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New Cryptorhynchinae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in Dominican amber

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Abstract

Forty-four specimens of the weevil subfamily Cryptorhynchinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) in amber from the Dominican Republic were examined and 30 species are described in four extant and six newly erected genera. Included are descriptions of *Anlemmus leptorhinus*

n. gen., n sp., *Apharosoma euryrhina* n. gen., n sp., *Episcirrus isolepus* n. sp., *Lemmasomus anodontotus* n. gen., n sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) leptosomus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megaholcus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) microholcus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) pedinus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) pediosomus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) platystegus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambosomus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stenocalypus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stylolepus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) contorhinus* n. sp., *Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) tanyrhinus* n. sp., *Odontamera dolichosoma* n. gen., n sp., *Paracamptosis stenis* n. gen., n sp., *Paraulosomus adenolepus* n. sp., *Pseudomoides clisaulis* n. gen., n sp., *Semnorhynchus brachyrhinus* n. sp., *Semnorhynchus campostegus* n. sp., *Semnorhynchus contorhinus* n. sp., *Semnorhynchus euryaspus* n. sp., *Semnorhynchus eurystegus* n. sp., *Semnorhynchus leptostegus* n. sp., *Semnorhynchus megasomus* n. sp., *Semnorhynchus stenostegus* n. sp., and *Semnorhynchus tanyrhinus* n. sp. Extant representatives of *Episcirrus*, *Paraulosomus*, and *Semnorhynchus* have not been reported from Hispaniola.

Key words: Dominican amber, Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Cryptorhynchinae, new genera and species of Tertiary weevils

Introduction

The large weevil subfamily Cryptorhynchinae, sometimes known as the concealed beak weevils, comprises some 6000 globally distributed species. The larvae of most of these weevils develop in the wood of gymnosperms and angiosperms. Distinguishing characters are their ability, while at rest or when disturbed, to fold the rostrum against the body in a channel extending from the fore coxae to the mesosternum. The head is also bent downward in repose so that the eyes are more or less covered by the prothoracic ocular lobes. Other characteristics are a covered pygidium, a variously sized hook (uncus) positioned at the end of the tibiae and dilated tarsi with the third segment bilobed. These features are well established in the cryptorhynchine genome that extends back at least to the Early Cretaceous (Poinar 2009). The present study examines 44 specimens of Cryptorhynchinae in amber from the Dominican Republic and describes 30 of these in four extant and six newly erected genera.

Materials and methods

The specimens were obtained from amber mines in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic. Dating of Dominican amber is still controversial with the latest proposed age of 20-15 mya based on foraminifera (Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee 1996) and the earliest as 45-30 mya based on coccoliths (Cêpek in Schlee 1990). In addition, Dominican amber is secondarily deposited in sedimentary rocks, which makes a definite age determination difficult (Poinar and Mastalerz 2000). A range of ages is possible since the amber is associated with turbiditic sandstones of the Upper Eocene to Lower Miocene Mamey Group (Draper et al. 1994). Dominican amber was produced by the leguminous tree, *Hymenaea protera* Poinar and a re-

construction of the Dominican amber forest based on amber fossils indicated that the environment was similar to that of a present day tropical moist forest (Poinar and Poinar 1999). The majority of types are deposited in the PACO collection– Poinar amber collection maintained at Oregon State University, Corvallis (USA: Oregon). Three types are deposited in the AMNH – American Museum of Natural History (USA: New York) collection.

Descriptions

Cryptorhynchinae Schoenherr, 1825

Gasterocercini Zherichin, 1991

Episcirrus Kuschel, 1958

Episcirrus isolepus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs.1, 2)

Description

Length body, 5.6 mm; length rostrum, 1.0 mm.

Body brown, with similar-colored scales.

Head. Rostrum 7.1 times as long as wide at apex and middle, 3.8 times as long as wide at base, equal in length to pronotum, punctate, without grooves and carinae; frons narrow, 0.4 times as long as rostral width at base; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.7 times as long as wide at apices, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.7 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, distinctly narrowed at apex, densely punctate, without striae; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate- convex, emarginated laterally at base, 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, 3.1 times as long as wide at apex, 2.0 times as long as pronotum, without large nodules; widest at middle; humeri weakly flattened; punctured striae

regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 3.2-3.7 times as wide as striae, with scale rows; sutural interval prominent immediately behind scutellum.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.7 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.5 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.0 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; trochanter triangular; tarsi long.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 59) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “isos”= like and “lepis” = scale in reference to the unicolor scales on the pronotum and elytra.

Diagnosis. The new species is close to *Episcirrus brachialis* (LeConte, 1884), but differs by the unicolor scales on the pronotum and elytra, the strongly narrowed pronotal apex, narrow frons and rostrum, and longer 5th ventrite.

Remarks. This species is placed in the genus *Episcirrus* because the elytra are emarginated laterally at the base without large nodules, similar scales occur on the pronotum and elytra and the sutural interval is prominent immediately behind the scutellum.

Cryptorhynchini Schoenherr, 1825

Tylodina Lacordaire, 1866

Pseudomoides Poinar and Legalov, n. gen.

Description

Length body 4.0-4.3 mm; body naked, without scales; rostrum weakly curved, densely and finely punctate; frons narrow, weakly flattened; eyes large, rounded, longer than base of rostrum, not protruding from contour of head; pronotum bell-shaped, disk without distinct pronotal groove,

narrowed at base to apex, greatest width at base; elytra weakly elongate and distinctly convex, greatest width at base and before middle; humeri flattened; punctured striae deep with small points; intervals wide; prothorax with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; abdomen flattened; first and 5th ventrites elongate; legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; tibiae slightly curved; tarsi long.

Diagnosis. The new genus is very close to *Pseudomus* Schoenher, 1837 but differs by the femora lacking teeth, elytra widest at base and before middle, deep elytral striae with small points and a longer 5th ventrite.

Type species: *Pseudomoides clisaulis* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.

Pseudomoides clisaulis Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 3,4)

Description

Length body, 3.6-4.3 mm; length rostrum, 0.8-0.9 mm.

Body black, without scales.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved, 4.2-4.6 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 3.9-4.2 times as long as wide at base, 1.1-1.3 times as long as pronotum, densely and finely punctate, without grooves and carinae; frons 0.3-0.6 times as long as width of rostral base, weakly flattened, thickly punctate; eyes large, rounded, longer than base of rostrum, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, apices 1.4-1.7 times as long as wide, 0.8-0.9 times as long in middle and 0.7 times as long as wide at base; disk without distinct pronotal groove, narrowing from base to apex, densely and coarsely punctate, without striae, greatest width at base.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate and distinctly convex, 1.4-1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.4-1.6 times as long as wide before middle, 2.4-3.1 times as long as wide at apex; greatest width at base

and before middle, 3.1-3.2 times as long as pronotum; humeri flattened; punctured striae regular and distinct; intervals weakly convex, 3.0-4.6 times as wide as striae.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; procoxal cavities round; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metathorax weakly convex, punctate.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened, densely punctate; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite shorter than first; 3rd ventrite 0.6-0.8 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 3.0-3.3 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; tibiae almost curved; tarsi long.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 44) deposited in PACO.

Paratypes: Accession numbers weevil 33, 110 in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “klisis” = low and the Greek “aulax” = furrow in reference to the distinct elytral striae.

Paraulosomus Hustache, 1930

Paraulosomus adenolepus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 5, 6)

Description

Length body 2.7 mm; length rostrum 0.7 mm.

Body brown, very densely scaled.

Head. Rostrum 5.0 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 2.8 times as long as wide at base, almost equal in length to pronotum, punctate; frons narrow, 0.6 times as long as rostrum width at base, flattened; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.4 times as long as wide at apices, 0.7 times as long as wide before middle, 0.8 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, very densely punctate, without striae; sides weakly rounded; greatest width before middle; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate-convex, 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.8 times as long as wide at apex, 2.4 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri flattened; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small; intervals weakly separated, convex, 2.3-3.0 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; postcoxal part of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 7.1 times as long as wide; metathorax weakly convex, with large punctures.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.6 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.6 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 1.8 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; mesofemora length / width = 3.5; metafemora length / width = 3.4; trochanter triangular; tibiae weakly flattened, with uncus; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 52) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “adinos” = crowded and the Greek “lepis” for scales in reference to the dense scales on the abdomen.

Diagnosis: The new species is close to *P. ursus* (Chevrolat, 1880) but differs by the shorter and wider pronotum, elytra weakly narrowed to apex, body with unicolor scales, and abdomen with dense scales.

Paracamptosis Poinar and Legalov, n. gen.

Description

Body black, with dense wide semierect scales; rostrum long, weakly curved, densely punctate, with semierect scales on sides of basal third; frons wide, wider than basal width of rostrum, slightly convex, without semierect scales; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; pronotum bell-shaped, flattened disk densely punctate, without striae, widest in middle; scutellum not visible; elytra weakly elongate- flattened, with irregular semierect scales; greatest width in middle; humeri flattened; only first two striae regular and distinct, with small, elongate, dense punctures; other striae absent; intervals flat, with irregular semierect scales; prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes, impressed basally on sides; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion very short; procoxal cavities round; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow; metathorax very short, shorter than mesocoxa, punctate; abdomen flattened; 1st and 2nd ventrite elongate, concave in middle; legs long, flattened; femora weakly clavate, with teeth, with irregular semierect scales; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, flattened, with irregular semierect scales, slightly widened at apices, with uncus, setal tufts and dark setose fringe at apex; metatibiae much longer than pro- and mesotibiae; tarsi quite short; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Diagnosis: The new genus is similar to *Paracamptus* Casey, 1895 but differs in having the elytra lacking striae, a very short metathorax and the prothorax strongly impressed laterally at the base.

Type species: *Paracamptnosis stenis* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.

Paracamptnosis stenis Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Fig. 7)

Description

Length body, 5.1 mm; length rostrum, 1.6 mm.

Body black, with dense wide semierect scales.

Head. Rostrum long, weakly curved, 6.7 times as long as wide in middle, 5.0 times as long as wide at base, 1.05 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate, with semierect scales on sides of basal third; frons wide, wider than rostral basal width, slightly convex, densely punctate, without semierect scales; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, disk flattened with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width in middle; scutellum not visible.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate- flattened, 2.6 times as long as wide at base, 2.2 times as long as wide in middle, 3.0 times as long as wide in apex, 2.7 times as long as pronotum, with irregular semierect scales; greatest width in middle; humeri flattened; only first two striae regular and distinct, with small, elongate, dense punctures; other striae absent; intervals flat, with irregular semierect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes, impressed at base on sides; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; postcoxal part of prothorax very short; procoxal cavities round; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; mesocoxal cavities rounded; metepisternum narrow, 5.4 times as long as wide; metathorax very short, shorter than mesocoxa, punctate.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; 1st and 2nd ventrites elongate, concave in middle.

Legs. Legs long and flattened; femora weakly clavate, with teeth, with irregular semierect scales; profemora length / width = 3.2; metafemora length / width = 3.0; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, flattened, with irregular semierect scales, weakly widened at apices, with uncus and apical setal tufts and dark setose fringe; metatibiae much longer than pro- and mesotibiae; protibiae length / width = 5.5; metatibiae length / width = 5.0; tarsi quite short; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Type: Holotype (DR-10-772) deposited in AMNH.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “stenos” = narrow in reference to the impressed prothorax.

Cryptorhynchina Schoenherr, 1825

Semnorhynchus Faust, 1896

Semnorhynchus eurystegus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 8, 9)

Description

Length body, 3.1 mm; length rostrum, 0.8 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotal and elytral erect scales 3.0-4.0 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum 7.3 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 5.8 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as pronotum, punctate; frons flattened; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apices, 0.7 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.8 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae, with rounded sides; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate -convex, 1.5 times as long as width at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.8 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures dense; intervals weakly convex, 2.3-4.5 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 5.0 times as long as wide.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; metafemora: length / width = 4.4; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with uncus and patch of setae on apex; metatibiae: length / width = 11.9; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth; protarsi: first tarsomere 3.3 times as long as wide; second tarsomere equal in length and width, 0.4 times as long as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.6 times as long as wide, equal in length to second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere 6.0 times as long as wide, 2.6 times as long as third tarsomere; metatarsi: first tarsomere 3.5 times as long as wide.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 50) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “eurys” = broad and the Greek “stegus” = cover in reference to the wide elytra.

Semnorhynchus stenostegus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 10, 11)

Description

Length body, 4.6 mm; length rostrum, 1.1 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled, appearing silvery-shiny from light reflected from cavity in amber.

Head. Rostrum 7.3 times as long as wide in middle, 1.7 times as long as pronotum; frons flattened, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.7 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 2.3 times as long as wide at base, 2.2 times as long as wide in middle, 2.9 times as long as wide at apex, 4.4 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 3.3-4.0 times as wide as striae.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with uncus and patch of apical setae; metatibiae: length / width = 8.6; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth; protarsi: first tarsomere 2.0 times as long as wide; second tarsomere 1.1 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.6 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere 5.5 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as third tarsomere; metatarsi: second tarsomere 0.6 times as long as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.9 times as long as second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere 1.7 times as long as third tarsomere.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 29) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “stenos” = narrow and the Greek “stego” = cover in reference to the narrow elytra.

Semnorhynchus megasomus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 12,13)

Description

Length body, 4.5 mm; length rostrum, 1.2 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled.

Head. Rostrum 5.7 times as long as wide at apex, 5.7 times as long as wide in middle, 4.0 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as pronotum, basal half nearly smooth; frons narrow, flattened, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.5 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, with dense, large punctures, lacking striae; greatest width before middle; distance between punctures 2.0-2.5 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate-convex, 1.7 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, 2.3 times as long as wide at apex, 3.8 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri slightly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures large and dense; intervals weakly convex, width almost equal to striae width, with rows of semi-erect, small scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 6.7 times as long as wide; metathorax weakly convex, punctate.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.9 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.7 times as long as second; 5th ventrite elongate.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; metafemora length / width = 4.3; trochanter triangular.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 27) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “mega” = large and the Greek “soma” = body in reference to the large body.

Semnorhynchus contorhinus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 14, 15)

Description

Length body, 3.1 mm; length rostrum, 0.7 mm.

Body brown, with indistinct scales.

Head. Rostrum 3.3 times as long as wide in middle, almost equal in length to pronotum, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; antennae elongate, reaching middle of pronotum; fourth flagellomere 1.7 times as long as wide; fifth equal to fourth; sixth 1.3 times as wide as long, 0.8 times as long as fifth; seventh 1.5 times as wide as long, 1.5 times as long as sixth; club compact; first club article trapezoidal, 1.5 times as long as width of seventh flagellomere; second article 0.6 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as first article; third article of equal length and width, 1.3 times as long as second article, weakly acuminate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.4 times as long as wide at apices, 0.8 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.8 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, with dense, large punctures, without striae; distance between punctures 1.0-1.6 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate-convex, 1.3 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 1.9 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri flattened; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.0-1.3 times as wide as striae, with alternating rows of pointed and slightly semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; postcoxal part of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow; metathorax weakly convex, punctate.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.7 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.4 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.6 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora elongate, weakly clavate, with teeth, densely rugose-punctate; profemora length / width = 4.7; mesofemora length / width = 4.5; metafemora length / width = 5.5; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with uncus and patch of setae at apex, with row of long setae at apex of outer margin; protibiae length / width = 6.7; metatibiae length / width = 5.9; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 15) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “konto” = short and the Greek “rhinos” = beak in reference to the short rostrum.

Semnorhynchus tanyrhinus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 16, 17)

Description

Length body, 3.5 mm; length rostrum, 0.7 mm.

Body brown, with small scales.

Head. Rostrum 4.0 times as long as wide in middle, 3.3 times as long as wide at base; 1.2 times as long as pronotum, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apices, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.8 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, with dense and large punctures, without striae; distance between punctures 1.0-2.0 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri flattened; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures dense; intervals weakly convex, 2.3-3.3 times as wide as striae, with rows of pointed, erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; postcoxal part of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow; metathorax weakly convex, punctate.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first and 5th ventrites elongate.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; profemora length / width = 4.2; metafemora length / width = 4.0.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 30) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “tanyos” = long and the Greek “rhinos” = beak in reference to the long rostrum.

Semnorhynchus leptostegus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 18, 19)

Description

Length body, 3.0 mm; length rostrum, 0.6 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved, 1.1 times as long as pronotum, punctate; frons narrow, with scales; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly punctate; temples short.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.4 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7 times as long as wide in middle and at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width before middle; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate and convex, 1.9 times as long as wide at base, 1.6 times as long as wide in middle, 3.7 times as long as wide at apex, 3.0 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures large; intervals wide, weakly convex, 2.5-3.2 times as long as striae width, with rows of semi-erect scales 4.0-5.0 times as long as wide.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite somewhat elongate; 3rd ventrite 0.6 times as long as second; 4th ventrite of equal length to 3rd; 5th ventrite elongate, 1.8 times as long as wide.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; tarsi long.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 35) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “leptos” = thin and the Greek “stego” for cover in reference to the somewhat elongate elytra.

Semnorhynchus brachyrhinus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 20, 21)

Description

Length body, 4.3 mm; length rostrum, 0.8 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled, appearing silvery-shiny from light reflected from cavity in amber.

Head. Rostrum 2.8 times as long as wide at apex, 3.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.6 times as long as wide at base; 0.9 times as long as length of pronotum; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened; temples short.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7 times as long as wide in middle and at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; sides weakly curved; distance between punctures 1.7-2.3 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate-convex, 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2 times as long as wide at apex, 2.7 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures dense; intervals weakly convex, 2.8-3.3 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; precoxal cavities rounded, large, 1.3 times as long as wide; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 4.5 times as long as wide.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.8 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.7 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.1 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; tibiae flattened, with uncus.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 45) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “brachys” = short and the Greek “rhinos” = beak.

Semnorhynchus campostegus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 22, 23)

Description

Length body, 2.2 mm; length rostrum, 0.6 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotal and elytral erect scales 5.0-7.5 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum slightly curved, 3.6 times as long as wide in middle, 0.8 times as long as pronotum, punctate; frons narrow, flattened, without scales; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.0 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.9 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, sides weakly parallel, without striae, punctures large and dense; distance between punctures 1.8- 3.3 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate, strongly convex, 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.4 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, narrow, 0.7-0.8 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; postcoxal part of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite of equal length to first; 3rd ventrite 0.2 times as long as second; 4th ventrite of equal length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 3.1 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; profemora length / width = 4.7; mesofemora length / width = 4.7; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, biconcave on interior margins, weakly flattened, with uncus and patches of setae on apex; protibiae length / width = 4.8; metatibiae length / width = 5.7; tarsi long; 1st- 3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 46) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “kamptos” = curved and the Greek “stego” = cover in reference to the curved elytra.

Semnorhynchus euryaspus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Fig. 24)

Description

Length body, 3.6 mm; length rostrum, 0.7 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotal and elytral erect scales 4.0-6.0 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved, 3.6 times as long as wide at apex, 4.0 times as long as wide in middle, 3.6 times as long as wide at base, 0.7 times as long as pronotum, with dense, small punctures; frons narrow, 0.7 times as long as rostral width at base, flattened, punctate, without semi-erect scales; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 0.7 times as long as wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as wide before middle and at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width near middle; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate-convex, 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 3.4 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures large, dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.0-1.3 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 6.4 times as long as wide, with rows of pointed scales.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.7 times as long as first; 3rd and 4th ventrites almost equal in length to second; 5th ventrite 1.4 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora and tibia with dense, flat and rarely erect scales; femora weakly clavate, with teeth; mesofemora length / width = 3.4, metafemora length / width = 3.7, trochanter triangular; tibiae almost straight, widened at apex, flattened, with uncus and tooth on apical inner edge; metatibiae length / width = 4.2; tarsi long; fifth tarsomere elongate; 2nd tarsomere trapezoidal, 3rd tarsomere bilobed; claws large, free, without teeth.

Type: Holotype (DR-10-565) deposited in AMNH.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “eurys” = broad and the Greek “aspis” = shield in reference to the fairly wide pronotum.

Key to the above described species of *Semnorhynchus* in Dominican amber

1. Rostrum rather thin, 7.3 times as long as wide in middle -----2
- Rostrum thicker, 2.8-5.7 times as long as wide in middle-----3
2. Elytra wide, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle. Body small (3.1 mm) -----*S. eurystegus*
(Figs. 8, 9).
- Elytra narrow, 2.2 times as long as wide in middle. Body large (4.6 mm)----- *S. stenostegus* (Figs. 10, 11).
3. Body with short scales ----- 4
- Body with long scales----- 6
4. Body large (4.5 mm). Greatest width of pronotum near middle -----*S. megasomus* (Figs. 12, 13).
- Body small (3.1-3.5 mm). Greatest width of pronotum near base----- 5
5. Elytra rather wide, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle. Rostrum thick and short, 3.3 times as long as wide in middle -----*S. contorhinus* (Figs. 14, 15)

- Elytra narrower, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle. Rostrum thinner, long, 4.0 times as long as wide in middle -----*S. tanyrhinus* (Figs. 11,12)
- 6. Elytra rather narrow, 1.6 times as long as wide in middle-----*S. leptostegus* (Figs. 13, 14)
- Elytra wider, 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide in middle -----7
- 7. Rostrum shorter, 2.8 times as long as wide in middle. Body larger (4.3 mm) ----- *S. brachyrhinus* (Figs. 20, 21)
- Rostrum longer, 3.6 times as long as wide in middle. Body smaller (2.2-3.6 mm)-----8
- 8. Body small (2.2 mm). Pronotum rather narrow, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle and at base. Elytra strongly convex-----*S. campostegus* (Figs. 22, 23)
- Body large (3.6 mm). Pronotum wider, 0.6 times as long as wide before middle and at base. Elytra slightly convex-----*S. euryaspus* (Fig. 24)

Neoulosomus O'Brien and Wibmer, 1982

A newly erected subgenus accounts for the variation noted in members of this genus.

Key to subgenera of the genus *Neoulosomus* in Dominican amber

- 1. Body rather elongate, with very short semi-erect scales. Rostrum straight. Tibiae strongly flattened.-----*Stenosomus* n. subgen.
- Body usually wider, with very long semi-erect scales. Rostrum curved. Tibiae weakly flattened. -----*Neoulosomus* s. str.

Stenosomus Poinar and Legalov, n. subgen.

Diagnosis

Body elongate, brown, densely scaled with very short, semi-erect scales; rostrum straight, punctate, almost equal in length to pronotum; frons narrow, flattened, punctate; eyes large, not

protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate; antennae elongate; club fusiform; third article weakly acuminate; pronotum bell-shaped, scutellum distinct; elytra elongate and weakly convex; greatest width at humeri and in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures oval, dense; intervals weakly convex, with row of short scales; prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; procoxal cavities round; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; mesocoxal cavities rounded, narrowly separated; metepisternum narrow; metathorax weakly convex, punctate; metacoxal cavities widened; abdomen flattened; first and 5th ventrites elongate; legs long; femora elongate and weakly clavate, without teeth; tibiae almost curved, weakly flattened, widened at apices, with uncus; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally.

Type species: *Neoulosomus contorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.

Key to species of the subgenus *Stenosomus* in Dominican amber

1. Rostrum long, 3.6 times as long as wide in middle; elytra narrow, 2.2 times as long as wide in middle----- *Neoulosomus tanyrhinus* (Figs. 25, 26)
- Rostrum short, 3.2 times as long as wide in middle; elytra wide, 2.0 times as long as wide in middle ----- *Neoulosomus contorhinus* (Figs. 27, 28)

Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) tanyrhinus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 25, 26)

Description

Length body, 3.4 mm; length rostrum, 0.9 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled, appearing silvery-shiny from light reflected from cavity in amber.

Head. Rostrum straight, 3.6 times as long as wide in middle, equal in length to pronotum, punctate; frons quite narrow, flattened, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate; antennae elongate; club fusiform; third article weakly acuminate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, at apex 0.9 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.9 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, slightly narrowed at base, with large dense punctures, without striae; distance between punctures 1.0-1.5 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra elongate and weakly convex, 2.3 times as long as wide at base, 2.2 times as long as wide in middle, 4.0 times as long as wide at apex, 3.2 times as long as pronotum; greatest width at humeri and in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures oval, dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.0 times as wide as striae, with row of short scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; procoxal cavities round; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; mesocoxal cavities rounded, narrowly separated; metepisternum narrow; metathorax weakly convex, punctate; metacoxal cavities widened.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.7 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.5 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.2 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora elongate and weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 4.4; mesofemora length / width = 5.7; metafemora length / width = 5.9; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, flattened, weakly widened at apices, with uncus; metatibiae length / width = 5.3; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth; metatarsi: second tarsomere 0.8 times as

long as wide; third tarsomere 0.8 times as long as wide; fifth tarsomere 3.0 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as third tarsomere.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 18) deposited in PACO.

Paratype: Accession # weevil 58 in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “tany” = long and the Greek “rhinos” = beak in reference to the long rostrum.

Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) contorhinus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 27, 28)

Description

Length body, 2.7-3.0 mm; length rostrum, 0.3-0.6 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled.

Head. Rostrum straight, 3.8 times as long as wide at apex, 2.9-3.2 times as long as wide in middle, 0.6-0.9 times as long as length of pronotum, large and densely punctate; frons flattened, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate; antennae elongate; club fusiform; third article weakly acuminate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, apex 0.9 times as long as wide, in middle 1.1 times as long as wide, and at base 0.9 times as long as wide; disk with very weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, with large, dense punctures, without striae; distance between punctures 2.0-3.0 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra elongate and weakly convex, 2.3 times as long as wide at base, 2.0 times as long as wide in middle, 3.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.3-3.4 times as long as pronotum; greatest width at humeri and in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures oval, dense; intervals weakly convex, 4.0-5.0 times as wide as striae, with rows of short scales.

Thorax. Prothorax finely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow; metathorax weakly convex.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first and 5th ventrites elongate.

Legs. Legs long; femora elongate and weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 4.7; metafemora length / width = 4.7; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, flattened, with uncus; protibiae length / width = 5.3; metatibiae length / width = 4.4; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, bearing thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth; protarsi: first tarsomere 1.4 times as long as wide; second tarsomere 1.1 times as long as wide; third tarsomere equal in length and width; fifth tarsomere 4.7 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as third tarsomere; metatarsi: first tarsomere 1.3 times as long as wide; second tarsomere of equal length and width; third tarsomere 1.1 times as long as wide; fifth tarsomere 4.7 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as third tarsomere.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 13) deposited in PACO.

Paratype: Accession # weevil 81 in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “kontos” = short and the Greek “rhinos” = beak in reference to the short rostrum.

Neoulosomus s. str.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) leptosomus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 29, 30)

Description

Length body, 2.0 mm; length rostrum, 0.5 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotal and elytral erect scales 5.0-6.0 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum 5.0 times as long as wide in middle, 1.2 times as long as pronotum, almost smooth in first half, dense punctate in basal half; frons narrow, flattened, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 1.0 times as long as wide in middle, and 1.0 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate-convex, 2.4 times as long as wide at base, 2.2 times as long as wide in middle, 4.7 times as long as wide at apex with apex distinctly constricted; 3.1 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.0-1.7 times as wide as striae, with rows of erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first and 5th ventrites elongate.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 4.2; mesofemora length / width = 4.5; metafemora length / width = 4.0; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, weakly widened at apices, with uncus and patch of setae on apex; mesotibiae length / width = 5.0; metatibiae length / width = 5.3; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth; mesotarsi: first tarsomere 2.0 times as long as wide; second tarsomere equal in length and width, 0.6 times as long as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.8 times as long as wide, of equal length to second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere 3.7 times as long as wide, 1.8 times as long as third tarsomere; metatarsi: first tarsomere 1.2 times as long as wide; second tarsomere 0.7 times as long as wide, 0.7 times as long as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.8 times as long as wide, 1.4 times as long

as second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere 3.7 times as long as wide, 1.6 times as long as third tarsomere.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 37) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “leptos” = small and the Greek “soma” = body in reference to the small size.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 31,32)

Description

Length body, 2.4-3.2 mm; length rostrum, 0.4-0.7 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotum and elytra with erect scales 3.0-4.6 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum 5.0 times as long as wide at apex, 3.9-4.6 times as long as wide in middle, 4.6 times as long as wide at base, 0.9 times as long as pronotum, punctate; frons narrow, flattened; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.3-1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9-1.0 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.9-1.0 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; distance between punctures 2.0-3.0 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra strongly elongate - convex, 1.7-2.1 times as long as wide at base, 1.7-1.9 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0-2.6 times as long as wide at apex, 2.3-2.7 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.0-2.0 times as wide as striae, with rows of erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.7-0.8 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.6-0.8 times as long as second; 4th ventrite 1.0-1.1 times as long as 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.1-2.5 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 3.6-4.6; mesofemora length / width = 2.8; metafemora length / width = 3.8-3.9; trochanter triangular; tibiae almost curved, weakly flattened, with uncus; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 32) deposited in PACO.

Paratype: Accession # weevil 38+40+28+53+51 in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “ skambos”= bent in reference to the convex elytra.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 33, 34)

Description

Length body, 3.6-3.7 mm; length rostrum, 0.6-0.8 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotum and elytra with erect scales 4.0-5.0 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum 3.8 times as long as wide in middle, 0.7 times as long as pronotum; frons narrow, flattened, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7-0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.7-0.9 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; distance between punctures 2.0-3.6 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide at base, 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide in middle, 3.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.6-2.7 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures large, dense; intervals weakly convex, 0.6-1.3 times as wide as striae, with rows of erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 6.7 times as long as wide.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.7 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.7-0.8 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.2-2.3 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 3.0-3.5; metafemora length / width = 3.7-3.9; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, with uncus; metatibiae length / width = 7.4; tarsi long.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 39) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “megas”= large in reference to the size.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stylolepus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 35, 36)

Description

Length body, 2.6-3.2 mm; length rostrum, 0.5-0.6 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotum and elytra with semierect scales 4.0-6.0 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum 2.9 times as long as wide at apex, 3.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.6 times as long as wide at base, 0.8 times as long as pronotum, with dense, large punctures; frons flattened, 0.7 times as long as rostral base width, with erect scales; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.1-1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7-1.0 times as long as wide in middle, 0.8-1.0 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae, with very weakly rounded sides; distance between punctures 2.7-3.0 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.1-1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 1.5-2.3 times as long as wide at apex, 1.7-2.3 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.0-1.3 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 5.0 times as long as wide.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.8 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.7 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 1.9-2.4 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 3.3-4.0; mesofemora length / width = 4.0; metafemora length / width = 3.4; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, biconcave on interior margin, with uncus and patch of setae at apex, with row of scales on exterior margin; metatibiae length / width = 6.3; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth; metatarsi: first tarsomere 1.5 times as long as wide; second tarsomere 0.9 times as

long as wide, 0.6 times as long as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.5 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as second tarsomere.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 57) deposited in PACO.

Paratypes: Accession # weevil 55, 60 in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “stylo” = erect and the Greek “lepis” = scale in reference to the erect scales on the frons.

Neulosomus (Neulosomus) pedinus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 37, 38)

Description

Length body, 3.0 mm; length rostrum, 0.8 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotum and elytra with semi-erect scales 5.0-6.0 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum 3.2 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 3.6 times as long as wide at base, 2.6 times as long as pronotum, punctate; frons flattened, with flattened scales; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and 1.1 times as long as wide at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae, with rounded sides; distance between punctures 1.5-1.8 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly convex, 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2 times as long as wide at apex, 2.0 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures dense, small; intervals weakly convex, 1.6-2.0 times as wide as striae, with rows and weak patches of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal part of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.6 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.5 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.7 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with unculus; tarsi long.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 54) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “pedinos” = flat in reference to the flat scales on the frons.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) platystegus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 39, 40)

Description

Length body, 2.7 mm; length rostrum, 0.5 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled.

Head. Rostrum curved, 3.8 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 2.9 times as long as wide at base, 0.8 times as long as pronotum, punctate; frons narrow, 0.6 times as long as rostral base width, flattened; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 0.9 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.7 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width in middle; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.4 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures large, dense; intervals weakly convex, 2.0-3.5 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 6.4 times as long as wide; metathorax weakly convex.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.6 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.7 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 1.9 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 4.0; mesofemora length / width = 3.4; metafemora length / width = 3.4; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, with uncus; tarsi long.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 49) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “platy” = wide and the Greek “stego” = cover in reference to the wide elytra.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambosomus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 41, 42)

Description

Length body, 2.4 mm; length rostrum, 0.5 mm.

Body brown, convex, densely scaled.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved; frons narrow, flattened; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 0.8 times as long as wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.6 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate; greatest width in middle; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate, posterior third convex, 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.1 times as long as wide at apex, 2.8 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures dense; intervals weakly convex, 0.6-1.2 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.9 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.9 times as long as second; 4th ventrite 0.9 times as long as 3rd; 5th ventrite 1.7 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; trochanter triangular; tibiae weakly flattened; tarsi long.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 42) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “skambos”= convex and the Greek “soma” = body in reference to the convex body.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) pediosomus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 43, 44)

Description

Length body, 2.7 mm; length rostrum, 0.2 mm.

Body brown, somewhat flattened, with dense scales.

Head. Rostrum 4.3 times as long as wide in middle, 1.1 times as long as pronotum; frons flattened, punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.1 times as long as wide at apex, 0.7 times as long as wide in middle, and 0.6 times as long as wide at base; disk with slight pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 2.7 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 2.5- 4.5 times as wide as striae.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 6.4 times as long as wide.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.7 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 3.3; metafemora length / width = 3.1; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with uncus and patch of setae on apex; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 34) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “pedinos” = flat and the Greek “soma” = body in reference to the flattened body.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stenocalypus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 45, 46)

Description

Length body, 3.6 mm; length rostrum, 0.6 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled, appearing silvery-shiny from light reflected from cavity in amber.

Head. Rostrum equal in length to pronotum; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened; temples short.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as wide in middle and at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; sides almost straight, distance between punctures 2.0-2.5 times their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, narrow, 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, 2.5 times as long as wide at apex, 2.3 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.2-1.8 times as wide as striae, with rows of erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 6.3 times as long as wide.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.8 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.7 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 2.1 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 3.5; metafemora length / width = 3.4; trochanter triangular; tibiae flattened, with uncus; fifth tarsomere elongate.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 36) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “stenos” = narrow and the Greek “kalypto” = cover in reference to the narrow elytra.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megalolcus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 47, 48)

Description

Length body, 2.4 mm; length rostrum, 0.6 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved, 4.0 times as long as wide at apex, 5.1 times as long as wide in middle, 2.9 times as long as wide at base, 1.1 times as long as pronotum, with few small punctures; frons narrow, 0.6 times as long as rostral base width, flattened; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; temples short, punctuate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.3 times as long as wide at apex, 0.8 times as long as wide in middle and at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width in middle; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide in apex, 2.3 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 1.6-4.3 times as wide as striae, with rows of semi-erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow; 7.4 times as long as wide.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.7 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.5 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 1.9 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 4.5; mesofemora length / width = 4.1; metafemora length / width = 3.2; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, with uncus.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 47) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “megas” = large and the Greek “holkos” = furrow in reference to the distinct pronotal groove.

Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) microholcus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 49, 50)

Description

Length body, 2.9 mm; length rostrum, 1.1 mm.

Body brown, densely and uniformly scaled; scales on pronotum and elytra not arranged in weak patches; pronotum and elytra with erect scales 4.0-5.0 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum 2.1 times as long as wide at apex, 2.1 times as long as wide in middle, 1.9 times as long as wide at base, 0.7 times as long as pronotum, rarely punctate in first half, densely punctate in basal half; frons narrow, 0.7 times as long as rostral width at base, flattened, punctate; eyes large, rounded, 0.9 times as long as wide, narrower than base of rostrum, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, apex 1.2 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle and 0.9 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.2 times as long as wide at apex, 2.4 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in

middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals weakly convex, 4.0-5.3 times as wide as striae, with rows of pointed, erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; mesocoxal widely separated; metepisternum narrow; metathorax weakly convex, punctate.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first and 5th ventrites elongate.

Legs. Legs long; femora clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 3.4; metafemora length / width = 3.3; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, with uncus at apex; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 24) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “micros” = small and the Greek “holkos” = furrow in reference to the weak pronotal groove.

Key to species of the subgenus *Neoulosomus* s. str. in Dominican amber

1. Elytra narrow, 1.6-2.2 times as long as wide in middle -----2
- Elytra wide, 1.1-1.5 times as long as wide in middle----- 4
2. Body rather small (2.0 mm); apex of elytra distinctly constricted -----*N. leptosomus* (Figs. 29, 30)
- Body larger (2.2-3.7 mm). Apex of elytra slightly narrowed -----3
3. Body 2.2- 3.2 mm; elytra strongly convex -----*N. scambus* (Figs. 31, 32)
- Body 3.6-3.7 mm; elytra slightly convex-----*N. megus* (Figs 33, 34)
4. Scales on pronotum and elytra form weak patches-----5
- Scales on pronotum and elytra not forming weak patches----- 6
5. Strial points large; intervals 1.0-1.3 times as wide as striae; frons with erect scales-----
----- *N. stylolepis* (Figs. 35, 36)

- Strial points smaller; intervals 1.6-2.0 times as wide as striae; frons without erect scales-----
----- *N. pedinus* (Figs. 37, 38)
- 6. Elytra rather wide, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle-----*N. platystegus* (Figs. 39, 40)
- Elytra narrower, 1.3-1.5 times as long as wide in middle-----7
- 7. Elytra 2.7-2.8 times as long as pronotum -----8
- Elytra 2.3-2.4 times as long as pronotum-----9
- 8. Body convex. Elytral intervals 0.6-1.2 times as wide as striae---*N. scambosomus* (Figs. 41, 42)
- Body flattened. Elytral intervals 2.5-4.5 times as wide as striae-- *N. pediosomus* (Figs. 43, 44)
- 9. Body rather large (3.6 mm). Elytra rather narrow, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle---N.
stenocalypus (Figs. 45, 46).
- Body smaller (2.4-2.9 mm). Elytra wider, 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide in middle----- 10
- 10. Rostrum rather long, 5.1 times as long as wide in middle. Pronotal groove distinct-----*N.*
megaholcus (Figs. 47, 48)
- Rostrum shorter, 2.1 times as long as wide in middle. Pronotal groove very weak-----*N.*
microholcus (Figs. 49, 50)

Lemmasomus Poinar and Legalov, n. gen. (Figs. 51, 52))

Description

Body brown, densely scaled; pronotum and elytra with erect scales 8.0-9.3 times as long as wide; rostrum elongate, curved, longer than pronotum, punctate; frons flattened, without erect scales, finely punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; temples short, punctate; pronotum bell-shaped; disk with weak pronotal groove, narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width at base; elytra triangular and weakly convex, greatest width at base; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals wide and flattened; prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes;

precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow; abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite elongate; legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; trochanter triangular; tibiae curved, weakly widened at apices, with uncus; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick light erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Diagnosis. This new genus is similar to *Neoulosomus* O'Brien and Wibmer, 1982 but differs by the smaller body size, triangular elytra widest at the humeri, long rostrum and elongate erect body scales. The new genus resembles *Microhyus* LeConte, 1876 of the subfamily Molytinae (tribe Conotrachelini), but differs by the body form and the mesothorax with a mesosternal channel.

Type species: *Lemmasomus anodontotus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.

Lemmasomus anodontotus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 51, 52)

Description

Length body, 1.7 mm; length rostrum, 0.5 mm.

Body brown, densely scaled. Pronotal and elytral erect scales 8.0-9.3 times as long as wide.

Head. Rostrum elongate, curved, 8.3 times as long as wide in middle, 1.4 times as long as pronotum, punctuate; frons flattened, without erect scales, finely punctate; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; temples short, punctate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, 1.1 times as long as wide in middle, and 1.0 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width at base; distance between punctures 0.5-1.0 times their diameter.

Elytra. Elytra triangular and weakly convex, 1.4 times as long as wide at base, 1.3 times as long as wide in middle, 2.8 times as long as wide at apex, 2.0 times as long as pronotum; greatest width at base; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; intervals flattened, 6.0-6.7 times as wide as striae, with rows of erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.5 times as long as first; 3rd ventrite 0.5 times as long as second; 4th ventrite equal in length to 3rd; 5th ventrite 1.8 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, without teeth; profemora length / width = 4.2; trochanter triangular; tibiae curved, slightly widened at apices, with unculus; protibiae length / width = 5.8; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 43) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “anodontotus” = lacking teeth in reference to the absence of femoral teeth.

Apharosoma Poinar and Legalov, n. gen. (Figs. 53, 54)

Description

Body reddish-brown, without scales; rostrum weakly curved, slightly widened at apex; frons wide, slightly narrower than rostral width at base; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, elongate, reaching middle of pronotum; pronotum bell-shaped, disk with weak pronotal groove; greatest width in middle; sides very weakly

rounded; scutellum distinct, depressed; elytra weakly elongate - convex, greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular, deep and distinct; punctures dense; 9th stria merges with 10th stria at level of metacoxae; intervals weakly convex, wide, very finely rugose-punctate; prothorax large and densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; distance between punctures very narrow; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow; metathorax weakly convex, punctate; abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; 2nd-4th ventrites of almost equal length; 5th ventrite elongate; legs long; femora weakly clavate, finely rugose-punctate, with teeth; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with uncus and small tuft of setae on apex, lacking row of setae on exterior margin; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Diagnosis. This new genus is similar to *Semnorhynchus* Faust, 1896 but differs by the naked body, large teeth on the femora and strongly convex humeri. It differs from *Tyloderma* Say, 1831 by the clavate femora with teeth and the long, thin rostrum. The new genus is similar to the genus *Rhyssomatus* Schoenherr, 1837 of the subfamily Molytinae (tribe Cleogonini) but differs by the thicker rostrum and the mesothorax having a mesosternal channel.

Type species: *Apharosoma euryrhina* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.

Apharosoma euryrhina Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 53, 54)

Description

Length body 5.8 mm; length rostrum 1.0 mm.

Body reddish-brown, without scales.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved, 5.4 times as long as wide in middle, 0.9 times as long as pronotum, finely punctate, slightly widened at apex; frons wide, somewhat narrower than rostral width at base, flattened; eyes large, 0.7 times as long as wide, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, elongate, reaching middle of pronotum; scape 5.9 times as long as wide at apex, 0.6 times as long as flagellum; 1st-7th flagellomeres trapezoidal; 1st-2nd flagellomeres elongate, of equal length; first 2.6 times as long as wide, 0.4 times as long as and 0.9 times narrower than scape; second narrow, 3.0 times as long as wide; third 0.8 times as long as wide, 0.3 times as long as second; fourth of equal length and width, 1.2 times as long as third; fifth 1.2 times as long as wide, 1.2 times as long as fourth; sixth 1.3 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as fifth; seven 1.3 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as sixth; club compact, 0.4 times as long as flagellum; first club article trapezoidal, 1.1 times as long as wide, of equal length to and 1.1 times as wide as seventh flagellomere; second article 0.8 times as long as wide, equal in length to first article; third article equal in length to second article, weakly acuminate.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 0.9 times as long as wide in middle, and 1.0 times as long as wide at base; disk with weak pronotal groove, slightly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width in middle; sides very weakly rounded; distance between punctures 0.6-1.3 times their diameter; scutellum distinct, depressed.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.6 times as long as wide at base, 1.5 times as long as wide in middle, 3.0 times as long as wide at apex, 2.2 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctured striae regular, deep and distinct; punctures dense; 9th stria merges with 10th stria at level of metacoxae; intervals weakly convex, wide, very finely rugose-punctate, 2.0-2.6 times as wide as striae.

Thorax. Prothorax large and densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; distance between punctures very narrow; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; procoxal cavities round, of equal length and width, 1.5 times as long as

prosternal process width; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; mesocoxal cavities rounded, equal in length and width, narrowly separated, 1.6 times as long as width of mesosternal process; metepisternum narrow, 9.6 times as long as wide, with row of large projections; metathorax weakly convex, punctate; metacoxal cavities widened.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.5 times as long as first in middle and equal in length to first; 3rd ventrite 0.9 times as long as second; 4th ventrite 0.9 times as long as 3rd; 5th ventrite 1.9 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, finely rugose-punctate, with teeth; profemora length / width = 4.0; mesofemora length / width = 4.4; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with uncus and faint tuft of setae at apex, row of setae on exterior margin absent; protibiae 6.8 times as long as wide; mesotibiae length / width = 7.1; metatibiae length / width = 7.1; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth; metatarsi: first tarsomere 2.9 times as long as wide; second tarsomere 1.4 times as long as wide, 0.5 times as long as first tarsomere; third tarsomere 0.7 times as long as wide, bilobed, equal in length to second tarsomere; fifth tarsomere 5.0 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as third tarsomere.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 61) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “eury” = broad and the Greek “rhinos” = beak in reference to the wide rostrum.

Anlemmus Poinar and Legalov, n. gen.

Description

Body black, without scales; rostrum weakly curved, elongate, densely and finely punctate; frons wide; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; antennae inserted in middle of rostrum,

elongate, reaching middle of pronotum; pronotum bell-shaped, elongate; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width in middle; scutellum distinct, depressed; elytra weakly elongate - convex; greatest width in middle; humeri convex; punctured striae regular, deep and distinct; punctures large and dense; intervals distinct convex, narrow; prothorax large and densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, with row of large projections; metathorax weakly convex, punctate; abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; 2nd-4th ventrites equal in length; 5th ventrite elongate; legs long; femora weakly clavate, finely rugose-punctate, without teeth; tibiae almost curved, weakly flattened, with uncus; tarsi long.

Diagnosis. The new genus is similar to *Apharosoma* n. gen. described previously, but differs by the femora lacking teeth, the convex and narrow intervals of the elytra, a thinner rostrum, a more elongate prothorax and 2nd-4th ventrites equal in length and longer than the 5th ventrite. It differs from the genus *Tyloderma* Say, 1831 by the clavate femora, and the long, slender rostrum.

Type species: *Anlemmus leptorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.

Anlemmus leptorhinus Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Figs. 55, 56)

Description

Length body, 4.4 mm; length rostrum, 0.9 mm.

Body black, without scales.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved, 5.8 times as long as wide at apex and in middle, 4.2 times as long wide at base, 0.6 times as long as pronotum, densely and finely punctate; frons wide, 1.2 times as long as rostral width at base, flattened; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, elongate, reaching middle of pronotum.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, elongate, 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, 1.2 times as long as wide in middle and at base; disk with distinct pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; greatest width in middle; distance between punctures 2.0- 2.3 times their diameter; scutellum distinct, depressed.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 1.5 times as long as wide at base, 1.4 times as long as wide in middle, 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, 1.7 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri convex; punctured striae regular, deep and distinct; punctures large and dense; intervals distinctly convex, narrow, 1.4-2.1 times as wide as striae.

Thorax. Prothorax large and densely punctate, with prosternal channel and postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow, 7.7 times as long as wide, with row of large projections; metathorax weakly convex, punctate.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.6 times as long as first; 3rd and 4th ventrites equal in length to second; 5th ventrite 2.3 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, finely rugose-punctate, without teeth; metafemora length / width = 4.0; trochanter triangular; tibiae slightly curved, weakly flattened, with uncus; metatibiae length / width = 9.0; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate.

Type: Holotype (accession # weevil 111) deposited in PACO.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “lepto” = thin and the Greek “rhinos” = beak in reference to the thin rostrum.

Odontamera Poinar and Legalov, n. gen.

Description

Body black, lacking scales; rostrum weakly curved, almost equal to pronotum; frons wide, almost equal in width to rostral base; eyes large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened; antennae inserted in middle of rostrum, pronotum bell-shaped, disk with pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; scutellum distinct, elytra weakly elongate - convex; greatest width in middle; humeri slightly convex; punctured striae regular, distinct; ninth stria merges with 10th at level of metacoxae; intervals convex, wide, without rows of erect scales; prothorax with prosternal channel and strong postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; abdomen flattened; first and fifth ventrites elongate; 2nd-4th ventrites shorter than first; legs long; femora weakly clavate, with large teeth; tibiae elongate, slightly curved, slightly widened at apices; tarsi long, 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, without teeth.

Diagnosis. The new genus is close to *Apteromechus* Faust, 1896, but differs from it by the wide frons, elongated body and femora with large teeth.

Type species: *Odontamera dolichosoma* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.

Odontamera dolichosoma Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. (Fig. 57)

Description

Length body, 6.4 mm; length rostrum, 1.1 mm.

Body black, without scales.

Head. Rostrum weakly curved, 5.0 times as long as wide in middle, 0.9 times as long as pronotum, densely punctate; frons wide, almost equal in width to rostral basal width, flattened, punctate; eyes

large, not protruding from contour of head; vertex weakly flattened, punctate; antennae inserted in middle of rostrum.

Pronotum. Pronotum bell-shaped, disk with pronotal groove, weakly narrowed at base, densely punctate, without striae; distance between punctures equal to their diameter; scutellum distinct.

Elytra. Elytra weakly elongate - convex, 3.3 times as long as pronotum; greatest width in middle; humeri weakly convex; punctated striae regular and distinct; punctures small, dense; 9th stria merges with 10th stria at level of metacoxae; intervals convex, 1.5- 1.8 times as wide as striae, without rows of erect scales.

Thorax. Prothorax densely punctate, with prosternal channel and stark postorbital lobes; precoxal portion of prothorax elongate; postcoxal portion of prothorax short; mesothorax with mesosternal channel; metepisternum narrow.

Abdomen. Abdomen flattened; first ventrite elongate; second ventrite 0.6 times as long as first; 3rd and 4th ventrites equal in length to second; 5th ventrite 1.5 times as long as 4th.

Legs. Legs long; femora weakly clavate, with large teeth; metafemora length / width = 3.6; trochanter triangular; tibiae elongate, slightly curved, not widened at apices, with uncus, apical setal tufts absent; metatibiae length / width = 7.9; tarsi long; 1st-3rd tarsomeres trapezoidal, with thick, light, erect setae ventrally; fifth tarsomere elongate; claws large, free, lacking teeth; metatarsi: first tarsomere 2.3 times as long as wide; second tarsomere 1.1 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as first tarsomere.

Type: Holotype (DR-10-810) deposited in AMNH.

Type locality: Amber mine in the Cordillera Septentrional of the Dominican Republic.

Etymology: The specific epithet is from the Greek “dolichos” = long and the Greek “somas” = body in reference to the elongate shape of the fossil.

Discussion

The present study describes 30 new species of Cryptorhynchinae in 10 genera, 6 of them new, from Dominican amber. Some 16 species of Cryptorhynchinae in 10 extant genera have been reported from Hispaniola. These extant genera include *Cryptorhynchus* Illiger, 1807, *Euscepes* Schönherr, 1833, *Gerstaeckeria* Champion, 1905, *Lembodes* Schönherr, 1844, *Neoulosomus* O'Brien and Wibmer, 1982, *Palaeopus* Faust, 1896, *Pseudomopsis* Champion, 1905, *Pseudomus* Schönherr, 1844, *Sternocoelus* Kuschel, 1955, and *Tyloderma* Say, 1831 (Perez-Gelabert 2007; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982). The fossil genera reported here include species in only one of the extant Hispaniolan genera (*Neoulosomus*). Based on the present study, which is quite limited considering the number of extant weevils in Hispaniola, the biodiversity of the Cryptorhynchinae was much higher in the Tertiary than presently in Hispaniola since the extinct fauna included not only members of the extant genera *Episcirrus*, *Pseudomus*, *Paraulosomus*, and *Semnorhynchus*, which have not been reported from Hispaniola (O'Brien and Wibmer 1982; Perez-Gelabert 2007) but members of the six new genera described herein (*Anlemmus*, *Apharosoma*, *Lemmasomus*, *Odontamera*, *Paracamptnosis*, *Pseudomoides*).

The Cryptorhynchinae is an ancient group, dating back to the Early Cretaceous *Paleocryptorhynchus burmanus* Poinar (Poinar 2009). The genera *Korystina* Britton, 1960, *Camptorrhinites* Britton, 1960 and *Taylorius* Britton, 1960 were described from the Early Eocene of England (Britton 1960) and *Succinacalles* Zherikhin in Late Eocene Baltic amber (Zherikhin 1971). Ten species of Cryptorhynchinae are known from the Oligocene of USA and Neogene of Europe (Heyden 1862; Heyden and Heyden 1866; Scudder 1876, 1890, 1893; Wickham 1912, 1913a, 1913b). Three specimens of Cryptorhynchinae were noted in Oligocene-Miocene Mexican amber (Zimmermann 1971). Two specimens described as *Cryptorhynchus hurdi* Zimmermann, 1971 were characterized by a very large single femoral tooth. However since the genus *Cryptorhynchus* Illiger, 1807 has 2 teeth on the femora, it is likely that these two Mexican amber specimens belong to a new genus. None of the Cryptorhynchinae examined in

the present study have such a large femoral teeth. The third Mexican amber specimen probably belongs to the genus *Neoulosomus*, which is characterized by femora lacking teeth.

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Figures

- Fig. 1. Lateral view of *Episcirrus isolepus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 1.3 mm.
- Fig. 2. Dorsal view of *Episcirrus isolepus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.
- Fig. 3. Lateral view of *Pseudomoides clisaulis* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale bar = 0.73 mm.
- Fig. 4. Dorsal view of *Pseudomoides clisaulis* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale bar = 0.68 mm.
- Fig. 5. Lateral view of *Paraulosomus adenolepus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.4 mm.
- Fig. 6. Dorsal view of *Paraulosomus adenolepus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.54 mm.
- Fig. 7. Dorsal-lateral view of *Paracamptnosis stenis* Poinar & Legalov n. gen., n. sp. Scale bar = 0.5 mm.
- Fig. 8. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus eurystegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.7 mm.
- Fig. 9. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus eurystegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.54 mm.
- Fig. 10. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus stenostegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.84 mm.

- Fig. 11. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus stenostegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.77 mm.
- Fig. 12. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus megasomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.86 mm.
- Fig. 13. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus megasomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.75 mm.
- Fig. 14. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus contorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.64 mm.
- Fig. 15. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus contorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.58 mm.
- Fig. 16. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus tanyrhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.7 mm.
- Fig. 17. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus tanyrhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.7 mm.
- Fig. 18. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus leptostegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.52 mm.
- Fig. 19. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus leptostegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.52 mm.
- Fig. 20. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus brachyrhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.72 mm.
- Fig. 21. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus brachyrhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.75 mm.
- Fig. 22. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus campostegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.38 mm.
- Fig. 23. Dorsal view of *Semnorhynchus campostegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.41 mm

Fig. 24. Lateral view of *Semnorhynchus euryaspus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

Fig. 25. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) tanyrhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.62 mm.

Fig. 26. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) tanyrhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.55 mm.

Fig. 27. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) contorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.72 mm.

Fig. 28. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Stenosomus) contorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.6 mm.

Fig. 29. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) leptosomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.39 mm.

Fig. 30. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) leptosomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.36 mm.

Fig. 31. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.58 mm.

Fig. 32. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.55 mm.

Fig. 33. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.6 mm.

Fig. 34. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.6 mm.

Fig. 35. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stylolepus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.68 mm.

Fig. 36. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stylolepus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.56 mm.

- Fig. 37. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) pedinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.59 mm.
- Fig. 38. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) pedinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.52 mm.
- Fig. 39. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) platystegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.44 mm.
- Fig. 40. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) platystegus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.44 mm.
- Fig. 41. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambosomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.41 mm.
- Fig. 42. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) scambosomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.44 mm.
- Fig. 43. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) pediosomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.51 mm.
- Fig. 44. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) pediosomus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.51 mm.
- Fig. 45. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stenocalypus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.64 mm.
- Fig. 46. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) stenocalypus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.64 mm.
- Fig. 47. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megaholcus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.52 mm.
- Fig. 48. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) megaholcus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.41 mm.
- Fig. 49. Lateral view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) microholcus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp. Scale bar = 0.84 mm.

- Fig. 50. Dorsal view of *Neoulosomus (Neoulosomus) microholcus* Poinar and Legalov, n. sp.
Scale bar = 0.84 mm.
- Fig. 51. Lateral view of *Lemmasomus anodontotus* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale
bar = 0.32 mm.
- Fig. 52. Dorsal view of *Lemmasomus anodontotus* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale
bar = 0.32 mm.
- Fig. 53. Lateral view of *Apharosoma euryrhina* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale bar =
1.2 mm.
- Fig. 54. Dorsal view of *Apharosoma euryrhina* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale bar =
1.1 mm.
- Fig. 55. Lateral view of *Anlemmus leptorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale bar =
0.77 mm.
- Fig. 56. Lateral view of *Anlemmus leptorhinus* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale bar =
0.73 mm.
- Fig. 57. Lateral view of *Odontamera dolichosoma* Poinar and Legalov, n. gen., n. sp. Scale
bar = 1.0 mm.

