

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Annotated key to weevils of the world. Part 3. Subfamily Conoderinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

A.A. Legalov^{1,2}

¹ Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences
Frunze Street, 11, Novosibirsk 630091, Russia E-mail: fossilweevils@gmail.com

² Altai State University, pr. Lenina, 61, Barnaul, 656049, Russia

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A new subtribe *Parallelodemina* Legalov, subtrib. n. (type genus *Parallelodemus* Faust, 1894) of the tribe Baridini is described. *Zygobaridina* Pierce, 1907, syn. n. is synonymized with *Diorymerina* Jekel, 1865, *Anopsilini* Bondar, 1942, syn. n. with *Baridina* Schoenherr, 1836, *Leptoschoinides* Lacordaire, 1865, syn. n. and *Thaliabaridina* Bondar, 1943, syn. n. with *Madarina* Jekel, 1865. The systematic positions of *Eucalus* Lacordaire, 1865, placem. n., *Diorymerina* Jekel, 1865, placem. n., *Limnobarini* Casey, 1922, placem. n., *Madopterina* Lacordaire, 1865, placem. n., *Neosharpiina* Hoffmann, 1956, placem. n. are changed. Changes of status for *Nertinina* Voss, 1954, stat. n. and *Neosharpiina* Hoffmann, 1956, stat. n. are made. A key to the supertribes of Conoderinae, keys to tribes and supertribes of Bariditae and Conoderitae, key to tribes of Ceutorhynchitae are provided. Systematic lists of tribes and subtribes of Bariditae, tribes of Conoderitae, Ceutorhynchitae and Orbitiditae are given.

Keywords: Insecta; Coleoptera; Curculionoidea; new taxa; new statuses; new synonyms; check lists; keys

In the third part (first and second parts see in Legalov, 2018a, 2018c), a key to the supertribes of the subfamily Conoderinae, keys to tribes and subtribes, descriptions of new taxa and lists of tribes and subtribes are given.

Materials and methods

The Curculionoidea species used for this study are deposited in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium: Brussels), Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk), Museum für Tierkunde, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden (Germany: Dresden), Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France: Paris), Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia: St. Petersburg), Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Russia: Moscow), etc.

Those groups marked with † are extinct taxa.

General publications are given after each supertribe.

Results

Subfamily **Conoderinae** Schoenherr, 1833

Key to supertribes of Conoderinae

1. Eyes large, subcontiguous dorsally separated by very narrow forehead, if not subcontiguous then body elongate and mesepimeron much narrower than mesanepisterna with distinct suture between them (*Corynemerini*), often side of prothorax impressed (*Campyloscelini*); or eye with their lower margin above dorsum of rostral base (some *Piazurini*).....**Conoderitae**
- Eyes not large. Forehead more or less wide.2
2. Body usually elongate or rhomboidal. Pygidium not exposed, if exposed then tibiae uncinata (*Madarini*, *Baridini*), if exposed and tibiae without uncus then body elongate (some *Parallelodemina*).....**Bariditae**
- Body more or less rounded, or spherical, often plump. Pygidium exposed.....3
3. Body rounded. Ventrites 1 and 2 long. Ventrites 3 and 4 narrow. Ventricle 1 longer than ventrite 2**Ceutorhynchitae**
- Body spherical. Ventrites 1-4 subequal in length. Ventricle 2 slightly longer than ventrite 1.....**Orbitiditae**

Supertribe **Baridintae** Schoenherr, 1836

Champion, 1906-1909; Casey, 1922; Hustache, 1938; 1949a, 1949b, 1951a, 1951b; Bondar, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948; Zaslavskij, 1956; Morimoto, 1992; O'Brien, Wibmer, 1982; Wibmer, O'Brien, 1986; Thompson, 1992; Morimoto, Yoshihara, 1996; Zherikhin, 1997; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Korotyaev et al., 2000; Prena, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2010; Anderson, 2002; Kojima, Morimoto, 2004; Marvaldi, Lanteri, 2005; Prena et al., 2014a, 2014b; Prena, Runzhi, 2014; Davis, 2009, 2011; Davis, Engel, 2010; Legalov, 2015; Poinar, Legalov, 2015; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; etc.

Key to tribes and subtribes of Bariditae

1. Pygidium not exposed (figs. 1-2).....	2
- Pygidium exposed (fig. 3)	12
2. Procoxal cavities separated, if very narrowly separated then body spherical.	3
- Procoxae cavities contiguous.....	4
3. Body elongate (fig. 6).....	Ambatini
- Body spherical (fig. 7).....	Optatini
4. All femora with distinct teeth.....	5
- Femora lacking teeth, or only metafemora with teeth, if femora with small teeth then procoxal cavities widely separated and body spherical.....	6
5. Rostrum thin.....	Pantotelini
- Rostrum thickened (fig. 4).	Peridinetini
6. Surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite uninterrupted (fig. 8). (Eutoxini).....	7
- Surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite interrupted. (Apostasimerini).....	8
7. Body convex. Prothorax oblique (fig. 5).....	Eutoxina
- Body flattened (fig. 10). Prothorax almost flat.....	Tonesiina
8. Body narrow and elongate (fig. 16).....	9
- Body more or less wide, oval or spherical (fig. 12).....	10
9. Tarsomere 2 bilobed, almost equal in width to tarsomere 3 (fig. 9).....	Nertinina
- Tarsomere 2 conical or slightly bilobed, significantly narrower than tarsomere 3.....	Torcina
10. Rostrum long, almost straight, much longer than head and pronotum combined (fig. 11).....	Apostasimerina
- Rostrum rather short, or long, distinctly curved, shorter, equal or slightly longer than head and pronotum combined.....	11
11. Prosternum with rostral channel to procoxae (fig. 13).....	Coelonertina
- Prosternum without rostral channel or with canal reaching mesoventrite.	Diorymerina
12. Surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite uninterrupted (fig. 15). (Madarini).....	13
- Surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite interrupted. (Baridini).....	15
13. Pygidium oblique, visible dorsally.....	Madarina
- Pygidium vertical, usually not visible dorsally.....	14
14. Eyes large, their upper edge located almost at same level or slightly below rostrum. Body usually almost naked, with lustre (figs. 15).....	Barymerina
- Eyes smaller, located more ventrally, their upper edge located approximately at level of rostrum middle, if eyes normal then body roughly sculptured. Body usually roughly sculptured.....	Neosharpiina
15. Mandible exodontous.....	Parallelodemina
- Mandible simple.....	16
16. Body narrow and elongate.....	Madopterina
- Body more or less wide, oval or spherical.....	17
17. Rostral channel reaches mesoventrite (fig. 14).	Coleomerina
- Prosternum without rostral channel or with one reaches sternellum.....	18
18. Body broad, almost spherical, usually with metallic lustre.....	Eurhinina
- Body oval. Rostral channel often absent.....	Baridina

Systematic list of tribes and subtribes of Bariditae

Tribe **Ambatini** Lacordaire, 1863

=Pteracanthides Chevrolat, 1878

Tribe **Optatini** Champion, 1907

= Cyrionychini Casey, 1922

Tribe **Pantotelini** Lacordaire, 1865

Tribe **Peridinetini** Lacordaire, 1865

Tribe **Apostasimerini** Schoenherr, 1844

Subtribe **Apostasimerina** Schönherr, 1844

Subtribe **Nertinina** Voss, 1954, **stat. n.**

Subtribe **Torcina** Bondar, 1943

Subtribe **Coelonertina** Casey, 1922

Remarks. The genus *Eucalus* Lacordaire, 1865, **placem. n.** with the rostral channel to procoxae also belongs to this subtribe.

Subtribe Diorymerina Jekel, 1865, **placem. n.**

=Zygobaridina Pierce, 1907, **syn. n.**
 =Limnobarini Casey, 1922, **placem. n.**



Figures 1-16. Bariditae spp. 1 – Optatini, gen. sp., pygidium; 2 – *Tonesia argentinica* Hustache, 1951, pygidium; 3 – *Eurhinus festivus* (Fabricius, 1792), pygidium; 4 – *Peridinetus* sp., head and rostrum, lateral view; 5 – *Eutoxus laeviusculus* Hustache, 1951, head and prosternum, lateral view; 6 – *Embates* sp., dorsal view; 7 – Optatini, gen. sp., dorsal view; 8 – *Eutoxus laeviusculus* Hustache, 1951, prosternum, meso- and metaventrites, lateral view; 9 – *Nertinus longirostris* Hustache, 1951, tarsus; 10 – *Tonesia argentinica* Hustache, 1951, lateral view; 11 – *Apostasimerus serrirostris* Boheman, 1844, lateral view; 12 – *A. serrirostris* Boheman, 1844, dorsal view; 13 – *Coelonertus diversquamulatus* Hustache, 1940, prosternum; 14 – *Coleomerus abdominalis* Hustache, 1950, prosternum; 15 – *Chapatiella excelsa* Hustache, 1951, lateral view; 16 – *Torcus nitidulus* Hustache, 1939, dorsal view.

Remarks. Subtribe Diorymerina is characterized by the not exposed pygidium, and should be included in the tribe Apostasimerini. The genus *Diorymerus* Schoenherr, 1825 is close to the genus *Xystus* Schoenherr, 1826 but differs in the prosternum without teeth in males, and shorter and thicker rostrum. They cannot be placed in different tribes. The subtribe Diorymerina is very diverse and includes the species with elongate-oval and rhomboidal body forms. Males often have prosternum with teeth. The rostrum is usually thin, but one is thickened in the genera *Diorymerus*, *Neplaxa* Casey, 1922, *Camerones* Casey, 1922, *Fishonia* Casey, 1922, etc.

Tribe **Eutoxini** Champion, 1908, **stat. res.**

Subtribe **Eutoxina** Champion, 1908

Subtribe **Tonesiina** Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999

=Lyteriides Lacordaire, 1865

Tribe **Baridini** Schoenherr, 1836

Subtribe **Baridina** Schoenherr, 1836

= Anopsilini Bondar, 1942, **syn. n.**

Remarks. The genus *Anopsilus* Kirsch, 1870 does not have significant differences from the genera of the subtribe Baridina. The presence of convexities on the prosternum is the salient character (Bondar, 1942) of the tribe Anopsilini, but the genus *Orthoris* LeConte, 1876 from Baridina also has similar convexities.

Subtribe **Coleomerina** Casey, 1922

Subtribe **Eurhinina** Lacordaire, 1865

Subtribe **Madopterina** Lacordaire, 1865, **placem. n.**

Remarks. The type genus *Madopterus* Schoenherr, 1836 is characterized in the exposed pygidium, therefore the subtribe Madopterina is placed in the tribe Baridini.

Subtribe **Parallelodemina** Legalov, **subtrib. n.**

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Type genus. *Parallelodemas* Faust, 1894

Diagnosis. Body black, with spots of light scales. Rostrum long, almost straight, longer than pronotum. Mandible exodontous. Antennal scrobes laterally, directed ventrally, not reaching eye. Eyes large, weakly convex. Forehead quite wide. Antennae inserted near middle. Antennomere 1 long. Club compact. Pronotum bell-shaped, densely punctate or rugose. Scutellum rectangular, wide. Elytra elongate. Sides subparallel or narrow to apex. Elytral striae distinct. Stria 10 not merges with stria 9 near metacoxa. Intervals convex, densely punctate. Prosternum without ventral channel. Surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite interrupted. Mesepimeron enlarged and visible between bases of prosternum and elytra. Procoxal cavities widely separated. Mesocoxal cavities separated. Abdomen convex. Ventrites 1 and 2 long, fused. Posterior angles of ventrites 2-4 slightly extended towards ventrites 3-5. Ventrites 3 and 4 short. Ventrite 5 long, without anal setae. Pygidium exposed, oblique. Procoxae spherical. Femora weakly clavate, without teeth. Tibiae with two apical groups of setae at apex, with uncus or without one, lacking mucro. Tarsi long. Tarsomere 1 conical. Tarsomere 2 wide-conical. Tarsomere 3 wide-bilobed. Claws simple, fused at base.

Comparison. The new subtribe differs from other subtribes of the tribe Baridini in the exodontous mandible. This subtribe is distinguished from the genera of the subtribe Neosharpiina in the surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite interrupted and exodontous mandible.

Composition. Type genus.

Tribe **Madarini** Jekel, 1865

Subtribe **Madarina** Jekel, 1865

= Leptoschoinides Lacordaire, 1865, **syn. n.**

= Thaliabaridina Bondar, 1943, **syn. n.**

Remarks. The genus *Leptoschoinus* Dejean, 1836 does not have significant differences from the genera of the subtribe Madarina, therefore the name is a synonym. I studied the type of *Epipedomorpha argentinensis* Hustache, 1951 from the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle. It is characterized by uninterrupted surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite, oblique pygidium, and belongs to the subtribe Madarina.

Subtribe **Barymerina** Lacordaire, 1865

=Sonnetiini Casey, 1922

Remarks. Barymerina is very similar to the subtribe Neosharpiina, but it has slight differences (see key). Perhaps Barymerina and Neosharpiina should be considered as one subtribe.

Subtribe **Neosharpiina** Hoffmann, 1956, **stat. n., placem. n.**

Remarks. I placed this group as subtribe in the tribe Madarini because it is characterized by the uninterrupted surfaces of prosternum, meso- and metaventrite. Vertical pygidium distinguishes it from the subtribe Madarina. The most genera (for example, *Dendrobaris* Egorov, 1976, *Orchidophilus* Buchanan, 1935, *Moreobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996, *Pharcidobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996, *Pellobaris* Morimoto et Yoshihara, 1996, etc.), attributed to the subtribe Leptoschoinina belong to the subtribe Neosharpiina.

Supertribe **Conoderitae** Schoenherr, 1833

Pascoe, 1871a, 1871b; Heller, 1894a, 1894b; 1895; Champion, 1906-1909; Hustache, 1932, 1934, 1937, 1939; Marshall, 1939, 1959; Morimoto, 1959, 1960, 1962; Sleeper, 1963; O'Brien, Wibmer, 1982; Lyal, 1986; Wibmer, O'Brien, 1986; Hespeneide,

1987, 1995, 2002; Thompson, 1992, 1996; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Korotyaev et al., 2000; Kojima, Lyal, 2002; Kojima, Morimoto, 2004; Marvaldi, Lanteri, 2005; Lyal et al., 2006; Poinar, Legalov, 2014; Prena et al., 2014; Legalov, 2015, 2018; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; Anzaldo, 2017; etc.

Key to tribes and subtribes of Conoderitae

1. Suture between antennomeres 9 and 10 transverse and distinct, suture between antennomeres 10 and 11 indistinct2
- Sutures between antennomeres 9-11 parallel to one another.....4
2. Sclerolepidia present. Eyes quite small. Forehead wide.....**Corynemerini**
- Sclerolepidia absent. Eyes large. Forehead narrow. (Campyloscelini).....3
3. Body cylindrical (fig. 18). Metafemora elongate, extending beyond apex of abdomen.....**Phaenomerina**
- Body elongate-rhomboidal (fig. 17). Metafemora not elongate, not reaching apex of abdomen.....**Campyloscelina**
4. Procoxal cavities contiguous.....5
- Procoxal cavities separated.....6
5. Mesepimeron enlarged, visible from above. Prosternum without rostral channel. Antennae simple, inserted near middle of rostrum. Antennomeres without long, erect hairs. Sclerolepidia present.....**Coryssomerini**
- Mesepimeron not enlarged and invisible. Prosternum with rostral channel to procoxae. Antennae filiform, inserted at base of rostrum. Scapus short. Antennomeres with long, erect hairs (figs. 19, 22). Sclerolepidia present.....**Trichodocerini**
6. Scutellar lobe developed, covering scutellum. Sclerolepidia absent.....**Lobotrachelini**
- Scutellar lobe not developed.....7
7. Tibiae dentate externally. Prosternum before procoxae with short, rostral canal bounded by carinae, which weak and short or absent.....**Peloropodini**
- Tibiae not dentate externally.....8
8. Metepisternum tapered to abdomen. Abdominal ventrites 2-4 subequal in length.....9
- Metepisternum not tapered to abdomen. Abdominal ventrite 2 longer than ventrites 3 or 4.....10
9. Rostrum curved, directed under body. Rostral channel deep, distinctly bounded by carinae.....**Coryssopodini**
- Rostrum almost straight, perpendicular to body (fig. 21). Rostral channel weak, weakly bounded by carinae
.....**Sphadasmini**
10. Eyes sharply acuminate ventrally and their posterior margin sinuate.....11
- Eyes rounded, not sharply acuminate ventrally.....12
11. Rostral channel located on prosternum. Pygidium usually exposed. Metepimeron usually large.....**Zygopini**
- Rostral channel reaching meso- or metaventrite. Pygidium concealed or slightly exposed. Metepimeron small, usually invisible.....**Lechriopini**
12. Flagellum 6-segmented. Rostral channel absent.....**Mecopini**
- Flagellum 7-segmented. Rostral channels present or absent.13
13. Rostral channel absent.....**Othippiini** (part)
- Rostral channels present.....14
14. Rostral channel reaching mesoventrite. Greatest width of elytra in humeri, if one in middle then forehead wide.....**Piazurini**
- Rostral channel located on prosternum. Greatest width of elytra near middle or in humeri.15
15. Greatest width of elytra in humeri. Sclerolepidia absent.....**Othippiini**
- Greatest width of elytra near middle.....16
16. Mesepimeron not enlarged but visible from above. Sclerolepidia present.....**Menemachini**
- Mesepimeron invisible (fig. 20). Sclerolepidia absent.....**Conoderini**

Systematic list of tribes and subtribes of Conoderitae

- Tribe **Corynemerini** Hustache, 1929
 Tribe **Campyloscelini** Schoenherr, 1845
 Subtribe **Campyloscelina** Schoenherr, 1845
 Subtribe **Phaenomerina** Faust, 1898
 Tribe **Trichodocerini** Champion, 1906
 †Tribe **Palaeomallerini** Legalov, 2018
 Tribe **Coryssomerini** C.G. Thomson, 1859
 =Synophthalmides Lacordaire, 1863
 =Metialmini Hustache, 1932
 Tribe **Menemachini** Lacordaire, 1865
 Tribe **Conoderini** Schoenherr, 1833
 Tribe **Othippiini** Morimoto, 1962
 Tribe **Lobotrachelini** Lacordaire, 1865
 Tribe **Mecopini** Lacordaire, 1865
 Tribe **Piazurini** Lacordaire, 186
 Tribe **Peloropodini** Hustache, 1932
 Tribe **Coryssopodini** Lacordaire, 1865

=Sympezopides Lacordaire, 1865
 Tribe **Sphadasmini** Lacordaire, 1865
 Tribe **Zygopini** Lacordaire, 1865
 =Eccoptinae Pierce, 1919
 =Cylindrocopturini Boving, 1927
 Tribe **Lechriopini** Lacordaire, 1865
 =Copturidae Desbrochers, 1892

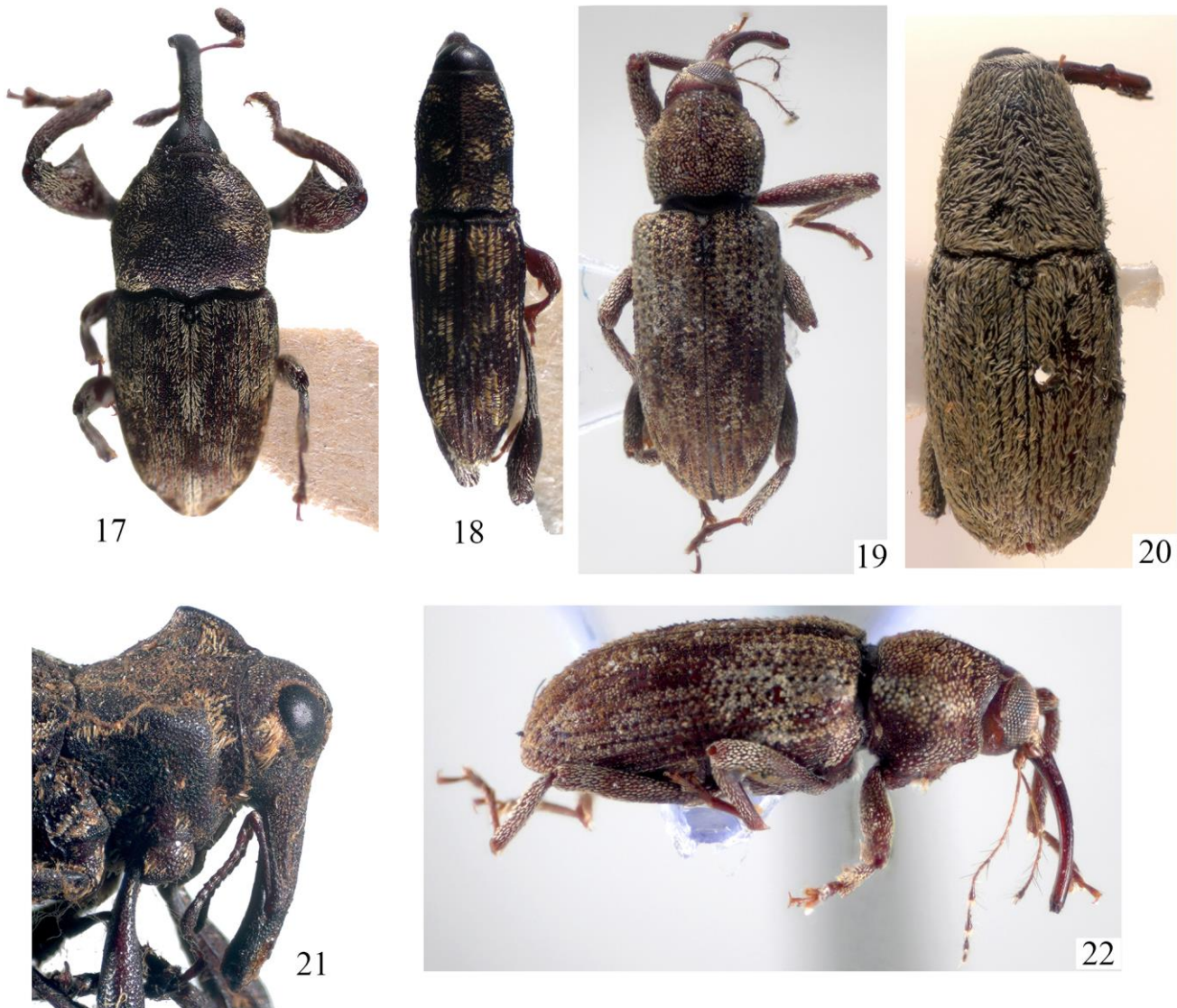


Figure 17-22. Conoderitae spp. 17 – *Campyloscelina*, gen. sp., dorsal views; 18 – *Phaenomerus* sp., dorsal views; 19 – *richodocerus spinolae*, dorsal views; 20 – *Conoderes albidus* Schoenherr, 1833, dorsal views; 21 – *Sphadasmus camelus* (Gyllenhal, 1836), head and prosternum, lateral view; 22 – *Trichodocerus spinolae* Chevrolat, 1879, lateral view.

Supertribe **Ceutorhynchitae** Gistel, 1848

Dietz, 1896; Schultze, 1902, 1903; Champion, 1906-1909; Dalla Torre, Hustache, 1930; Wagner, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944; Hoffmann, 1954; Morimoto, 1962; Dieckmann, 1972; Colonnelli, 1979, 1982, 1984, 1986a, 1986b, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1998, 2004; Korotyaev, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2006, 2017; O'Brien, Wibmer, 1982; Pajni, Kohli, 1982; Wibmer, O'Brien, 1986; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Korotyaev et al., 2000; Korotyaev, Anderson, 2002; Korotyaev, Hong, 2004; Marvaldi, Lanteri, 2005; Lyal et al., 2006; Legalov, 2013, 2015, 2016; Prena et al., 2014; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; Korotyaev, Glikman, 2018; Legalov, Bukejs, 2018; etc.

Key to tribes of Ceutorhynchitae

1. Tarsomere 5 with claw.....**Mononychini**
- Tarsomere 5 with two claws.....2
2. Metafemora distinctly thicker than pro- and mesofemora.....3
- Metafemora not or hardly thicker than other femora.....8
3. Base of pronotum sharply pointed and covered scutellum.....**Mecysmoderini**
- Base of pronotum not pointed. Scutellum exposed.....4

4. Rostrum straight or weakly curved, not punctate, usually short. Scape short.
.....**Hypurini**
- Rostrum curved, long, if short then one punctate. Scape longer.....5
5. Rostrum much thinner than profemora.....6
- Rostrum not thinner than profemora.....7
6. Metafemora about 2.0-2.5 times longer than wide, dentate.....**Hypohypurini**
- Metafemora more than 3.5 times longer than wide, usually edentate.....**Lioxyonychini**
7. Rostrum short, no more or barely longer than 3x wide at apex. Funicle 7-segmented.....**Phytobiini** (part)
- Rostrum long, longer than 3x wide at apex, if shorter than funicle 6-segmented.....**Cnemogonini** (part)
8. Rostrum quite short, no more or barely longer than 3x wide at apex, wider than width of profemur or equal in wide to one.....**Phytobiini** (part)
- Rostrum distinctly longer than 3x wide at apex, narrower than width of profemur, equal in wide or weakly wider than one; if rostrum barely longer than 3x wide at apex and wider than profemur then prosternum with rostral channel (*Phrydiuchus* Gozis, 1885, *Sinauleutes* Korotyaev, 1996).....9
9. Precoxal portion of prosternum short. Anterior margin of pronotum not raised.....**Amalini**
- Precoxal portion of prosternum long. Anterior margin of pronotum usually raised.....10
10. Rostrum narrower than profemora, if wider then pronotum and elytra flattened (*Phrydiuchus*).....**Ceutorhynchini**
- Rostrum equal in wide or weakly wider than one, if wider then pronotum with pair strong tubercles near middle (*Sinauleutes*).....11
11. Humeri smoothed, if distinct then elytral interstriae with rasp-like granules (*Homorosoma* Frivaldszky, 1894) or body elongate (*Tapinotus* Schoenherr, 1826).....**Scleropterini**
- Humeri distinct. Body plump. Elytral interstriae usually without rasp-like granules.....**Cnemogonini** (part)

Systematic list of tribes of Ceutorhynchitae

- Tribe **Amalinini** Wagner, 1936
Tribe **Ceutorhynchini** Gistel, 1848
=Isorhynchides Lacordaire, 1865
=Coeliodes LeConte, 1876
=Poophagidae Schultze, 1902
=Phrydiuchina Wagner, 1938
=Oxyonyxina Hoffmann, 1957
Tribe **Scleropterini** Schultze, 1902
Tribe **Cnemogonini** Colonnelli, 1979
=Coelioides Lacordaire, 1865
Tribe **Mononychini** LeConte, 1876
Tribe **Phytobiini** Gistel, 1848
=Rhinoncides C.G. Thomson, 1865
Tribe **Egriini** Pajni et Kohli, 1982
=Egriini Colonnelli, 1984
Tribe **Hypohypurini** Colonnelli, 2004
Tribe **Hypurini** Schultze, 1902
Tribe **Lioxyonychini** Colonnelli, 1984
Tribe **Mecysmoderini** Wagner, 1938

Supertribe **Orobitiditae** C.G. Thomson, 1859

Morimoto, 1962; Dieckmann, 1972; Alonso-Zarazaga, Lyal, 1999; Korotyaev et al., 2000; Lyal et al., 2006; Prena et al., 2014; Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; etc.

Systematic list of supertribe Orobitiditae

Tribe **Orobitidini** C.G. Thomson, 1859

Remarks. The systematic position of the tribe Orobitidini in the subfamily Conoderinae is doubtful. The genus *Orobitis* Germar, 1817 may be placed in the subfamily Curculioninae adjacent to the tribe Mecinini.

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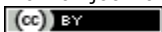
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