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(Coleoptera: Attelabidae)

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***Omolabus* Jekel in north and central America (Coleoptera: Attelabidae)**

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Omolabus* Jekel is redefined and the genus *Xestolabus* Jekel is assigned to subgeneric status, **New Status**, under *Omolabus*. Fourteen species are recognized in the genus *Omolabus* in North and Central America: *O. angulipennis* (Sharp) **New Combination**, *O. callosus* (Sharp), *O. conicollis* (Sharp) **New Combination**, *O. corvinus* (Gyllenhal) **New Combination**, *O. fasciventris* **New Species**, *O. heterocerus* (Sharp) **New Combination**, *O. laesicollis* (Gyllenhal) **New Combi-**

nation, *O. ligulatus* (Sharp), *O. longiclava* (Sharp) **New Combination**, *O. megalomus* **New Species**, *O. quadratus* (Sharp), *O. sedatus* (Sharp) **New Combination**, *O. spinipectus* **New Species** and *O. veracruensis* **New Species**. The following species are placed in **New Synonymy**: *X. constrictipennis* (Chittenden), *X. tabascoensis* Voss, *O. brevicollis* Sharp and *O. biimpressus* Voss. **Lectotypes** are designated for the following Sharp species: *O. callosus*, *O. conicollis*, *O. heterocerus*, *O. ligulatus*, *O. quadratus*, and *O. sedatus*. Identification keys based on external characteristics are provided for the New World genus group Attelabina and for all known *Omolabus* species occurring in North and Central America. Digital habitus images, illustrations of male genitalia and host plant associations are also included.

Key words: North America, Central America, Attelabidae, *Omolabus*, leaf rollers, new species, sperm transfer apparatus, Anacardiaceae, Myrtaceae, Tiliaceae

INTRODUCTION

The genus group Attelabina Billberg (Coleoptera: Attelabidae) includes the following New World genera: *Attelabus* Linnaeus, *Homoeolabus* Jekel, *Himatolabus* Jekel, *Phyletobius* Voss, *Heterolabus* Jekel and *Omolabus* Jekel (Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999).

Omolabus, *Xestolabus* and *Thyreolabus* were first used by Jekel (1860) as subgenera of *Attelabus* (Linnaeus). Voss (1925) elevated *Omolabus* and *Xestolabus* to the generic level. However, most characters used by Voss to support the generic status of *Xestolabus* are inconsistent. This paper moves *Xestolabus* to new subgenus status under *Omolabus*. Although Jekel described *Xestolabus* and *Omolabus* at the same time, *Omolabus* has page priority and is selected as the name for this group of weevils.

The genus *Omolabus* now includes 57 New World species with the majority described from South America (Wibmer & O'Brien, 1986). This paper recognizes 14 species from North and Central America. *Omolabus corvinus* (Gyllenhal) is the only species of *Omolabus* that ranges into America north of Mexico. *O. corvinus* and *O. ligulatus* (Sharp) have ranges that extend into Columbia, South America according to Wibmer and O'Brien (1986). No *Omolabus* species are recorded from the West Indies.

The North and Central American species are placed in three subgenera as follows: *Omolabus (Xestolabus)* with four species including two described here as new, *Omolabus (Thyreolabus)* with one new species and *Omolabus (Omolabus)* with nine species including one described here as new. Characters that separate the subgenera of *Omolabus* are given in the key to species.

Some species of *Omolabus* have small males and females in the population that have confused the taxonomy. Vogt (1992) mentioned the existence of major and minor attelabids and attributed the size difference to the size of the leaf roll or nidus. Hamilton (1994) discussed the major and minor forms of *Pilolabus giraffa* Hamilton. The sexually dimorphic head and pronotal characters that define the large major males of *Omolabus* are poorly developed or entirely lacking in the minor males. Some minor males require the