 leg. R. GRIMM" (1 ex., SMNS); **Laos:** "Laos Vientiane. May 1915. R. V. de Salvaza" (1 ex., BMNH); "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan Prov. 20°12-13'5"N-104°01'E, Ban Saluei - Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, 15.iv-15.v.2008, Lao collectore leg." (2 exx., BMNH); "LAOS, Bolikhamsay Prov., Nam Leuk village, 300 m.", "from cut logs, No. 52, 13.IV.1998, leg. O. Merkl & G. Csorba" (7 exx., HMNH); "LAOS, Bolikhamsay Prov., Nam Leuk village, 300 m.", "from cut logs, No. 52, 13.IV.1998, leg. O. Merkl & G. Csorba" (2 exx., KN); "Laos Ventiane", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (6 exx., MNHN); "LAOS NW Nam tha NPA 65km NW Luang Nam Tha 1050m, 8-15.4.10 S. Murzin" (4 exx., MNHW); "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan Prov. 20°12-13'5"N-104°01'E, Ban Saluei - Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, 15.iv-15.v.2008, Lao collectors leg." (2 exx., NMPC); "LAOS-NE, Houa Phan Prov. 20°12-13'5"N-104°01'E, Ban Saluei - Phou Pane Mt., 1340-1870m, 1.v-16.vi.2009, Lao collectors leg.", "Primary mountain forest et light + individual collecting Laos 2009 Expedition NMHB Basel, NMPC Prague." (1 ex., NMPC); "LAOS centr., Khammouan prov. BAN KHOUN NGEUN env. 19.-31.iv.2001 18°07'N 104°29'E, alt. 250m P. Pacholatko leg." (4 exx., NMPC); "LAOS, BOLIKHAMSAI prov. Ban Na Pe vill. env. 1.-18.v.2001 ~600m 18°21'N 105°08'E, P. Pacholatko leg." (1 ex.,

NMPC); "LAOS, Khammouan prov. Ban Khoun Ngeun 17.V.-6.VI.2007 300m, M. STRBA leg." (3 exx., SMNS); **Cambodia**: "Cambodia", "Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Cambodge Phnom-Penh Vitalis 1911", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (4 exx., MNHN); "Kambodja" (1 ex., SDEI); **Vietnam**: "Tonkin: Hoabihn Aug.1918 R. V. de Salvaza", "Brit. Mus. 1937-363." (2 exx., BMNH); "Saigon 603", "Cochinchine Coll. Madon" (1 ex., INSRB); "Tonkin Coll. Madon" (1 ex., INSRB); "Bien Hoa 12.02", "Cochinchine Coll. Madon" (1 ex., INSRB); "Annam Cu Lac Maunier 1902", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (6 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS TONKIN CENTR. Env. De TUYEN-Quan A. Weiss 1901", "avril-juin" (1 ex., MNHN); "Bao-Lae Tonkin (Vauloa 1903)", "MUSEUM PARIS" (1 ex., MNHN); "Ete", "MUSEUM PARIS TONKIN CENTR. Env. De TUYEN-Quan A. Weiss 1901" (1 ex., MNHN); "HOAN BIHN TONKIN 9.1935 A DE COOMAN", "MUSEUM PARIS 1933 A. DE COOMAN" (4 exx., MNHN); "Humboldt Bay Sept-Oct. 1893 W. Doherty" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS TONKIN REG DE HOA-BINN A. DE COOMAN 1929" (12 exx., MNHN); "REG. DE LUC-NAM (TONKIN) L. BLAISE", "MUSEUM PARIS" (2 exx., MNHN); "TONKIN 1937 Hoa-Binh leg. A. de Cooman", "MUSEUM PARIS EX MUSEE HEUDE" (21 exx., MNHN); "Tonkin Backan P. Lemee 1907.08", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Tonkin occ. Env de Hoa-Bihn R. P. A de Cooman 1919", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (7 exx., MNHN); "TONKIN REGION DE HOA-BIHN", "MUSEUM PARIS 1925 A. DE COOMAN" (2 exx., MNHN); "TONKIN VII 1941 Mt. Bavi 800-1000m. Leg. A. De Cooman, Musee Heude", "MUSEUM PARIS EX MUSEE HEUDE" (1 ex., MNHN); "TONKIN-OCC REG. DE HOA BIHN", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "Vietnam, N 15.5-16.6. 75km NW Hanoi TAM DAO nat park 1991" (1 ex., MNHW); **Malaysia**: "B. N. Borneo. Nr. Kinabalu Jesselin? May 21 1929", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "Kuching Borneo.", "Andrewes Bequest B. M. 1922-221." (3 exx., BMNH); "MALAY PENIN: Kuala Salanger 18.7.03", "Camptorrhinus affinis, Fst. Det. G. A. K. Marshall", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "MALAY PENIN: Pahang, F. M. S. Kuala Taban 300 Nov. 27 1921 H. M. Pendlebury", "Ex F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "Penang. Lamb. 93.60." (1 ex., BMNH); "PERAK F. M. S. Batang Padang KUALA WOH at light Mar 17-22 1940", "Ex F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354." (16 exx., BMNH); "PERAK F. M. S. Batang Padang. KUALA WOH at light Mar 1940", "Ex F. M. S. Museum B. M. 1955-354." (1 ex., BMNH); "SABAH: 200 ft, R. Karamuak, 7m SSE. Telupid 1-7.ix.1977", "At light", "M. E. Bacchus B. M. 1978-48" (1 ex., BMNH); "SAR.", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (3 exx., BMNH); "SAR.", "Sarawak Borneo Wallace.", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (1 ex., BMNH); "SARAWAK", "DATU'S ROAD Indoors at night 23-X-63 leg.

S. Kueh", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1971-1" (1 ex., BMNH); "SARAWAK: 4th Division Gn. Muu NP", "Marudi vii.1978", "P. M. Hammond & J. E. Marshall v-viii.1978 B. M. 1978-49" (1 ex., BMNH); "SARAWAK: R. Kapah trib., of R. Tinjar. 26.X.1932", "Oxford Univ. Exp. B. M. Hobby & A. W. Moore B. M. 1933-254.", "Native collected" (8 exx., BMNH); "Malacca", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (5 exx., INSRB); "Borneo Kinabalu" (42 exx., INSRB); "Malacca", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (2 exx., INSRB); "Bayan", "Camptorhinus affinis m.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (6 exx., MNHN); "Borneo Sandakan Windrath"; "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "East Borneo kariovang", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (6 exx., MNHN); "Malacca", "Ex Museo Mniszech", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür", "Pilipes Fab." (3 exx., MNHN); "Malacca", "Deyrolle" (2 exx., NHRS); "Kina-Balu-Geb. 1500 m Coll. Waterstradt" (1 ex., NMPC); "Nord-Borneo ex coll. Fruhstorfer" (7 exx., RMNH); "Borneo Exped. Dr. Nieuwenhuis ??? Malakkan 1998" (partly illegible), "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd." (11 exx., RMNH); "I. Waterstrar. N. Borneo", "Coll. Kraatz" (2 exx., SDEI); "Kina Balu", "Coll. Kraatz" (27 exx., SDEI); "Nord-Borneo ex coll. Fruhstorfer", "Coll. Kraatz" (2 exx., SDEI); "Kinabalu", "Coll. B. Schwarzer", "affinis Faust" (2 exx., SMF); "affinis Faust Kinabalu" (4 exx., ZMHB); "Kinabalu Boettcher, Berlin C. 2" (15 exx., ZMHB); "N. Borneo Kina Balu Geb. Waterstradt S.", "Camptorrh. affinis Fst." (6 exx., ZMHB); "Nord Borneo ex coll. Fruhstorfer" (3 exx., ZMHB); "C. pilipes Fab. Malacca" (2 exx., ZMUC); "North Borneo", "Camptorrhinus affinis" (1 ex., ZSM); "Perak OL Dr Grubauer", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det. K. M. Heller 1917" (4 exx., ZSM); **Singapore:** "Singapur", "Coll C. Felsche Geschenk 1907" (1 ex., SNSD); **Brunei:** "Borneo Brunei" (3 exx., HMNH); "Brunneri (Borneo)", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (5 exx., MNHN); **Indonesia:** "amboyna", "Bowring 63-47*" (1 ex., BMNH); "Amboyna 92-20.", "6052" (1 ex., BMNH); "Amboyna J. J. Walker", "G. C. Champion Coll. B. M.1927-409." (1 ex., BMNH); "Amboyna Wallace", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (1 ex., BMNH); "B. Aroe Hassa, Sambawa 2-5000 Doherty IX.X", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (3 exx., BMNH); "Baly" (2 exx., BMNH); "Batchian" (1 ex., BMNH); "Damma I. 92-20.", "5923" (1 ex., BMNH); "Damma I. J. J. Walker", "G. C. Champion Coll. B. M. 1927-409." (2 exx., BMNH); "INDONESIA, SULAWESI-UTARA Dumonga Bone N. P. April 1985", "Base camp are ca 190m", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M.1985-10." (1 ex., BMNH); "INDONESIA, SULAWESI-UTARA Dumonga Bone N. P. February 1985", "Base camp are ca 190m", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10." (1 ex., BMNH); "INDONESIA, SULAWESI-UTARA Dumonga Bone N. P. February 1985", "Plot C, ca 400m Lowland forest", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "2m2 sample of litter" (1 ex.,

BMNH); "INDONESIA, SULAWESI-UTARA Dumonga Bone N. P. January 1985", "Base camp are ca 190m", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "at light" (4 exx., BMNH); "INDONESIA, SULAWESI-UTARA Dumonga Bone N. P. March 1985", "Base camp are ca 190m", "R. Ent. Soc. Lond. PROJECT WALLACE B. M. 1985-10.", "at light" (1 ex., BMNH); "INDONESIA, SULAWESI-UTARA Dumonga Bone National Pk, Project Wallace 1985 coll. W. R. B. Hynd", "base camp 26.x.85*", "W. R. B. Hynd BMNH (E) 1998-129" (4 exx., BMNH); "INDONESIA, Papua Biak, Mniber, 16-22.12.06, 00.43.28S 135.46.01E, Bily leg." (1 ex., BMNH); "Java", "Bowring 63-47*" (2 exx., BMNH); "Wai Lima Z. Sum. Lampongs, Karny & Siebers XI.XII.1921 No. 261", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255.", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det. G. A. K. Marshall" (2 exx., BMNH); "Laboean, Batjan Doherty II.III", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (7 exx., BMNH); "Larat I. F. Muir. 1914-413." (1 ex., BMNH); "N. MOLUCCAS: Ternate, 10.viii.1954. A. H. G. Alston. B. M. 1954-414." (5 exx., BMNH); "Pengaron S. Borneo Doherty", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (5 exx., BMNH); "SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr. Morowali., Ranu River area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980", "In rotting wood", "M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1980-280." (1 ex., BMNH); "SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr. Morowali., Ranu River area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980", "M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1980-280." (1 ex., BMNH); "SULAWESI TENGAH: Nr. Morowali., Ranu River area, 27.i.-20.iv.1980", "M. J. D. Brendell B. M. 1980-280.", "Lowland rain foret", "at light" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ambon ile", "Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Batchian", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Borneo, 1900 Pontianak ex coll. Oberthür" (1 ex., INSRB); "Ceram", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Ind Bor Bacon", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs", "C. pilipes F. det. Marshall 1911", "Camptorhinus pilipes F." (1 ex., INSRB); "Java", "Coll. Dejean Coll. Roelofs", "Camptorhinus Tyrimnus Bouquet h. Java D. Buquet" (1 ex., INSRB); "Java", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Schwaner Borneo", "Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Java Soekaboemi" (1 ex., INSRB); "Ternate" (5 exx., INSRB); "Arou Moluques", "Camptorh. pilipes? var.?" (1 ex., INSRB); "W-PAPUA Raja Ampat Prov. Batanta Isl. Mer., Wallebet 0°54'01"S 130°39'37"E 18-21.1.2004 leg. A. Skala? LF" (1 ex., KN); "Andai N. G. W. Doherty 1892" (1 ex., MNHN); "Aru-Inseln Ureiuning C. Ribbel 1884", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Bois.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (4 exx., MNHN); "Bantam", "Camptorhinus sp.?", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "BONTHAIN 5-7000ft. X.95 A. Everett" (3 exx., MNHN); "Borneo", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (4 exx., MNHN); "Borneo Occ. Goenong Ampar Mulot 1897", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (4 exx., MNHN); "Borneo Occ. Lohaban, J. B. Ladru 1897", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Borneo Occ. Pontianak 1900",

"Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Borneo Occ. Riv. Sambeh, Fr. Buffat 7hre 1897", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (3 exx., MNHN); "DJAMPEA Dec. 95 A. Everett" (1 ex., MNHN); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra)", "I. LABUAN" (2 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS MOLUQUES TERNATE, RAFFRAY & MAINDRON 1878" (3 exx., MNHN); "MUSEUM PARIS NOUV. GUINEE BAIE DE GEELVINK, RAFFRAY & MAINDRON 1878" (3 exx., MNHN); "SALEYER. Nov 95 A. Everett" (2 exx., MNHN); "SUMATRA Mt Tanggamoos, Lampongs", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Sumbawa", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Bois.", "ex coll. Oberthür 1952" (6 exx., MNHN); "Ternate Coll. Brunn 1877", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (2 exx., MNHN); "Arrhemia", "Sumatra: Mjoberg" (76 exx., NHRS); "Aru-Inseln Ureining C. Ribbe 1884" (2 exx., NHRS); "Batschian", "Stevens" (1 ex., NHRS); "Java", "Fruhstorfer", "Camptorhinus det. H. Kojima, 1999" (4 exx., NHRS); "Long Navang", "Borneo: Mjoberg"; (1 ex., NHRS); "NYA GUINEA Sorong, 6/5 49 Sten Bergman" (1 ex., NHRS); "Sibolangit", "Sumatra: Mjoberg" (6 exx., NHRS); "Sinpang Toba", "Sumatra: Mjoberg" (1 ex., NHRS); "Tambora, 600 m. Soembawa /9 -/11 Rolf Blomberg, -41" (1 ex., NHRS); "INDONESIA Papua Biak, Mniber 16-22.12.06 00.43.28S 135.46.01E, Bily leg." (1 ex., NMPC); "Java occ. " (1 ex., NMPC); "Austral. ", "Camptorhinus pilipes Java Fabricius" (2 exx., NMPC); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra).", "Camptorhinus tibialis Sparrm." (7 exx., RMNH); "Borneo Exped. Dr. Nieuwenhuis Long Navang Mabakkon 1899 Februari" (6 exx., RMNH); "Sumatra Manna M. Knappert.", "Coll. Veth", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (3 exx., RMNH); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra)", "Camptorhinus tibialis Sparrm.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (6 exx., RMNH); "??? Medan 18-7-1980" (partly illegible), "Heller det.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (1 ex., SDEI); "aru Wallace", "Coll. Haag" (2 exx., SDEI); "Corporaal ??? Medan 18-7-1920" (partly illegible), "Heller det.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (1 ex., SDEI); "J. B. corporaal Sumatra's O. K. Soengei Merah. 30.9.1921 20 M." (3 exx., SDEI); "J. B. corporaal Sumatra's O. K. Tandjong Merah. 23.8.1921 22 M.", "Camptorhinus affinis Faust" (2 exx., SDEI); "N. O. Sumatra Tebing-tinggi Dr. Schultheiss.", "Coll. Kraatz" (10 exx., SDEI); "Palolo Palu C. Sulawesi Indonesia 6.VIII. 1986 Netive leg." (1 ex., SDEI); "Sumatra", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Sumbawa Is Coll by W. Doherty", "Coll. Pape" (1 ex., SDEI); "Toekan Besi Ins. Kalidupa", "Coll. Pape" (1 ex., SDEI); "Wai Lima Z Sum. Lampongs Karny & Siebers XI.XII 1921 No. 352", "G. A. K. Marshall det.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (4 exx., SDEI); "Wai Lima Z Sum. Lampongs No.451 Karny XI-XII.192", "G. A. K. Marshall det.", "ex Museum Buitenzorg" (1 ex., SDEI); "NORD-SUMATRA: Umg. P. Siantar I.-VII.85 DIEHL" (1 ex.,

SMNS); "Borneo Hollandais", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Insel Dammer", "W. H. Muche Radeberg. Ankauf", "Camptorhinus dorsalis" (1 ex., SNSD); "Java Schaufuss", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "Camptorhinus pilipes F." (1 ex., SNSD); "Kalidupa H. Kuehn" (1 ex., SNSD); "Kauman Thuiundi", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Sumatra Speyer", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1", "Camptorhinus sp." (1 ex., SNSD); "Moluccer Kirsch" (1 ex., SNSD); "S. Celebes Pic v. Bonthain", "9526" (1 ex., SNSD); "Type", "Sumatra Berlallau", "affinis Faust", "als pilipes F unfailen?" (1 ex., not type, SNSD); "Aru Is." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Aru Inseln Ureionung C. Ribbe 1884" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Borneo Mahakam" (6 exx., ZMHB); "Corporaal Sumatra Medan 13-7-1920" (6 exx., ZMHB); "Java", "177.", "Coll. L. W. Schaufuss", "Camptorhinus pilipes F. Java" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Molukken Mira Rolls V." (1 ex., ZMHB); "S. O. Borneo Grabovsky S. V." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Sudborneo Bandjermasin L. W. Schaufuss G" (3 exx., ZMHB); "Sudost Borneo Wolf v. Schoenberg G." (3 exx., ZMHB); "Sumatra Daldfr.", "35870", "Camptorhinus porcatus F" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Sumatra. Deyrolle", "40779", "Camptorhinus porcatus Fabr" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Toekan Besi Ins. Kalidupa" (16 exx., ZMHB); "C. pilipes Fab. Var. Ternate" (2 exx., ZMUC); "Dr. B. Hagen. Tandjong Morawa. Serdang (N. O. Sumatra)", "Camptorhinus tibialis Sparm." (1 ex., ZMUC); "IRIAN JAYA Manokwari, Ransiki Mayuby, ca. 300m leg. A. Riedel, 26-30.IX.1990", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det. A. Riedel 1992" (2 exx., ZSM); "Tebing Tinggi Sumatra O. K." (1 ex., ZSM); **Philippines**: "N. E. Luzon. 95-151 Whitehead." (2 exx., BMNH); "Phil. Isl." (5 exx., BMNH); "Philippines", "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (2 exx., BMNH); "Philippines Dupont", "Bowring 63-47*" (1 ex., BMNH); "Philippines: Mindanao, Davao. C. F. Baker", "Brit. Mus. 1924-486." (2 exx., BMNH); "Phillip Islands", "Whitehead", "N. Luzon", "Fry Coll 1905. 100" (4 exx., BMNH); "I. Philippinen", "Thor 64", "Coll. Roelofs", "pilipes F.", "Camptorhinus Tyrimnus bugt Java Pilipes F." (1 ex., INSRB); "Palawan", "Borneo Coll. Madon" (5 exx., INSRB); "Binaluan Palawan I. IV-V-1952" (1 ex., INSRB); "Philippines: Mindanao V-VI/94 S. Cotabo Prov. Mt Tasaday Pascal Lays det.", "1000-1100 m" (1 ex., INSRB); "Philippinen: Camiguin Insel, Babuyan, VI. 1988, via. Akiyam" (1 ex., KN); "Balabac", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (4 exx., MNHN); "Java Plaboan Ratoe, J. B. Ledru", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (3 exx., MNHN); "Manila Juni 60.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "N Luzon Whitehead leg.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "N. Luzon 5-6000ft. (Whitehead 94)", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Bois." (2 exx., MNHN); "N. Luzon Whitehead leg.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (6 exx., MNHN); "N. Luzon 5-6000ft. (Whitehead, 94)", "Camptorhinus affinis Fst.", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R.

Oberthür" (4 exx., MNHN); "S. Palawan Staudinger", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (2 exx., MNHN); "Sud Palawan", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (7 exx., MNHN); "Manilla", "Miarey" (2 ex., NHRS); "Medan Mjob." (10 exx., NHRS); "I. Philipp.", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorrhinus brullei Philipp. Sch." (2 exx., SDEI); "Manillen Thorey", "Coll. Haag", "Camptorrhinus Sch.", "Dorsalis Chevr?" (1 ex., SDEI); "Palawan", "Coll. Kraatz" (15 exx., SDEI); "Palawan", "Coll. Pape", "426.", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Bsd" (2 ex., SDEI); "Palawan", "Coll. Pape", "630.", "Camptorrhinus affinis Fst." (1 ex., SDEI); "Philippinen: Camiguin Insel, Babuyan, VI. 1988, via. Akiyam" (5 exx., SDEI); "MINDANAO, 1-3 MAY MISAMIS OCC., 1700m DON VICTORIANO BOLM lgt. 1996" (1 ex., SMNS); "Luzon. Laguna Mt. Banahao coll. W. Schultze", "Coll. W. Schultze Ankauf 1942" (1 ex., SNSD); "Mindanao Davao coll. W. Schultze", "Coll. W. Schultze Ankauf 1942" (1 ex., SNSD); "Mindanao, Lanao Iligan, coll. W. Schultze", "Coll. W. Schultze Ankauf 1942" (1 ex., SNSD); "Mindanao, Zamb. Zamboanga coll. W. Schultze", "Coll. W. Schultze Ankauf 1942" (1 ex., SNSD); "J/D/Sammal Isl.?" (partly illegible), "202", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd. E. Voss det., 1963" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Luzon", "Philippin. (Linnaca)" (6 exx., ZMHB); "Palawan", "Affinis Fst." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Philippinen Masbate" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Philippinen", "porcatus F. Philippinen", "Coll. L. W. Schaufuss" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Dorsalis Boisd. Palawan", "Mus. Hauschild 12-9-1914" (1 ex., ZMUC); **East Timor:** "Gng Leo, Ned Timor 2 4000 Doherty XI.XII", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Timor", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs" (1 ex., INSRB); "Timur Ins" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Taiwan:** "Formosa Sauter", "Fuhosho 909 VII" (3 exx., HMNH); **Japan:** "Japon Oshima J. B. Perrie VII-VIII 1897", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "Oshima Akakina-ho IV-V 1897", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (13 exx., MNHN); **Papua New Guinea:** "PAPUA N GUINEA Bulolo, Heeds Hump LA 2.II.1982", "Spring 1984 in burnt Anthocephalus H. R. Roberts, C. I. E. A14615", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1982-1", "Camptorrhinus porcatus (F.) det. M. L. Cox 1982" (3 exx., BMNH); "PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Province, Strickland R. exped. I. Redmond", "Junct. Of Rentoul R. & Strickland R., 11.-15.xi.1979" (1 ex., BMNH); "Erima Astrolabe B", "N. Guinea Biro 96", "C. dorsalis Bois. Det. Voss" (2 exx., HMNH); "N. Guinea Biro 97.", "Stephansort Astrolabe B.", "C. dorsalis Bois. Det. Voss" (1 ex., HMNH); "NEW GUINEA/NE/Wau, 18.VIII.-30.IX.1969.", "/No. NGW-M.13./leg. Dr. J. Balogh" (1 ex., HMNH); "NEW GUINEA/NE/Wau, Mt. Kaindi 19-24. VIII.1969", "/No. NGW-U.14./leg. Dr. J. Balogh" (1 ex., HMNH); "Stephansort Astrolabe Bai", "N. Guinea Biro 97", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boid. E. Voss det., 1959" (1 ex., HMNH); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 09.IV.1993 leg. O. Missa", "FOG XA7 CCL-3902" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea

Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 18.V.1993 leg. O. Missa", "FOG M6"-17 CCL-2908" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 16.III.1994 leg. O. Missa", "FOG XH-3 CCL-3872" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 14.IV.1994 leg. O. Missa", "FOG XL-1 CCL-3849" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 14.IV.1994 leg. O. Missa", "FOG XL-11 CCL-3828" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 31.V.1994 leg. O. Missa", "FOG XP-7 SP-395 CCL-3903" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Glu 31.V.1994 leg. O. Missa", "Glu T2-20, 31.V.94 CCL-5409" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 26.VII.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR 35-15 CCL-10038" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 15.VI.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR15-1 CCL-7379" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 26.V.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR9-7 CCL-7075" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 26.V.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR9-7 CCL-7076" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 26.V.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR9-7 CCL-7077" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 26.V.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR9-5 CCL-7083" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 26.V.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR9-11 CCL-7107" (1 ex., INSRB); "P. N. Guinea Madang Pr. Baiteta, Canopy Mission Fogging 26.V.1995 leg. O. Missa", "FOG AR9-16 CCL-7170" (1 ex., INSRB); "NEW GUINEA: PNG: MOROBE PROV: WAN 1200m, 6.XI.1988 to light leg. R. Hołyński" (2 exx., JK); "NEW GUINEA/NE/ Wau, Mt. Kaindi 19-24.VIII.1969", "/ No. NGW-U.14./ leg. Dr. J. Balogh" (1 ex., KN); "Fergusson I. ix x xi xii 94 (A. S. Meek)", "Ex Tring Mus 1911", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952", "Camptorhinus affinis Fst." (4 exx., MNHN); "Fergusson I. ix x xi xii 94 (A. S. Meek)", "Ex Tring Mus 1911", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Bois." (4 exx., MNHN); "Moroka, Brit. N. G., 3500 ft., x. 95 (Anthony)", "Ex Tring Mus 1911", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "Nieura, Brit. N. G. (Lix)", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "Redscar Bay Br. N. Guinea (Lix, 94)" (1 ex., MNHN); "Sud-Est I., April 98. (Meek)", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (1 ex., MNHN); "Wahnes Borneo", "Camptorhinus affinis Fst.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (3 exx., MNHN); "Yanarba Egum Is. Meek.ii.95", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür" (8 exx., MNHN); "D. N. G.", "Coll. v. Benningesen" (1 ex., SDEI); "D. N. Guinea. Wahnes.", "coll. Franklin Mueller" (2 exx., SDEI); "D. Neu-Guinea. Wahnes. Franklin Mueller", "Heller det.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det.

K. M. Heller" (6 exx., SDEI); "N. Guinea Astrolabe-B. Rhode.", "Coll. Kraatz" (2 exx., SDEI); "D. N. Guinea Bongu", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "N. Pomern", "Coll C. Felsche Geschenk 1907" (1 ex., SNSD); "Admiralitate Ins. Mole Recholl S." (2 exx., ZMHB); "N. guinea Astrolabe B. Rhode." (2 exx., ZMHB); "N. Guinea Astrolabe-B. Rhode.", "Camptorh. Dorsalis" (2 exx., ZMHB); **Mariana Islands:** "MUSEUM PARIS I. MARIANNES A. MARCHE 1889" (4 exx., MNHN); "Marianen", "Coll. v. Benningesen", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det. K. M. Heller 1913" (2 exx., SDEI); "Marianen Insel Saipan" (5 exx., ZMHB); "Mariannee J. Saipan VIII. 1904 Fritz S." (6 exx., ZMHB); "Saipan 8.04 Fritz" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Saipan 8.04. Faify" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Australia:** "Australia", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boi Lea det." (1 ex., BMNH); "AUSTRALIA N. Q.: Cairns. 12.I.1962 E. B. Britton B. M. 1962-153.", "at light" (1 ex., BMNH); "AUSTRALIA. C. E. Clarke Collection B. M. 1957-24." (1 ex., BMNH); "AUSTRALIA: Qld. Cairns xi.1994 H. Mendel", "at light", "BMNH [E] 1999-12" (1 ex., BMNH); "Australia: Qld., ??? Bundaberg 19" (partly illegible), "R. C. L. Perkins Coll. B. M. 1942-95" (1 ex., BMNH); "Bundaberg, Queensland. Perkins.", "G. C. Champion Coll. B. M. 1927--409." (5 exx., BMNH); "Camptorrhinus dorsalis N. S. Wales", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Id. By H. J. Carter", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "Eubenggee Q Jan 1952", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd.", "Brit. Mus. 1987-280" (2 exx., BMNH); "Key Inseln coll. Plason", "Brit. Mus. 1953-131" (1 ex., BMNH); "Kurand CAIRNS", "Queensl'd Australia", "F. R. Mason Coll.", "F. P. Dodd I-27-1925" (1 ex., BMNH); "Kuranda, N. Queensland. G. E. Bryant. II.1905", "G. Bryant Coll. 1919-147" (1 ex., BMNH); "Moreton Bay", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boi Lea det." (1 ex., BMNH); "N. Queensland Eubenangee Sept 1949 J. G. Brooks. B. M. 1950-433." (1 ex., BMNH); "Queensland", "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (3 exx., BMNH); "Queensland", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (1 ex., BMNH); "Richmond R. N. S. W., Lea", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boi. Richmond R.", "Pres by imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1938-369." (1 ex., BMNH); "Richmond R. N. S. Wales. 1909-174.", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boi Lea det." (1 ex., BMNH); "Townsville Queensland", "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (1 ex., BMNH); "W. Australia: Kalgan River. Nevinson Coll. B. M. 1918-14." (4 exx., BMNH); "Australie Kleta Bougainville", "Ex. Coll. Beuning I. G. 23.993" (6 exx., INSRB); "Wide bay", "Determination A. Lea", "Coll. Castelnau Coll. Roelofs", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boi." (1 ex., INSRB); "Australie Coll. Madon" (2 exx., INSRB); "N. S. Wales" (1 ex., INSRB); "4295.", "Camptor dorsalis Brisbane", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Byron Bay C. Watson", "lea", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boi. N S Wales" (2 exx., MNHN); "Clarence R. A. & F. R. Zietz", "Reg. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I. G. 9888", "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boi. Id. By A. M. Lea", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd."

(2 exx., MNHN); "Moreton Bay", "ex museo Mniszech" (1 ex., MNHN); "Moreton Bay", "Dorsalis Chev" (1 ex., MNHN); "N. Queensland E. Weiske", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE" (1 ex., MNHN); "Cedar creek", "Queens. Mjoberg" (2 exx., NHRS); "Colosseum", "Queens. Mjoberg" (1 ex., NHRS); "Mt. Tambourine", "Queens. Mjoberg", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boi. Id. By A. M. Lea" (6 exx., NHRS); "Nov. Holl.", "Thorey" (2 ex., NHRS); "Australia", "Coll. Erben" (1 ex., NMPC); "Camptorrhinus affinis Fst." (3 exx., NMPC); "Key Inseln coll. Plason" (2 exx., NMPC); "Queensland", "Camptorrh. Queensland", "Camptorrh. Schhr.", "COLL. NICKERL MUS. PRAGENSE" (3 exx., NMPC); "N. S. Wales", "MUS. PRAGENSE COLL. BRYDL", "Camptorrhinus australasiae Fst." (2 exx., NMPC); "N. S. Wales", "Australasiae Fst. N. S. Wales" (1 ex., RMNH); "Australien", "869.", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Australien", "870", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Australien", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (1 ex., SDEI); "Cairns Hacker", "Coll. Hacker", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Queensland" (2 exx., SDEI); "Coen District Cape York Queensland H. Hacker", "Coll. Hacker" (1 ex., SDEI); "N. Holl. Rockhmt Daemel", "Coll. Haag" (1 ex., SDEI); "N. S. Wales", "Coll. Pape", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (2 ex., SDEI); "N. S. Wales", "Coll. Pape", "425.", "Camptorhinus australasiae Fab." (1 ex., SDEI); "N. S. Wales", "Coll. Kraatz", "867.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (1 ex., SDEI); "N. S. Wales", "Coll. Kraatz", "871" (1 ex., SDEI); "Australia", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "male Austral. Dohrn", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "male N. S. Wales Staudg.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "N. Holland", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd.", "ex coll. J. Faust" (1 ex., SNSD); "Neu-Sud Wales", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Victoria Doherty" (1 ex., SNSD); "Austral. Sept. Daemel.", "44142" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Brisbane Mus. Godeffroy (Schmeltz)", "59960", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd" (1 ex., ZMHB); "Key Ins." (7 exx., ZMHB); "Queensland, Krefft.", "57676", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd" (2 exx., ZMHB); "Australasiae Fst. N. S. Wales", "Mus. Hauschild. 12-9-1914" (2 exx., ZMUC); **Solomon Islands:** "SOLOMON IS. Guadalcanal Honiara II/V/58 P. E. Fenemore", "C. I. E. COLL. NO. 16186", "Camptorhinus porcatus F. Det. G. A. K. Marshall", "Pres C. I. E. BM 1981-315" (1 ex., BMNH); "SOLOMON IS. Guadalcanal Kukum 10/III 1957 P. G. FENEHORE", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd. Det. P. G. FENEHORE 1958", "Pres. C. I. E. BM 1981-315" (5 exx., BMNH); "SOLOMON IS. Guadalcanal KUKUM 1963 P. Greenslade", "Brit. Mus. 1966-477." (4 exx., BMNH); "SOLOMON IS. Kolombangara. S. Kosi-Koc Liher A & B 2018. 1965", "Roy. Soc. Exped. Brit. Mus. 1966-1." (1 ex., BMNH); "SOLOMON ISLANDS Guadalcanal, Honiara, 17.ix.65. Roy. Soc. Exped. B. M. 1966-1.", "At light" (1 ex., BMNH); "SOLOMON ISLANDS Rennel, Kangara Bay, 19.ii.1965. P. J. M. Greenslade B. M. 1966-20.",

"*Camptorhinus porcatus* (F.) male R. T. Thompson 1977" (1 ex., BMNH); "Ins. Tulagi engl. Salomons", "Coll. Benningsen" (3 exx., SDEI); "Solomon Isl. Rennell Niupani 21. August 1962 Noona Dan Exp. 61-62", "*Camptorhinus porcatus* (F.) male det. R. T. Thompson 1977" (2 exx., ZMUC); **New Caledonia**: "NEW-CALEDONIE Bourail Col d. Rousettes", "26-27.I.1977 leg. Dr. J. Balogh" (1 ex., HMNH); "NEW-CALEDONIE Poindimie 3.II.1977 leg. Dr. J. Balogh" (1 ex., HMNH); "NEW CALEDONIA (N) 20°35'S/164°50'E 5m Camping Panie 31.01.2004 ad lucem leg. M. Wanat" (1 ex., KN); 2 exx.: "Lifu ????" (partly illegible) (2 exx., MNHN); "n. caledonia", "*Camptorhinus dorsalis* Bois.", "*Camptorhinus artensis* = *dorsalis* Bois teste Mountrozier" (1 ex., MNHN); "Nle caledonie acq. H. Deyrolle" (1 ex., MNHN); "NEW CALEDONIA (N) 21.5749/165.9785 canala, 3 km S of Mia (Chemin de Ciu) 29.11.2010, 350 m., savannah, at light, leg. M. Wanat, R. Ruta" (1 ex., MNHW); "NEW CALEDONIA (N) 20°35'S/164°50'E 5m Camping Panie 31.01.2004 ad lucem leg. M. Wanat" (17 exx., MNHW); "NEW CALEDONIA (N) 20°41.070S/164°57'349E Hienghene view point 02.04.2008 83m at light leg. R. Dobosz & T. Blaik" (5 exx., MNHW); "NEW CALEDONIA Province Nord Hienghene, 22.xi.2001 Johanson, Pape & Viklund" (2 ex., NHRS); "NEW CALEDONIA Province Nord Poindimie 24-28.xi.2001 Johanson, Pape & Viklund" (5 exx., NHRS); "n. caled.", "374", "*dorsalis* Boisd. N. holl.", "COLL. NICKERL MUS. PRAGENSE" (1 ex., NMPC); "nouv. caled.", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (2 exx., SNSD); "Neu Caledonien Bourail.", "77184", "*Camptorhinus dorsalis* Boisd" (3 exx., ZMHB); **Vanuatu**: "n. hebrid aneiteum" (1 ex., BMNH); **Fiji**: "Fidji", "Coll C. Felsche Geschenk 1907" (2 exx., SNSD); **locality unclear**: "6362" (1 ex., BMNH); "Borneo", "E. Y. Western Coll. B. M. 1924-176" (5 exx., BMNH); "Borneo" (6 exx., BMNH); "Bowring 63-47*" (1 ex., BMNH); "Brit. Mus. 1970-841" (1 ex., BMNH); "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (2 exx., BMNH); "Gob.", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (2 exx., BMNH); "Indo China. R. V. de Salvaga", "Brit. Mus. 1937-363." (1 ex., BMNH); "Mueling Aug. 1899", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (2 exx., BMNH); "Mueling Jan. 16 1900", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255." (1 ex., BMNH); "mr Hamilton" (1 ex., BMNH); "mysol?" (partly illegible) (1 ex., BMNH); "New Guinea", "D. Sharp Coll. B. M. 1932-116." (1 ex., BMNH); "notabilis Walker a. n. w? (Type)" (1 ex., BMNH); "Nova Holland", "33458", "*dorsalis* Boisd.", "Fry Coll 1905. 100" (1 ex., BMNH); "P. Aor May 1927. N. S.", "Ex F. M. S. Museum. B. M. 1955-354.", "*Camptorhinus* not in BM" (1 ex., BMNH); "Purch'd 1868", "E. Y. Western Coll. B. M. 1924-176", "*Camptorhinus ephippiger* S" (2 exx., BMNH); "Collection F. Reiber" (1 ex., INSRB); "D. O. Afr.", "*Camptorhinus tibialis* Sparrm" (1 ex., INSRB); "Type", "Wahnes Borneo" (1 ex., INSRB); "Biabiu 28. II. 23" (1 ex., INSRB); "Kasamru 8-XI-24 A. Collart" (3 exx., INSRB); "Kasamru 30-XI-25 A. Collart" (3 exx.,

INSRB); "Coll. Roelofs Coll. Castelnau" (1 ex., INSRB); "Bangoy Boa 3-59", "ex. coll. J-M. Warlet" (6 exx., INSRB); "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE", "Camptorhinus tibialis Sparm." (3 exx., MNHN); "Little Kel. (H. Kohn).", "Museum Paris ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (9 exx., MNHN); "0397", "MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE", "Camptorhin pilipes" (2 exx., MNHN); "96" (1 ex., NHRS); "231" (1 ex., NHRS); "879." (1 ex., NHRS); "Australasia H. Deyrolle" (1 ex., NHRS); "Camptorrhinus dorsalis" (1 ex., NHRS); "Camptorrhinus dorsalis Boisd." (1 ex., NHRS); "Camptorrhinus ephippiger Boh. E. Haaf det. 1963" (1 ex., NHRS); "I. Bounton??? D. Guinea" (partly illegible) (1 ex., NHRS); "Ind or D. Mason" (1 ex., NHRS); "Ind. Or. Helfer", "Tanufs.", "COLL. NICKERL MUS. PRAGENSE" (1 ex., NMPC); "Nova Guinea" (11 exx., NMPC); "68. ", "?" (4 exx., NMPC); "S. Schaedler Wetter acq. 1898" (1 ex., RMNH); "C. Schaedler acq. 1893" (1 ex., RMNH); "??? 7-7-1920" (partly illegible), "Heller det.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (1 ex., SDEI); "Conrad Bosela ??? 29-9-1919" (partly illegible), "Heller det.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (1 ex., SDEI); "41.", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Borneo", "Coll. Kraatz" (3 exx., SDEI); "Wahnes Borneo", "Coll. Kraatz" (2 exx., SDEI); "Coll. Haag" (2 exx., SDEI); "Coll. Nonfried Borneo", "Coll. Kraatz" (1 ex., SDEI); "Coll. v. Benningsen" (3 exx., SDEI); "Neuguinea", "Coll. Kraatz", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Boisd." (12 exx., SDEI); "Neuguinea v. Benningsen", "Coll. v. Benningsen" (1 ex., SDEI); "Ost. Afr.", "Coll. Pape", "Hustache det." (1 ex., SDEI); "Staudinger & Bang-Haas", "Coll. Schapler", "230.", "Camptorhinus pilipes F." (1 ex., SDEI); "Staudinger & Bang-Haas", "Coll. H. Schapler", "484.", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Pal Bsd" (1 ex., SDEI); "Afrika", "Coll. E. Witte" (2 exx., SMF); "Borneo", "6056", "Camptorhinus affinis Faust", "Coll. B. Schwarzer" (2 exx., SMF); "Borneo Stand.", "Coll. V. Schoenfeldt" (1 ex., SMF); "Borneo Wahnes", "Coll. V. Schoenfeldt", "dorsalis Boisd" (2 ex., SMF); "Borneo Wahnes", "Coll. V. Schoenfeldt", "pilipes Desbr" (3 exx., SMF); "Borneo", "Gehr. W. Muller Vermacht. 1909" (2 exx., SNSD); "Borneo", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (3 exx., SNSD); "Borneo Kluitaka?" (partly illegible), "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Borneo Wahnes", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Borneo Wahnes", "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Type", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900", "affinis Faust" (1 ex., not type, SNSD); "D. O. Afrika", "W. H. Mucche. Radeberg, Ankauf", "Camptorhinus postcalis" (1 ex., SNSD); "Letita?" (nieczytelna), "Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1" (1 ex., SNSD); "Mauleyped? Stauding." (partly illegible), "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "Neuguinea", "Gehr. W. Muller Vermacht. 1909" (2 exx., SNSD); "S. Indianen Staudin.", "Coll. J. Faust Ankauf 1900" (1 ex., SNSD); "D. O. Afrika", "80684", "Camptorrhinus ephippiger Boh. E. Haaf det.

1961" (3 exx., ZMHB); "Neu-Guinea Kaiser Wilh. Land Hollrung S." (5 exx., ZMHB); "Nov. Guin. De Haan", "35868", "Camptorhinus dorsalis Schh." (3 exx., ZMHB); "Sanorain I." (4 exx., ZMHB); "Wahnes Borneo", "Camptorhinus pilipes F." (1 ex., ZMHB); "Borneo", "Mus. Hauschild. 12-9-1914" (13 exx., ZMUC); "Camptorrhinus spec. E. Voss det., 1958", "Camptorrhinus ephippiger Boh." (1 ex., ZSM).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus tibialis* and very similar *C. furcipennis* belong to a group of species with non-angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals (i2 with a few erect scales at most), dark, large spot on elytra, slender tarsi and dense fringes of long hair on male fore tibiae. Considering large variability of *C. tibialis*, most valuable diagnostic features for distinguishing those species provide terminalia, both aedeagi (general shape of pedon, setation, internal sclerites) and vaginal sclerites (with parabolic plate in *C. tibialis*). In most forms of *C. tibialis* dark pattern on basal part of elytra is narrow and reaches i3 laterally, while in *C. furcipennis* it is extended to shoulders. Moreover, punctures of s1-s2 in basal half of elytra are large, very deep, round or oval in *C. tibialis*, while in *C. furcipennis* those are almost rectangular, average-sized and moderately deepened, however those characteristics are not very convincing, considering large variability of *C. tibialis* and slightly different elytral morphology of very small specimens.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 3.5-10.7; RL: 0.7-1.75; PL: 1-3.4; PW: 0.9-3; EL: 2.3-6; EW: 1.2-3.25; FFL: 0.8-3.5; FTL: 0.6-2.7; HFL: 1.6-4.3; HTL: 0.75-3.2; RL/PL: 0.42-0.8; PL/PW: 0.98-1.28; EL/EW: 1.46-2.06; EL/PL: 1.62-2.36; FTL/FFL: 0.57-0.96; HTL/HFL: 0.41-0.76; HFL/EL: 0.5-0.81. **Females.** BL: 3.5-9; RL: 0.6-1.8; PL: 1-3; PW: 0.95-2.65; EL: 2.3-5.9; EW: 1.2-3.2; FFL: 1-2.95; FTL: 0.8-2.4; HFL: 1.6-4; HTL: 0.8-2.4; RL/PL: 0.42-0.73; PL/PW: 1-1.39; EL/EW: 1.46-2.07; EL/PL: 1.74-2.36; FTL/FFL: 0.57-0.95; HTL/HFL: 0.37-0.69; HFL/EL: 0.54-0.79.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, with granular microsculpture, that is stronger in males. **Coloration:** brownish-black, greyish-black or greyish-brown (figs. 157, 161-163). Rostrum black; antennae reddish-brown. Pronotum typically brown with distinctly darkened central part, sometimes partly marbled. Scutellum pale brown to brown, differently contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra brown, pale brown or grey with large, darker spot, which is differently contrasting with lateral sides of elytra and in most forms it is limited posteriorly by brighter scales (sometimes forming distinct band). Ventral side mostly pale brown, sometimes with some orange scales; abdominal ventrites typically with

two longitudinal, median lines. Adherent scales typically without distinct lustre, only in one eastern form scales with pearly lustre. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.9 times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with small, adherent scales; integument partly visible; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view rostrum in males weakly curved and slightly narrowed apically; in females stouter. Punctuation in males deep and dense from base to apex; punctures from round to oval, in apical part hardly smaller than at base of rostrum. In females punctures smaller and shallower, mostly oval; punctuation distinct to rostral apex, stronger on *metarostrum*. Antennal insertion in both sexes located before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 229); scape ca as long as f1-f5 combined, slender; f1-f2 elongated; f3-f4 longer than wide; f5-f6 ca as long as wide; f7 wider than long. Club slightly longer than f1-f2 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, increasing in length toward club, on f1-f2 short. Club with pale setae. **Pronotum:** in males slightly narrower, and in females distinctly narrower than elytra; males with strongly rounded, while females with weakly or moderately rounded lateral margins; maximum width in females around the mid-length, in males behind the mid-length of pronotum. Pronotum in lateral view strongly convex in males, convex in females. Adherent scales round, larger in posterior part of pronotum, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, hardly raised. Basal margin slightly arcuated at half of width. Keel moderately convex, in males longer (up to two times shorter than pronotal length). **Rostral canal:** rather robust; lateral margins almost parallel; receptacle distinctly wider than long, C-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 286). **Scutellum:** oval, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, in males distinctly narrowed, while in females slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals convex; i3, i5, and apical part of i1 raised; i1 in anterior part flattened. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, as long as half interval width or shorter, in forms from Oceania very stout; i2 and i4 with a few erect scales at most. Basal and central part of elytra with large, deep punctures that are oval or round, mostly wider or as wide as adjacent intervals. Puncture borders and integument between punctures convex (elytra with uneven surface). In apical part of elytra punctures elongated, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps slightly marked. Apex of elytra with very delicate incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with round or oval adherent scales, that are narrowed apically on median parts of ventrites. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly raised. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca two

times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora four to five times shorter, and of hind femora ca four times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora in males moderately flattened basally, in females slightly flattened; hind femora distinctly flattened basally in both sexes. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae in males slender, slightly curved, with dense fringe of yellow hair and long, hardly curved unci (fig. 473); in females fore tibiae stouter, widened around the mid-length, with straight superior margin and long, curved unci (fig. 475). Mid tibiae slender, slightly curved basally and delicately angulated in the mid-length. Hind tibiae in both sexes rather slender, delicately curved basally, with inferior margin slightly widened around the mid-length and fine, curved unci. In males superior margin straight (fig. 474); in females gently concave and hind tibiae slightly stouter (fig. 476). Superior margin of tibiae well keeled, especially in males. Erect scales rod-like, curved, from stout to elongated. Tarsi slender (in some forms from Oceania stouter), almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 ca as long as t2+t3 (in male fore tarsi longer); t3 wider than long, shorter than f2; onychium slender, longer than t1. Erect scales rod-like, mostly raised; t1 and t2 of fore tarsi in males with dense fringes of rather long hair. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 543; pedon shorter than apodeme; apical part rectangular with rounded angles and two brushes of setae; in lateral view pedon finely curved, rather stout. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather stout apodeme; basal plate distinctly wider than long (fig. 593). Vaginal sclerite with large, parabolic plate (fig. 640). Spermatheca slender, narrowed and rounded at apex (fig. 691).

Variability. Species is variable in coloration and morphometrics. Moreover, individuals show some differences in different morphological features, such as scaling of elytral intervals and even some minor differences in morphology of aedeagi. Most variable coloristically is dark pattern on pronotum and elytra. Median band on pronotum from wide and black to strongly reduced to smaller, dark spots. Central spot on elytra from black to brown, contrasting differently with lateral intervals, sometimes interrupted in the middle, extended on elytral base in a form of differently wide longitudinal smudge. Transverse, pale band located before elytral declivity from well-developed to absent; elytral declivity from unicolor to marbled. In some forms from Oceania dorsal pattern blurred, paler. Forms from Madagascar and some locations in Africa have bumps on elytral intervals, formed by thickened integument and slightly raised adherent and erect scales, similar to those in *C. dorsonigratus*. Variability in structure of aedeagi was observed in length of pedon and apical setae: individuals inhabiting Eastern part of geographical range have slenderer peda, though structure of internal sclerites

and general shape of aedeagi is constant. Most of morphometric indices show wide range of values. Moreover, maximum body length is variable in wide range from 3.5 to 10.7 mm.

Distribution. Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Botswana (based on photograph), Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Eritrea, Mayotte (France), Madagascar, Reunion (France), Mauritius, Comoros, Seychelles, Yemen, India (with Andamans and Nicobar Islands), Sri Lanka, China (based on photograph), Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Batanta Island), Philippines, East Timor, Taiwan, Japan, Papua New Guinea (with Admiralty Islands, New Britain), Mariana Islands (USA), Australia (with Key Island), Solomon Islands, New Caledonia (with Loyalty Islands), Vanuatu, Fiji.

Biology. Specimens were collected from wood of *Albizia lucida*, *Lannea grandis* (DENNSTEDT) (Anacardiaceae), on burnt wood of *Anthocephalus* (ACHILLE) (Rubiaceae) and were attracted to light.

***Camptorhinus tuberculatus* sp. nov.**

Type material. HT (♀): **Cameroon:** "Kamerun Conradt", "Hustache det.", "Coll. Kraatz" (BMNH, fig. 165).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus tuberculatus* belongs to a group of species characterized by not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae and elytral intervals with erect scales widened apically, straight at apex. It is distinctive species with well-developed tubercles on elytral intervals, that are absent in other representatives of the group, such as similar in coloration: *C. amitinus* and *C. vulturnus*. In other representative, *C. hoplocnemis* erect scales of i3, i5 and i7 are based on shiny, black keels, that are thickened locally and resemble tubercles, however in *C. tuberculatus* intervals do not form keels, hind femora are less flattened and lower in lateral view.

Morphometrics. Females. BL: 6.3; RL: 1.25; PL: 1.85; PW: 1.6; EL: 4.2; EW: 2.05; FFL: 1.9; FTL: 1.5; HFL: 3.1; HTL: 1.9; RL/PL: 0.68; PL/PW: 1.16; EL/EW: 2.05; EL/PL: 2.27; FTL/FFL: 0.79; HTL/HFL: 0.61; HFL/EL: 0.74.

Description (♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (fig. 164). Rostrum reddish-brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum and elytra slightly marbled (scales brown or dark brown). Scutellum pale, distinctly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra with transversal, pale spot behind the mid-length. Ventral side mostly pale brown. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with small, adherent scales; integument well visible; erect scales short, numerous on base of rostrum. Eyes very weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; *metarostrum* wider; in lateral view rostrum evenly, distinctly curved, slender, distinctly narrowed apically. Punctuation of *metarostrum* sparse; punctures small; *prorostrum* very weakly punctate; punctures barely visible. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small adherent and erect scales. **Antennae:** as in fig. 230; scape slightly longer than flagellum; f1 distinctly longer than wide, longest and robust; f2 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club strongly elongated, over 1.5 times longer than flagellum. Flagellar setae fine, erected, increasing in size toward club. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** narrower than elytra, with maximum width behind the mid-length; lateral margins rounded; anterior part widely rounded; in lateral view pronotum slightly convex. Adherent scales mostly round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, shortened, rounded at apex. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins slightly narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle distinctly wider than long, parabolic, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 287). **Scutellum:** round, convex, covered with oval, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, delicately narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals slightly convex, three to four times wider than striae, with black, shiny tubercles. Each tubercle with single, finely raised erect scale, that is widened apically and straight at upper margin. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, slightly smaller than those on pronotum. Punctures in rows oval, deep, with large scale inside, that is rather hardly recognizable from adherent scales. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps absent. Apex of elytra rounded, without incision, with numerous erect scales, that are well visible in dorsal view. **Ventral side:** covered densely with wide adherent scales; integument hardly visible. Erect scales widened at apex, on abdominal ventrites organized in transversal lines; posterior part of v5 with long, rod-like scales. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora ca 1.8 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora around five times shorter, and of hind femora almost three times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly long. Tibiae very slender. Fore tibiae almost straight, very slightly curved in the mid-length, without angulation of inferior margin (fig. 477). Unci

large, hook-like. Mid tibiae slightly widened in the mid-length. Hind tibiae curved and flattened basally; unci hook-like, smaller than those on fore tibiae (fig. 478). Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled only basally. Erect scales rod-like, from stout to distinctly elongated. Tarsi slender, as long as tibiae or longer; t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer; t3 shorter than t2; onychium slender, at least slightly shorter than t1. Erect scales on tarsi elongated, rod-like, mostly well raised. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with rather slender apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 594). Vaginal sclerite weakly chitinized, in a form longitudinal wrinkles (fig. 641). Spermatheca hook-like, rounded at apex (fig. 692).

Variability. Unknown.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The Latin name *tuberculatus* refers to presence of shiny tubercles on elytral intervals.

***Camptorhinus tuberculoscutellaris* PAJNI & ARYA, 1984**

Camptorhinus tuberculoscutellaris PAJNI & ARYA, 1984: 76

Type material. HT (♂): "Host Tube light Loc. Chandigarh Date 25.VI.1980 Coll.", "S TUBE LIGHT L CHANDIGARH D 25/6/80", "104 ♂" (NMND, fig. 170).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus tuberculoscutellaris* belongs to a group of species with non-angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and i2 with a few erect scales at most. Males of this species are easy to distinguish by the presence of long fringes on all three pairs of tibiae, that are distinctly sparser on hind tibiae. Colour pattern of elytra consisted of three dark brown, longitudinal spots, divided by pale scaling and it is unique among representatives of the genus, however this species is known from only one specimen and belongs to a group that shows large variability in coloration. Dark spots on elytra characterise also some forms of *C. inornatus*, which is distinctly brighter species with distinct tubercles on elytral intervals. *C. tuberculoscutellaris* resembles *C. tibialis* with rugose (uneven) basal part of elytra, however the latter species is distinguished by stronger punctation of elytral base, single dark spot in the middle part of elytra and fringes present only on male fore tibiae.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 8.5; RL: 1.55; PL: 3; PW: 2.7; EL: 5.5; EW: 2.95; FFL: 2.6; FTL: 2.3; HFL: 3.6; HTL: 2.15; RL/PL: 0.52; PL/PW: 1.11; EL/EW: 1.86; EL/PL: 1.83; FTL/FFL: 0.88; HTL/HFL: 0.6; HFL/EL: 0.65.

Redescription (♂). Integument black with distinct microsculpture. **Coloration:** dark brown (fig. 166); rostrum black; antennae dark brown. Pronotum and elytra brown with randomly distributed pale brown and dark brown adherent scales, paler scales form longitudinal smudges on i4-i5 and transverse band located before elytral declivity. Basal and apical part of elytra brown, central part with domination of dark brown scales. Scutellum brown, not contrasting with base of elytra. Ventral side mostly pale brown. Adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes almost three times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales small, slightly raised; integument partly visible; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; slightly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion, in lateral view slightly, evenly curved, rather stout. Punctuation of *metarostrum* in males very strong, deep and dense; punctures with tendency to form longitudinal lines; *prorostrum* with fine but sparser punctuation. Antennal insertion in males located before the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with rudimentary median carina. Adherent scales broad; erect scales small. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 231); scape slightly longer than f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 elongated, f1 robust and longest; f3 longer than wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slightly shorter than f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly as long as f4. Club with pale rusty setae. **Pronotum:** in males hardly narrower than elytra; strongly rounded laterally; anterior part strongly narrowed; maximum width located slightly behind the mid-length of pronotum; in lateral view pronotum distinctly convex. Adherent scales large, round. Erect scales rod-like, elongated, hardly raised. Basal margin almost straight. Keel distinct, slightly longer than half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** slightly narrowed between fore coxae; receptacle wider than long, C-shaped, not extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 288). **Scutellum:** oval, convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders; slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals moderately convex; i3 and i5 raised; apical part of i1 widened. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, mostly short. Intervals 1, 3 and 5 form small bumps. Striae in anterior part of elytra with large, deep, mostly oval punctures, that are as wide as or wider than intervals; puncture borders convex (elytra rugose). Punctures in posterior part of elytra elongated but quite deep, three to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with delicate incision near suture.

Ventral side: covered densely with round or oval adherent scales, that are round or acute at apex and larger on meso- and metaventrite. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, minute, slender. Adherent scales on abdominal ventrites slightly raised, mostly acute. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora ca five times, of mid femora five to six times, and of hind femora ca four times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora flattened basally; in dorsal view slightly curved. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Male fore tibiae rather stout, almost straight, with dense fringe of yellow hair and long, slightly curved unci (fig. 479). Mid tibiae slightly curved in the mid-length, with fringe. Hind tibiae slender, curved basally; inferior margin angulated before the mid-length; superior margin arcuate, with sparser fringe of long hair (fig. 480). Unci rather short, slightly curved. Superior margins of all tibiae finely keeled. Erect scales rod-like, from short to elongated. Tarsi stout, almost as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 ca as long as t2+t3 or longer (fore tarsi); t3 distinctly shorter than t2; onychium ca as long as t1. Erect scales rod-like, slender; t1 and t2 of fore tibiae and t1 of mid tibiae with fringes. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 544; pedon slightly longer than apodeme; apical part slightly widened, rounded, with two small fringes of short setae; in lateral view pedon narrowed apically.

Variability. Unknown.

Distribution. India.

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus turbatus* PASCOE, 1887**

Camptorhinus turbatus PASCOE, 1887: 373

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **Malaysia:** "TYPE", "N. Borneo", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60", "Campt. turbatus type? Pascoe" (BMNH, fig. 171); PLT: **Malaysia:** "N. Borneo", "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, BMNH).

Additional material studied. **Malaysia:** "Silam. N. Borneo. 92-54." (1 ex., BMNH); **locality unclear:** "Pascoe Coll. 93-60" (1 ex., BMNH).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus turbatus* represents a group of robust species with rostrum widened and flattened dorsoventrally, apex of elytra slightly bifurcate, short, rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals and inferior margin of fore tibiae distinctly angulated. Within the group *C. turbatus* is very distinctive with its

coloration: yellow pronotum and elytra with contrasting, black pattern, while other representatives of the group: *C. robustus* and *C. humeralis* are mostly brown with slightly brighter pattern.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 10.1; RL: 1.75; PL: 3.5; PW: 3.25; EL: 6.5; EW: 4.05; FFL: 3.2; FTL: 2.3; HFL: 4; HTL: 2.5; RL/PL: 0.5; PL/PW: 1.08; EL/EW: 1.6; EL/PL: 1.86; FTL/FFL: 0.72; HTL/HFL: 0.63; HFL/EL: 0.62. **Females.** BL: 7.5-9.2; RL: 1.25-1.6; PL: 2.45-3.1; PW: 2.3-2.8; EL: 4.8-6; EW: 3-4; FFL: 2-2.7; FTL: 1.4-2; HFL: 2.5-3.7; HTL: 1.25-2.1; RL/PL: 0.51-0.58; PL/PW: 1-1.11; EL/EW: 1.45-1.67; EL/PL: 1.87-2; FTL/FFL: 0.7-0.76; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.57; HFL/EL: 0.52-0.68.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** body distinctly bicolored: yellow and black (fig. 167). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum yellow with black median part. Scutellum yellow. Elytra yellow with black pattern: large spot in basal part, two spots in the middle and transverse band located before elytral declivity. Ventral side pale yellow. **Head:** width behind eyes almost three times wider than rostrum at base. Adherent scales small, rather sparsely distributed; integument visible. Erect scales rod-like, short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** stout; flattened dorsoventrally; distinctly narrowed at the level of antennal insertion; in lateral view weakly, evenly curved, slightly slenderer in males. Lateral sides of rostrum with delicate microsculpture. Punctuation in males distinct from base to apex of rostrum; punctures large and deep, with convex borders; *prorostrum* with fine but smaller punctures. In females punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct but quite shallow; *prorostrum* with minute punctures. Antennal insertion in males located around the mid-length, and in females behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with sparse scaling. **Antennae:** rather slender (fig. 232); scape slightly shorter than f1-f6 combined; f1-f2 elongated, t1 slightly shorter, robust; f3 longer than wide; f4-f5 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres longer than wide. Club oval, stout, ca as long as f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, well erected, mostly as long as f4, on f7 longer. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins well rounded in the mid-length; anterior part distinctly, and posterior part slightly narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length of pronotum; in lateral view pronotum finely convex. Adherent scales round, strongly overlapping, in median part of pronotum slightly raised. Erect scales stout, short. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel delicate, short, at least three times shorter than maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** stout; slightly widened behind the mid-length; receptacle slender, wide, U-shaped, slightly extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 289). **Scutellum:** oval, egg-shaped, covered with small,

adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest in basal half; lateral margins delicately rounded; in lateral view elytra strongly vaulted. Intervals convex; i1, i3 and i5 slightly raised. Adherent scales smaller than those on pronotum, round or oval, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, short, rounded at apex, at least two times shorter than interval width. Punctures in anterior part of elytra oval, ca two times narrower than intervals (s1-s2 narrower); in apical part elongated, four to five times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, slightly transverse; shoulder bumps slightly convex. Apex of elytra bifurcate. **Ventral side:** covered mainly with oval scales, that are slightly more elongated on mesoventrite, metaventrite and v1. Erect scales rod-like, sparsely distributed, minute, hardly recognizable from adherent scales. **Legs:** stout. Fore femora ca 2.5 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora minute, ca seven times shorter, and of hind femora ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore and hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Fore tibiae distinctly angulated at inferior margin. Unci curved, in males slightly slenderer (fig. 481) than in females (fig. 483). Mid tibiae slightly curved basally and apically. Hind tibiae almost straight, in males slightly slenderer and with short, curved unci (fig. 482); in females unci longer and well curved (fig. 484). Keels of superior margins reduced. Erect scales rod like, from robust to elongated. Tarsi rather robust, shorter than tibiae; t1 ca as long as t2+t3 (fore legs) or shorter; t3 slightly shorter than t2; onychium longer than t1. Scales on tarsi slender; erect scales rod-like, finely raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 545; pedon longer than apodeme, with apical part rounded; in lateral view pedon widened in the mid-length and distinctly narrowed in apical part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with quite slender apodeme; basal plate very wide (fig. 595). Vaginal sclerite weakly chitinized, U-shaped, very wide (fig. 642). Spermatheca robust, distinctly curved (fig. 693).

Variability. Distribution of black scales on pronotum and elytra variable: some individuals with black pattern strongly reduced to a few small, dark spots, however always distinctly contrasting with base colour. Dark patten sometimes distinctly asymmetrical on left and right elytron.

Distribution. Malaysia (Borneo).

Biology. Unknown.

***Camptorhinus uniformis* FAIRMAIRE, 1883**

Camptorhinus uniformis FAIRMAIRE, 1883: 38

Type material. LT (♀, present designation): **Papua New Guinea:** “Camptorh. uniformis Fairm. N. Britan.”, “0410.”, “MUSEUM PARIS 1906 Coll. Leon FAIRMAIRE” (MNHN, fig. 172).

Additional material studied. Indonesia: “DUTCH NEW GUINEA Cyclops Mts. Sabron. Camp I: 1,200 ft. 15.v.1936. L. E. Cheesman. B. M.1936-271.” (1 ex., BMNH); “Deutsch Neu Guinea 14425” (2 exx., KN); “D. N. Guinea” (1 ex., SNSD); “N. Pommern”, “Coll. C. Felsche Geschenk 1907” (1 ex., SNSD); “D. N. Guinea Kaiserio. Augustafl. Exp. Buergers S. G.” (1 ex., ZMHB); **Papua New Guinea:** “NEW BRITAIN Bainings 4.xii.1940 B. A. O'Connor”, “Camptorrhinus uniformis, Fairm. Det from descr. G. A. K. Marshall 1863”, “Pres. by Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1941-84” (1 ex., BMNH); “NEW BRITAIN Rabaul Bainings 4.xii.1940 B. A. O'Connor”, “C. 2446” (1 ex., BMNH); “PAPUA N GUINEA Nauti L. A., Watut, Pometia log 16.XII. 81”, “Pres. by Com. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1984-1”, “J. Dobnama coll. 2274 C. I. E. A. 15819”, “Camptorhinus uniformis ? Fairm. Det. M. L. Cox 1984” (1 ex., BMNH); “N. Guinea Biro 1900”, “Sattelberg Huon-Golf”, “C. uniformis Frm. Det. Voss” (1 ex., HMNH); “Herbertshoehe D. N. Guinea”, “Coll. Bennigsen” (1 ex., SDEI); “Gazelle H. I.”, “Coll. Bennigsen”, “Camptorrhinus uniformis m i. l. det. K. M. Heller” (2 exx., SDEI); “Gazelle H. I.”, “Coll. Kraatz” (2 exx., SDEI); “Herbertshoehe D. N. Guinea”, “Coll. Bennigsen” (1 ex., SDEI); “Mope, Neupommern. P. Jos. Schneider leg. 1937.16.XII K. v. Steinwehr, Koln”, “Camptorrhinus uniformis, Fairm.” (1 ex., SDEI); “Herbert hohe”, “Coll. Kraatz”, “Camptorrhinus uniformis Heller i. l. Heller. J. M.?” (1 ex., SDEI); “Dtsch New Guinea”, “Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1” (2 exx., SNSD); “N. Britannien”, “Samml. K. F. Hartmann Ankauf 1941.1”, “Camptorhinus sp.” (1 ex., SNSD); “Mope, Neupommern. P. Jos. Schneider leg. 1937.4.VII K. v. Steinwehr, Koln” (5 exx., SNSD); **Solomon Islands:** “Florida Solomon Islnd.”, “D. Sharp Coll. B. M.1932-116.” (1 ex., BMNH); “SOLOMON IS Guadalcanal Mt. Aweten ??? 20/4-3/5 1965” (partly illegible) (1 ex., BMNH); **locality unclear:** “BAC.”, “Pascoe Coll. 93-60.” (1 ex., BMNH); “Tulmekded”, “ex rib on trunk Hevea 2.II.26”, “Camptorh. uniformis Fairm. Det. E. Voss” (1 ex., SDEI).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus uniformis* represents a group of species with rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, absence of dark spot on elytra, moderately flattened basal part of fore femora, i2 with a few erect scales at most and not flattened pronotum. Similar features

characterize five other species. *C. filiformis* is easy to distinguish by distinct, convex keel on pronotum and very slender tarsi, while *C. alboscutellaris* has white, strongly contrasting scutellum and no elytral pattern. Remaining three species: *C. ceylonensis*, *C. quadrilineatus* and *C. uniformis* are similar in general morphology and coloration and most forms have elytral pattern consisted of darker, longitudinal lines, though in *C. ceylonensis* those are located on i6, while in remaining two species mainly on i4. *C. uniformis* lacks dark line on basal part of i2, which is well marked in *C. quadrilineatus*, except for rare form from Christmas Island, which does not have distinct, linear pattern. Moreover, hind tibiae in *C. uniformis* are far more curved and flattened basally than those in *C. quadrilineatus*. All species from this group are easy to distinguish by comparing terminalia: either aedeagi or vaginal sclerites.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.9-7.8; RL: 1.05-1.5; PL: 2-2.8; PW: 1.7-2.5; EL: 3.65-5; EW: 2-2.75; FFL: 2.05-2.8; FTL: 1.5-2.45; HFL: 3.1-4; HTL: 1.6-2.3; RL/PL: 0.45-0.62; PL/PW: 1.05-1.18; EL/EW: 1.59-2; EL/PL: 1.54-1.95; FTL/FFL: 0.68-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.6; HFL/EL: 0.72-0.93. **Females.** BL: 4.6-7.7; RL: 0.9-1.4; PL: 1.3-2.6; PW: 1.2-2.4; EL: 3.1-5.2; EW: 1.5-2.9; FFL: 1.3-2.5; FTL: 1.05-1.7; HFL: 2.5-3.7; HTL: 1.2-2.1; RL/PL: 0.47-0.69; PL/PW: 1.07-1.18; EL/EW: 1.69-2.07; EL/PL: 1.88-2.38; FTL/FFL: 0.6-0.85; HTL/HFL: 0.47-0.54; HFL/EL: 0.76-0.89.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** brown (figs. 168-169). Rostrum dark brown; antennae dark red. Pronotum brown with paler basal spot. Scutellum distinctly paler than elytra. Elytra brown with longitudinal, dark lines on apical part of i2 and behind the mid-length of i4. Even intervals sometimes delicately darker. Ventral side pale brown, with two darker, longitudinal lines. All adherent scales dull. **Head:** width behind eyes ca 2.7 times wider than rostrum at base. Head densely covered with oval and elongated adherent scales; integument partly visible; erect scales short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; with basal part widened; male rostrum in lateral view very slightly curved and narrowed in apical part, while in females slightly, evenly curved. Antennal insertion in males located slightly behind the mid-length, and in females around the mid-length of rostrum. Punctuation of *metarostrum* distinct in both sexes; punctures mostly elongated and larger on lateral sides of rostrum. In males *prorostrum* finely punctate, though punctures distinctly smaller than those on *metarostrum*, in females punctures of *prorostrum* hardly visible. Base of rostrum covered with small adherent and slightly raised scales. **Antennae:** as in fig. 233; rather stout; scape finely curved, thickened, ca as long as f1-f5 combined; f1-f2 distinctly longer than wide, equal in length; f1 distinctly thickened; remaining flagellomeres

wider than long. Club large, slightly shorter than f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae distinctly erected, slightly increasing in size toward club. Club with pale, yellow setae. **Pronotum:** in males slightly narrower, while in females distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins in males strongly rounded, while in females slightly rounded; anterior part distinctly narrowed; in lateral view pronotum moderately convex. Adherent scales round, in posterior part of pronotum large. Erect scales rod-like, slender, slightly raised. Basal margin delicately arcuate near scutellum. Keel rudimentary, short, weakly convex, hidden under scaling. **Rostral canal:** stout, with parallel lateral margins; receptacle slightly wider than long, robust (fig. 290). **Scutellum:** oval, moderately convex, covered with small, slightly raised scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, slightly narrowed toward declivity; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Odd intervals distinctly convex (i1 only in posterior part), remaining intervals slightly convex. Adherent scales round, average-sized, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, slender, flattened, rounded at apex, shorter than interval width, slightly raised. Intervals 2 and 4 with a few erect scales at most (typically without such scales). Punctures of s1-s2 elongated, five to six times narrower than intervals; remaining intervals with larger punctures, that are oval or round, two to four times narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra shallowly indented. **Ventral side:** meso- and metaventrite covered densely with rounded, wide, strongly overlapping adherent scales, that are smaller on abdominal ventrites. Erect scales stout, flattened, hardly raised; on abdominal ventrites forming longitudinal lines. **Legs:** rather slender. Fore femora flattened basally; ca 1.7 times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore and mid femora ca six times shorter, and of hind femora almost two times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, finely curved. Fore tibiae with not angulated inferior margin, in males finely curved, slender, with rather short, moderately curved unci and dense fringe of long hair (fig. 485). Female fore tibiae stouter, slightly curved, with longer unci (fig. 487). Mid tibiae almost straight; apical part in males with short fringe. Hind tibiae distinctly curved, flattened; in males with short unci (fig. 486); in females wider, with blunt angulation of inferior margin and longer unci (fig. 488). Superior margins of all tibiae partly keeled. Erect scales rod-like, elongated around inferior margin of tibiae. Tarsi in males stout (except hind pair), in females slender; shorter than tibiae; t1 as long as t2+t3 or slightly shorter; t3 shorter than t2; onychium as long as t2+t3 or longer. Erect scales on tarsi slender, rod-like, male t1 and t2 of fore tarsi and t1 of mid tarsi with rather long brushes. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 546; pedon longer than apodeme, rather stout; apical part narrowed, short, with blunt tooth at apex; in lateral view

pedon finely curved and distinctly narrowed in apical part. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with slender apodeme; basal plate very wide (fig. 596). Vaginal sclerite rather weakly chitinized, sinusoidal (fig. 643). Spermatheca slender, L-shaped, distinctly curved at apex (fig. 694).

Variability. Darker pattern on elytra rarely indistinct. Pronotum with differently developed paler spot. EL/EW and EL/PL quite variable.

Distribution. Indonesia (New Guinea), Papua New Guinea (including New Britain), Solomon Islands.

Biology. One individual was collected from trunk of *Hevea* AUBLET (Euphorbiaceae).

***Camptorhinus variabilis* (HUSTACHE, 1924)**

Camptorrhinus variabilis HUSTACHE, 1924: 88

= *Camptorrhinus capucinus* MARSHALL, 1928: 412 – syn. nov.

In MNHN collection some specimens are labelled as HUSTACHE's species *in litteris* *Camptorhinus letestui*.

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **Democratic Republic of Congo:** "HOLOTYPUS", "MUSEE DU CONGO Elisabethville XI-1911 Miss. Agric.", "R. DET. K 944", "Camptorrhinus variabilis type Hust" (RMCA, fig. 177); PLT: **Democratic Republic of Congo:** "PARATYPUS", "MUSEE DU CONGO Elisabethville XI-1911 Miss. Agric.", "R. DET. L 944" (3 ♂, 4 ♀, RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Kapiri XII - 1912 Miss. Agric.", "R. DET. L 944" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, RMCA); "Elisabethville XI-1911", "Mis. Agric.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (2 ♂, 1 ♀, MNHN); "Nieuwdorp XII-1911", "Mis. Agric.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ♂, 1 ♀, MNHN); "Kapiri XII-1912", "Mis. Agric.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ♂, MNHN); LT (♀, present designation): **Zimbabwe:** "TYPE", "Salisbury, Rhodesia. 4.12.20 J. A. O'Neil", "Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1928-170", "Camptorrhinus capucinus Mshl. TYPE ♀" (*C. capucinus*, BMNH); PLT: **Zimbabwe:** "SYNTYPE", "Salisbury 25.11.1914 J. O'Neil", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "Camptorrhinus capucinus Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (1 ♂, *C. capucinus*, BMNH).

Additional material studied. **Gabon:** "TYPE", "OYEM (Gabon) G. LE TESTU", "♀", "campt. Letestui m.", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (1 ♀, MNHN); **Cameroon:** "Juin 1959 Bonepoupa CAMEROUN J. Cantaloube",

"Museum Paris" (1 ex., KN); "Juin 1959 Bonepoupa CAMEROUN J. Cantaloube", "Museum Paris" (1 ex., MNHN); "Kamerun Ebolowa 700m 8.IV.1912 v. Rothkirch S. G." (1 ex., ZMHB); **Democratic Republic of Congo:** "BELGIAN CONGO Albertville. 780 m. Katanga Prov. Mar 1955 H. Bomans", "Pres by E. Gowing-Scopes. B. M. 1969-669" (1 ex., BMNH); "Yangambi, 1952 C. DONIS z. 2061", "COLL. R. MAYNE COM. ET BOIS CONGO R. 2424", "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Ex Coll. Mayne I.G. 22.863" (1 ex., INSRB); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Congo Bel: Mosanga Dist. Tshuapa Massart" (1 ex., INSRB); "Yangambi, 1952 C. DONIS z. 2061", "COLL. R. MAYNE COM. ET BOIS CONGO R. 2424", "Coll. I. R. Sc. N. B. Ex Coll. Mayne I.G. 22.863" (1 ex., KN); "MUSEE DU CONGO Katanga: Kasinga X-1925 Ch. Seydel", "Kasinga Octbre 1925 Ch. Seydel", "R. DET. 2331" (1 ex., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Katanga: Lubudigi IX-1924 Ch. Seydel", "Lufudisi Septbre 1924 Ch. Seydel", "R. DET. 2331", "Camptorhinus variabilis Hustache det." (1 ex., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Kafakumba II – 1933 G. F. Overlaet" (1 ex., RMCA); "MUSEE DU CONGO Katanga: Kasinga X-1925 Ch. Seydel", "R. DET. 2331 C", "Kasinga Octbre 1925 Ch. Seydel" (1 ex., SNSD); **Tanzania:** "Tanzania, tanga, Lushoto Distr. Mazumbai For. Res. 4'49S 38'29E 1650-1730 m, 02.VII.1995, Fog 1 ZMUC Denmark" (1 ex., INSRB); "TANZANIA south, 64 km E Tunduru, 1.II.2014, S. Prepsl leg" (2 ex., KN); "D. O. – Afrika Uhehe Jringa Umgegend E. Nigmann S. G.", "Cum typo comp. Capucinus Mshl. Det. E. Haaf, 1961", "Camptorhinus capucinus Mshl. E. Haaf det. 1961" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Zambia:** "N. Rhodesia: N'Changa. C. T. Macnamara. B. M. 1931-179" (2 ex., BMNH); "N. W. Rhodesia Kashitu ii-1915 H. C. Dollman 1919-79", "H. C. Dollman Coll. 1919-79" (1 ex., BMNH); "ZAMBIA, KITWE, Chati 23.I.1979 K. Loyttyniemi leg.", "Window traps baited with Julbernardia and Brachystegia logs C. I. E A 14751", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1983-1" (1 ex., BMNH); "ZAMBIA, KITWE, Chati 23.II.1979 K. Loyttyniemi leg.", "Window traps baited with Julbernardia and Brachystegia logs C. I. E A 14751", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1983-1" (1 ex., BMNH); "ZAMBIA, KITWE, Chati 16.IV.1979 K. Loyttyniemi leg.", "Window traps baited with Julbernardia and Brachystegia logs C. I. E A 14751", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1983-1" (1 ex., BMNH); "Lusaka 1954", "ex. coll. Witold Eichler Inst. Zool. P. A. N. Warszawa 64/63" (2 ex., JK); "Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. R. D. Congo, Monze (Engengela), old 2nd forest Canopy fog, 29.VI.2009 Leg. D. Debakker" (2 ex., KN); "ZAMBIA, KITWE, Chati 7.12.1979 K. Loyttyniemi leg.", "Window traps baited with Julbernardia and Brachystegia logs C. I. E A 14751", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M. 1983-1" (1 ex., KN); **Zimbabwe:** "Gambinga. Himbisi River. Belgian Congo 31-5-1921 ?" (partly illegible), "Belgian Congo. B. M. 1923-290" (1 ex., BMNH); Malawi: "MALAWI – centr., Luwawa (30 km S of Mzimba), 30.-31.xii.2001, F. Kantner leg."

(1 ex., NMPC); **locality unclear**: "Coll. R. Hastir Lihi? 13/10/28" (partly illegible), "ex coll. J-M. Warlet I. G. 31.513" (1 ex., INSRB).

Diagnosis. Within the group of species with typical rostrum, angulated inferior margin of fore tibiae and rod-like erect scales on elytral intervals, *Camptorhinus variabilis* is very distinctive with mostly whiteish prothorax and pale elytral apex. Partly similar coloration characterizes only *C. kaniai*, though those two species are easy to distinguish by morphology of tibiae, which are distinctly stouter in *C. variabilis*. Moreover, in *C. variabilis* darker spot on pronotum typically reaches half of pronotum length, while in *C. kaniai* whole median part of pronotum is darkened. Both species are very easy to distinguish by comparing aedeagi and vaginal sclerites.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 5.3-9.1; RL: 1-1.8; PL: 1.65-2.7; PW: 1.5-2.3; EL: 3.55-6; EW: 1.8-2.9; FFL: 1.7-2.6; FTL: 1.3-2.2; HFL: 2.7-3.9; HTL: 1.3-2.35; RL/PL: 0.53-0.7; PL/PW: 1.05-1.23; EL/EW: 1.87-2.09; EL/PL: 2.12-2.4; FTL/FFL: 0.7-0.88; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.64; HFL/EL: 0.62-0.77. **Females.** BL: 5.3-9.3; RL: 0.95-1.9; PL: 1.6-3; PW: 1.3-2.45; EL: 3.6-6.2; EW: 1.65-3; FFL: 1.6-2.6; FTL: 1.1-2.1; HFL: 2.6-4.2; HTL: 1.3-2.5; RL/PL: 0.57-0.76; PL/PW: 1.05-1.22; EL/EW: 1.89-2.09; EL/PL: 1.93-2.45; FTL/FFL: 0.65-0.82; HTL/HFL: 0.5-0.66; HFL/EL: 0.59-0.81.

Redescription (♂♀). Integument black or dark brown; shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side covered with white, rusty, brown and black adherent scales (fig. 173). Rostrum dark brown; antennae reddish-brown. Prothorax mostly white, with semicircular spot in basal half, consisted of brown and black scales. Scutellum pale, contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra mostly dark brown and black, with rusty spots and some smaller, pale marks merged at suture. Apical part marbled, with white and black scales. Ventral side mostly pale; abdominal ventrites covered laterally with brown and rusty scales. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with oval or round adherent scales; erect scales very short. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** in males mostly shiny, in females with delicate microsculpture. Rostrum narrowed in the mid-length; in lateral view evenly curved: in males distinctly, in females moderately; apical part in males narrowed. Punctuation of dorsal side in males fine from base to apex; punctures of *metarostrum* distinctly larger; in females punctures distinct on *metarostrum*, barely visible from the level of antennal insertion. Antennal insertion placed behind the mid-length of rostrum. Base of rostrum with numerous, small, adherent scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 234); scape as long as f1-f4 combined, rather stout; f1-f2 elongated, f1 robust,

f2 longer; f3-f4 longer than wide; f5 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres wider than long. Club slightly shorter than f1-f3 combined. Flagellar setae fine, erected, mostly as long as f5. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; anterior part narrowed; posterior half with parallel lateral margins; maximum width around the mid-length; in lateral view pronotum weakly convex. Adherent scales round, wide, strongly overlapping. Erect scales rod-like, short, flattened, slightly raised. Basal margin slightly arcuate. Keel present, finely convex, distinctly shorter than half maximum length of pronotum. **Rostral canal:** with lateral margins almost parallel; receptacle wider than long, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 291). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly elongated, convex, covered with small, acute, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest at shoulders, delicately narrowed posteriorly, almost parallel in anterior half; in lateral view moderately vaulted. Intervals 1 and 2 flattened; i3 and i5 distinctly raised; remaining intervals slightly convex. Apex of i5 forms acute bump, which is well marked in overall shape of elytra (in dorsal view). Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales oval, flattened, shorter than interval width. Punctures in rows from oval to elongated; in anterior part of elytra two to three times narrower, while in posterior part four to five narrower than intervals. Shoulders distinct, between angular and rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with wide, rounded at apex, strongly overlapping adherent scales; scales on v2-v5 distinctly smaller. Erect scales rod-like: slender and pale or wider and brown. **Legs:** rather stout. Fore femora ca 1.7 times higher than rostrum width at base. Femoral teeth ca five times shorter than maximum femur height. Fore femora moderately, while hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved, mostly slender. Fore tibiae with delicate angulation of inferior margin, mostly straight; in males slender, with short, curved unci (fig. 489); in females thickened, stout, with long and moderately curved unci (fig. 491). Mid tibiae slightly curved. Hind tibiae quite similar in both sexes, slightly curved in basal part, rather stout, with inferior margin slightly widened (lobate) in males (fig. 490), and barely widened in females (fig. 492). Unci rather stout, well curved. Superior margins of all tibiae well keeled. Erect scales mostly elongated, very slender near inferior margin of tibiae. Tarsi quite slender, slightly shorter than tibiae; t1 ca as long as t2+t3; t3 shorter than t2; onychium longer than t2+t3. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, finely raised. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 547; pedon longer than apodeme, with apical part rounded; in lateral view pedon curved at base, widened in middle part; apical part moderately narrowed. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with

rather stout apodeme; basal plate wider than long (fig. 597). Vaginal sclerite moderately chitinized, in a form of single, curved, narrow plate (fig. 644). Spermatheca L-shaped, rather slender, strongly curved at apex (fig. 695).

Variability. Pronotal and elytral pattern variable in proportions of white, rusty, brown and black scales, though on pronotum white scales always dominate, while elytra are mostly darkened. Some specimens bicolour: white and rusty (fig. 174).

Distribution. Gabon, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Biology. Specimens were collected from wood of *Julbernardia* and *Brachystegia*.

Etymology. The Latin name *variabilis* refers to variable pattern of elytra.

***Camptorhinus vulturnus* (MARSHALL, 1935)**

Camptorrhinus vulturnus MARSHALL, 1935: 38

Type material. LT (♂, present designation): **South Africa:** "TYPE", "Natal Malvern XII 1897 C. N. Baker", "Pres by Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1934-649", "Camptorrhinus vulturnus Mshl. TYPE ♂" (BMNH, fig. 178). PLT: **Zimbabwe:** "COTYPE", "S. Rhodesia Salisbury XII 1897 G. A. K. Marshall.", "Pres by Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1934-649", "Camptorrhinus vulturnus Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (1 ♀, BMNH); "SYNTYPE", "Natal Malvern XII 1897 C. N. Baker", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B.M. 1950-255", "Camptorrhinus vulturnus Mshl. COTYPE ♀" (1 ♀, BMNH); "SYNTYPE", "HOPE MOUNTAIN S. Rhodesia 16.11.1922 Neville Jones", "G.A.K. Marshall Coll. B. M. 1950-255", "Camptorrhinus vulturnus Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (1 ♂, BMNH); "SYNTYPE", "Bulawayo xii.25.19 Rhod Al. T. Tanse", "G. A. K. Marshall Coll. B.M. 1950-255", "Camptorrhinus vulturnus Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (1 ♂, BMNH); **Zambia:** "N. W. Rhodesia: Mwenga. 27°40'E 13'S. 6.iii.1914 H. C. Dolman.", "H. C. Dolman Coll 1919-79", "Mwenga", "Camptorrhinus vulturnus Mshl., COTYPE ♂" (1 ♂, BMNH); **South Africa:** "Natal", "180.", "ephippiger S. Caffria", "Bowring 63.47*", "Camptorrhinus vulturnus Mshl. COTYPE ♂" (1 ♀, BMNH).

Additional material studied. **Togo:** "Togo Conradt", "Coll. Kraatz", "Hustache det." (1 ex., SDEI); **Ghana:** "GHANA: Northern region Banda-Nkwanta 150m, N 8 22 – W 2 08 Dr. S. ENRODY-YOUNGA", "Nr. 21 light trap 7-14.VII.1965" (1 ex.,

HMNH); Togo, Bismarckburg 24.VI.-5.X.93 L. Conradt S.", "68305" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Guinea**: "Guinee" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Ethiopia**: "Abyssinia 76°36" (1 ex., BMNH); **Central African Republic**: "FORT CRAMPEL CONGO FRANCAIS", "COLL ON LE MOULT Naturaliste. Paris", "Coll. K" (21 exx., INSRB); "FORT CRAMPEL CONGO FRANCAIS", "Coll Dr Le Moulst Naturaliste, Paris"; "Coll. K" (6 exx., INSRB); "FORT SIBUT Oubanchi-Chari", "Coll Dr Le Moulst Naturaliste, Paris", "Coll. K" (9 exx., INSRB); "FORT CRAMPEL CONGO FRANCAIS", "COLL ON LE MOULT Naturaliste. Paris", "Coll. K" (4 exx., KN); "FORT-CRAMPEL CONGO FRANCAIS", "MUSEUM PARIS 1949 Col. A. HUSTACHE" (14 exx., MNHN); **Democratic Republic of Congo**: "MUSEE DU CONGO Haut-Uele: Yebo Moto X-1926 L. Burgeon", "R. DET. 2331 E" (1 ex., INSRB); "MUSEE DU CONGO Haut-Uele: Mauda 31-III-1925 Dr H. Schouteden", "R. DET. 2331 E" (1 ex., INSRB); "MUSEE DU CONGO Elisabethville 11-XII-1930 H. J. Bredo", "R. DET. 2331 E" (1 ex., INSRB); "MUSEE DU CONGO Boma IX-1924 Dr H. Schouteden", "R. DET. 1725 K", "Camptorhinus amitinus? Fst." (1 ex., INSRB); "Region de M'Pala Tanganika R. P. Guilleme", "MUSEUM PARIS ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); **Kenya**: "Kenya Colony: Watita Hill, Kedi. C. Montague Smyth.", "Brit. Mus.1924-73." (BMNH); "MacArthur, Athi Falls, 7-37.", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M.1981-315." (1 ex., BMNH); "ET. H. E. Jackson. Garsen Tana. Aug. 1940.", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M.1981-315." (1 ex., BMNH); "Voi. 20.VI. To 21.VII." (1 ex., BMNH); **Tanzania**: "D. G. MacInnes, 4-38. E. Rukwa T. T. 3500ft.", "Pres by Comm Inst Ent B. M.1981-315." (3 exx., BMNH); "Zanguebar Mrogoro R. P. Gommenginger", "MUSEUM PARIS ex Coll. R. Oberthür 1952" (1 ex., MNHN); "D. O. Afr. Mikesse Bezirk Morogoro W. Janesch S. G", "Camptorhinus vulturinus Mshl. E. Haaf det. 1961" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Zambia**: "ZAMBIA, KITWE, Chati 30.10.1979 K. Loytyniemi leg.", "Window traps baited with Julbernardia and Brachystegia logs C. I. E. A 14751", "Pres by Imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1983-1.", "Camptorhinus vulturinus Msfl. Det. M. L. Cox, 1983" (1 ex., BMNH); "ZAMBIA 26-29.iii.1993 15°02'S/26°00'E Chunga Camp, Kafue N. P. lux, leg. U. Gollner", "Wideman Moreki 94 11056" (1 ex., ZMHB); **Namibia**: "NAMIBIA, Okavango reg. 80 km W Divundu 1080m. 5-6.XII.2011 I. Martinu leg., at light" (1 ex., KN); "NE NAMIBIA, 120 km E Rundu, 1000m, 15-16.III.2006, leg W. SCHWALLER" (1 ex., SMNS); **South Africa**: "Port Natal" (1ex., BMNH); "RSA (NE) KwaZulu-Natal 27.3308S//32.7468E Mabibi Camp 50 m, at light (camp site 3) 4.12.2012 leg. R. Ruta" (2 exx., KN); "RSA MPUMALANGA PR 45 KM SW KOMATIPOORT 31.12.2003-02.01.2004 A. KUDRNA JR. LGT." (1 ex., KN); "RSA: Limpopo Prov., 10 km N Modimolle (Nylstroom), Kuthaba bush Lodge, 1300 m, 10.-13.XII.2008, leg. W. SCHAWALLER" (1 ex., SMNS); "RSA: Limpopo Prov., Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, 800-1000 m 27.XI-1.XII.2008, leg. W. SCHAWALLER"

(1 ex., SMNS); "RSA: Limpopo Prov., Mapungubwe, Little Muck Nature Reserve, 500 m, 6.-9.XII.2008, leg. W. SCHAWALLER" (1 ex., SMNS); **locality unclear**: "Widerman Moreki 94 11056" (1 ex., SMNS).

Diagnosis. *Camptorhinus vulturnus* belongs to a group of species with not angulated inferior margins of fore tibiae, straight at apex erect scales on elytral intervals and elongated pronotum. *C. vulturnus* differs from *C. hoplocnemis* by morphology of hind femora, which are not extremely flattened and with absence of tubercles/keels on elytral intervals. Moreover, species lacks characteristic, strong, pearly lustre observed in *C. hobohmi*. *C. amitinus* shares some similar features with *C. vulturnus*, such as dull scaling and white pattern consisted of two pale spots in anterior and apical part of elytra, however those species are easily distinguishable by terminalia. Moreover, distinct sexual dimorphism manifested by the presence of long, dark hair under male fore tarsi of *C. vulturnus* is absent in *C. amitinus*. Further morphological differences refer to morphology of antennae (f3 is significantly longer in *C. vulturnus*) and shape of elytral white marks, that are mostly triangular or semilunar in *C. vulturnus* but typically round in *C. amitinus*.

Morphometrics. Males. BL: 4.3-7; RL: 0.75-1.75; PL: 1.2-2.3; PW: 1.1-1.8; EL: 2.7-4.4; EW: 1.4-2.25; FFL: 1.2-2.3; FTL: 0.75-1.9; HFL: 1.9-3.1; HTL: 1.1-1.8; RL/PL: 0.63-0.81; PL/PW: 1.03-1.42; EL/EW: 1.84-2.12; EL/PL: 1.83-2.25; FTL/FFL: 0.63-0.87; HTL/HFL: 0.48-0.66; HFL/EL: 0.61-0.82. **Females.** BL: 4.1-7; RL: 0.95-1.85; PL: 1.2-2.3; PW: 0.95-1.9; EL: 2.7-4.55; EW: 1.2-2.35; FFL: 1.1-2.05; FTL: 0.6-1.6; HFL: 1.55-3.15; HTL: 0.9-1.75; RL/PL: 0.62-0.83; PL/PW: 1.19-1.33; EL/EW: 1.87-2.25; EL/PL: 1.84-2.25; FTL/FFL: 0.64-0.85; HTL/HFL: 0.45-0.66; HFL/EL: 0.57-0.76.

Redescription. Integument black, shiny. **Coloration:** dorsal side mostly dark brown and black (figs. 175-176). Rostrum brown; antennae reddish. Pronotum with indistinct pattern, consisted mainly of dark brown and black scales, white scales randomly and sparsely distributed. Scutellum pale, strongly contrasting with adjacent intervals. Elytra with general coloration similar to pronotum and four pale, triangular marks: two in anterior and two in posterior part of elytra. Ventral side pale, very strongly contrasting with main colour of elytra. **Head:** width behind eyes ca three times wider than rostrum at base. Head covered with oval, rather small adherent scales; erect scales short, rather evenly distributed. Eyes weakly convex. **Rostrum:** shiny; widened posteriorly; in lateral view slender, in males distinctly, evenly curved, while in females curved strongly before the mid-length. Punctures of dorsal side larger on *metarostrum*; in males lateral punctures with

convex borders; *prorostrum* delicately punctate, in females with hardly visible punctures. Antennal insertion located behind the mid-length of rostrum. Basal half of *metarostrum* covered with numerous, small scales. **Antennae:** slender (fig. 235); scape almost as long as f1-f6 combined; f1-f3 elongated, f1 and f2 almost equal in length, f1 slightly thickened; f4 longer than wide; f5 ca as long as wide; remaining flagellomeres slightly wider than long. Club slightly longer than f1-f4 combined. Flagellar setae short, erected, ca as long as f6, on f1-f2 shorter. Club with yellow setae. **Pronotum:** distinctly narrower than elytra; lateral margins rounded; anterior part moderately narrowed; maximum width around the mid-length of pronotum; in lateral view pronotum very slightly convex. Adherent scales mostly round, rounded at apex, average-sized. Erect scales rod-like, short. Basal margin delicately arcuate. Keel absent. **Rostral canal:** very slender; lateral margins parallel; receptacle strongly elongated, U-shaped, extended behind posterior margin of prothorax (fig. 292). **Scutellum:** oval, slightly convex, covered with small, adherent scales. **Elytra:** widest behind shoulders, in males distinctly, and in females slightly narrowed posteriorly; in lateral view elytra slightly flattened. Intervals slightly convex, except slightly flattened i1-i2. Adherent scales average-sized, round, strongly overlapping. Erect scales elongated, at least slightly widened apically, straight at apex, distinctly flattened, mostly well raised, shorter than interval width, distributed on entire odd intervals and on posterior parts of even intervals. Striae in anterior part of elytra with different width: s3-s5 wider, while remaining striae narrower than intervals, up to five times in posterior part of elytra. Punctures deep, round, oval, in apical part of elytra elongated. Shoulders distinct, rounded; shoulder bumps weakly marked. Apex of elytra rounded, with shallow incision near suture. **Ventral side:** covered densely with mostly oval, rounded at apex, strongly overlapping adherent scales, that are distinctly larger on v1 than on v5. Erect scales rod-like, flattened, widened apically, on abdominal ventrites slender. **Legs:** slender. Fore femora over two times higher than rostrum width at base. Teeth of fore femora ca four times shorter, of mid femora ca six times shorter, and of hind femora ca three times shorter than maximum femur height. Hind femora distinctly flattened basally. Erect scales on all femora rod-like, curved. Fore tibiae quite similar in shape in both sexes, very delicately curved in the mid-length, without angulation of inferior margin, but with fine, long, slightly curved unci (figs. 493, 495). Mid tibiae almost entirely straight, slightly angulated in the middle part. Hind tibiae slightly curved in basal part; inferior margin distinctly, bluntly angulated; unci slightly curved, in males small (fig. 494) in females long (fig. 496). Superior margins of all tibiae partly keeled. Erect scales from stout to elongated, mostly curved and well raised. Tarsi slender (except stouter fore tarsi in males), almost

as long as tibiae (mid tarsi longer); t1 ca as long as t2+t3 (in male fore tarsi longer); t3 at least slightly shorter than t2; onychium in males as long as or slightly shorter than t2+t3, in females as long as t2+t3 or slightly longer. Erect scales on tarsi rod-like, slender, slightly raised. Male tarsi with fringes of long hair on ventral sides of t1-t3. **Male terminalia:** aedeagus as in fig. 548; pedon longer than apodeme; apical part with acute process; in lateral view pedon finely curved. **Female terminalia:** sternite VIII with moderately stout apodeme; basal plate distinctly longer than wide, deltoidal (fig. 598). Vaginal sclerite single, finely chitinized, ca semilunar (fig. 645). Spermatheca hook-like, strongly curved, rather slender (figs. 696-697).

Variability. White spots in anterior part of elytra from distinct to strongly reduced. Pattern of apical part consisted of two triangular or semilunar marks, sometimes merged into arcuate band.

Distribution. Togo, Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana (based on photograph), Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa.

Biology. Specimens were collected from logs of *Julbernardia* and *Brachystegia*.

Species incorrectly classified within the genus:

Camptorhinus albocaudatus FAIRMAIRE, 1902: 238 – postcoxal part of rostral canal developed in a form of reduced projections and typically uncinat tibiae suggest placement of this species in Ithyporini *incertae sedis*

Camptorhinus euchromus FAIRMAIRE, 1901: 231 – postcoxal part of rostral canal developed in a form of reduced projections and typically uncinat tibiae suggest placement of this species in Ithyporini *incertae sedis*

Camptorhinus rubicundus FAUST, 1896: 17 (*Camptorhinus robicundus*) – error in print corrected and transferred to Ithyporini *incertae sedis* by NIEDOJAD (2013)

Camptorhinus squamosohirtus FAIRMAIRE, 1897: 70 – species is most likely representative of the tribe Trachodini GISTEL, 1848, considering morphological characteristics, such as absence of rostral canal, strongly toothed and thickened femora, strongly narrowed apical part of elytra, simple, divaricate claws and ascending mesepimera

Species transferred to different genera:

Camptorhinus indiscretus WALKER, 1859b: 218 – transferred to genus *Acicnemis* by MARSHALL (1930)

Camptorhinus reversus WALKER, 1859b: 218 – transferred to genus *Acicnemis* by MARSHALL (1930)

Camptorhinus tubulatus SAY, 1831: 20 – transferred to genus *Idiostethus* by CASEY (1892)

Camptorhinus asperatus FAIRMAIRE, 1897b: 173 – transferred to genus *Ithyporoidus* by HUSTACHE (1924c)

Camptorhynchus ambiguus MONTROUZIER, 1860: 894 – transferred to genus *Orthorhinoides* by KUSCHEL (2008)

Nomina dubia:

Camptorhinus brevipes FAIRMAIRE, 1897b: 174

Camptorhinus hystrix FAIRMAIRE, 1882: 93

Camptorhinus inferus FAIRMAIRE, 1897b: 173

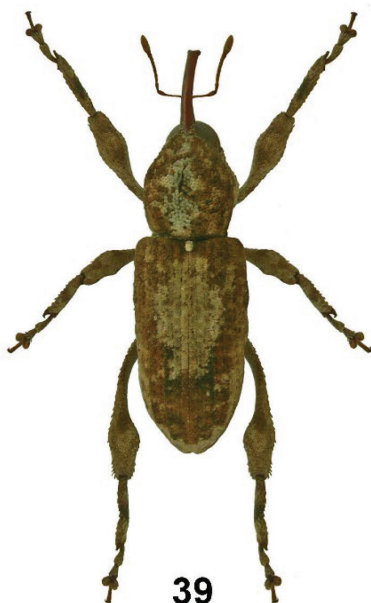
Camptorhinus pusillus HUSTACHE, 1939: 36

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

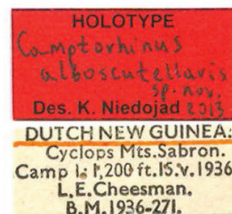
I would like to sincerely thank everyone who has been invested in my research: Prof. Marek Wanat, Prof. Lech Borowiec, Dr. Jarosław Kania, Dr. Rafał Ruta for priceless consultations, collection managers for the loan of the museum's materials and all kinds of professional help: Max Barclay (BMNH), Dr. Ottó Merkl (HMNH), Pol Limbourg (INSRB), Dr. Harald Schillhammer (MHNW), Dr. Hélène Perrin (MNHN), Dr. Bert Viklund, Johannes Bergsten and Dr. Niklas Jönsson (NHRS), Vilayanoor Ramamurthy (NMND), Jiří Hájek (NMPC), Marc De Meyer (RMCA), Pasquale Ciliberti (RMNH), Peter Hudson (SAM), Dr. Damir Kovac (SMF), Dr. Stephan Blank (SDEI), Dr. Wolfgang Schawaller (SMNS), Olaf Jäger (SNSD), Dr. Johannes Frisch and Joachim Willers (ZMHB), Dr. Alexey Solodnikov (ZMUC) and Dr. Michael Balke (ZSM).



38



39



42



43



40

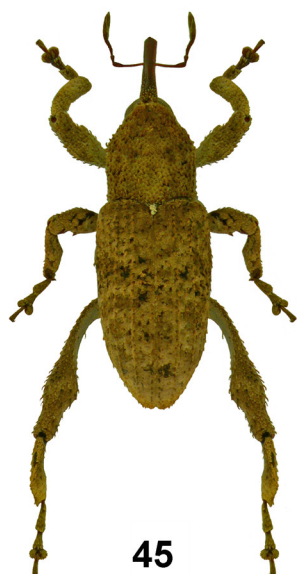


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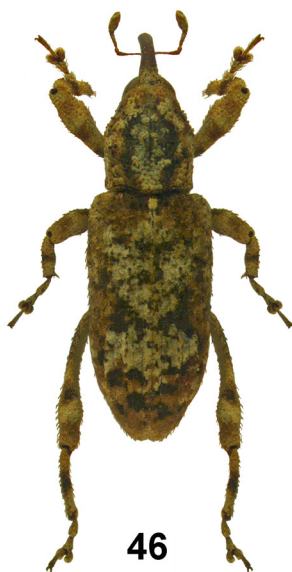


44

Figures 38-44. Habitus: 38 – *C. alboscutellaris* (♂); 39 – *C. albosignatus* (♀); 40 – *C. amitinus* (♂); 41 – *C. amitinus* (♀). Type specimen labels: 42 – *C. alboscutellaris*; 43 – *C. albosignatus*; 44 – *C. amitinus*



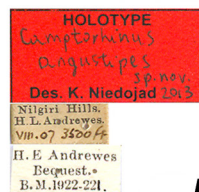
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46



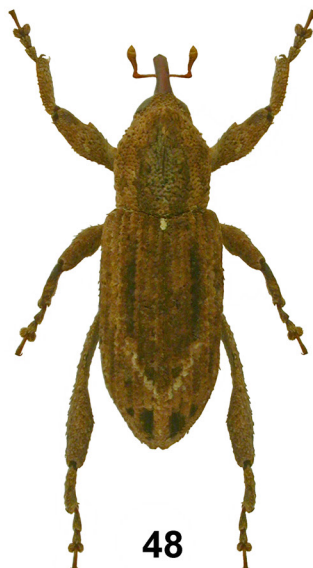
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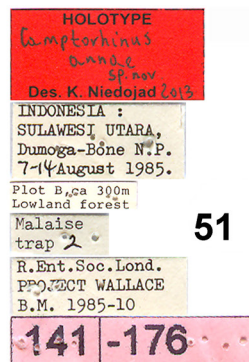
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47



48

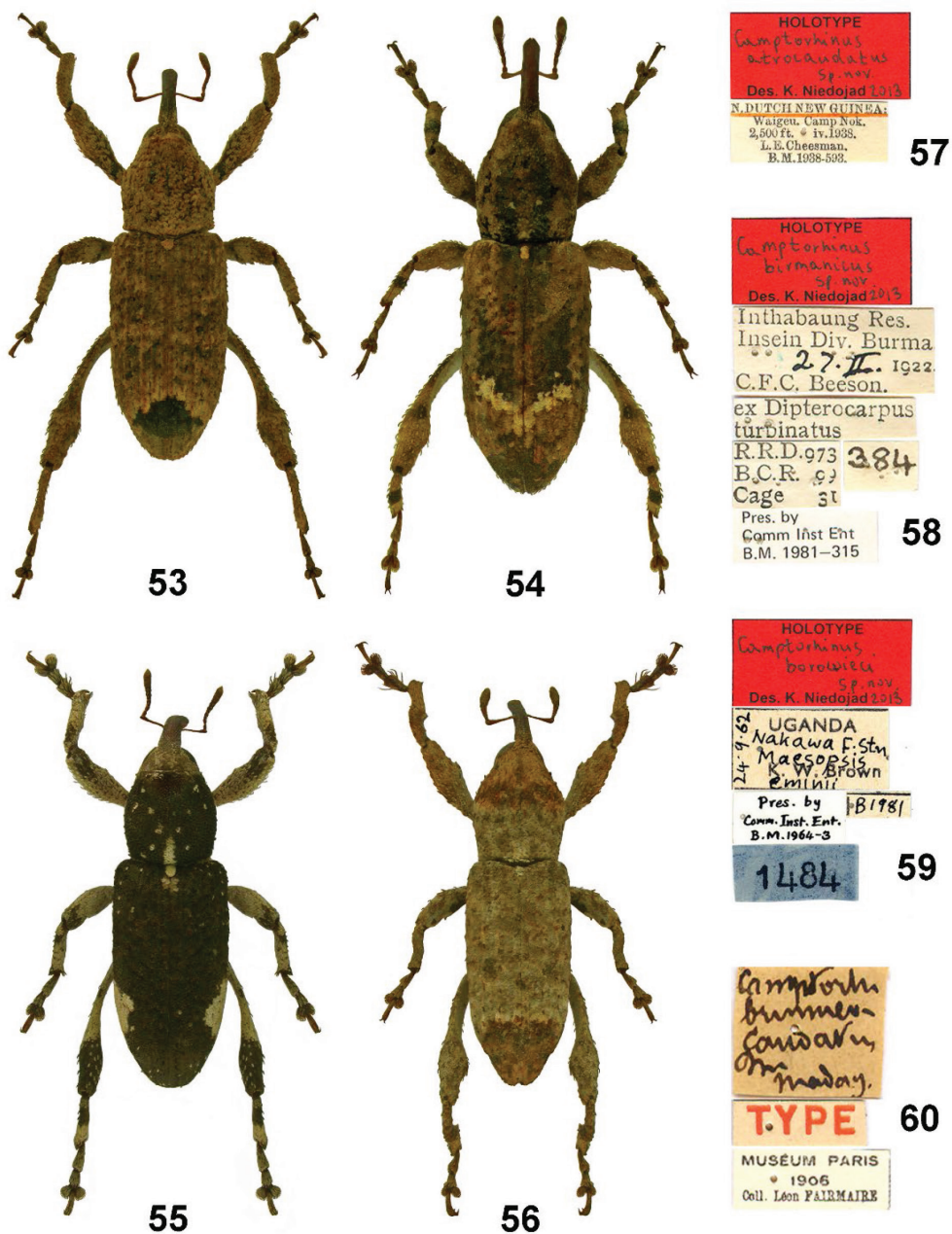


51



52

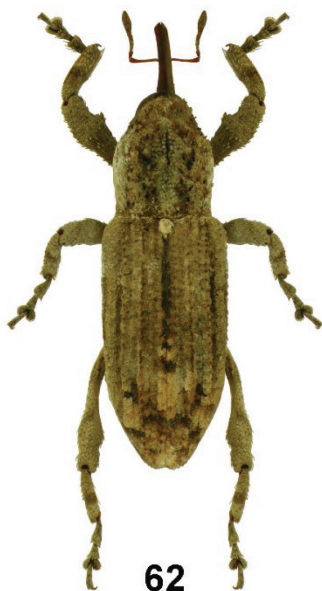
Figures 45-52. Habitus: 45 – *C. angulatus* (♂); 46 – *C. angustipes* (♂); 47 – *C. annae* (♀); 48 – *C. antiquus* (♀). Type specimen labels: 49 – *C. angulatus*; 50 – *C. angustipes*; 51 – *C. annae*; 52 – *C. antiquus*



Figures 53-60. Habitus: 53 – *C. atrocaudatus* (♂); 54 – *C. birmanicus* (♀); 55 – *C. borowieci* (♀); 56 – *C. brunneocaudatus* (♂). Type specimen labels: 57 – *C. atrocaudatus*; 58 – *C. birmanicus*; 59 – *C. borowieci*; 60 – *C. brunneocaudatus*



61



62



65



66



63

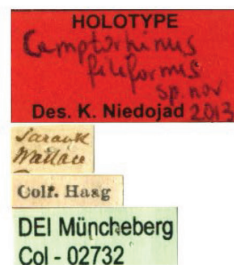


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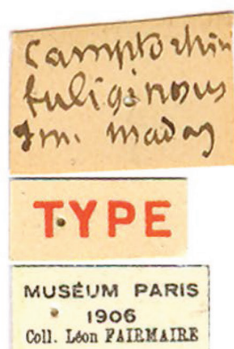
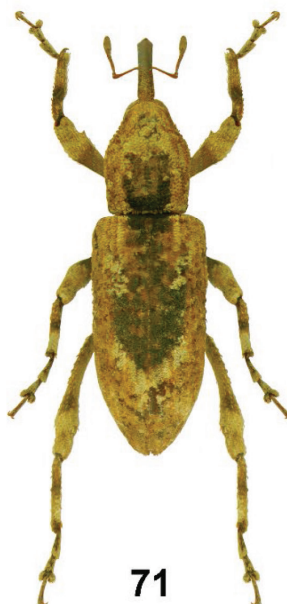


67

Figures 61-67. Habitus: 61 – *C. brunneolateralis* (♀); 62 – *C. ceylonensis* (♀); 63 – *C. conradti* (♀); 64 – *C. dorsonigritus* (♀). Type specimen labels: 65 – *C. brunneolateralis*; 66 – *C. ceylonensis*; 67 – *C. conradti*

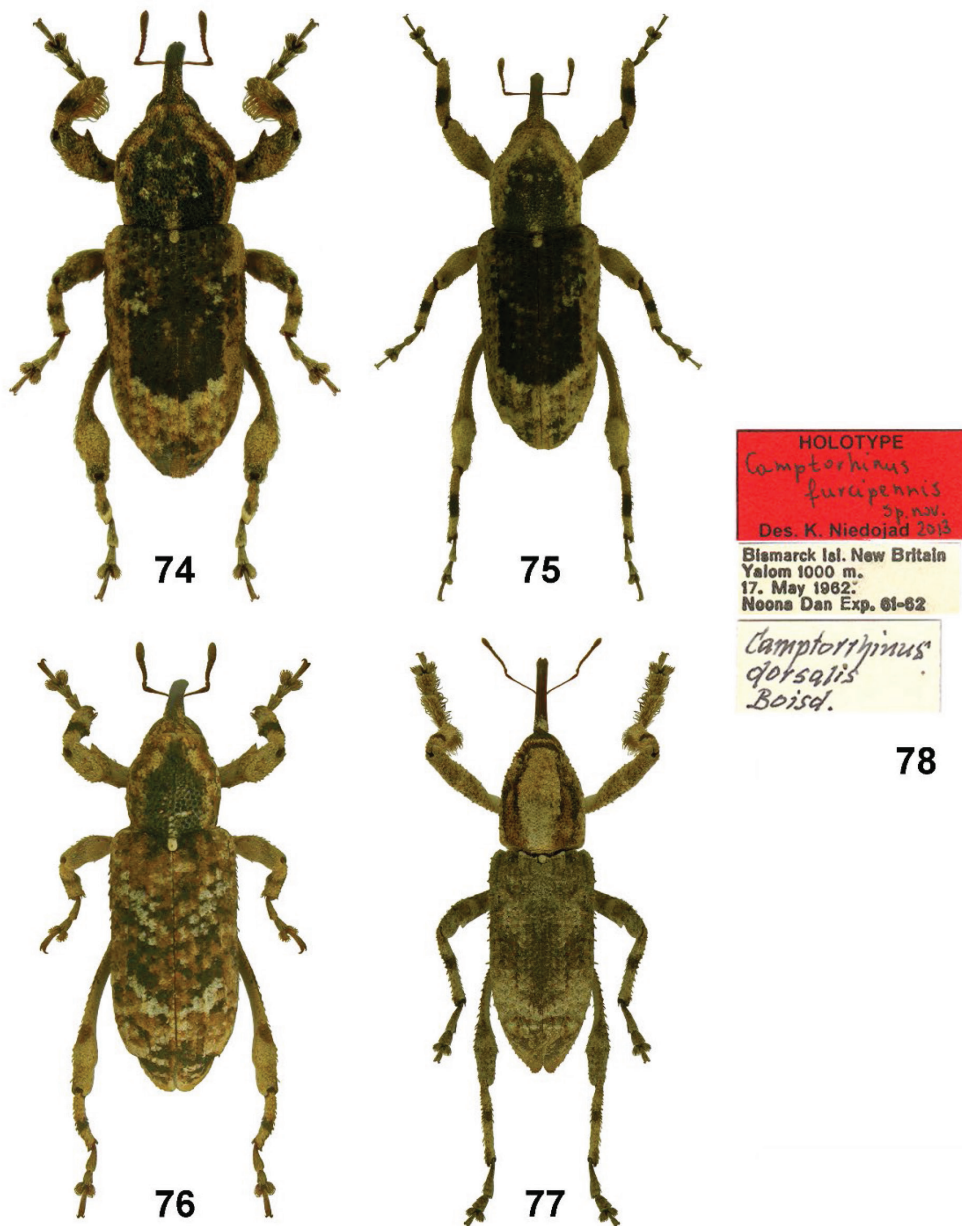


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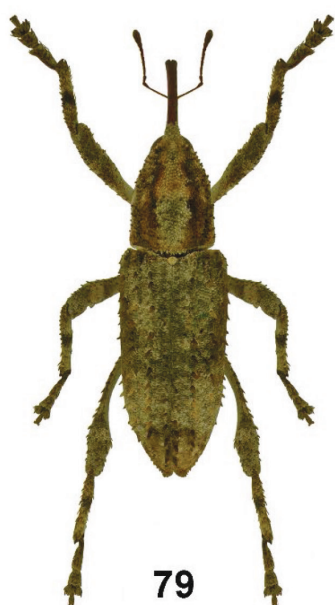


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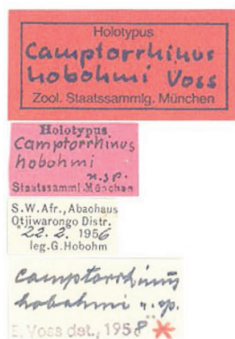
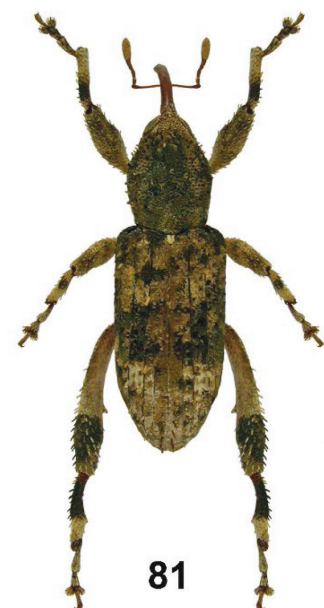
Figures 68-73. Habitus: 68 – *C. filiformis* (♂); 69 – *C. filiformis* (♀); 70 – *C. fuliginosus* (♂, colour form); 71 – *C. fuliginosus* (♀, colour form). Type specimen labels: 72 – *C. filiformis*; 73 – *C. fuliginosus*



Figures 74-78. Habitus: 74 – *C. furcipennis* (♂); 75 – *C. furcipennis* (♀); 76 – *C. granulipennis* (♀); 77 – *C. griseus* (♂). Type specimen labels: 78 – *C. furcipennis*



82

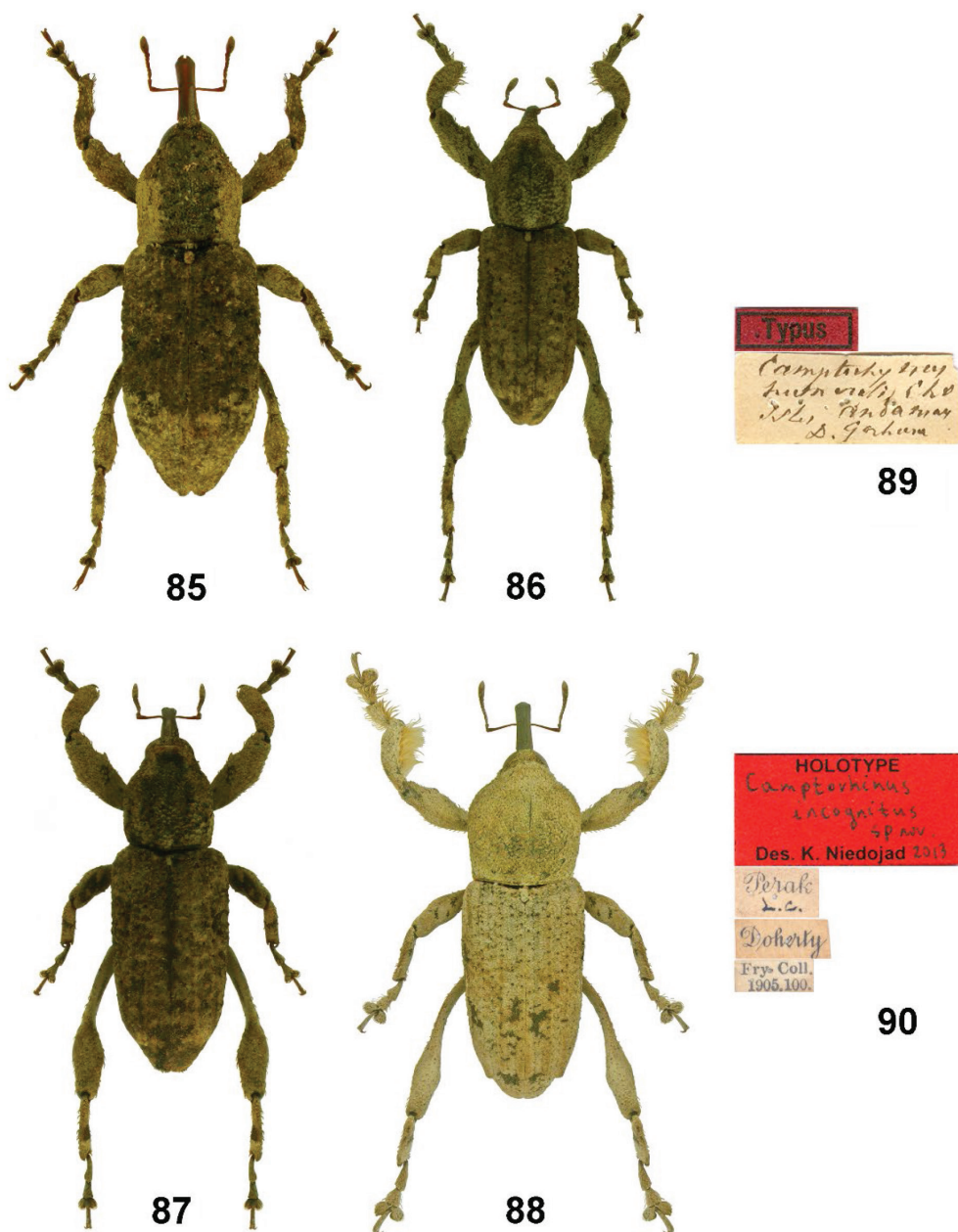


83



84

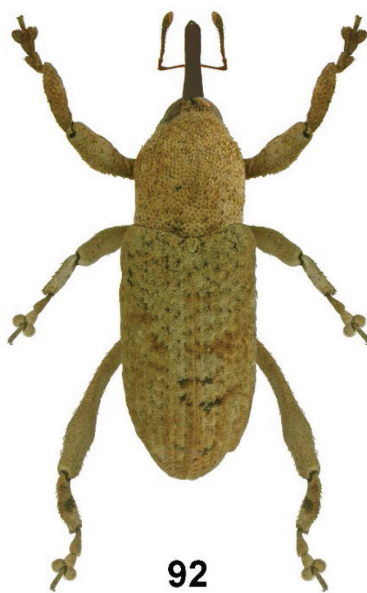
Figures 79-84. Habitus: 79 – *C. griseus* (♀); 80 – *C. hobohmi* (♀); 81 – *C. hoplocnemis* (♀). Type specimen labels: 82 – *C. furcipennis*; 83 – *C. hobohmi*; 84 – *C. hoplocnemis*



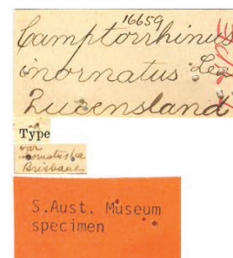
Figures 85-90. Habitus: 85 – *C. humeralis* (♀); 86 – *C. incognitus* (♂); 87 – *C. incognitus* (♀); 88 – *C. inornatus* (♂). Type specimen labels: 89 – *C. humeralis*; 90 – *C. incognitus*



91



92



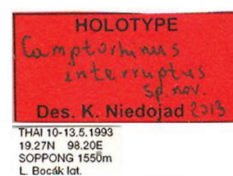
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93

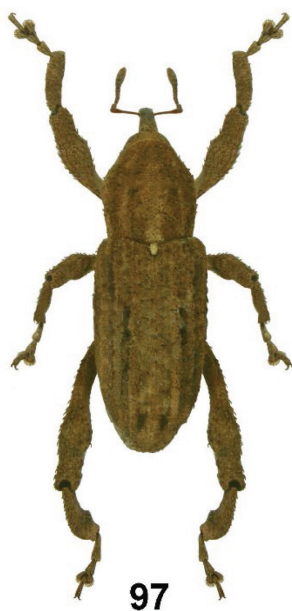


94



96

Figures 91-96. Habitus: 91 – *C. inornatus* (♂, colour form); 92 – *C. inornatus* (♀); 93 – *C. interruptus* (♂); 94 – *C. interruptus* (♀). Type specimen labels: 95 – *C. inornatus*; 96 – *C. interruptus*



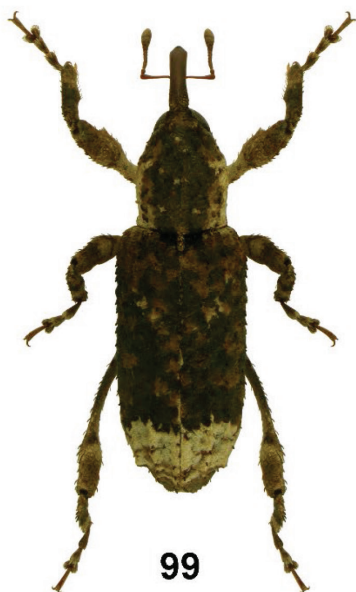
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98



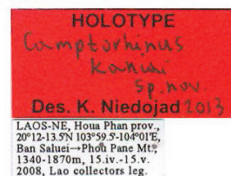
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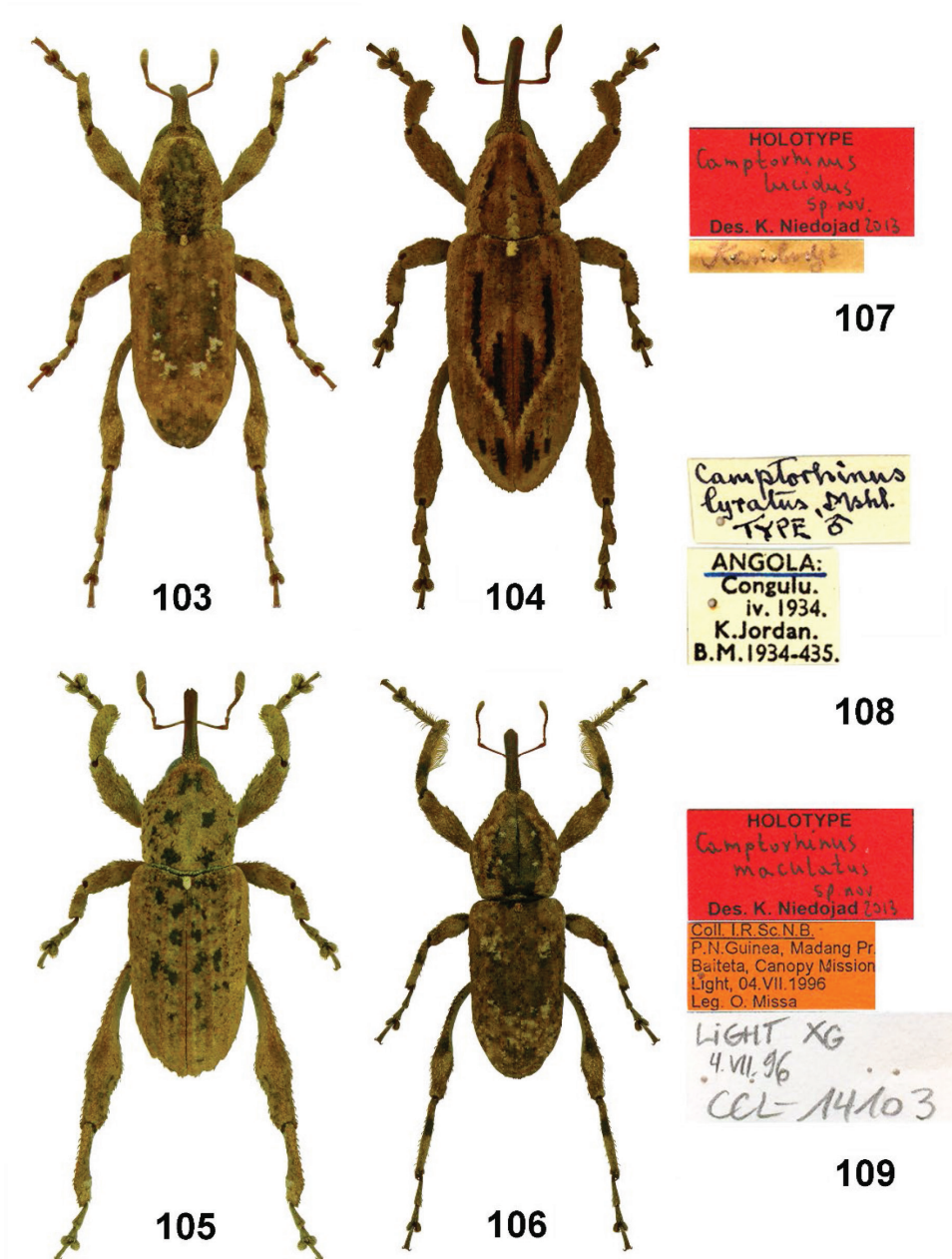


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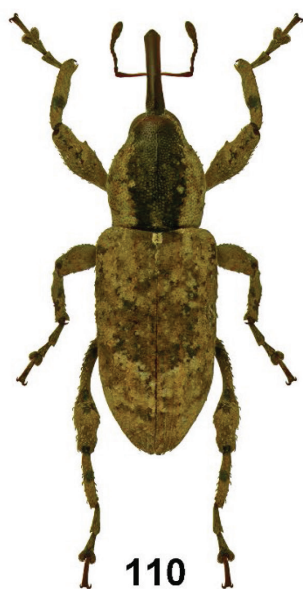


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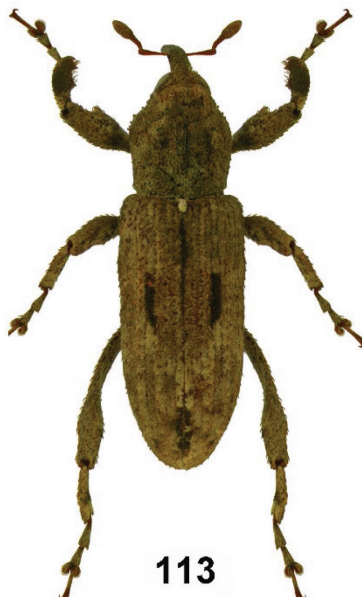
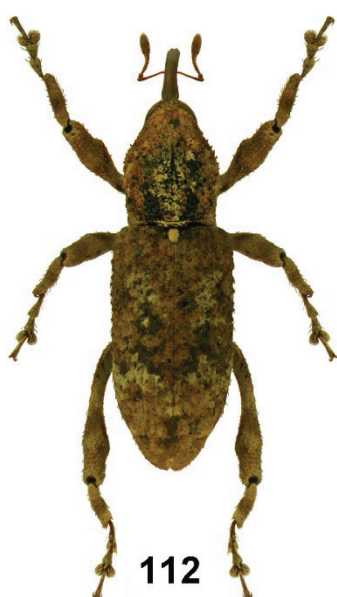
Figures 97-102. Habitus: 97 – *C. interstitialis* (♂); 98 – *C. interstitialis* (♀); 99 – *C. kaniai* (♀); 100 – *C. kurosawai* (♀). Type specimen labels: 101 – *C. interstitialis*; 102 – *C. kaniai*



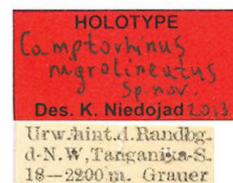
Figures 103-109. Habitus: 103 – *C. lucidus* (♂); 104 – *C. lyratus* (♀); 105 – *C. maculatus* (♂); 106 – *C. mangiferae* (♂). Type specimen labels: 107 – *C. lucidus*; 108 – *C. lyratus*; 109 – *C. maculatus*



114

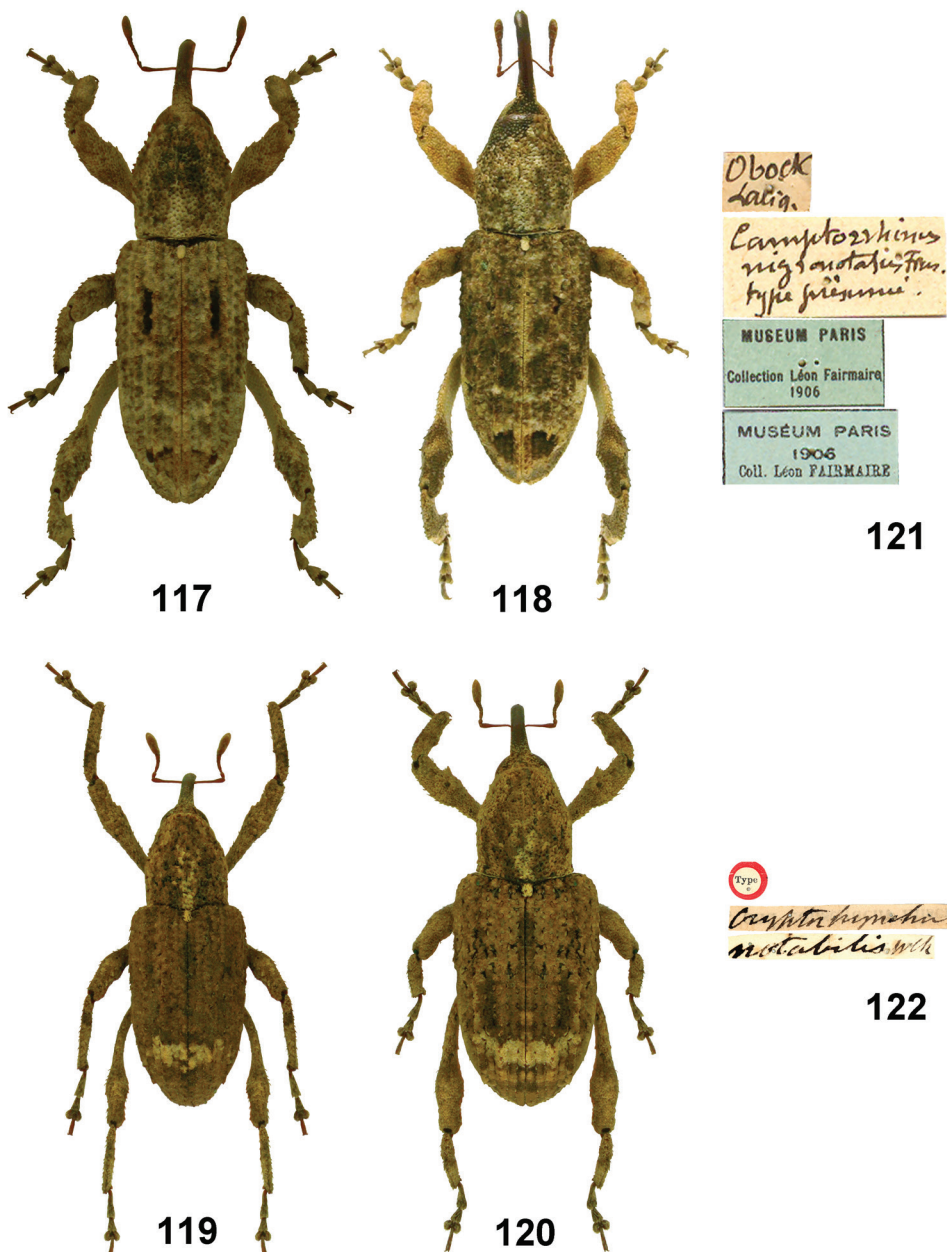


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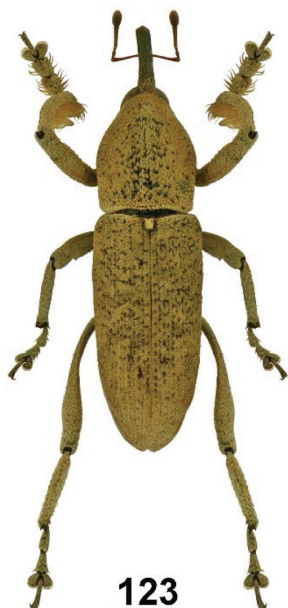


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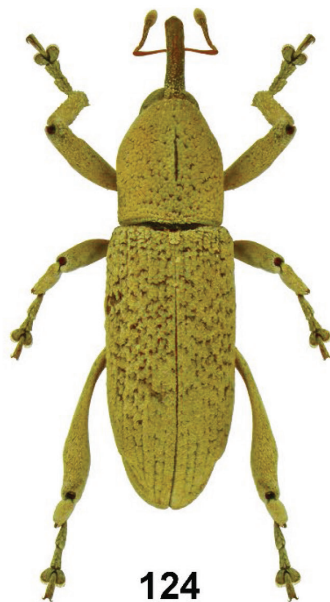
Figures 110-116. Habitus: 110 – *C. mangiferae* (♀); 111 – *C. marmoratus* (♂); 112 – *C. marmoratus* (♀); 113 – *C. nigrolineatus* (♂). Type specimen labels: 114 – *C. mangiferae*; 115 – *C. marmoratus*; 116 – *C. nigrolineatus*



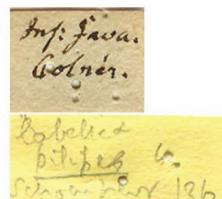
Figures 117-122. Habitus: 117 – *C. nigronotatus* (♂); 118 – *C. nigronotatus* (♀, colour form); 119 – *C. notabilis* (♂); 120 – *C. notabilis* (♀). Type specimen labels: 121 – *C. nigronotatus*; 122 – *C. notabilis*



123



124



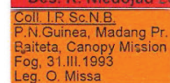
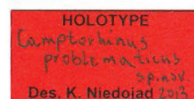
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125



126



SP-066

CCL-0592

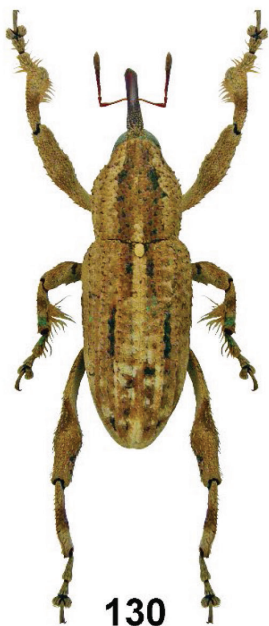
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Figures 123-128. Habitus: 123 – *C. pilipes* (♂); 124 – *C. pilipes* (♀); 125 – *C. problematicus* (♂, colour form); 126 – *C. problematicus* (♀, colour form). Type specimen labels: 127 – *C. pilipes*; 128 – *C. problematicus*



129



130

HOLOTYPE
Camptorhinus
pseudoscrobicollis
sp. nov.
Des. K. Niedojad 2013
BORNEO, Sabah
Ranau, 7.v.2006
Steven Chew
BMNH{E}2006-36

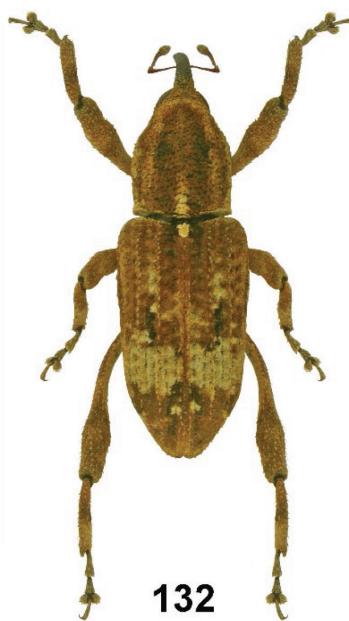
133

Typus
Camptorhinus
quadrilineatus Chev.
ms. Philipp. G. Kraatz
NHRS-VKBS
000000390

134



131



132

HOLOTYPE
Camptorhinus
robustus
sp. nov.
Des. K. Niedojad 2013
MALAYA
Kuala Lumpur
14 Miles S. Kuala Lumpur
May 25th 1932
H. M. Pendlebury.
EX. COLL:
F.M.S.
MUSEUM.
Ex F.M.S.
Museum.
B.M. 1955-354.
Not in B.M.

135

Figures 129-135. Habitus: 129 – *C. pseudoscrobicollis* (♂); 130 – *C. quadrilineatus* (♂); 131 – *C. quadrilineatus* (♀); 132 – *C. quadrilineatus* (♀, colour form). Type specimen labels: 133 – *C. pseudoscrobicollis*; 134 – *C. quadrilineatus*; 135 – *C. robustus*



136



137



138



139

HOLOTYPE
Camptorhinus
sanguinolentus Chev.
det Dr. E. HAAF 1963

Typus

Zanquebar
Mundé Gurguua
Ahaquwa Ma. ap.
1879 1^o Trim. 1880

Camptorhinus
Sanguinolentus
Chev. alymna

336
63

NHRS-JONI
000000305

140

Type

♂
C. chin
Chiba
♂ prob. 1879
1880



Coll. J. Faust
Ankauf 1900

141

Typus

Camptorhinus Type
scrobicollis Chev.
setiferus Chev. 1879
in det. Vill. 1898
det. Chev. 1879

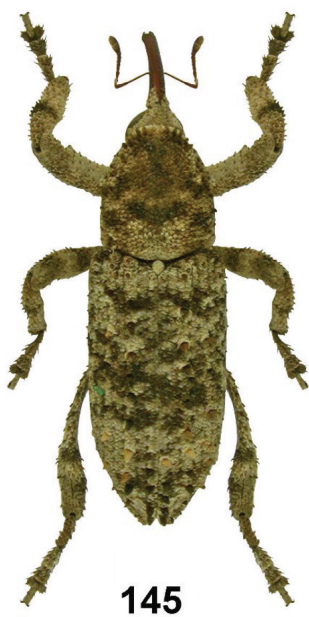
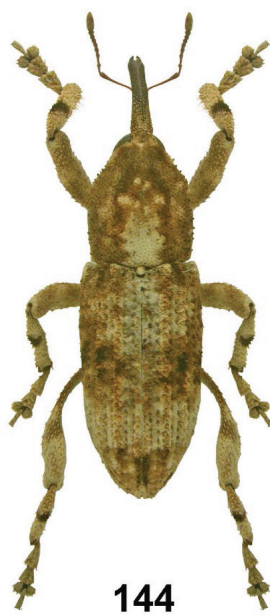
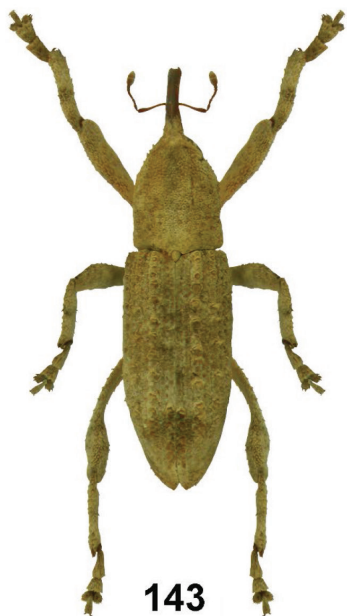
1270-4 ha.
a. h. 1879
Det. Chev. 1879

Coll.
Chevrol.

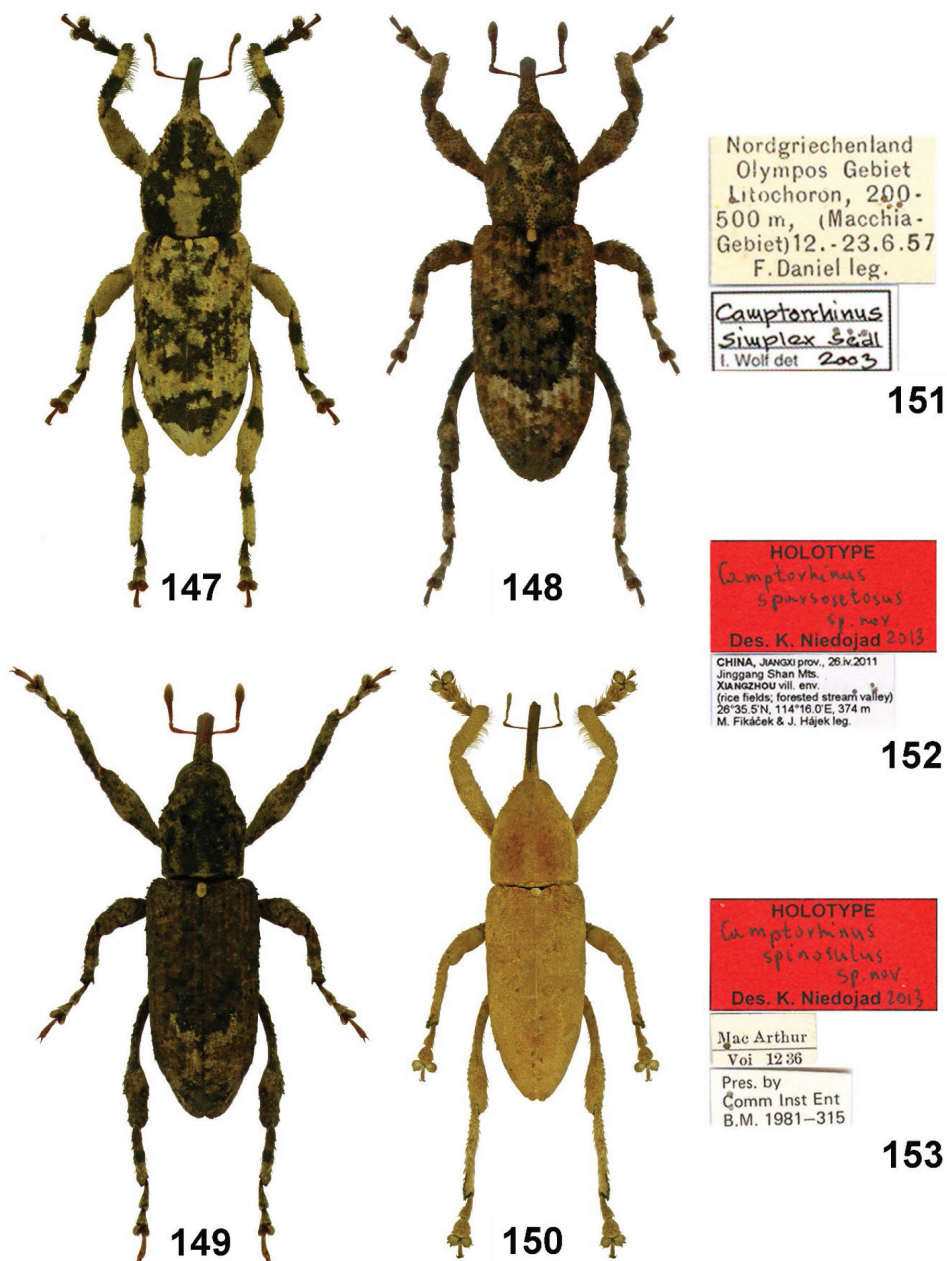
NHRS-VKBS
000000387

142

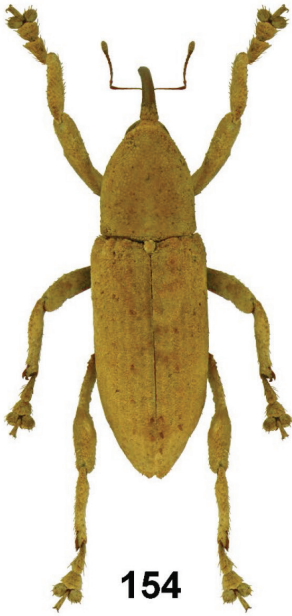
Figures 136-142. Habitus: 136 – *C. robustus* (♀); 137 – *C. sanguinolentus* (♂); 138 – *C. scrobicollis* (♂); 139 – *C. setiferus* (♂). Type specimen labels: 140 – *C. sanguinolentus*; 141 – *C. scrobicollis*; 142 – *C. setiferus*



Figures 143-146. Habitus: 143 – *C. setiferus* (♀, colour form); 144 – *C. setiferus* (♂, colour form); 145 – *C. setiferus* (♀, colour form); 146 – *C. setiferus* (♂, colour form)



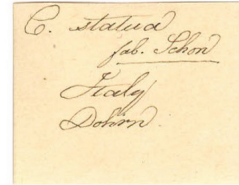
Figures 147-153. Habitus: 147 – *C. setiferus* (♂, colour form); 148 – *C. simplex* (♂); 149 – *C. sparsosetosus* (♂); 150 – *C. spinosulus* (♂). Type specimen labels: 151 – *C. simplex*; 152 – *C. sparsosetosus*; 153 – *C. spinosulus*



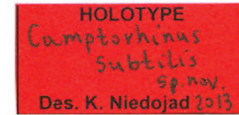
154



155



158



Coll. I.R.Sc.N.B.
THAILAND (Ioi)
Na-Haeo (field res stat)
15-19.V.2003 Light trap
Leg. J.Constant,
K.Smets & P.Grootaert

159



156

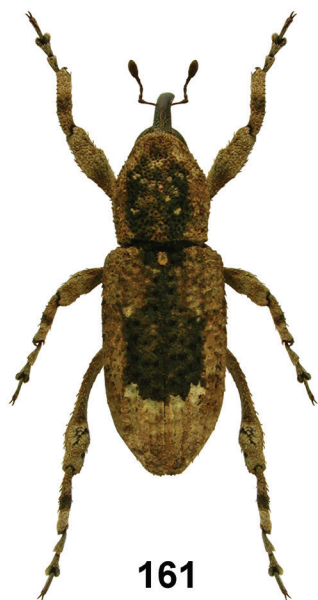


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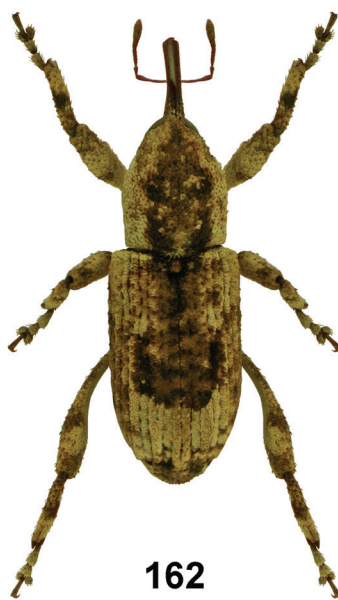


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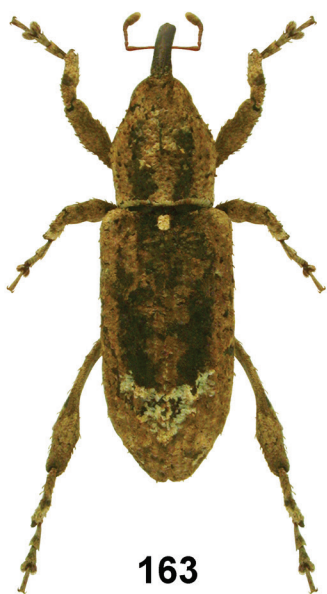
Figures 154-160. Habitus: 154 – *C. spinosulus* (♀); 155 – *C. statua* (♂); 156 – *C. subtilis* (♀); 157 – *C. tibialis* (♂). Type specimen labels: 158 – *C. simplex*; 159 – *C. subtilis*; 160 – *C. tibialis*



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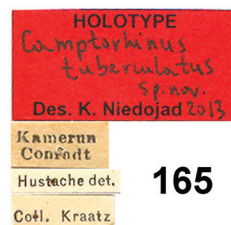
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163

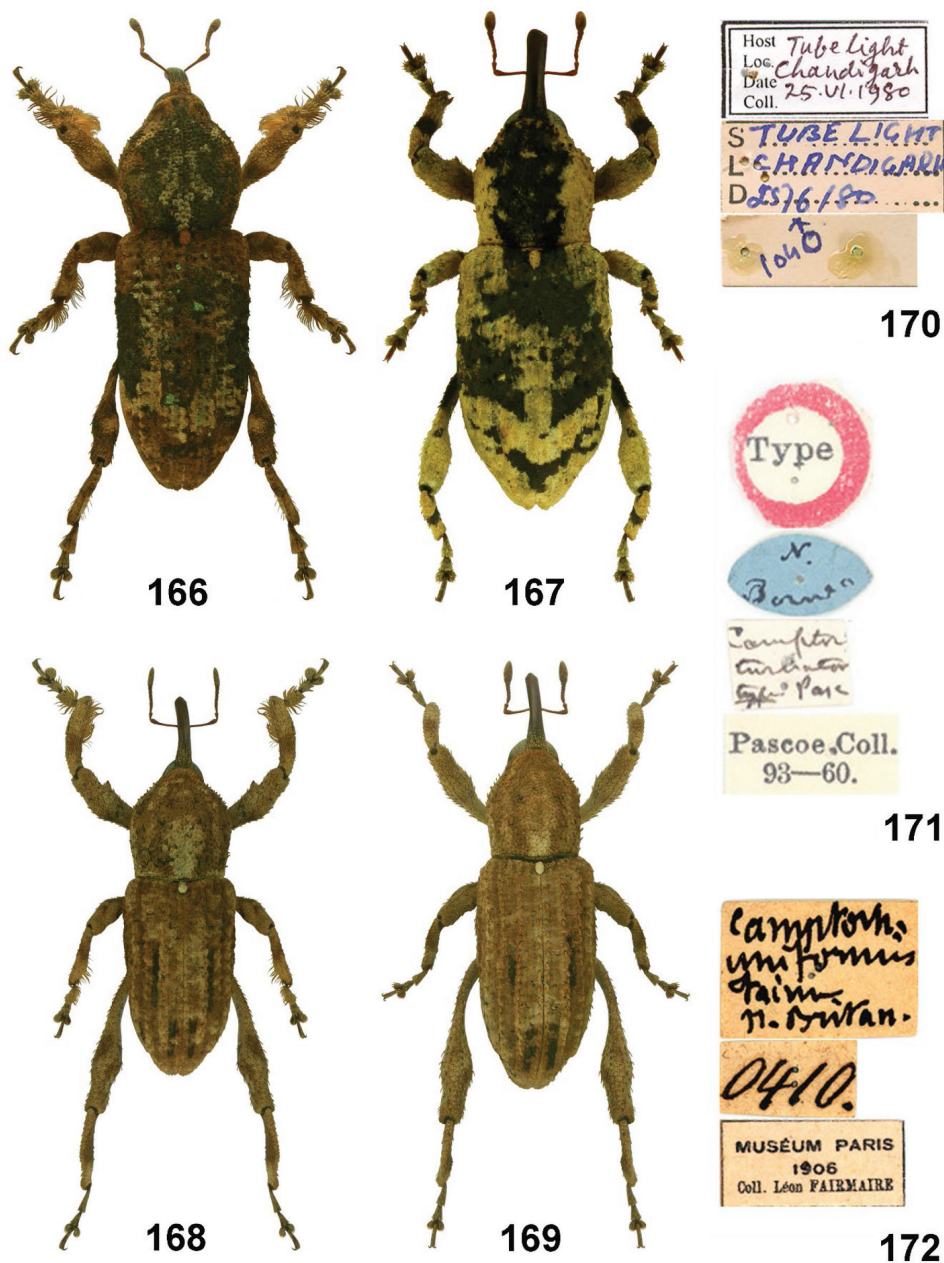


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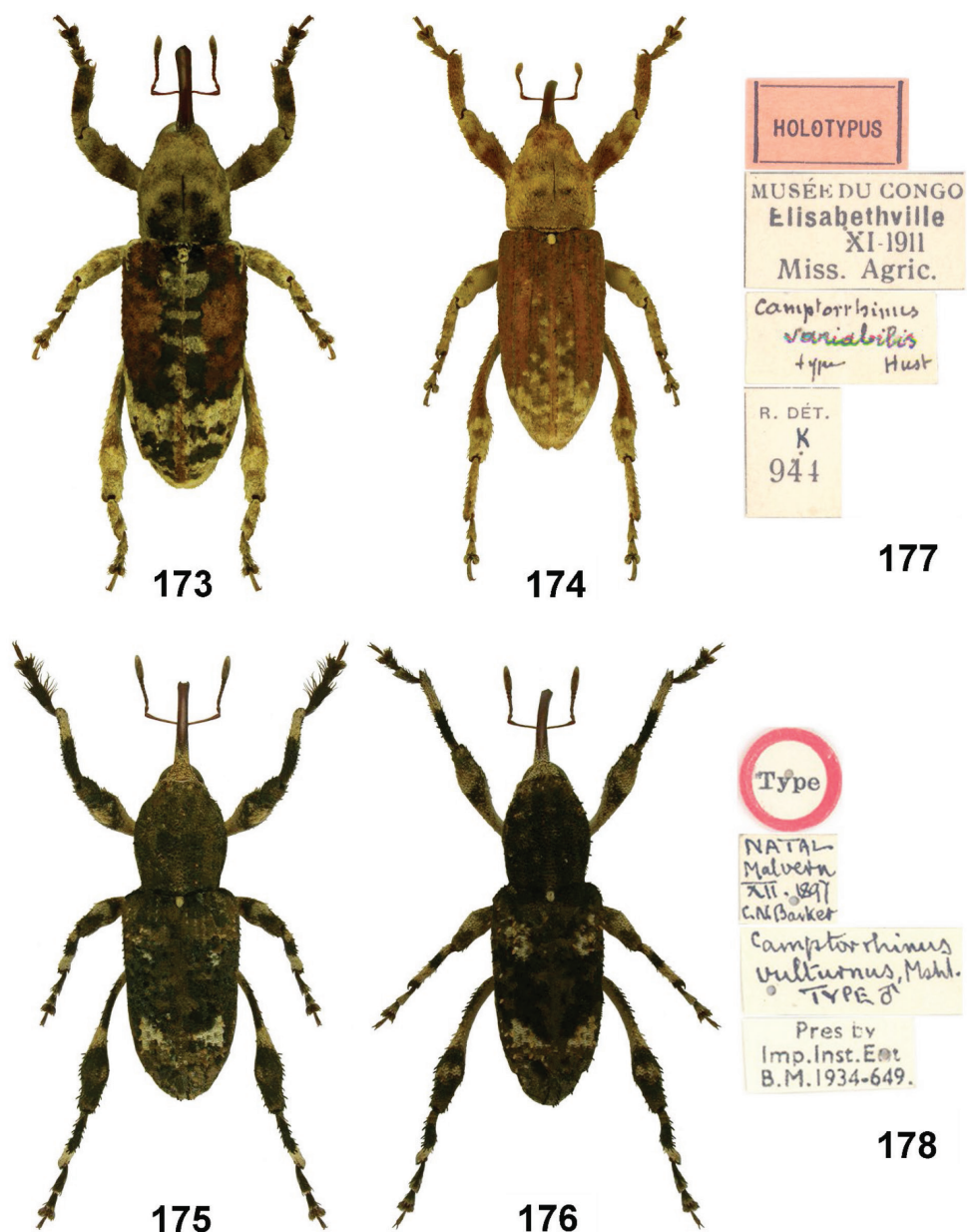


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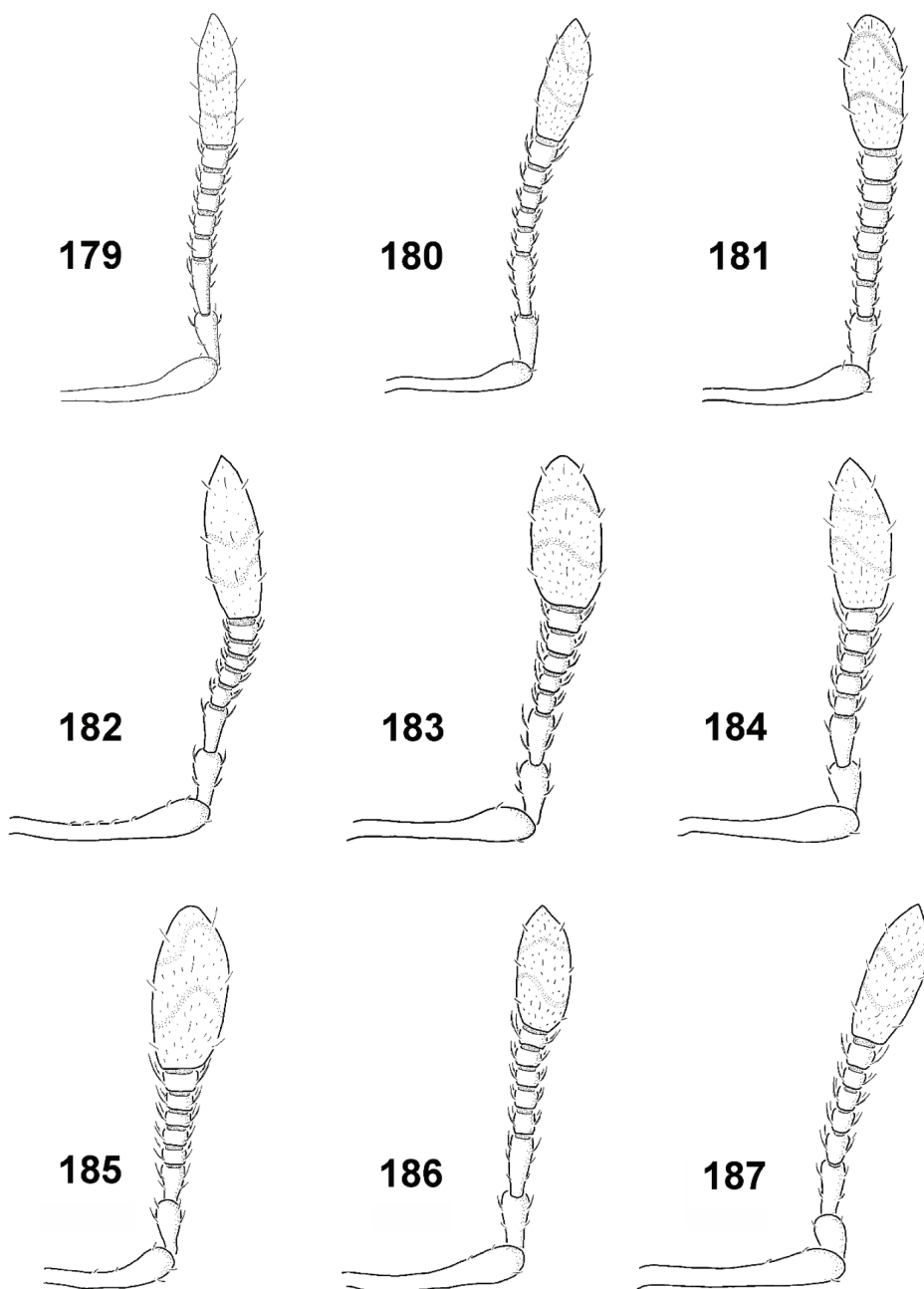
Figures 161-165. Habitus: 161 – *C. tibialis* (♀); 162 – *C. tibialis* (♀, colour form); 163 – *C. tibialis* (♀, colour form); 164 – *C. tuberculatus* (♀). Type specimen labels: 165 – *C. tuberculatus*



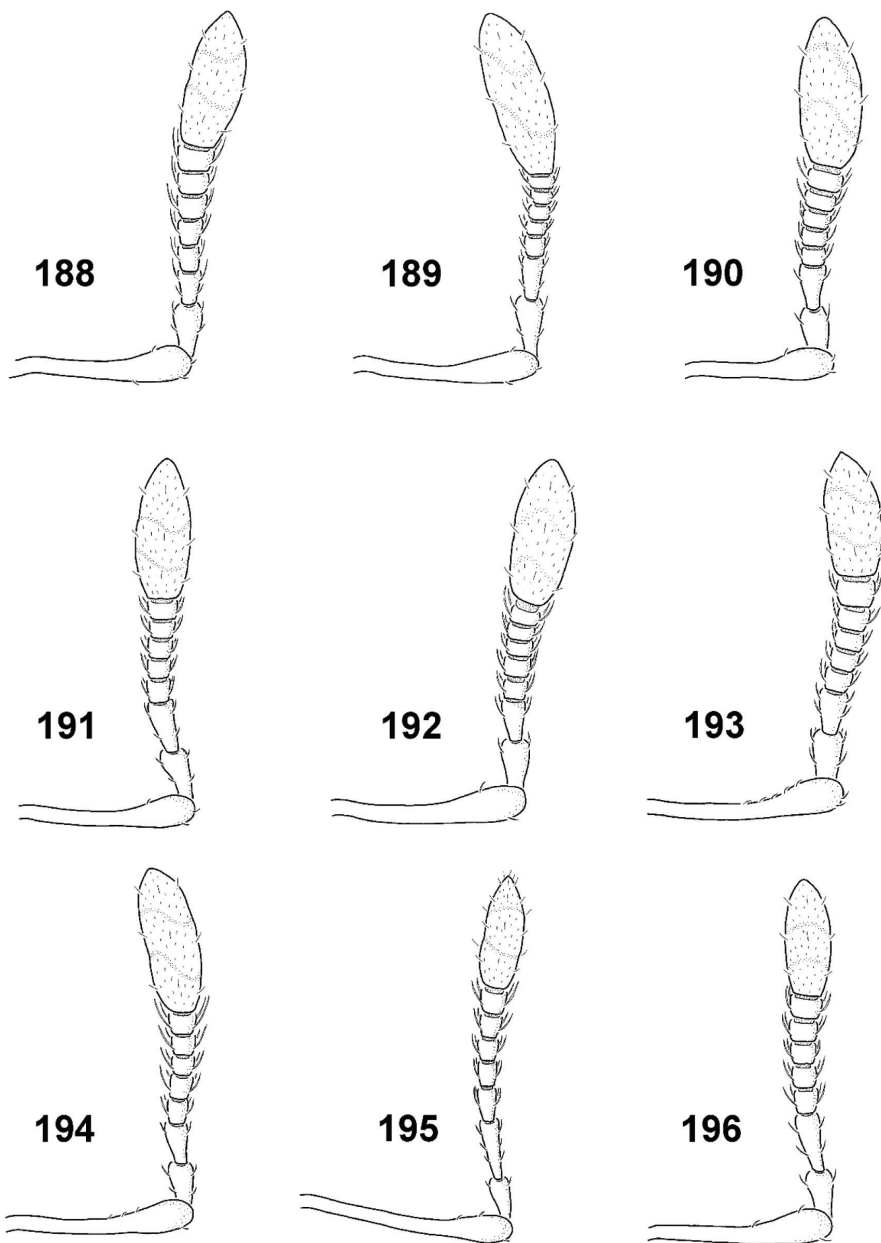
Figures 166-172. Habitus: 166 – *C. tuberculoscutellaris* (♂); 167 – *C. turbatus* (♀); 168 – *C. uniformis* (♂); 169 – *C. uniformis* (♀). Type specimen labels: 170 – *C. tuberculoscutellaris*; 171 – *C. turbatus*; 172 – *C. uniformis*



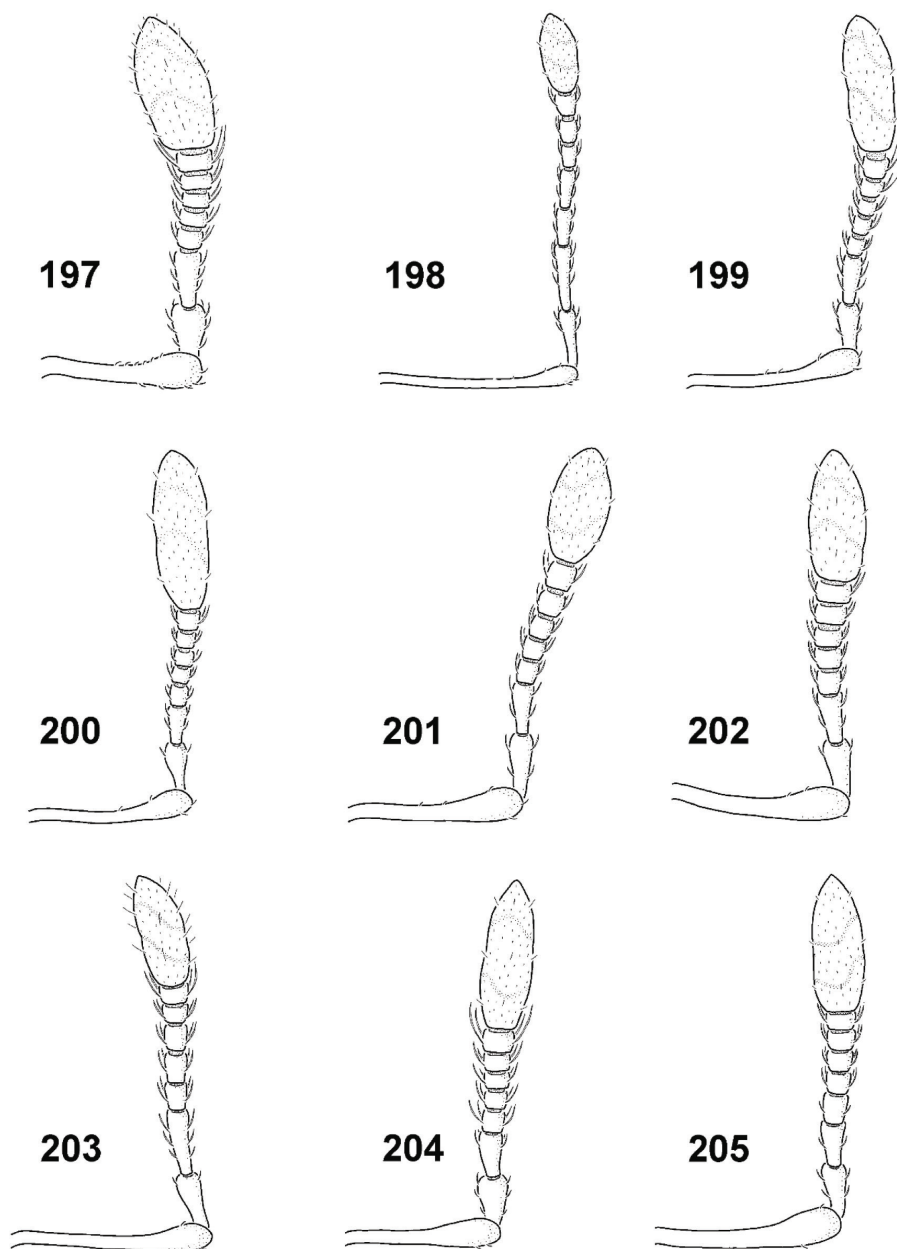
Figures 173-178. Habitus: 173 – *C. variabilis* (♀); 174 – *C. variabilis* (♀, colour form); 175 – *C. vulturinus* (♂); 176 – *C. vulturinus* (♀). Type specimen labels: 177 – *C. variabilis*; 178 – *C. vulturinus*



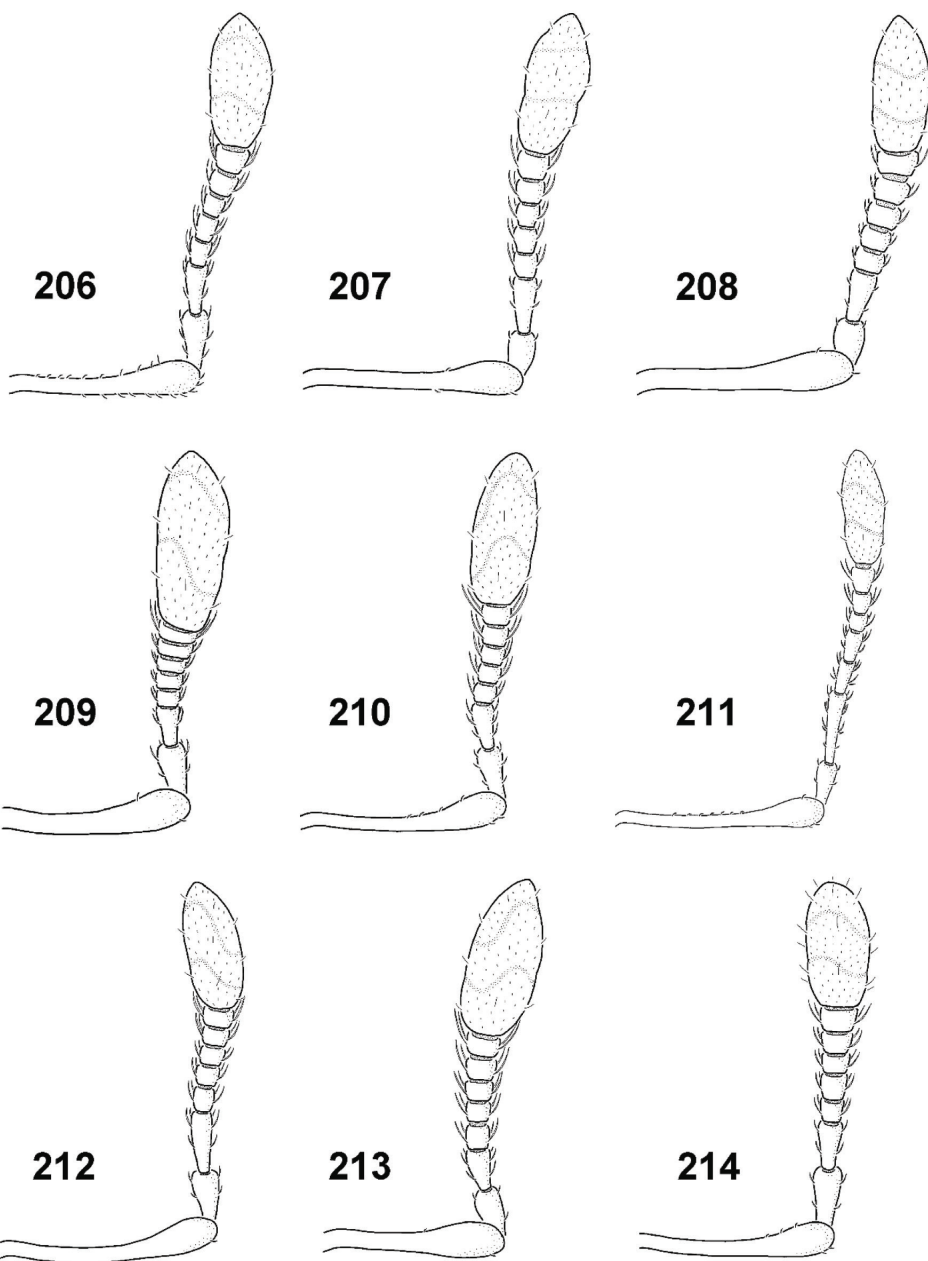
Figures 179-187. Antenna: 179 – *C. alboscutellaris*; 180 – *C. albosignatus*; 181 – *C. amitus*; 182 – *C. angulatus*; 183 – *C. angustipes*; 184 – *C. annae*; 185 – *C. antiquus*; 186 – *C. atrocaudatus*; 187 – *C. birmanicus*



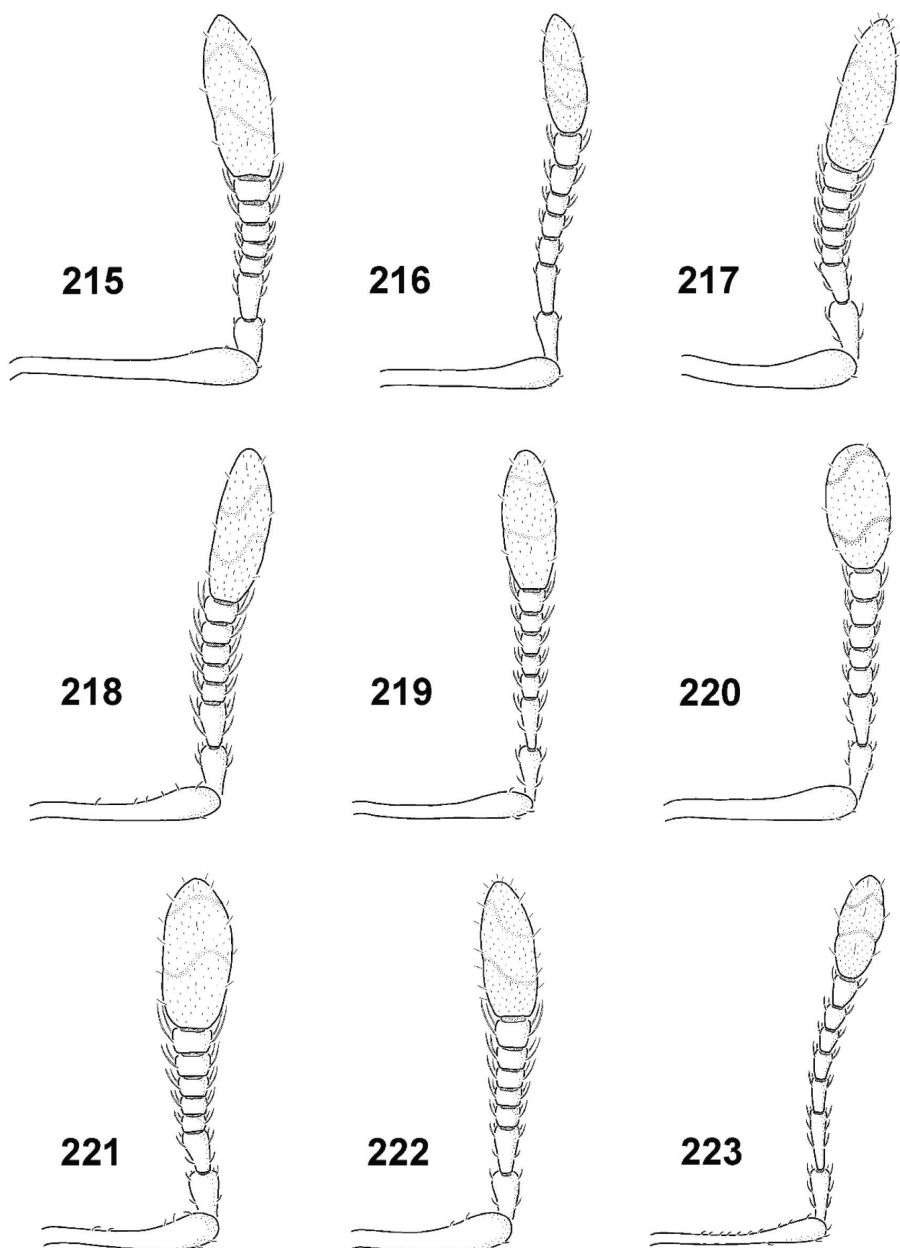
Figures 188-196. Antenna: 188 – *C. borowieci*; 189 – *C. brunneocaudatus*; 190 – *C. brunneolateralis*; 191 – *C. ceylonensis*; 192 – *C. conradti*; 193 – *C. dorsonigritus*; 194 – *C. filiformis*; 195 – *C. fuliginosus*; 196 – *C. furcipennis*



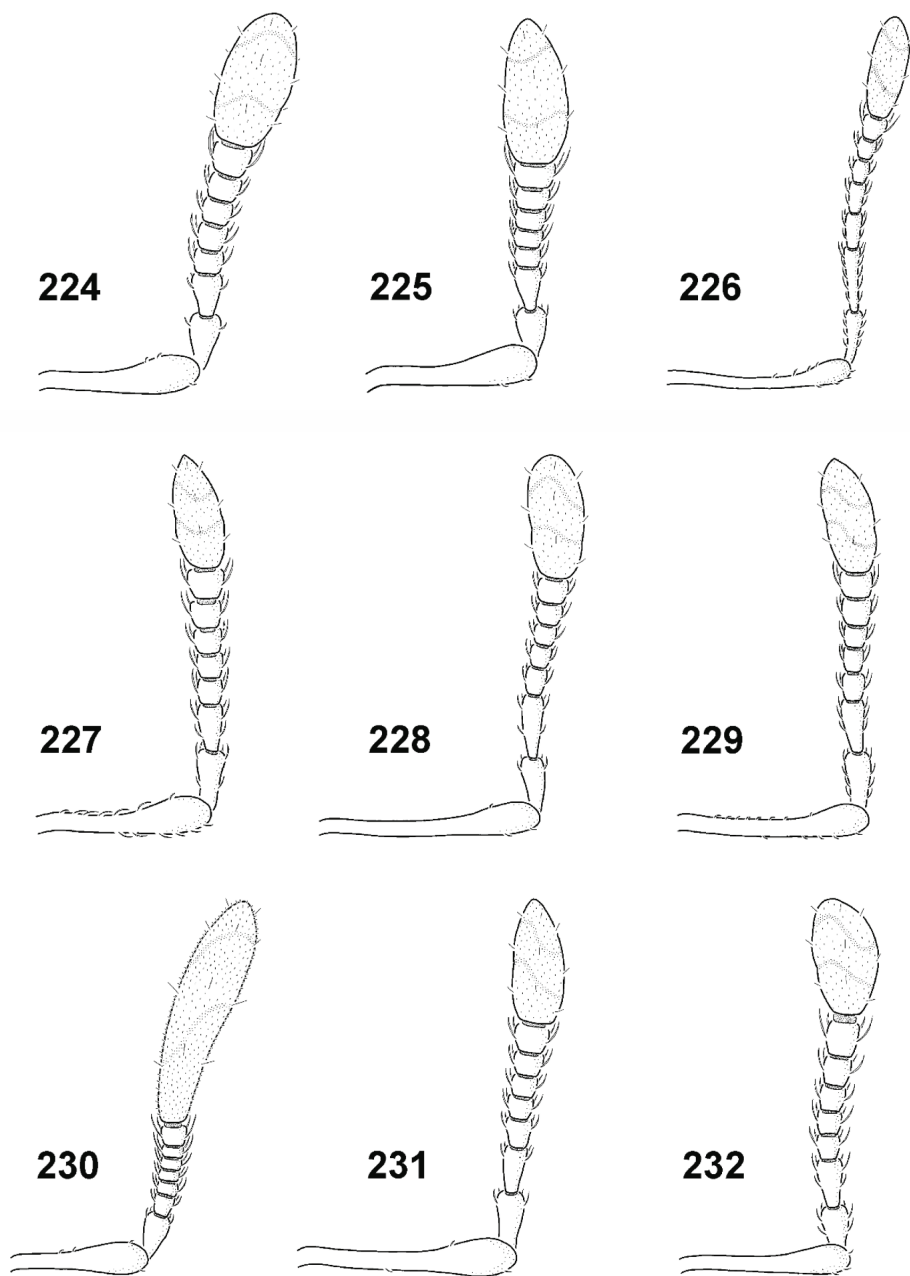
Figures 197-205. Antenna: 197 – *C. granulipennis*; 198 – *C. griseus*; 199 – *C. hobohmi*; 200 – *C. hoplocnemis*; 201 – *C. humeralis*; 202 – *C. incognitus*; 203 – *C. inornatus*; 204 – *C. interruptus*; 205 – *C. interstitialis*



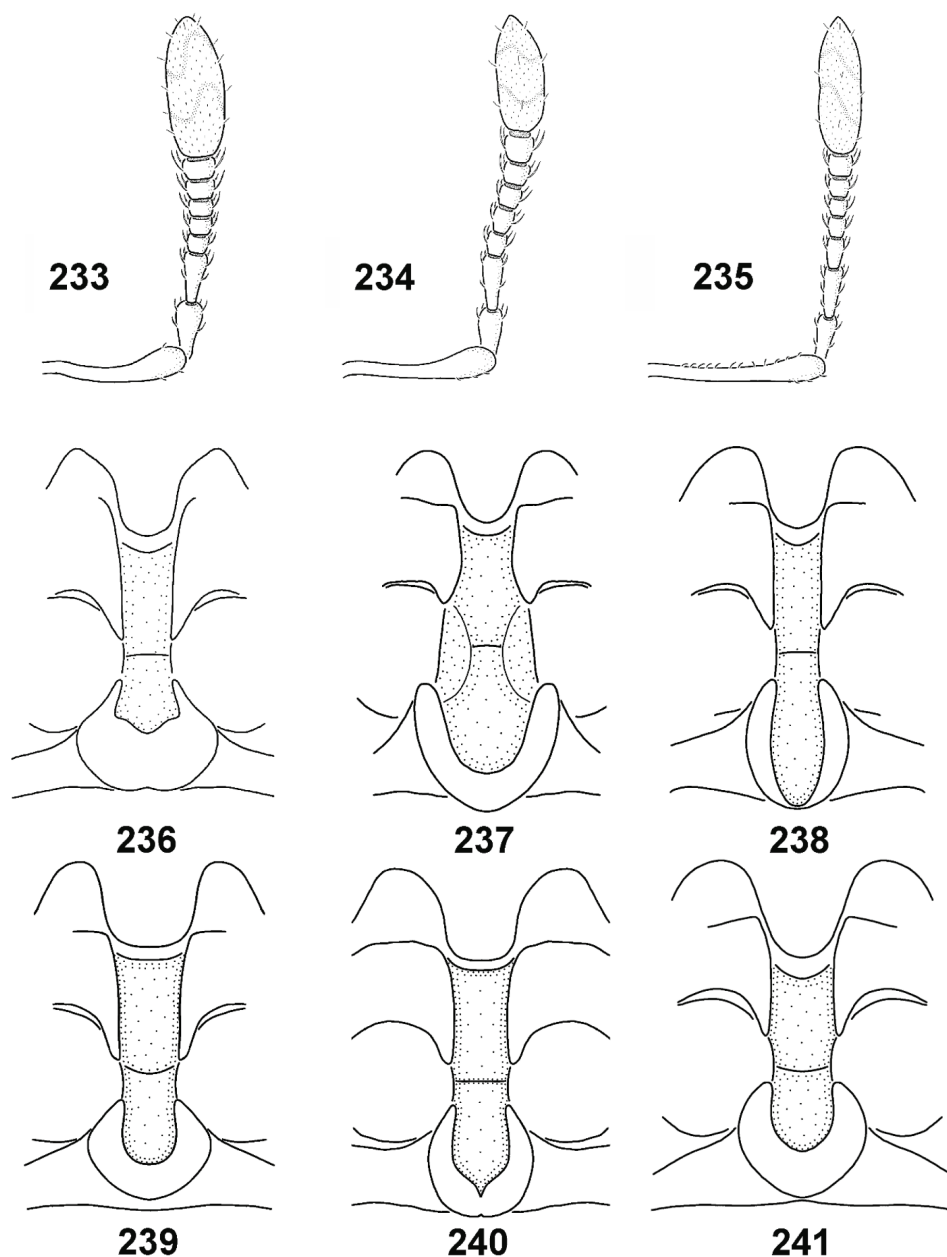
Figures 206-214. Antenna: 206 – *C. kaniai*; 207 – *C. kurosawai*; 208 – *C. lucidus*; 209 – *C. lyratus*; 210 – *C. maculatus*; 211 – *C. mangiferae*; 212 – *C. marmoratus*; 213 – *C. nigrolineatus*; 214 – *C. nigronotatus*



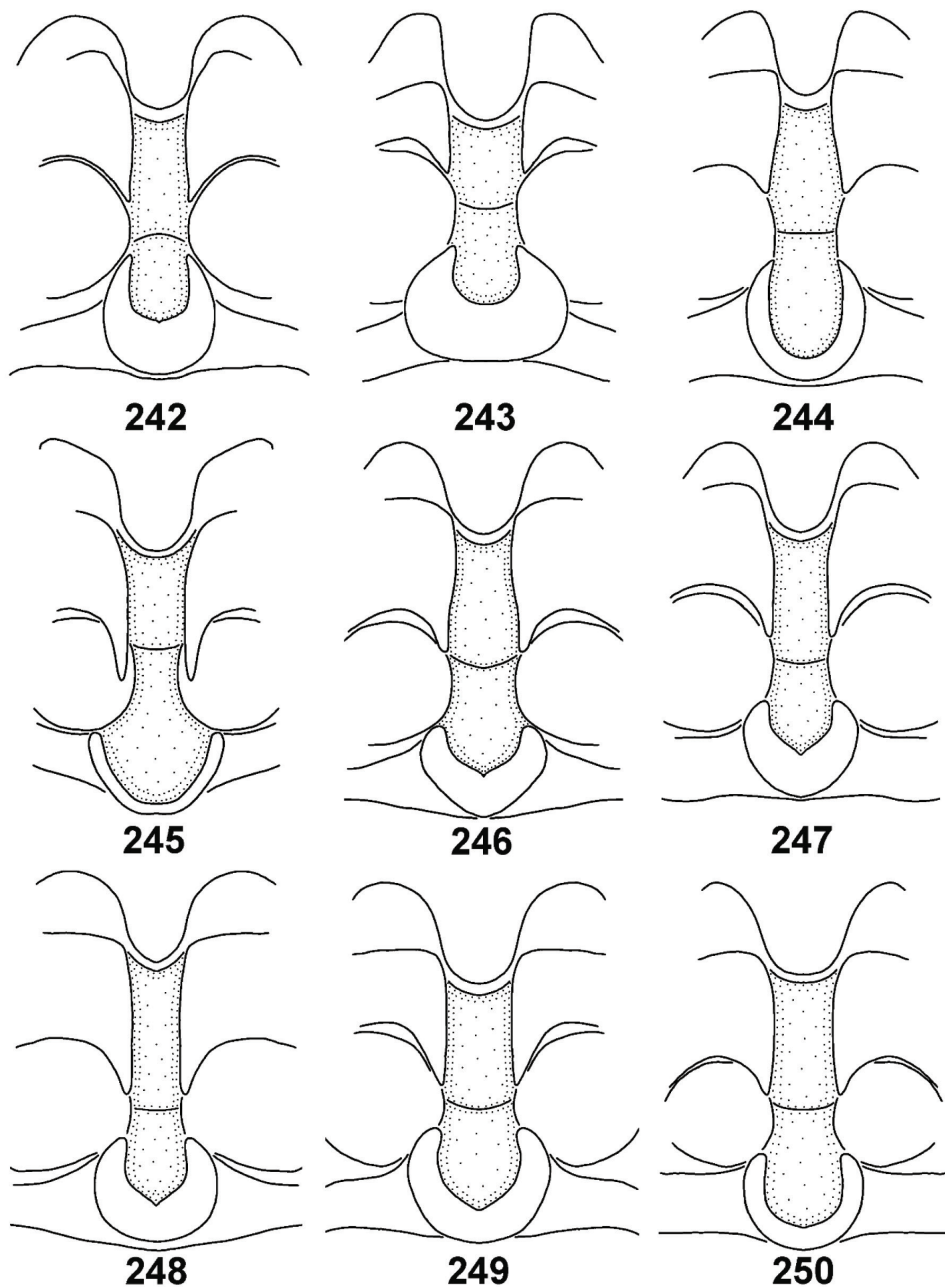
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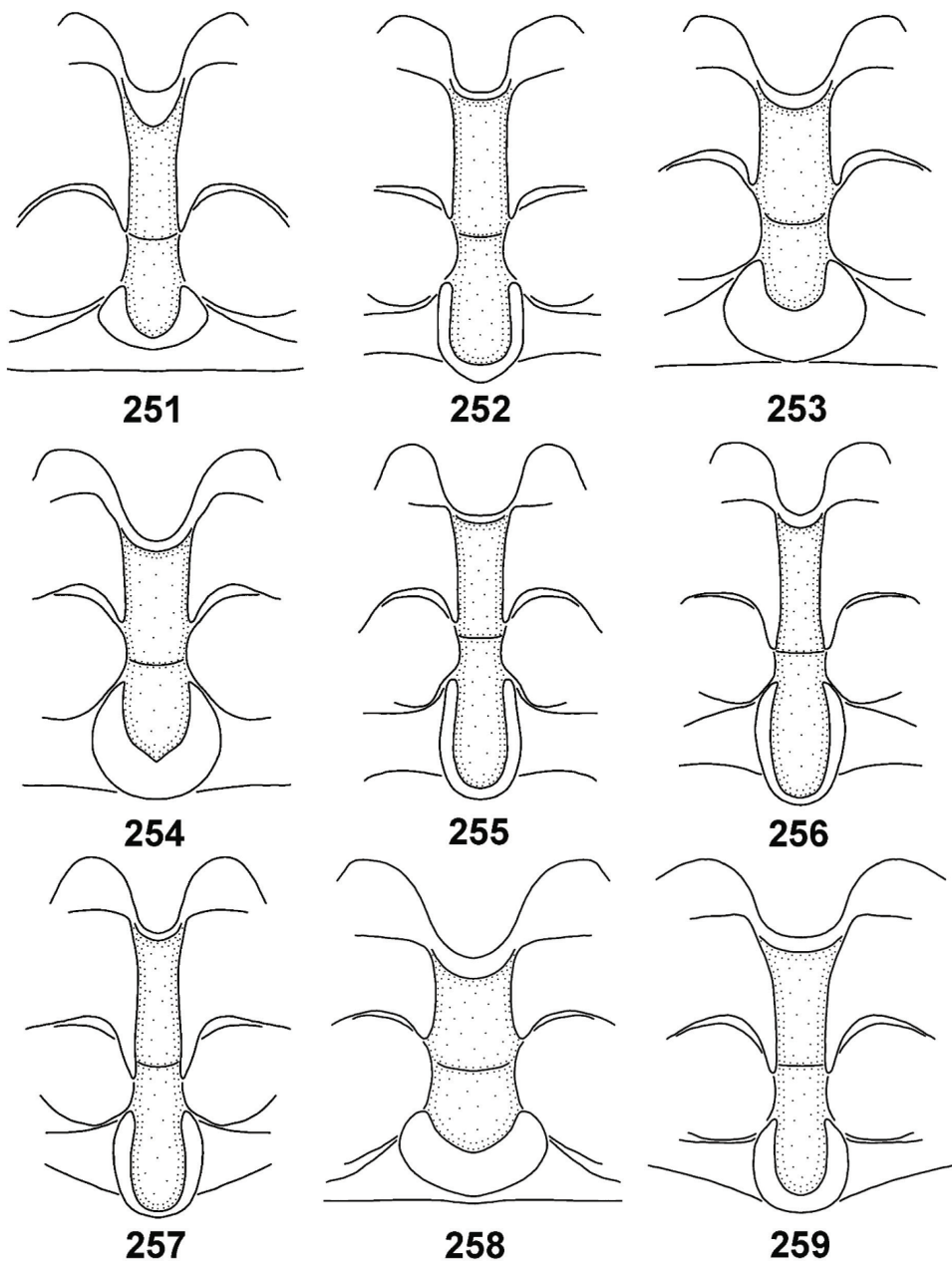
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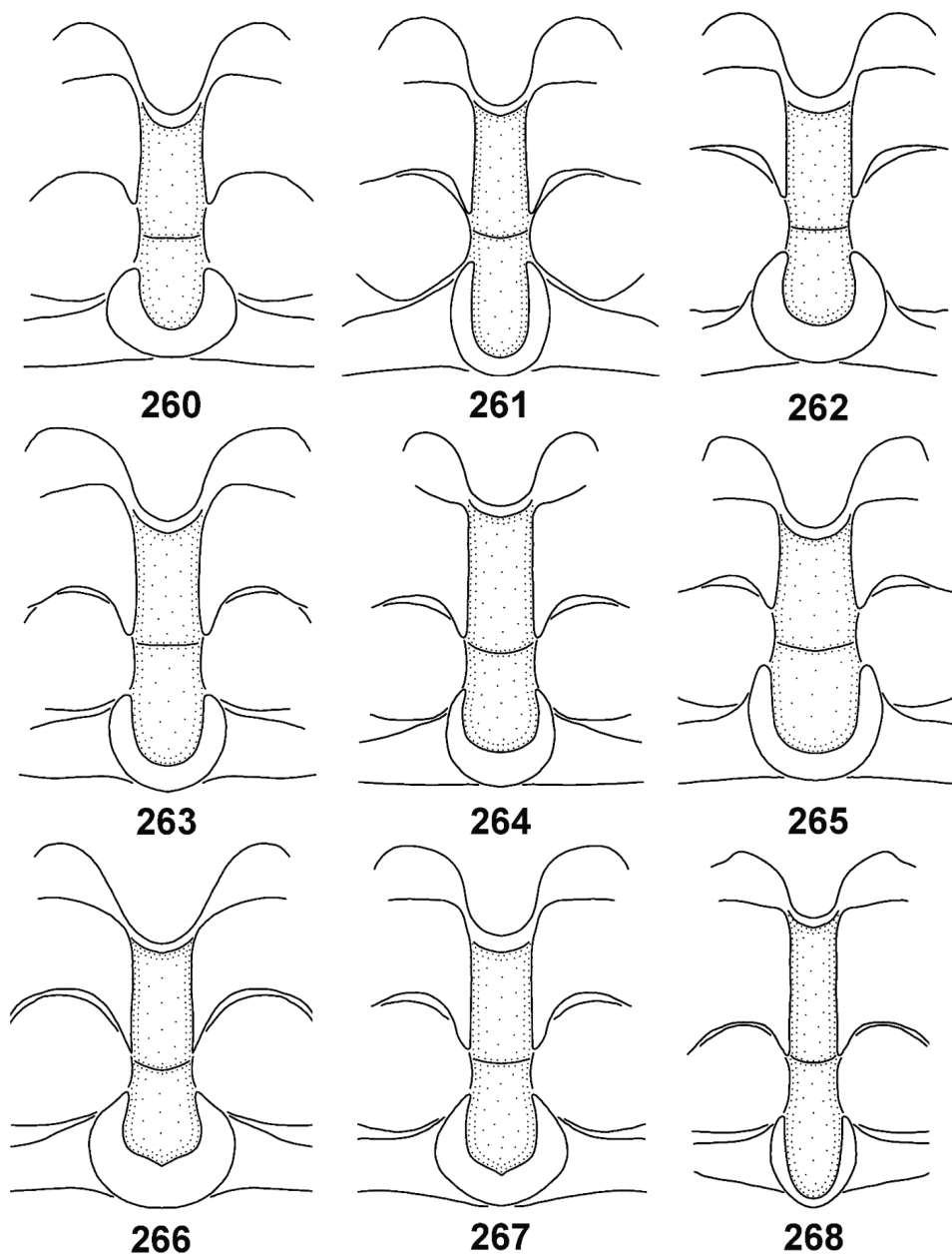
Figures 233-241. Antenna: 233 – *C. uniformis*; 234 – *C. variabilis*; 235 – *C. vulturnus*. Rostral canal: 236 – *C. alboscutellaris*; 237 – *C. albosignatus*; 238 – *C. amitinus*; 239 – *C. angulatus*; 240 – *C. angustipes*; 241 – *C. annae*



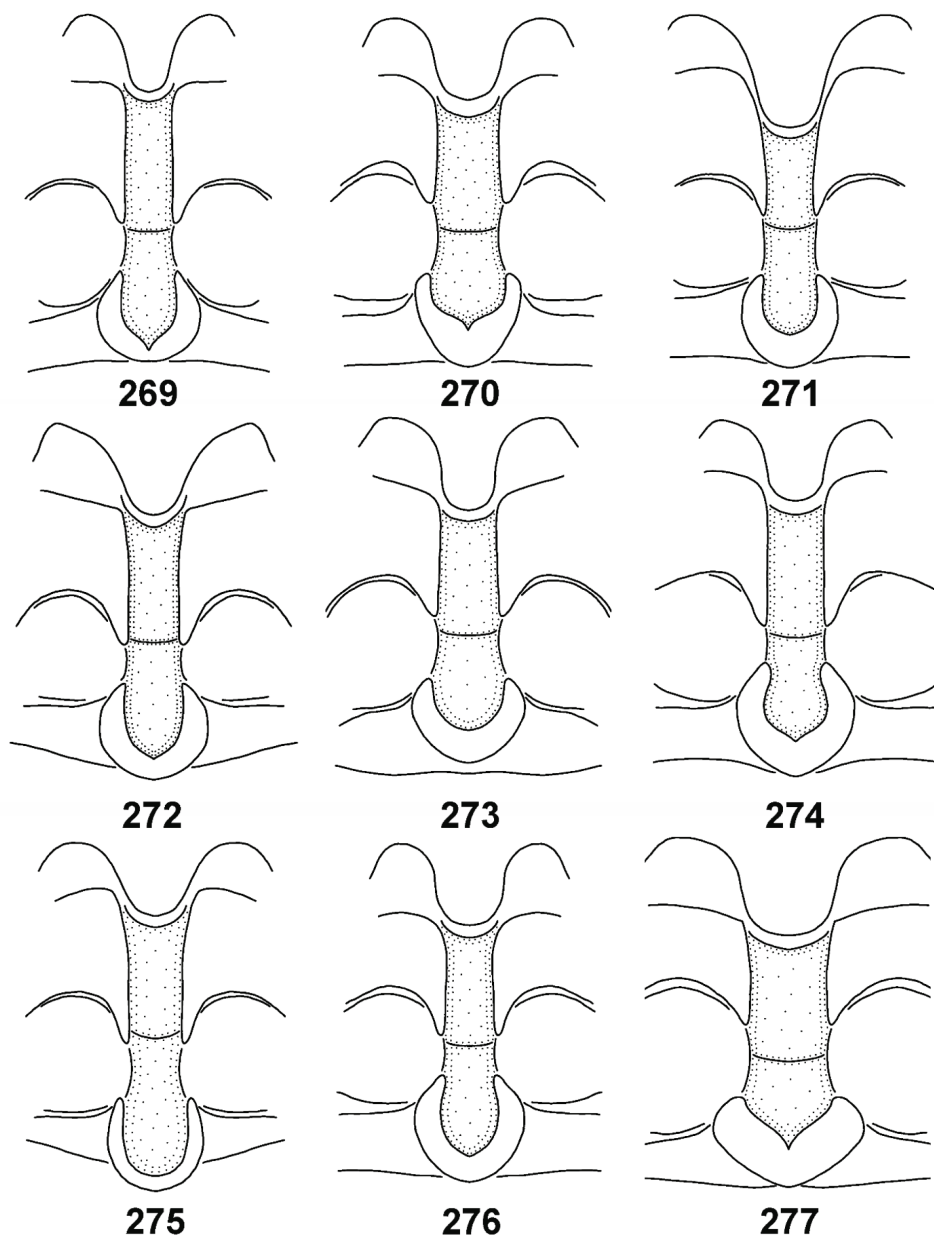
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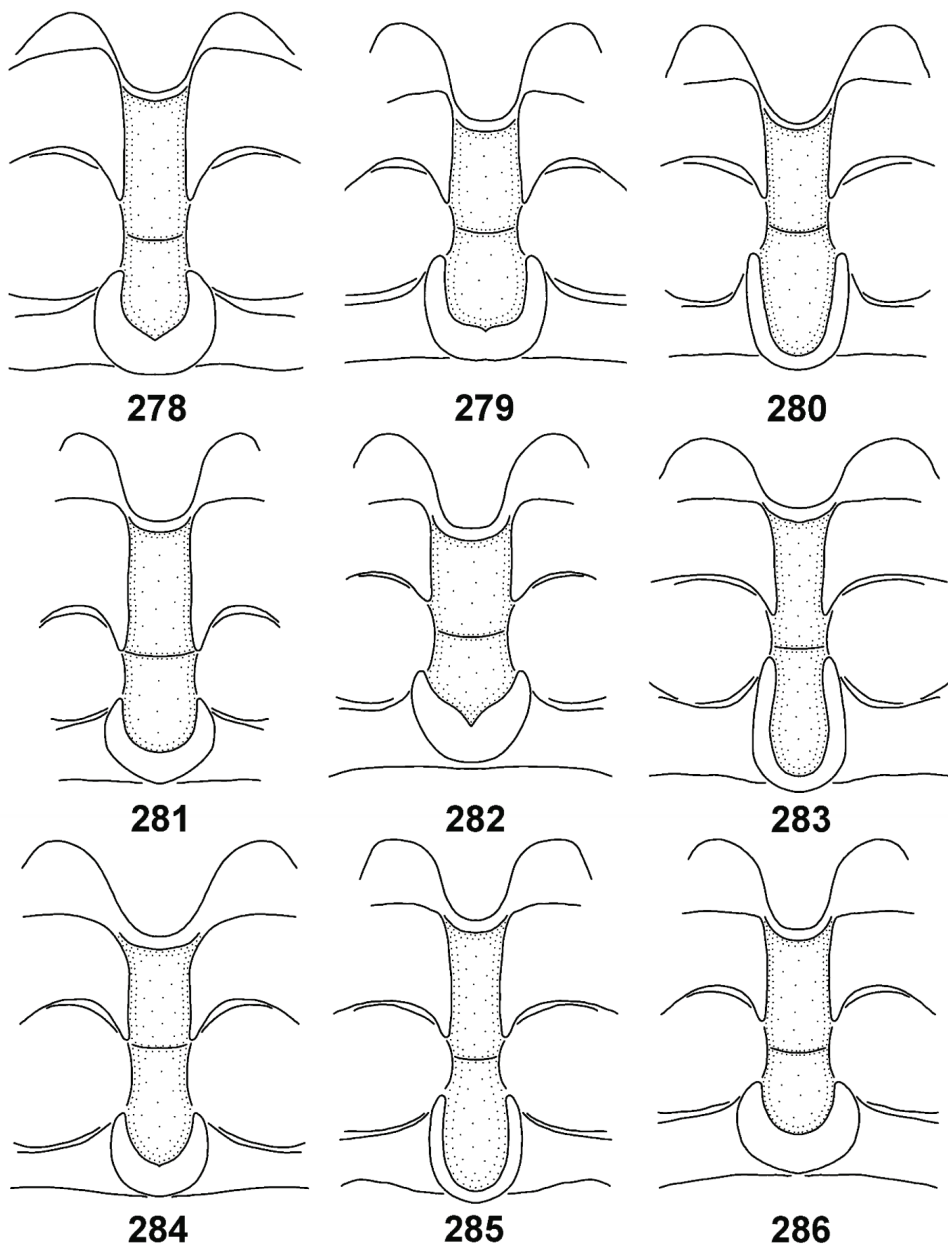
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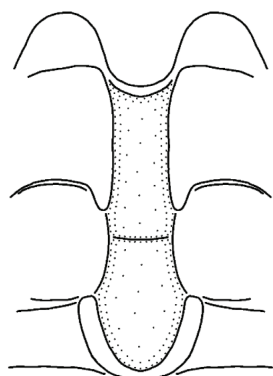
Figures 260-268. Rostral canal: 260 – *C. inornatus*; 261 – *C. interruptus*; 262 – *C. interstitialis*; 263 – *C. kaniai*; 264 – *C. kurosawai*; 265 – *C. lucidus*; 266 – *C. lyratus*; 267 – *C. maculatus*; 268 – *C. mangiferae*



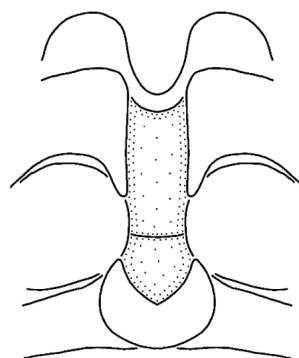
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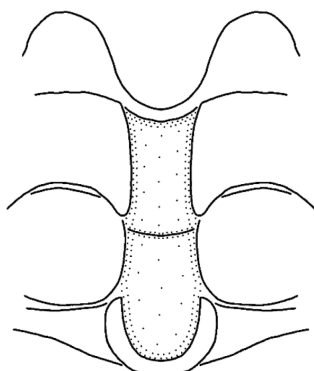
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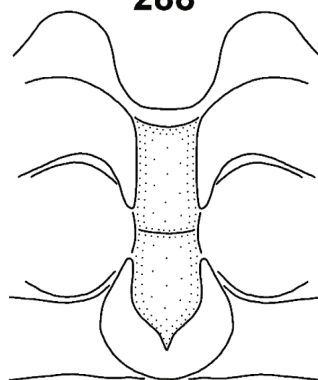
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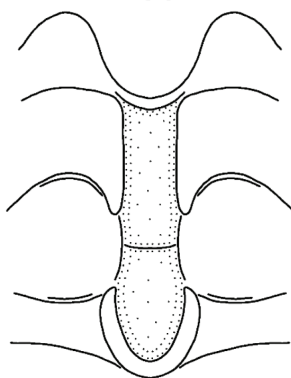
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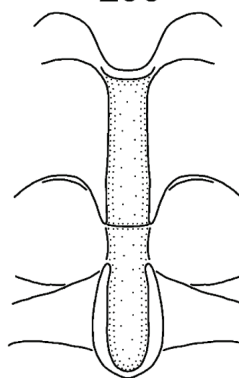
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Figures 287-292. Rostral canal: 287 – *C. tuberculatus*; 288 – *C. tuberculoscutellaris*; 289 – *C. turbatus*; 290 – *C. uniformis*; 291 – *C. variabilis*; 292 – *C. vulturnus*



Figures 293-322. Fore tibia and hind tibia: 293-294 – *C. alboscutellaris* (♂); 295-296 – *C. albosignatus* (♀); 297-298 – *C. amitinus* (♂); 299-300 – *C. amitinus* (♀); 301-302 – *C. angulatus* (♂); 303-304 – *C. angustipes* (♂); 305-306 – *C. angustipes* (♀); 307-308 – *C. annae* (♀); 309-310 – *C. antiquus* (♂); 311-312 – *C. antiquus* (♀); 313-314 – *C. atrocaudatus* (♂); 315-316 – *C. atrocaudatus* (♀); 317-318 – *C. birmanicus* (♀); 319-320 – *C. borowieci* (♂); 321-322 – *C. borowieci* (♀)



Figures 323-352. Fore tibia and hind tibia: 323-324 – *C. brunneocaudatus* (♂); 325-326 – *C. brunneolateralis* (♂); 327-328 – *C. brunneolateralis* (♀); 329-330 – *C. ceylonensis* (♀); 331-332 – *C. conradti* (♂); 333-334 – *C. conradti* (♀); 335-336 – *C. dorsonigritus* (♂); 337-338 – *C. dorsonigritus* (♀); 339-340 – *C. filiformis* (♂); 341-342 – *C. filiformis* (♀); 343-344 – *C. fuliginosus* (♂); 345-346 – *C. fuliginosus* (♀); 347-348 – *C. furcipennis* (♂); 349-350 – *C. furcipennis* (♀); 351-352 – *C. granulipennis* (♂)



Figures 353-382. Fore tibia and hind tibia: 353-354 – *C. granulipennis* (♀); 355-356 – *C. griseus* (♂); 357-358 – *C. griseus* (♀); 359-360 – *C. hobohmi* (♂); 361-362 – *C. hobohmi* (♀); 363-364 – *C. hoplocnemis* (♂); 365-366 – *C. hoplocnemis* (♀); 367-368 – *C. humeralis* (♂); 369-370 – *C. humeralis* (♀); 371-372 – *C. incognitus* (♂); 373-374 – *C. incognitus* (♀); 375-376 – *C. inornatus* (♂); 377-378 – *C. inornatus* (♀); 379-380 – *C. interruptus* (♂); 381-382 – *C. interruptus* (♀)



Figures 383-412. Fore tibia and hind tibia: 383-384 – *C. interstitialis* (♂); 385-386 – *C. interstitialis* (♀); 387-388 – *C. kaniai* (♂); 389-390 – *C. kaniai* (♀); 391-392 – *C. kurosawai* (♂); 393-394 – *C. lucidus* (♂); 395-396 – *C. lyratus* (♂); 397-398 – *C. lyratus* (♀); 399-400 – *C. maculatus* (♂); 401-402 – *C. maculatus* (♀); 403-404 – *C. mangiferae* (♂); 405-406 – *C. mangiferae* (♀); 407-408 – *C. marmoratus* (♂); 409-410 – *C. marmoratus* (♀); 411-412 – *C. nigrolineatus* (♂)



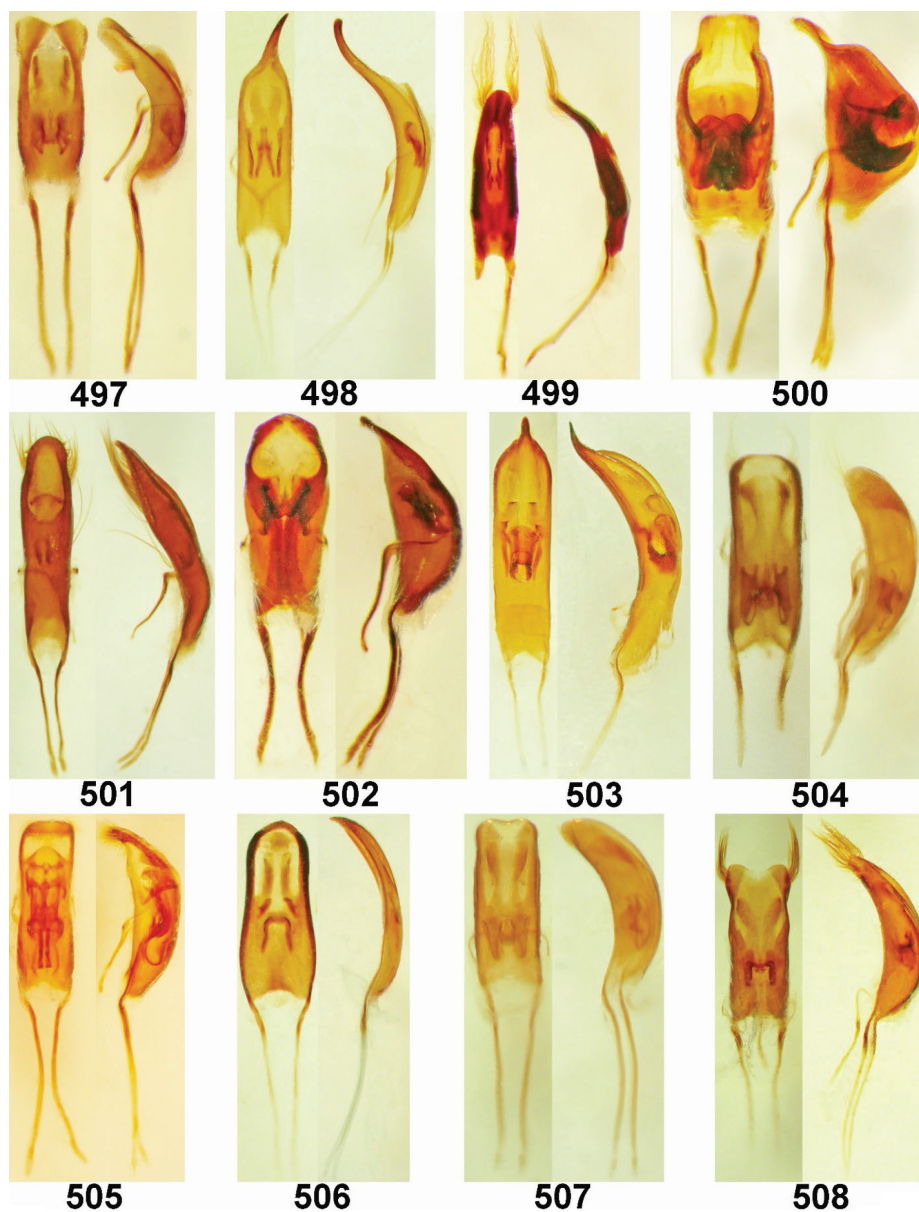
Figures 413-442. Fore tibia and hind tibia: 413-414 – *C. nigrolineatus* (♀); 415-416 – *C. nigrorotatus* (♂); 417-418 – *C. nigrorotatus* (♀); 419-420 – *C. notabilis* (♂); 421-422 – *C. notabilis* (♀); 423-424 – *C. pilipes* (♂); 425-426 – *C. pilipes* (♀); 427-428 – *C. problematicus* (♂); 429-430 – *C. problematicus* (♀); 431-432 – *C. pseudoscrobicollis* (♂); 433-434 – *C. pseudoscrobicollis* (♀); 435-436 – *C. quadrilineatus* (♂); 437-438 – *C. quadrilineatus* (♀); 439-440 – *C. robustus* (♂); 441-442 – *C. robustus* (♀)



Figures 443-472. Fore tibia and hind tibia: 443-444 – *C. sanguinolentus* (♂); 445-446 – *C. sanguinolentus* (♀); 447-448 – *C. scrobicollis* (♂); 449-450 – *C. scrobicollis* (♀); 451-452 – *C. setiferus* (♂); 453-454 – *C. setiferus* (♀); 455-456 – *C. simplex* (♂); 457-458 – *C. simplex* (♀); 459-460 – *C. sparsosetosus* (♂); 461-462 – *C. spinosulus* (♂); 463-464 – *C. spinosulus* (♀); 465-466 – *C. statua* (♂); 467-468 – *C. statua* (♀); 469-470 – *C. subtilis* (♂); 471-472 – *C. subtilis* (♀)



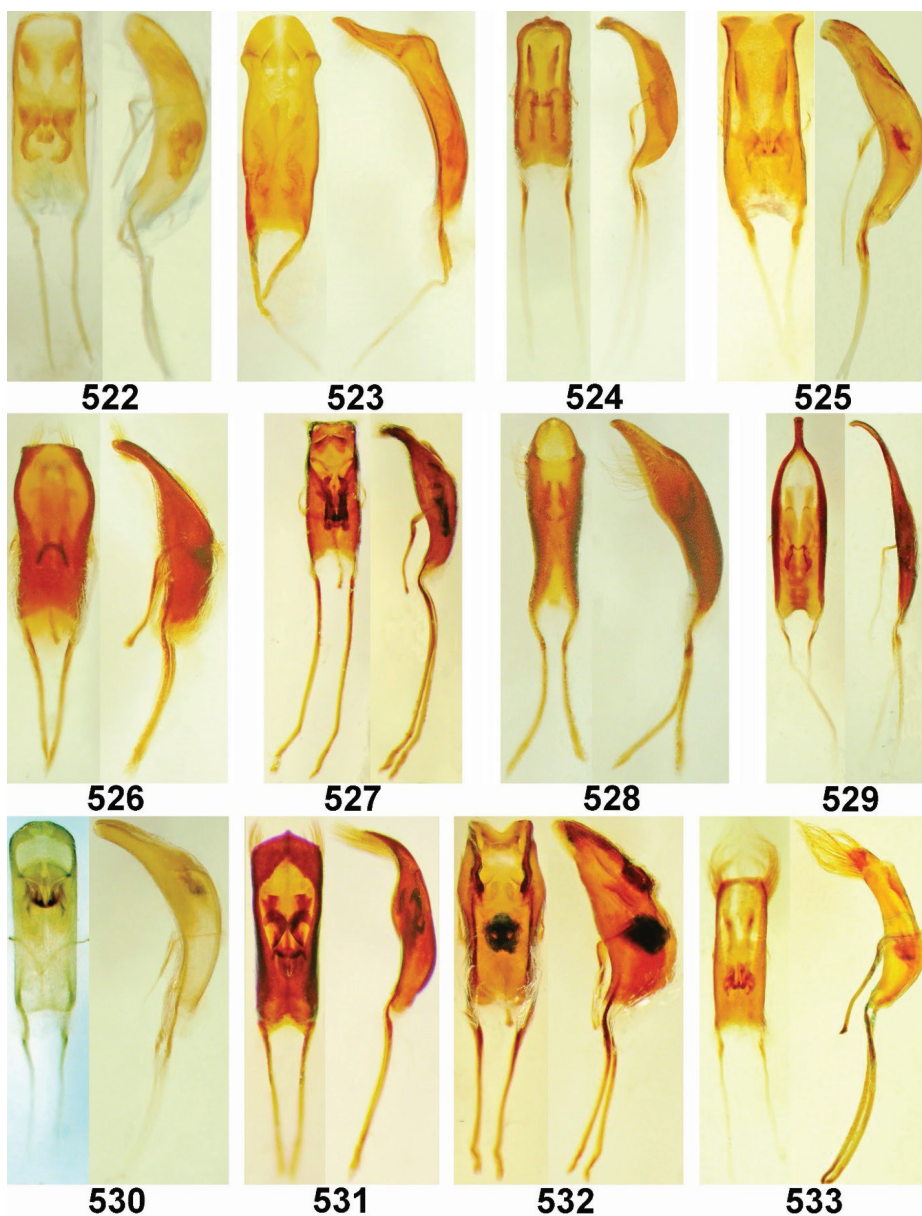
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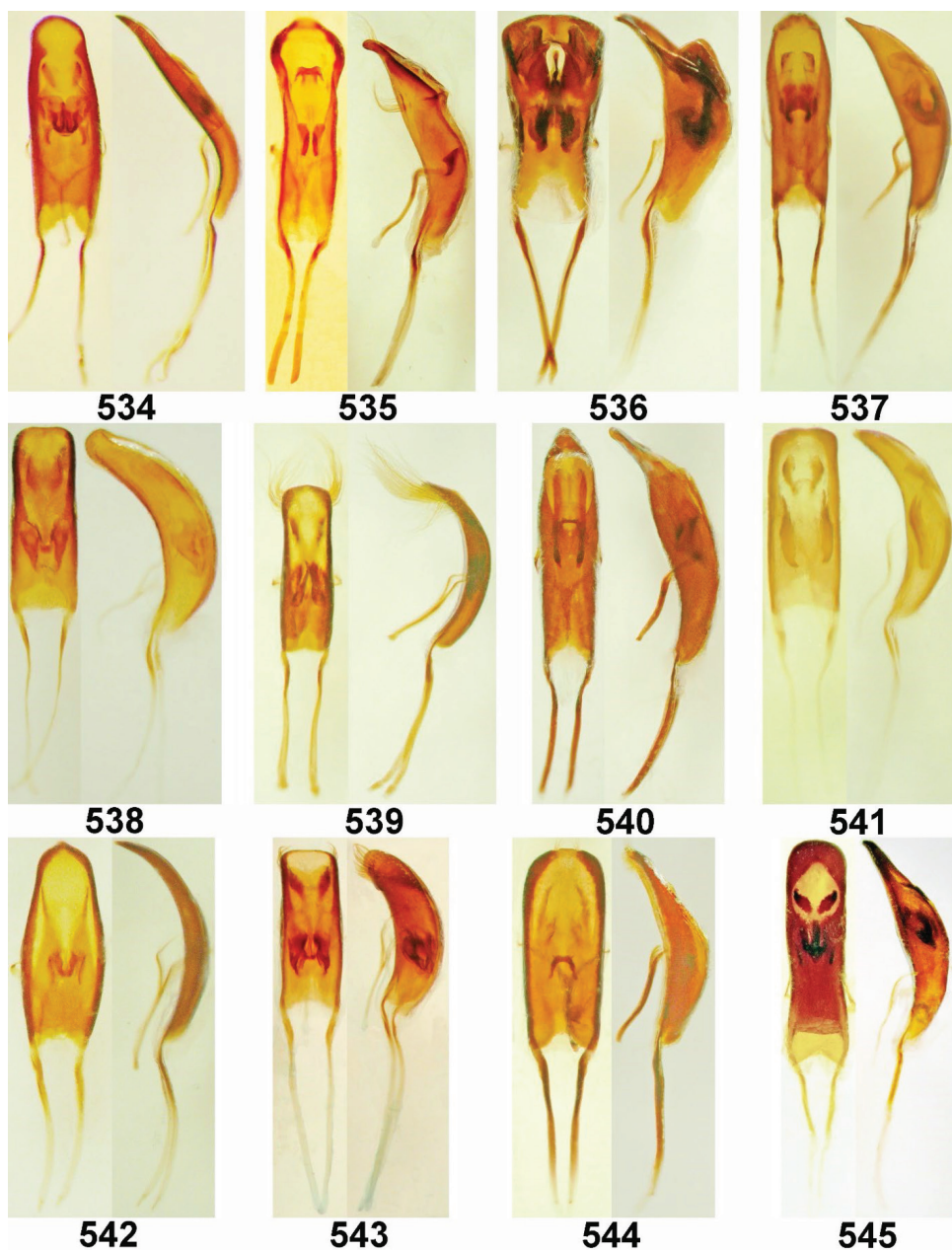
Figures 497-508. Dorsal and lateral view of aedeagus: 497 – *C. alboscutellaris*; 498 – *C. amitus*; 499 – *C. angulatus*; 500 – *C. angustipes*; 501 – *C. antiquus*; 502 – *C. atrocaudatus*; 503 – *C. borowieci*; 504 – *C. brunneocaudatus*; 505 – *C. brunneolateralis*; 506 – *C. conradti*; 507 – *C. dorsonigritus*; 508 – *C. filiformis*



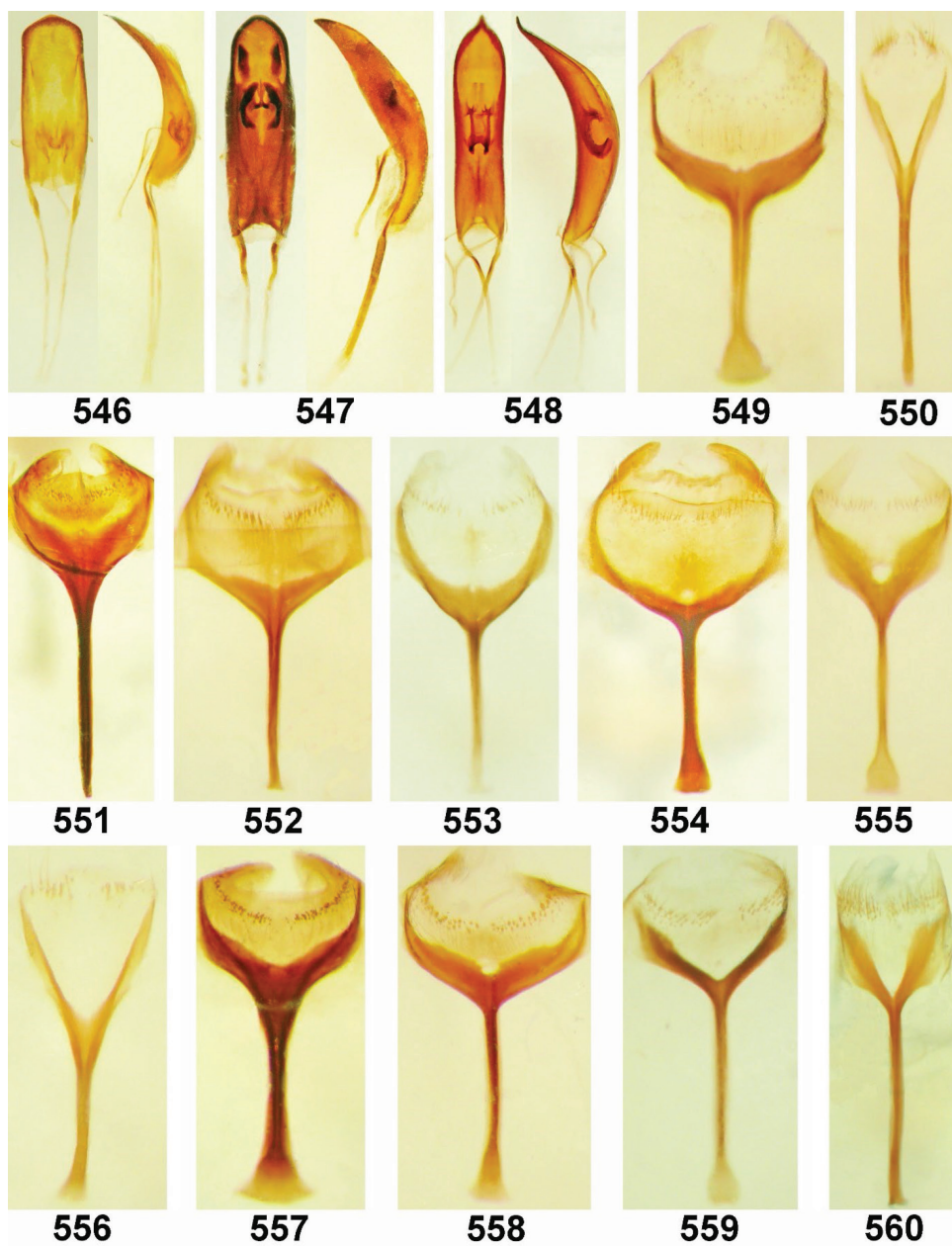
Figures 509-521. Dorsal and lateral view of aedeagus: 509 – *C. fuliginosus*; 510 – *C. furcipennis*; 511 – *C. granulipennis*; 512 – *C. griseus*; 513 – *C. hobohmi*; 514 – *C. hoplocnemis*; 515 – *C. humeralis*; 516 – *C. incognitus*; 517 – *C. inornatus*; 518 – *C. interruptus*; 519 – *C. interstitialis*; 520 – *C. kaniai*; 521 – *C. kurosawai*



Figures 522-533. Dorsal and lateral view of aedeagus: 522 – *C. lucidus*; 523 – *C. lyratus*; 524 – *C. maculatus*; 525 – *C. mangiferae*; 526 – *C. marmoratus*; 527 – *C. nigrolineatus*; 528 – *C. nigronotatus*; 529 – *C. notabilis*; 530 – *C. pilipes*; 531 – *C. problematicus*; 532 – *C. pseudoscrobicollis*; 533 – *C. quadrilineatus*



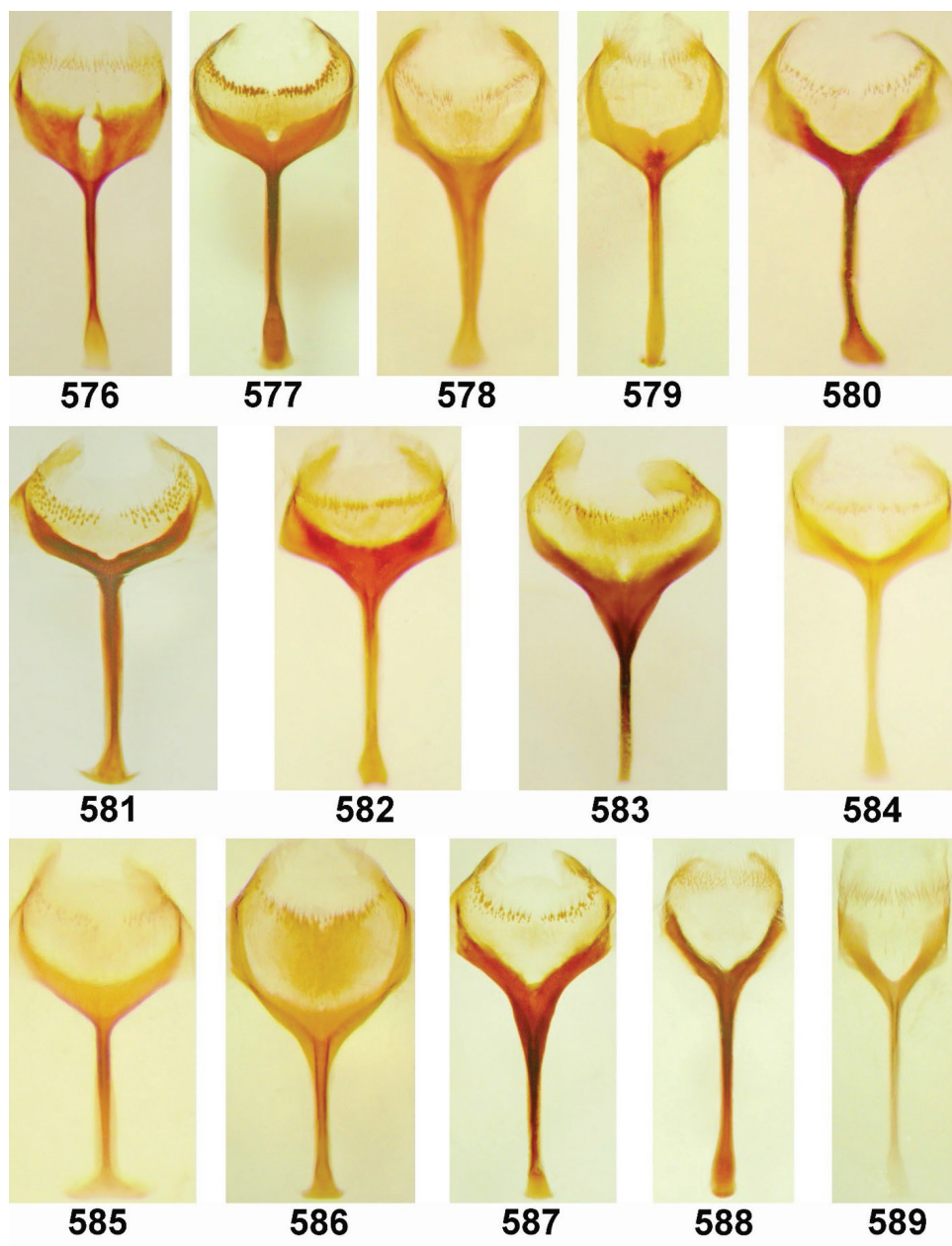
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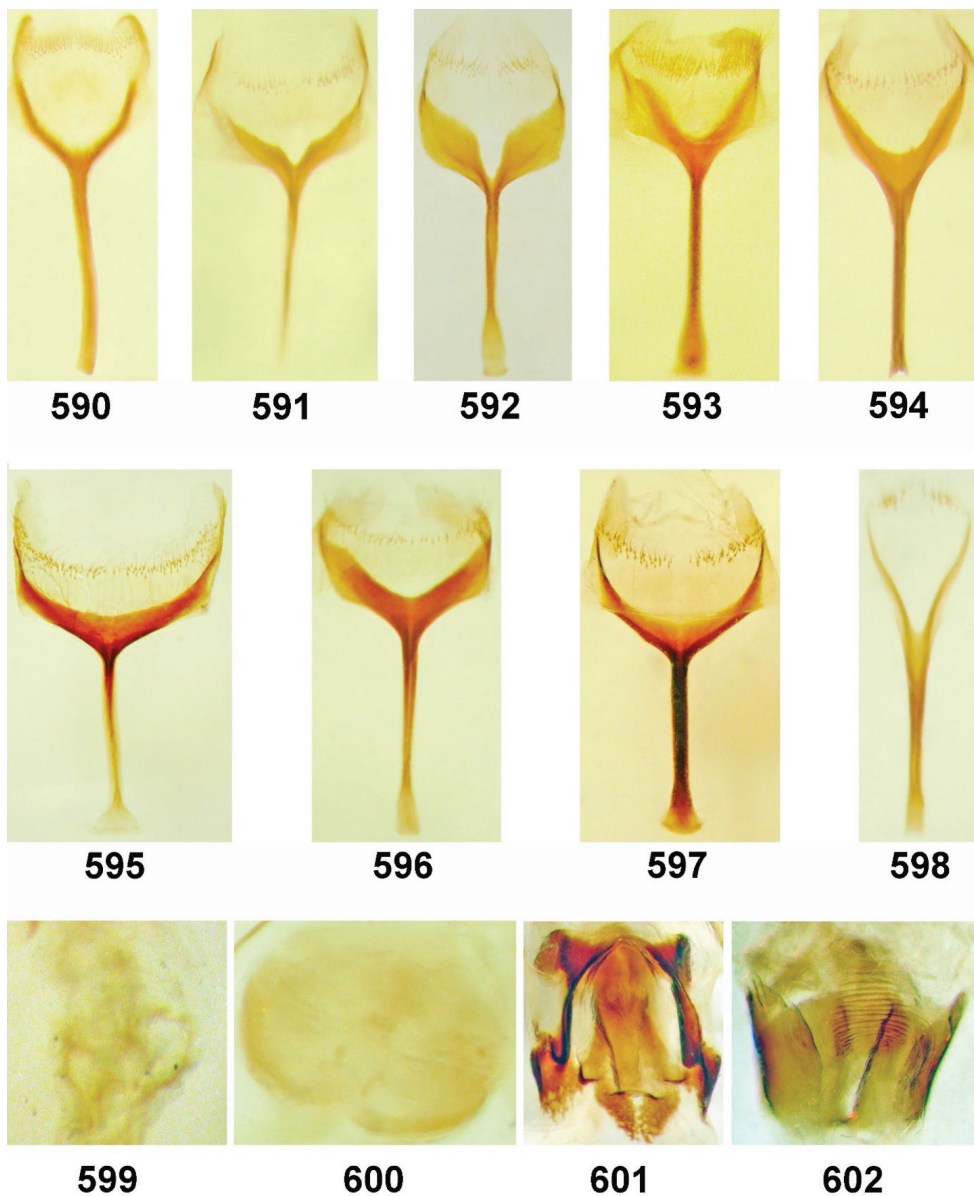
Figures 546-560. Dorsal and lateral view of aedeagus: 546 – *C. uniformis*; 547 – *C. variabilis*; 548 – *C. vulturnus*. Female sternite VIII: 549 – *C. albosignatus*; 550 – *C. amittinus*; 551 – *C. angustipes*; 552 – *C. annae*; 553 – *C. antiquus*; 554 – *C. atrocaudatus*; 555 – *C. birmanicus*; 556 – *C. borowieci*; 557 – *C. brunneolateralis*; 558 – *C. ceylonensis*; 559 – *C. conradti*; 560 – *C. dorsonigritus*



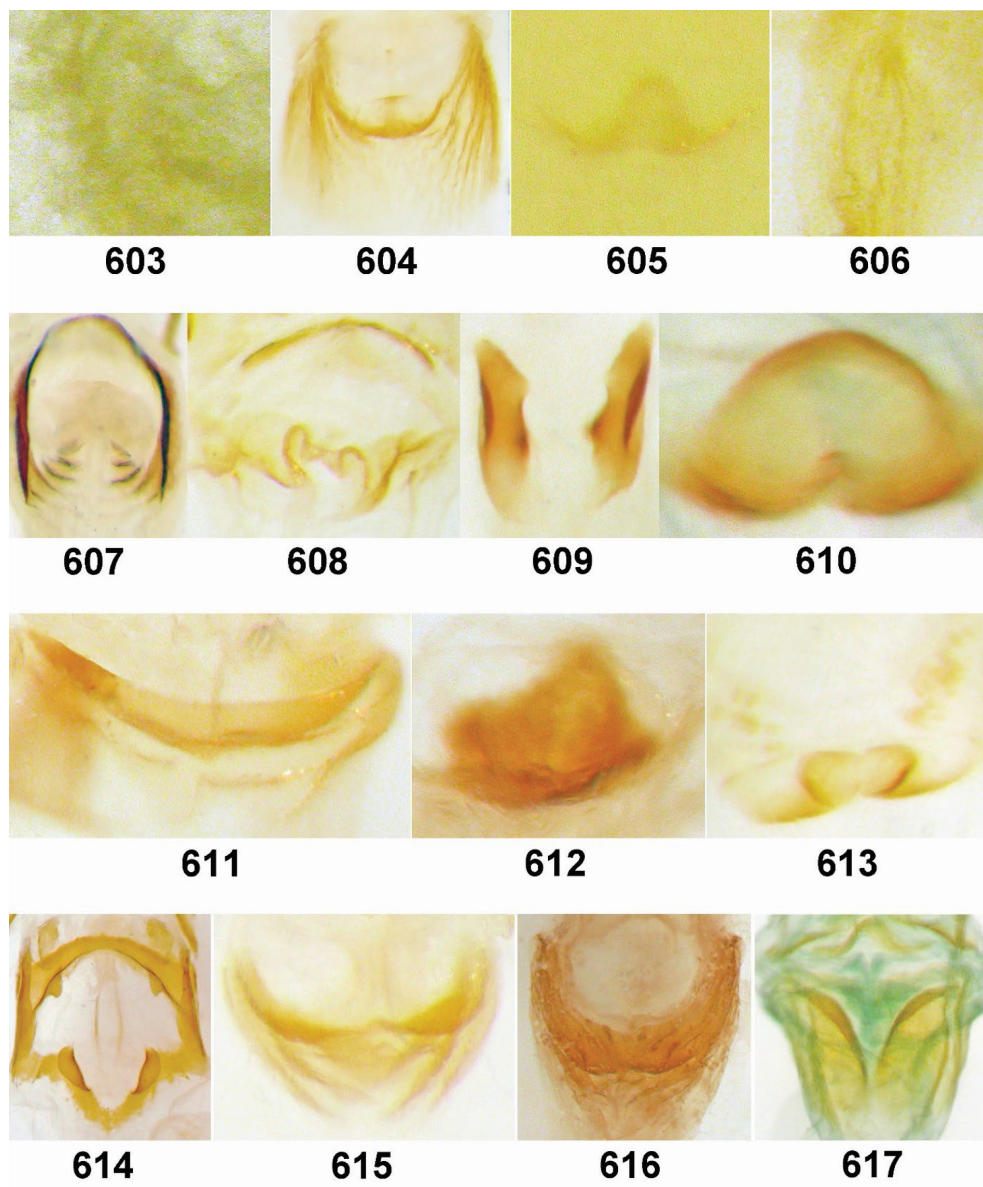
Figures 561-575. Female sternite VIII: 561 – *C. filiformis*; 562 – *C. fuliginosus*; 563 – *C. furcipennis*; 564 – *C. granulipennis*; 565 – *C. griseus*; 566 – *C. hobohmi*; 567 – *C. hoplocnemis*; 568 – *C. humeralis*; 569 – *C. incognitus*; 570 – *C. inornatus*; 571 – *C. interruptus*; 572 – *C. interstitialis*; 573 – *C. kaniai*; 574 – *C. lyratus*; 575 – *C. maculatus*



Figures 576-589. Female sternite VIII: 576 – *C. mangiferae*; 577 – *C. marmoratus*; 578 – *C. nigrolineatus*; 579 – *C. nigronotatus*; 580 – *C. notabilis*; 581 – *C. pilipes*; 582 – *C. problematicus*; 583 – *C. pseudoscrobicollis*; 584 – *C. quadrilineatus*; 585 – *C. robustus*; 586 – *C. sanguinolentus*; 587 – *C. scrobicollis*; 588 – *C. setiferus*; 589 – *C. simplex*



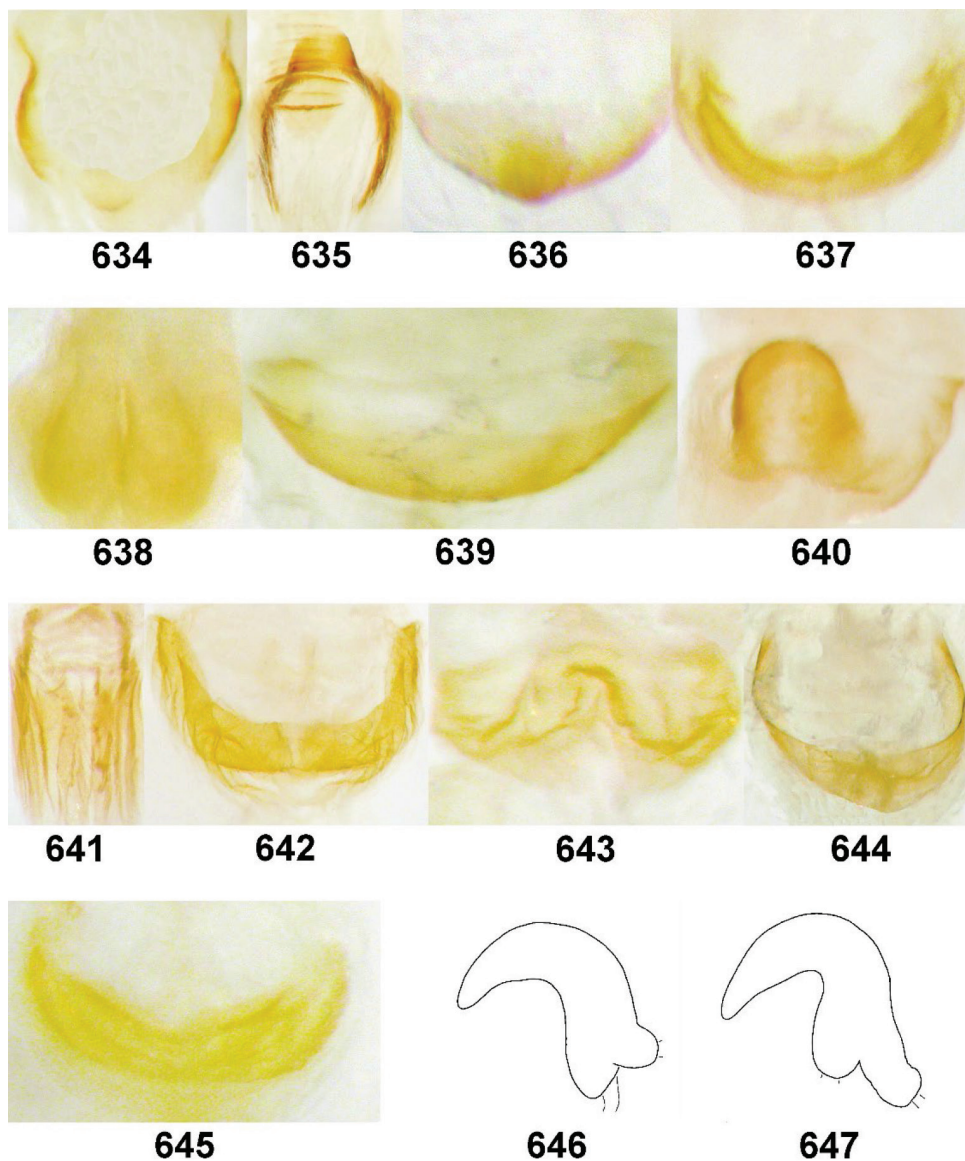
Figures 590-602. Female sternite VIII: 590 – *C. spinosulus*; 591 – *C. statua*; 592 – *C. subtilis*; 593 – *C. tibialis*; 594 – *C. tuberculatus*; 595 – *C. turbatus*; 596 – *C. uniformis*; 597 – *C. variabilis*; 598 – *C. vulturinus*. Vaginal sclerites: 599 – *C. albosignatus*; 600 – *C. amitinus*; 601 – *C. angustipes*; 602 – *C. annae*



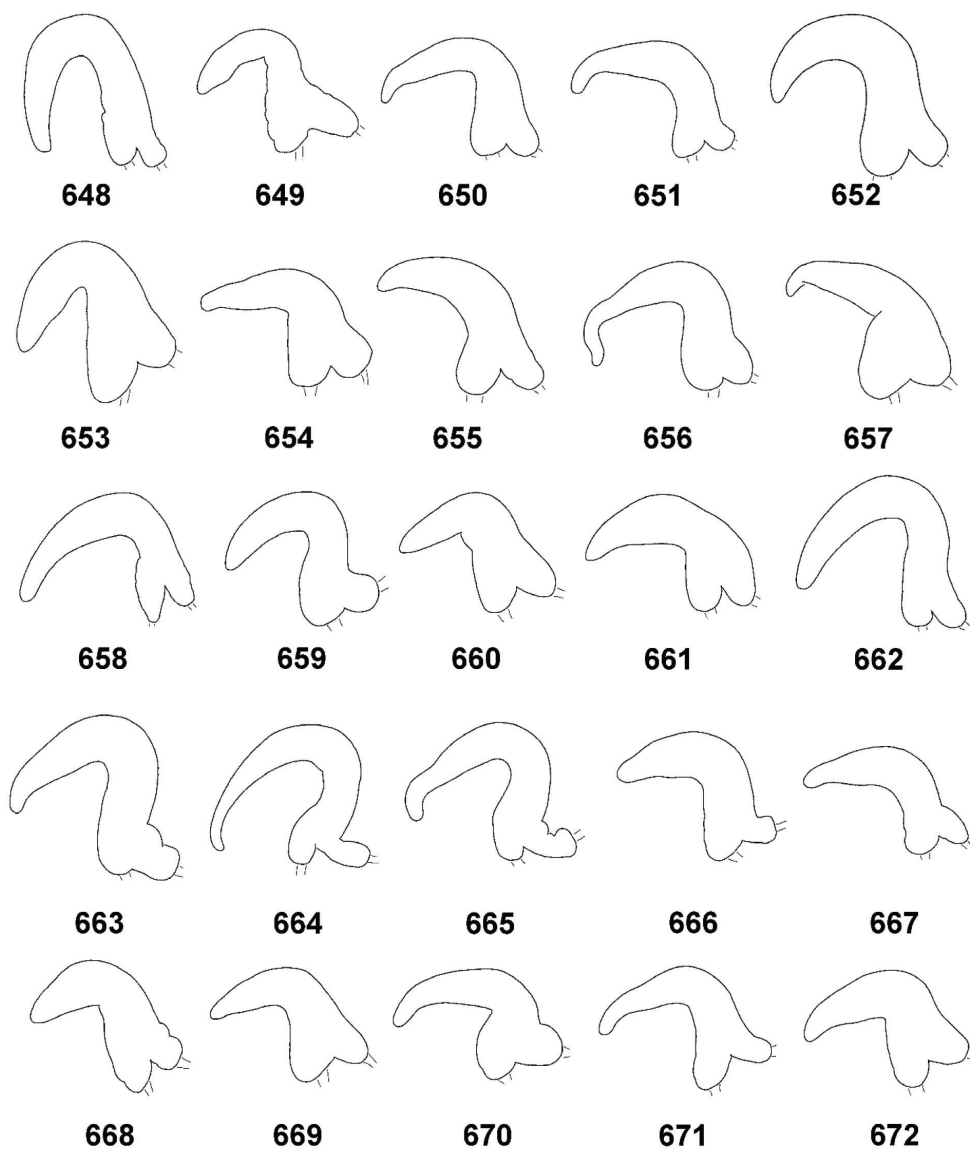
Figures 603-617. Vaginal sclerites: 603 – *C. antiquus*; 604 – *C. atrocaudatus*; 605 – *C. birmanicus*; 606 – *C. borowieci*; 607 – *C. brunneolateralis*; 608 – *C. ceylonensis*; 609 – *C. conradti*; 610 – *C. dorsonigritus*; 611 – *C. filiformis*; 612 – *C. fuliginosus*; 613 – *C. furcipennis*; 614 – *C. granulipennis*; 615 – *C. griseus*; 616 – *C. humeralis*; 617 – *C. incognitus*



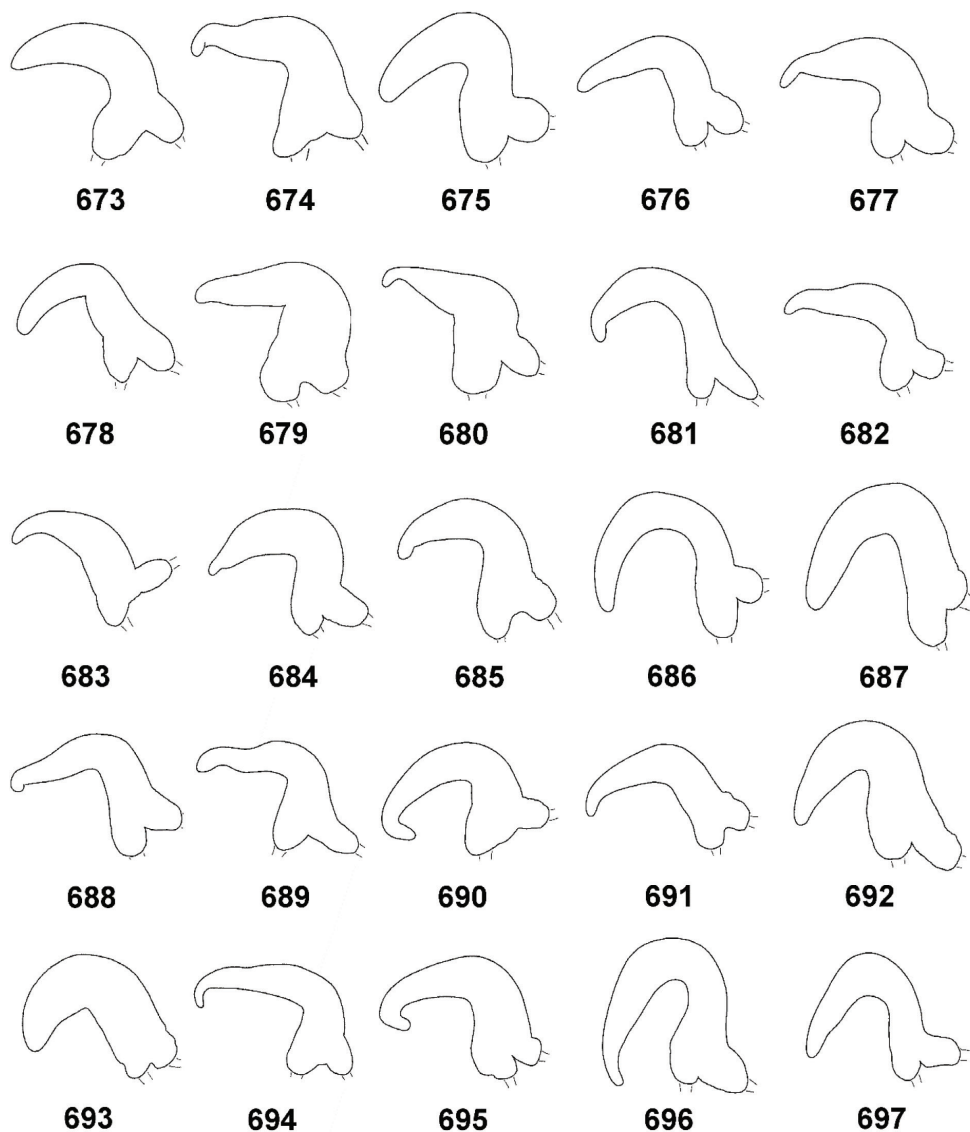
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Figures 634-647. Vaginal sclerites: 634 – *C. sanguinolentus*; 635 – *C. scrobicollis*; 636 – *C. simplex*; 637 – *C. spinosulus*; 638 – *C. statua*; 639 – *C. subtilis*; 640 – *C. tibialis*; 641 – *C. tuberculatus*; 642 – *C. turbatus*; 643 – *C. uniformis*; 644 – *C. variabilis*; 645 – *C. vulturnus*. Spermatheca: 646 – *C. albosignatus*; 647 – *C. amitinus*



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Figures 673-697. 673 – *C. maculatus*; 674 – *C. mangiferae*; 675 – *C. marmoratus*; 676 – *C. nigrolineatus*; 677 – *C. nigronotatus*; 678 – *C. notabilis*; 679 – *C. pilipes*; 680 – *C. problematicus*; 681 – *C. pseudoscrobicollis*; 682 – *C. quadrilineatus*; 683 – *C. robustus*; 684 – *C. sanguinolentus*; 685 – *C. scrobicollis*; 686 – *C. setiferus*; 687 – *C. simplex*; 688 – *C. spinosulus*; 689 – *C. statua*; 690 – *C. subtilis*; 691 – *C. tibialis*; 692 – *C. tuberculatus*; 693 – *C. turbatus*; 694 – *C. uniformis*; 695 – *C. variabilis*; 696-697 – *C. vulturinus*

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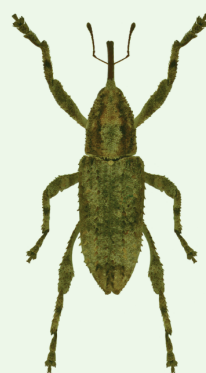
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