ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPONGIPHORIDAE (=LABIIDAE) WITH A LIST OF SPECIES

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INTRODUCTION

The family Spongiphoridae is mainly characterised by the presence of simple 2nd tarsal segment (not lobed) and single proparamere. On the basis of 2nd tarsal segment it could be easily separated from Chelisochidae and Forficulidae.

Burr's (1911) key to the subfamilies was mainly based upon the characters of elytra, antennal segments and the length of eye in relation to post-ocular area. His key was in use with slight modification by Popham and Brindle (1967, 1967a) and Steinmann (1976). Generally various families were divided into two major groups on the basis elytra being carinate or ecarinate. But the subfamily Pericominae did not fit in any of the above groups since the elytra lack a well defined keel on the costal margin and in its place a row of small tubercles is present and from each arises a thick seta.

After a careful study it was found that the shape of hind tarsi especially the 2nd tarsal segment and the relative length of all the three segments in combination with other characters could be utilised for formulating a key for the satisfactory discrimination of various subfamilies.

Hitherto Spongiphorinae and Labiinae were considered as close. But it may be mentioned here that members of the subfamily Spongiphorinae belonging to the genera Spongovostox Burr and Marava Burr, possess hind 2nd tarsal segment slightly longer than broad, strongly narrowed posteriorly and is about half as long as the third. Besides, first segment is slightly shorter than the combined length of second and third. According to the information available through literature same condition is found amongst the members of the genus Spongiphora Serville—the type of Spongiphorinae.

In the light of the above, Spongiphorinae comes close to Homotaginae and can be discriminated from each other by the relative length of hind tarsal segments. In
Homotaginae hind second tarsal segment, in profile, is of uniform width and only scarcely narrowed basally and first segment is slightly longer than the combined length of last two segments.

A new subfamily Rudraxinae is erected for the reception of a new genus and species, viz., *Rudrax brindle*, from China. It is mainly characterised by the elytra having a sharp keel along the costal margin. It comes close to Ramamurthiinae, but differs by the pilose body and tibiae compressed, at extreme apex slightly grooved.

Srivastava (1985) has described two subfamilies viz., Homotaginae and Irdexinae besides construction of a key for the discrimination of various subfamilies utilising for the first time the shape of the hind tarsi, especially the second tarsal segment and the relative length of all the three segments in combination with other characters.

It may be mentioned here that the genus *Labia* Leach, 1853 as defined by Steinmann (1990) contains now those species which possess parameres with a median incision thus dividing it into two, external and internal lobes. And the remaining species with parameres entire, i.e., not divided vertically were included under *Paralabella* Steinmann, 1990, *Circolabia* Steinmann, 1987, *Spirolabia* Steinmann, 1987 and *Paraspania* Steinmann, 1985. Last three were, however, mainly characterised by the shape and arrangement of virga.

Srivastava (1992) has already pointed out, while discussing the validity of various genera of Pygidicranidae, that genera based upon such characters will not stand. Accordingly, *Paraspania* is placed as synonym of *Chaetospania*. Besides, *Circolabia* is treated as valid with *Paralabella* and *Spirolabia* as its synonym since it has priority. It will now be characterised as “externally similar to *Labia* with parameres entire and virga of various types”.

Steinmann (1990) has placed *Chaetospania* under Sparattinae on the grounds of ecological similarity. But this reason does not seem plausible since members of Spongiphorinae, Labiinae and of above subfamily occur in the same habitat, i.e., under loose bark of logs and stems. For this reason it is proposed to transfer *Chaetospania* under Labiinae. Members of this genus although possess depressed head, abdominal tergites are weakly convex unlike those of Sparattinae which are strongly depressed including head.

The size of eye in relation to post-ocular area of head, as a valid character, seems to be doubtful. It is found to be variable intra specifically in several species. At present it is being used to separate various genera pending availability of some other more constant characters. However, in the present arrangement it has been possible to avoid this character in discriminating various subfamilies.
It may be mentioned here that Srivastava (in press) has already transferred Isolaboidinae under Anisolabididae since proparameres are paired. In extreme cases it may apparently look unpaired due to great enlargement of distal lobe of one side covering almost both the halves of proparameres. Generally virga of only one side is well developed and on the other side it may be absent or greatly reduced. Besides, all other external morphological characteristics suggest its inclusion in this family.

Various superspecific taxa included under the family are summarised below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfamily</th>
<th>Genera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAMAMURTHIINAE</td>
<td>Ramamurthia Steinmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUDRAXINAe Subfam.</td>
<td>Rudrax gen. n. (R. brindlei sp. n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERICOMINAE</td>
<td>Pericomus Burr, Parapericomus Ramamurthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMOTAGINAE</td>
<td>Homotages Burr, Paratages Srivastava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPONGIPHORINAE</td>
<td>Spongiphora Serville, Filolabia Steinmann, Formicilabia Rehn and Hebard, Marava Burr, Pseudomarava Steinmann, Purex Burr, Spongovostox Burr, Vostox Burr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRDEXINAE</td>
<td>Irdex Burr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESOGASTRINAE</td>
<td>Nesogaster Verhoeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANDICINAE</td>
<td>Strogylopus Burr, Strongylolabis Steinmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPARATTINAE</td>
<td>Sparatta Serville, Auchenomus Karsch, Mecomera Serville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERACINAE</td>
<td>Gerax Hebard, Barygerax Hebard, Eugerax Hebard, Nesolabia Hincks, Pseudovostox Borelli, Yepezia Brindle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subfamily: **COSMOGERACINAE**
Genus: Cosmogerax Hebard

Subfamily: **CAECOLABIINAE**
Genus: Caecolabia Brindle

Subfamily: **ISOPYGINAE**
Genus: Isopyge Borelli

Subfamily: **LABIINAE**
Genera: **Labia** Leach, Apovostox Hebard, Chaetolabia Brindle, Chaetospania Kasch (= Paraspania Steinmann—Syn. n.), Circolabia Steinmann (= Spirolabia Steinmann and Paralabella Steinmann—Syn. n.), Sphingolabis Bormans

**KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF SPONGIPHORIDAE**

(Partly modified after Srivastava, 1985)

1(10). Second tarsal segment longer than broad

2 (5). Elytra with a sharp ridge along the costal margin

3 (4). Whole body covered with long and stiff hairs; femora incrassate, tibiae deplanate and sulcate above in apical half only ... Ramamurthiiniae Steinmann (= Physogastrinae Ramamurthi)

4 (3). Body pilose; tibia compressed, at extreme apex slightly grooved

... Rudraxinae Subfam. n.

5 (2). Elytra without a sharp ridge along the costal margin

6 (7). Elytra granular, along the costal margin with a row of small tubercles, each bearing a short or long thick setae; tarsi long and slender; 1st segment five times or more longer than its width ... Pericominae Burr

7 (6). Elytra smooth or punctulate, ecarinate along the costal margin and without tubercles or setae; tarsi shorter, 1st segment three to four times longer than its width

8 (9). Hind second tarsal segment, in profile, almost of uniform width, only scarcely narrowed basally and slightly shorter than third, first segment slightly longer than the combined length of last two segments ... Homotaginae Srivastava
Srivastava: *On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)*

9 (8). Hind second tarsal segment, in profile, narrowed basally, about half as long as the third, first segment slightly shorter than the combined length of second and third segments ... Spongiphorinae Burr

10 (1). Second tarsal segment broader than long or about as broad as long

11 (12). Hind tarsi comparatively longer and slender, first segment five times longer than its width; elytra smooth, occasionally costal margin with a row of small tubercles, each with a thick setae ... Irdexinae Srivastava

12 (11). Hind tarsi comparatively shorter and thick, first segment three to four times longer than its width

13 (18). Elytra with a sharp ridge along the costal margin

14 (15). Antennal segments conical, each gently expanded apically and narrow basally ... Nesogastrinae Verhoeff

15 (14). Antennal segments cylindrical

16 (17). Antennae 16—20 segmented (African species) ... Vandicinae Burr

17 (16). Antennae 12—15 segmented (American species)... Strongylopsalinae Burr

18 (13). Elytra without a ridge along the costal margin

19 (20). Body strongly depressed or flattened, head flat, dorsal surface not convex ... Sparattinae Burr

20 (19). Body not strongly depressed or flattened, head convex dorsally (except *Chaetospania*)

21 (22). Tarsal claw with an arolium ... Geracinae Brindle

22 (21). Tarsal claw without an arolium

23 (24). Last abdominal tergite semicircular and sloping down to pygidium, tergites 5—9 hidden beneath the preceding tergites ... Cosmogeracinae Brindle

24 (23). Last tergite rectangular, not sloping down to pygidium and tergites 5—9 not so hidden

25 (26). Head without eyes (blind species) ... Caecolabiinae Steinmann

26 (25). Head with eyes
27(28). Eyes longer than post-ocular length; hind margin of ultimate tergite strongly emarginate; forceps almost as long as the width of ultimate tergite

... Isopyginae Hincks

28(27). Eyes shorter than the post-ocular length; hind margin of ultimate tergite sinuate; forceps distinctly longer than the width of ultimate tergite ... Labiinae Burr

RAMAMURTHIINAE Steimmann


Diagnostic characters: Build stout, whole body covered with long and stiff hairs. Head sutures, obsolete, eyes about as long as the postocular area or only slightly shorter. Legs with femora incrassate, tibia flattened and sulcate above in apical half, 2nd tarsal segment large, slightly longer than broad.

Distribution: Australian Region (Bismarck Island).

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Ramamurthia Steinmann, 1975

(= Physogaster Ramamurthi, 1967)

R. scabinata Ramamurthi, 1967 ... Bismarck Island

RUDRAXINAE Subfam. n.

Diagnostic characters: Build normal; body pilose. Elytra with a sharp ridge along the costal margin. Legs typical for the family, fore-femora swollen, middle and hind ones compressed, at extreme apex above slightly grooved; hind tarsi with 1st segment a little over 5 times longer than its width; 2nd segment 3 times longer than broad; 3rd segment 4 times longer than broad and a little over half the length of 1st segment; claw without arolium. Pygidium distinct. Forceps long and slender.
Distribution; Oriental Region.

Type genus: Rudrax gen. n.

Remarks: In having elytra keeled along the costal margin and 2nd tarsal segment longer than broad, the described subfamily comes close to Ramamurthiinae but differs by the pilose body and compressed tibiae with a slight depression at extreme apex. In Ramamurthiinae the tibiae are deplanate and grooved in apical half, somewhat similar to some forms of the family Chelisochidae.

Rudrax gen. n.

Body pilose; general colour dull brownish black. Head longer than broad. Eyes shorter than post-ocular area. Antennae 16-segmented or more; 1st stout, shorter than the distance between antennal bases; 3rd long and slender, longer than 4th and 5th. Elytra and wings well developed, former with a sharp ridge laterally. Abdomen striolate with punctulations, lateral tubercles on 3rd and 4th tergites distinct, along the hind margin of each tergites a row of compressed tubercles present. Pygidium distinct. Forceps long and slender.

Rudrax brindlei sp. n.

(Figs. 1-6)

♂: General colour dull brownish black, antennae, legs and forceps lighter in colour.

Head longer than broad, pilose, smooth, moderately convex, postero-lateral angles rounded and hind margin emarginate, sutures fine but clearly distinct. Eyes distinctly shorter than the post-ocular area. Antennae (partly broken) with 16 segments on the left and 8 on the right sides (segments 4 to 6 on the left are comparatively shorter and stouter than those on the right), 1st stout, narrowed at base, shorter than the distance between antennal bases, about as long as the eyes; 2nd small, transverse; 3rd long and cylindrical, yellowish brown with apex brownish black, longer than 4th and 5th, remaining segments gradually increasing in length distally and thinning. Pronotum rectangular, with micro-reticulations, about as long as broad or a trifle broader, anteriorly as wide as head with margin slightly convex in middle, sides feebly reflexed, straight, scarcely diverging posteriorly, hind angles rounded and margin straight, median sulcus finely marked but distinct, prozona raised with a faint depression in middle on either side of median line close to anterior margin, metazona weakly depressed. Elytra well developed, surface above obscurely punctulate, humeral angles prominent, costal
margin with a raised ridge, feeble at shoulder, hind margin obliquely concave. Wings short, about half as long as head, surface above obscurely punctate. Prosternum longer than broad, narrowed posteriorly with hind margin straight. Mesosternum about as long as broad, sides straight and hind margin briefly rounded. Metasternum about as long as broad, posteriorly narrowed between hind coxae with free margin feebly sinuate. Legs with fore-femora thickened, tarsi clad with hairs on underside, hind tarsi with basal segment $1/5$ as broad as long; 2nd elongated, about $1/3$ as long as the basal one and $1/2$ as long as apical segment; claw without an arolium. Abdomen moderately convex, gently dilated in middle, rugosely striolate with punctulations above and on sides, sides of segments broadly convex, tergites 8th and 9th comparatively less rugosely striolate above, hind margin of each tergite with a row of small, distantly placed compressed tubercles. Penultimate sternite rectangular, transverse, finely punctulate, disc broadly depressed in middle, postero-lateral angles rounded with hind margin straight; manubrium slightly shorter than the length of sternite, in basal half triangular, in apical half narrow, parallel sided. Ultimate tergite rectangular, strongly transverse, moderately convex, obscurely punctuate laterally, with numerous small tubercles on lateral and posterior side, hind margin in middle straight or feebly concave, laterally oblique and concave. Pygidium subvertical, pentagonal, gently widened posteriorly with margin slightly raised, postero-lateral angles produced into minute point and in middle with a triangular tubercle. Forceps long, faintly trigonal near base, slender, depressed, slightly curved in middle, tapering apically but gently expanded near apices with tip pointed, internal margin in basal $1/4$ sharp with numerous small tubercles internally and as above. Genitalia with parameres oval, tip sharply pointed; virga short, stout with various chitinous accessory plates. Length : body-$11.0$ mm; forceps-$7.45$ mm.

♀ : Unknown.

Material examined : Holotype ♂ (genitalia attached), S. CHINA: Fukien, Changting, Niuling, 9.vi.1940, T.C. Maa; deposited in the B.P. Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

Remarks : The second tarsal segment is quite elongated in being three times longer than broad but it is essentially of Labiid type. Although it is narrowed at base and wider apically, it is not lobed. In this respect it approaches, amongst various species of Labiidae, members of genus Homotages Burr, which possess ecarinate elytra laterally.
PERICOMINAE


Diagnostic characters: Elytra perfect, rugose, with coarse granulations and punctuations, costal margin with a row of small tubercles, each bearing a thick seta. Wings of the same texture as the elytra. Legs with first segment five times or a little more than its width; second segment longer than broad.

Distribution: Neotropical and Australian Regions.

Remarks: The inclusion of this subfamily under the division with keeled elytra is not justified since the costal margin is not keeled but it is provided with a row of tubercles and a thick seta arising from each. In this respect this comes close to Irdexinae Srivastava, but latter differs by the shape of second tarsal segment and smooth elytra.

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Pericomus Burr, 1911

P. ater Brindle, 1988 ... Panama
P. tenuipes Burr, 1905 ... Peru and Ecuador

Parapericomus Ramamurthi, 1967

(This genus was placed under Physogastrinae by Ramamurthi (1967) which is now a synonym of Ramamurthiinae. It should be included under Pericominae as has been done by Steinmann (1989).

P. noonadanae, Ramamurthi, 1876 ... New Britain

HOMOTAGINAE Srivastava


Diagnostic characters: Body smooth, glabrous and head longer than broad, convex. Eyes shorter than post-ocular area. Antennae 15-segmented, 1st stout, narrowed basally;
SRIVASTAVA: On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)

2nd about as broad as long; 3rd long and slender; 4th subconical, shorter than preceding; 5th longer than 4th but shorter than 3rd, remaining cylindrico-conical, gradually increasing in length distally. Elytra and wings well developed, smooth. Legs long, slender, 1st tarsal segment equal or longer than the combined length of 2nd and 3rd; 2nd longer than broad, of uniform width throughout, except at base, slightly narrowed. Forceps, in males, strongly undulated and toothed.

Distribution: Oriental Region (India, Myanmar and Nepal—mountain region only).

Remarks: This subfamily can be easily distinguished by the shape of hind tarsal segments, especially 2nd one which is of uniform width throughout, besides some other minor characters.

LIST OF GENERAL AND SPECIES

**Homotages** Burr, 1907

*H. feae* (Bormans, 1888) — India, Myanmar and Nepal

*H. tawangensis* Srivastava, 1977 — India (Arunachal Pradesh)

*H. principalis* Steinmann, 1989 — Vietnam

**Paratages** Srivastava, 1987

*P. sakaii* Srivastava, 1987

**Spongiphorinae** Burr


Diagnostic characters: Size medium to large. Head with sutures distinct. Eyes generally longer than the post-ocular area. Antennae with 3rd segment longer than 4th or equal and longer than 5th. Wings and elytra glabrous, smooth in most of the species. Legs with hind tarsal segment slightly longer than broad, strongly narrowed posteriorly and half as long as the 3rd; 1st tarsal segment shorter than the combined length of 2nd and 3rd.

Distribution: Worldwide.
LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Filolabia Steinmann, 1989

F. exigus Steinmann, 1989
—Brazil

Formicilabia Rehn and Hebard, 1917

F. caribea Rehn and Hebard, 1917
—Dominian Republic

Marava Burr, 1911
(= Prolabia Burr, 1911)
(= Larex Burr, 1911)
(= Laprobia Hincks, 1960)

M. alluaudi (Burr, 1904)
M. arachidis (Yersin, 1860)
M. bidentata Brindle, 1917
M. brasiliana Brindle, 1971
M. calverti Rehn, 1921
M. championi (Bormans, 1893)
—Madagascar
—Worldwide
—Equador
—Brazil and Trinidad
—Costa Rica
—Panama, Venezuela, Suriname,
  French Guiana and Brazil
—West Indies
—Jamaica
—Costa Rica
—Venezuela
—Ecuador, Colombia, Guyanas,
  Panama and Suriname
—Philippine IsIs, New Guinea
—Mexico and Guatemala
—Panama
—Solomon IsIs and Bougainville
—Venezuela
—Panama
—Venezuela
—Grenada and Costa Rica
SRIVASTAVA: On the classification of Spongiphoridae (=Labiidae)

*M. graeaudi* Brindle, 1966  
*M. hildebrandt* (Burr, 1912)  
*M. jamaicana* (Rehn and Hebard, 1917)  
*M. lucida* (Brindle, 1968)  
*M. luzonica* (Dohrn, 1864)

*M. machupicchuensis* Brindle, 1971  
*M. mexicana* (Bormans, 1883)  
*M. moreirai* (Menozzi, 1933)  
*M. nigrella* (Dubrony, 1879)  
*M. nigrocincta* Brindle, 1988  
*M. nitida* (Burr, 1904)  
*M. pallida* Brindle, 1988  
*M. paradoxa* (Burr, 1904)  
*M. paraguayensis* (Caudell, 1904)  
*M. parva* (Burr, 1904)

*M. parvula* Brindle, 1988  
*M. pulchella* (Serville, 1849)

*M. pygidiata* Brindle, 1988  
*M. pyxis* Steinmann, 1985  
*M. quadrata* Brindle, 1971  
*M. rogersi* (Bormans, 1893)  
*M. rotundata* (Scudder, 1876)

*M. servini* (Burr, 1900)  
*M. silvestrii* (Borelli, 1905)

*M. splendida* Steinmann, 1985  
*M. surinamensis* (Brindle, 1968)  
*M. townesi* Brindle, 1979  
*M. tricolor* (Kirby, 1891)  
*M. triqueta* (Hebard, 1917)  
*M. unidentata* (Beauvois, 1805)  
*M. venezuelica* Brindle, 1917

-Madagascar  
-Madagascar  
-Jamaica  
-Suriname  
-Oriental and Indo-Australian Regions  
-Peru  
-Mexico  
-Brazil  
-Oriental Region and Solomon Isls.  
-Panama  
-Madagascar  
-Panama  
-Equador  
-Paraguay  
-Suriname, French Guiana, Argentina, Venezuela and Costa Rica  
-Panama  
-East and South U. S. A. and West Indies  
-Panama  
-Panama  
-St. Vincent (West Indies)  
-Costa Rica, Haiti  
-Mexico, Guatemala, West Indies and Peru  
-Colombia  
-Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina  
-New Guinea  
-Suriname  
-Guatemala  
-Brazil  
-Mexico  
-Neotropical Region and Canada  
-Venezuela
Spogiphora Serville, 1831
(= Psalidophora Serville, 1839)
(= Spogophora Agassiz, 1846)—Invalid emendation
(= Pilex Burr, 1910)

S. bormansi Burr, 1897
S. buprestoides (Kirby, 1891)
S. corceipennis Serville, 1839
S. dissimilis Borelli, 1909
S. elongatus (Fabricius, 1793)
S. miracula Steinmann, 1984
S. moreirai Machado and Castro, 1947
S. paradisea Steinmann, 1984
S. prolixa (Scudder, 1876)
  (new name for Psalidophora parallela Dohrn, 1862)
S. salvadorensis Brindle, 1971

—Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina
—Brazil, Bolivia and Peru
—Central and South America
—Costa Rica
—West Indies
—Ecuador
—Brazil
—Guyana
—Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Ecuador
—Salvador
ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPONGIPHORIDAE (= LABIIDAE)

Spongiovostox Burr, 1911
(=Andex Burr, 1911)
(=MicrovostoX Hebard, 1917)
(=Afrolabia Hincks, 1949)

S. alogsitisabaudiae (Borelli, 1906)
S. alter Burr, 1912

S. anamalaiensis Srivastava, 1969
S. asper (Menozzi, 1935)
S. assiniensis (Bormans, 1893)
S. barberi Hebard, 1917
S. basilewskyi Hincks 1954
S. bilineatus (Scudder, 1869)
S. burgeoni Borelli, 1923
S. carinatus Brindle, 1975
S. caudex Steinmann, 1985
S. cornutus Brindle, 1973
S. cosmos Steinmann, 1985
S. decellei (Brindle, 1968)

S. doddi (Burr, 1914)
S. excavatus Hincks, 1954
S. ferrugineus (Borelli, 1907)
S. flavicinctus Brindle, 1982
S. flavohumeralis Brindle, 1973
S. flavostiatius Brindle, 1982
S. gestori (Burr, 1909)

S. ghilianil (Dohrn, 1864)

S. globus Steinmann, 1985
S. guttulatus (Burr, 1987)

S. hackeri (Burr, 1914)
S. hakeni Ramamurthi, 1967

—Central and Eastern Africa
—Panama, Suriname, Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina
—(South) India
—West and Central Africa
—Equatorial Africa
—Guatemala
—Congo Republic
—South and Central Africa
—Congo Republic and Uganda
—Tanzania
—Brazil
—Angola
—Mexico
—Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon and Nigeria
—Australia: Queensland
—French Guinea
—Congo Republic and Cameroon
—Panama and Venezuela
—Congo Republic
—Venezuela
—Western and Central Africa and Ethiopia
—Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil and Dominican Republic
—Afr. ?
—Malaysia, Indonesia (Sumatra Java, Lombok) and Celebes
—Australia: Queensland and Victoria
—Philippines: Tawi Tawi
Records of the Zoological Survey of India

86

—Cameroon
—Ethiopia
—Mainly eastern, central and southern Africa, extending southwards from the Congo Republic and Uganda through most of Africa to Natal
—Tanzania
—Nigeria
—Thailand
—Cameroon
—Sri Lanka, India (Sikkim), China, Myanmar, throughout Malay Archipelago to New Guinea
—Australia: Queensland
—Tanzania
—Ghana
—Thailand
—West-Central Africa
—Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Peru and Brazil
—Eastern and Southern Africa
—Equatorial Guinea: Bioko and Cameroon
—Congo Republic
—Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon and Congo Republic
—Congo Republic
—Mexico, Guatemala and French Guiana
—China: Yunnan, India (throughout India from North through South), Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, Java, Sumatra, Sumba and Bismarck Isls.
—Australia: Queensland and New Guinea
—Sumatra
—Java
—Vietnam
—Gabon
—East and Central Africa

S. hinnules Hincks, 1956
S. kristenseni Burr, 1911
S. marginalis (Thunberger, 1887)

S. masai (Hincks, 1949)
S. medleri Brindle, 1976
S. mirabilis Steinmann, 1985
S. mirei Brindle, 1969
S. mucronatus (Stal, 1860)

S. nigroflavida (Rehn, 1905)
S. orion Steinmann, 1985
S. orpheus Steinmann, 1985
S. oscellai Steinmann, 1984
S. oweni (Burr, 1911)
S. pygmaeus (Dohrn, 1864)

S. quadrimaculatus (Stal, 1855)
S. ruber (Borelli, 1907)

S. rubescens Brindle, 1973
S. schlaefleri Burr, 1911

S. schoutedeni Borelli, 1923
S. schwarzi (Caudell, 1907)
S. semiflavus (Bormans, 1894)

S. subaptera (Kirby, 1891)
S. sumatranus Boesman, 1954
S. suspectus Steinmann, 1989
S. taurus Steinmann, 1985
S. tempus Steinmann, 1981
S. testaceus (Borelli, 1923)
Srivastava: On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)

S. tripunctatus (Borelli, 1907) —Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo Republic, Zire, Angola and Uganda
S. trituberculatus Brindle, 1973 —Congo Republic
S. tuberculatus (Borelli, 1907) —Sao Tombi Island
S. victriæ (Burr, 1904) —Australia: Victoria

Y. americanus Steinmann, 1975 —Bolivia and Chile
Y. apacedentatus (Caudell, 1904) —South U. S. A. and Mexico
Y. asemus (Hebard, 1920) —Argentina and Brazil
V. basalis (Burr, 1912) —Mexico and Guatemala
V. bertonti (Borelli, 1905) —Paraguay and Argentina
V. binotatus (Kirby, 1891) —Colombia
V. bolivianus Brindle, 1971 —Bolivia
V. brasilianus Steinmann, 1975 —Brazil
V. brunneipennis (Serville, 1839) —Canada, U. S. A. and Neotropical America

V. carinatus Brindle, 1971 —Venezuela
V. cabrerae Rehn, 1925 —Cuba
V. comitatus Steinmann, 1989 —Ecuador
V. confusus (Borelli, 1905) —Colombia and Paraguay
V. dubious (Moreira, 1931) —Argentina
V. dugueti Borelli, 1912 —Mexico
V. ecuadoresis Steinmann, 1975 —Ecuador
V. excavatus Nutting and Gurny, 1961 —U. S. A.: Arizona, New Mexico, California; and Mexico
V. similis (Bormans, 1883) —Mexico, Panama and Colombia
V. vicinus (Burr, 1912) —Brazil

Irdexinae Srivastava


Diagnostic characters: Eyes small or prominent. Elytra smooth, costal margin with a row of small tubercles, arising from each a thick setae. Wings well developed or concealed. Legs long, slender, 1st tarsal segment 1/5 as wide as long; 2nd short,
broader than long and 3rd slightly shorter than 1st. Pygidium subvertical, posterior margin provided with tubercles. Forceps, in males, remote at base, gently undulate, internal margin with several minute teeth.

Distribution: Oriental Region.

Remarks: The genus *Irdex* Burr, was redefined by Srivastava (1985) after re-examination of the Type material of *I. nitidipennis* (Bormans).

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

*Irdex* Burr, 1911

*I. singalensis* (Dohrn, 1865)  
(= *S. carli* Borelli, 1931)  
—Sri Lanka and India (South)

*I. escheri* (Borelli, 1931)  
—IIdia (South)

*I. nitidipennis* (Bormans, 1894)  
(= *Spongophora lutea* Bormans, 1894)  
(= *Spongovostox aborum* Burr, 1913)  
(= *Spongovostox wuermalii* Brindle, 1975)  
—India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Indonesia: Sumatra and Hainan Isls.

**Nesogastrinæae** Verhoeff


Distribution: Oriental and Australian Region.

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

*Nesogaster* Verhoeff, 1902  
(= *Nesogastrella* Verhoeff, 1902)

*N. aculeatus* (Bormans, 1900)  
(= *N. fulgor* Steinmann, 1983)  
—Widely distributed from Phillippine Isls to Micronesia

*N. amoenus* (Stal, 1855)  
—Malaysia; Indonesia: Sumatra, Java and Celebes; Philippine Isls; New Guinea and Australia

*N. bakeri* Hincks, 1947  
—New Hebrides
**VANDICINAE Burr**


**Diagnostic characters:** Antennae with 16 to 20 segments, cylindrical. Eyes small. Elytra short with well defined ridge along the costal margin. Legs slender, first and third tarsal segments equal in length.

**Distribution:** Confined to the mountains of Africa between 1500m and 3000m in altitude.

**LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES**

*Vandex* Burr, 1911

*V. celisi* Brindle, 1966 — Uganda

*V. fantasticus* Steinmann, 1974 — Ghana

*V. hincksi* Brindle, 1966 — Rwanda: Lake Kivu

*V. leleupi* Brindle, 1966 — Rwanda: Lake Kivu

*V. pophami* Brindle 1969 — Tanzania
V. pygidiatus Brindle, 1975  
—Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda
V. schubotzi (Burr, 1909)  
—Congo Republic, Zire, Burundi and Rwanda

STRONGYLOPSALINAE Burr

Strongylopsalinae Burr, 1911. Dt. ent. natn. Bibl-thk, 2: 59 (Type-genus: Strongylopsalis Burr, 1900).

Distribution: Neotropical Region.

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Strongylolabis Steinmann, 1986

S. berlandi (Hebard, 1920) —Guatemala
S. secunda Steinmann, 1986 —Panama

Strongylopsalis Burr, 1900

S. bidentatus, Brindle, 1971 —Colombia
S. boliviana (Bormans in Burr, 1903) —Bolivia
S. cheliduroides (Bormans, 1888) —Peru
S. dimidiata Brindle, 1977 —Venezuela
S. dubia Moreira, 1932 —Brazil
S. eberhardi Steinmann, 1986 —Costa Rica
S. excavata Brindle, 1971 —Bolivia
S. flavia Steinmann, 1987 —Venezuela
S. haitica Steinmann, 1986 —Haiti
S. iheringi Rehn, 1917 —Brazil
S. koepckei Brindle, 1968 —Peru
S. laminata Brindle, 1973 —Bolivia
S. mathurinii Ribeiro, 1931 —Brazil
S. puella Steinmann, 1986 —Main Range (? Central America)
S. tarsata Hebard, 1924 —Ecuador
Srivastava: On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)

Sparattinae Zacher


Diagnostic characters: Build slender, body strongly depressed. Head strongly depressed. Eyes small, much shorter than the post-ocular area. Pronotum anteriorly narrowed to form a sort of neck. Elytra and wings perfect.

Distribution: Neotropical, Ethiopian, Oriental and Australian Regions.

List of Genera and Species

Auchenomus Karsch, 1886

A. albaiensis Srivastava, 1976
A. angusticollis (Dubrony, 1879)
A. arcuatus Brindle, 1968
A. bidentatus Borelli, 1924
A. bifurcus Steinmann, 1984
A. blumi Steinmann, 1988
A. dentatus Srivastava, 1976
A. elongatus Brindle, 1970
A. extractus Steinmann, 1989
A. forcipatus Ramamurthi, 1967
A. fragilis Steinmann, 1988
A. heros Steinmann, 1984
A. hincksi Ramamurthi, 1960
A. insularis Brindle, 1976
A. intermedius Borelli, 1926
A. javanus (Bormans, 1883)

A. kaszabi Steinmann, 1988
A. ligua Burr, 1911
A. longiforceps Karsch, 1886
(= A. tschitscherini Semenov, 1908)
(= A. pandanicola Chopard, 1951)
A. menozzi Borelli, 1926
A. minutus Boeseman, 1954

—Philippine Isls: Mindanao
—Sumatra
—Madagascar
—New Guinea
—New Hebrides
—Sumatra
A. nathanti Ramamurthi, 1968
A. pallidus Brindle, 1968
A. pandani Hincks, 1960
A. porrectus Steinmann, 1989
A. proprius Steinmann, 1984
A. pueritis Steinmann, 1983
A. rapidus Steinmann, 1984
A. robustus Borelli, 1921
A. setulosus (Burr, 1900)

A. striatus Srivastava, 1976
A. variabilis Brindle, 1970
A. variabilis egoloensis Brindle, 1970
A. variabilis guadalacanalensis Brindle, 1970
A. vicinus Borelli, 1915

—India (South)
—Philippine Isls : Mindanao
—New Guinea
—Malaysia
—New Guinea
—Philippine Isls : Luzon
—Solomon Isls
—Borneo
—Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra and Philippine Isls
—Philippine Isls : Luzon
—Solomon Isls : Bougainville
—Solomon Isls : New Georgia Group
—Solomon Isls : Guadalcanal
—Philippine Isls : Luzon

Meomera Serville, 1839
(=Metasparatta Borelli, 1912)

M. brunnea Serville, 1839

M. chacoensis (Borelli, 1912)
M. reichardti Brindle, 1971

—Nicaragua, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina
—Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina
—Brazil

Sparatta Serville, 1839
(=Prosparatta Burr, 1911)
(=Parasparatta Burr, 1911)

S. armata Burr, 1899
(=S. minuta Caudell, 1907)
S. biolleyi Borelli, 1903
S. bocainensis (Machado, 1953)
S. bolivari Bormans, 1988

S. bormansi Kirby, 1896
S. calverti Borelli, 1910
S. colombiana Bormans, 1883

—Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru
—Costa Rica, Venezuela and ? Bolivia
—Brazil
—Costa Rica, Colombia, Suriname, Venezuela and Peru
—Mexico
—Costa Rica
—Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil, and Bolivia
On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)

S. dentifera Rehn, 1901
(= S. lobata Borelli, 1909)
(= Parasparata guyanensis Habard, 1920)
(= Parasparatta panamae Habard, 1923)

S. diplatyoides (Caudell, 1907)
S. dominicana (Brindle, 1971)
S. dudichi (Steinmann, 1982)
S. ecuadorensis (Borelli, 1932)
S. flavipennula Rehn, 1903
S. humilis (Hebard, 1917)

S. incerta Borelli, 1905
S. luederwaldti (Menozzi, 1932)
S. nigrina Stal, 1855

S. pelvimetra Serville, 1839
S. picadai (Borelli, 1911)
S. pulchra Borelli, 1906
S. quinquepunctata (Borelli, 1932)
S. rehnl (Hebard, 1929)
S. rufina Stal, 1855
(= S. clarkii Kirby, 1896)
S. schottii Dohrn, 1865
S. semirufa Kirby, 1896
S. singularis Steinmann, 1978
S. siunata (Brindle, 1979)
S. spiculifera (Brindle, 1977)

—South and Central America

—Guatemala and Mexico
—Dominican Republic
—Brazil
—Ecuador
—Mexico and Guatemala
—Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Nicaragua
—Mexico to Argentina
—Brazil
—Brazil, Nicaragua, Suriname, Guatemala, Argentina and Dominican Republic
—Brazil
—Costa Rica
—Costa Rica and Panama
—Brazil
—Panama, Nicaragua and Guyanas
—Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay and Guyanas
—Argentina, Brazil and Mexico
—Brazil, Suriname and French Guiana
—Venezuela
—Brazil
—Venezuela

Geracinae Brindle


Diagnostic characters: Size small. Head convex. Eyes variable in size. Legs with femora stout, smooth, hind tarsi with 1st segment longer than the combined length of 2nd and 3rd; 2nd short; claws with arolium. Elytra and wings well developed, generally pubescent, variable in size. Abdomen convex, usually pubescent. Forceps small, elongated or sometimes lamellate.

Distribution: Neotropical, Oriental and Ethiopian Regions.
Barygerax Hebard, 1917

*B. auricoma* (Rehn, 1903) — Costa Rica and Peru
*B. breviforceps* (Caudell, 1907) — Guatemala
*B. esau* Hebard, 1917 — Panama
*B. transversalis* Brindle, 1974 — Venezuela
*B. venezuelicum* Brindle, 1974 — Venezuela

Eugera Hebard, 1917

*E. clavijoi* Brindle, 1974 — Venezuela
*E. nigritum* Brindle, 1974 — Venezuela
*E. poecilum* Hebard, 1917 — Panama and Costa Rica
*E. saleedoi* Brindle, 1974 — Venezuela
*E. semiapterum* Brindle, 1974 — Venezuela

Gerax Hebard, 1917

*G. fuscum* Brindle, 1974 — Venezuela
*G. lucidum* Brindle 1974 — Venezuela
*G. phantasma* Hebard, 1917 — Panama

Nesolabia Hincks, 1957

*N. longicollis* Hincks, 1957 — Mauritius, Re'union

Pseudovos torment Borelli, 1926

*P. africanus* (Brindle, 1968) — Central and East Africa
*P. afrum* Menozzi, 1935 — Ghana, Congo Republic and Mozambique
*P. bicolor* Borelli, 1926 — Philippine Isls and Borneo
*P. bispinosus* Brindle, 1970 — Uganda
*P. fasciatus* (Bormans, 1894) — Myanmar
*P. flavofascialis* Brindle, 1973 — Sumatra
*P. hincksi* Brindle, 1970 — Rhodesia
*P. mameti* (Hincks, 1950) — Mauritius
*P. myrmecus* (Burr, 1908) — Java
On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)

P. rudebecki Brindle, 1969 — Angola, Gabon
P. truncatus Brindle, 1970 — Kenya
P. unicolor Brindle, 1970 — Congo Republic

Yepezia Brindle, 1982
Y. venezuelica Brindle, 1982 — Venezuela

Cosmogeracinae Brindle


Diagnostic characters: Size small to very small (3.5-4.25 mm), head strongly convex, eyes prominent but smaller than the post-ocular area, pronotum small, elytra and wings well developed. Legs short, tarsal arola absent. Last abdominal tergite semicircular, sloping down to pygidium, almost hidden under the preceding tergites, last tergite together with pygidium and forceps forming a bowl shaped structure. Pygidium generally transverse in males and triangular in females. Genitalia Labiid type with single median lobe.

Distribution: Neotropical Region.

Remarks: Members of this subfamily are, in general, similar to Geracinae but distinct by the absence of tarsal arolia and by the structure of last tergite and forceps.

Generally it is difficult to ascertain the sex without dissecting out male genitalia. However, the species could be identified on the basis of either sex which are similar in morphological details.

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Cosmogerax Hebard, 1933
(=Geracides Brindle, 1973)

C. araguensis (Brindle, 1974) — Venezuela
C. diagonalis Brindle, 1982 — Venezuela
C. doesburgi Brindle, 1982 — Suriname
C. formica (Burr, 1911) — Guatemala to Brazil
C. guatemalensis (Brindle, 1973) —Guatemala to Panama
C. magicum Steinmann, 1989 —Guatemala

CEACOLABIINAE Steinmann


Diagnostic characters: Size very small (3·5 to 4·5 mm in both sexes), blind and apterus. Body weakly sclerotised. Male genitalia with a tubular virga in median unpaired proparamere.

Distribution: Mascaran Islands: Re’sunion (near Madagascar and Mauritius).

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Caecolabia Brindle, 1975

C. gomyi Brindle, 1975 —Re’sunion Isls.

ISOPYGINAE Hincks


Diagnostic characters: Head triangular, broader than long; eyes prominent, longer than the post-ocular area. Antennae 15-segmented; 2nd, 3rd subquadrate; 4th and 5th transverse; 6th onwards segments subquadrare to slightly elongated up to 12th, afterwards heavily built. Legs with tibiae short and broad, sulcate in apical half above; claw strongly toothed and lacking arolium. Pygidium prominent and forceps similar in both sexes.

Distribution: Madagascar.

Remarks: This subfamily can be easily separated from other Labiid subfamilies by the transverse head; stout, short segmented antennae and strongly toothed claw.
LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Isopyge Borelli, 1931

I. madagascariensis Borelli, 1931 —Madagascar

LABIINAE Burr


Diagnostic characters: Size generally small to medium; form weakly convex or depressed. Eyes generally shorter than post-ocular area (longer in Apovostox Hebard). Antennae with 3rd segment shorter than 5th or slightly so. Elytra and wings well developed, usually punctured and pubescent.

Distribution: Worldwide.

Remarks: This subfamily was considered close to Spongiphorinae but on the basis of third antennal segment shorter than 5th and hind 2nd tarsal segment about as long as broad, it can be easily differentiated from the latter.

LIST OF GENERA AND SPECIES

Apovostox Hebard, 1927

(=Argusina Hebard, 1927)

A. bicuneatus (Borelli, 1932) —North Borneo
A. brevis (Brindle, 1970) —Solomon Isls. : Santa Isabel
A. burri (Srivastava, 1975) —India
A. ceylonensis (Srivastava, 1983) —Sri Lanka
A. chapmani (Brindle, 1980) —Borneo
A. chauhani (Srivastava, 1975) —India
A. dakshinkaliensis (Kapoor, Malla and Shah, 1978) —Nepal
A. elongatus Srivastava, 1978 —Philippine Isls: Mindanao
A. ernstmayri (Günther, 1932) —New Guinea
A. fortunatus (Steinmann, 1985) —New Guinea
A. gracilis (Borelli, 1932) —Borneo
A. hillaris (Bormans, 1900) —New Guinea
A. jupiter (Burr, 1900)  
(= Irdex novagulnea Boeseman, 1954)  
(= Irdex philippinensis Ramamurthi, 1967)

A. litus (Hebard, 1927)
A. papuanus (Brindle, 1970)
A. pilosus Bey-Bienko, 1959
A. poggii (Srivastava, 1979)
A. pygidatus (Dubrony, 1879)
A. rammei (Günther, 1929)
A. serratus (Kapoor, 1967)
A. stella (Bormans, 1900)

A. s. samsingensis (Srivastava, 1975)
A. tantalus (Steinmann, 1985)
A. unicolor (Steinmann, 1985)
A. unimitabilis (Steinmann, 1985)
A. wittmeri (Brindle, 1975)

---

Borneo and Philippine Isls. and New Guinea
---

Sumatra
---
Papua New Guinea
---
China (Yunnan) and Bhutan
---
New Guinea
---
Oriental Region and Hawaii
---
Borneo and New Guinea
---
India (South)
---
Philippine Isls., Malaysia and Borneo
---
India (Darjeeling dist.)
---
China : Kiangsi
---
Australia : Queensland
---
New Guinea
---
Bhutan and Nepal

---

Chaetolobia Brindle, 1972

C. appendicina (Menozzi, 1941)
C. bihastata (Börg, 1094)
C. canaca (Burr, 1903)
C. delicatula (Brindle, 1970)
C. dentata Brindle, 1976
C. esakii (Menozzi, 1941)
C. fryei (Burr, 1910)
C. hilaro Steinmann, 1985
C. montana Brindle, 1973
C. nebulosa Steinmann, 1985
C. parabola Steinmann, 1985
C. quadrilobata (Dohrn, 1867)
C. socculata Steinmann, 1985
C. spiciata Brindle, 1972
C. stoneri (Caudell, 1927)
C. tetragona (Borelli, 1907)
C. venusta Steinmann, 1985

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Carolina Isls. and ? India
---
West and Central Africa, ? New Britain and India (Darjeeling dist.)
---
New Caledonia : Noumea
---
Gabon
---
New Hebrides
---
Micronesia : Kusaie
---
Seychelles : Silhouette
---
New Guinea
---
Congo Republic
---
Fiji
---
Congo Republic
---
Principe Island
---
Solomon Isls : Guadalcanal
---
Caroline Isls. : Palau
---
New Hebrides and Fiji
---
São Tombé Island
---
Fiji
SRIVASTAVA: On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)

Cheatospania Karsch, 1886

(= Sparatta Verhoeff, 1902)


C. abortiva Rehn, 1949
C. aculeata (Bormans in Burr, 1903)
C. adolescence Steinmann, 1985
C. anamalaiensis Srivastava, 1969
C. andersoni Brindle, 1971
C. arguata Steinmann, 1988
C. attenuata Steinmann, 1988
C. auchenemoides Hincks, 1954
C. australiana (Mjöberg, 1913)
C. australica (Bormans, 1883)
C. bellator Steinmann, 1984
C. bilobata Borelli, 1932
C. bispinosa Shiraki, 1928
C. bormanii Srivastava, 1981
C. borneensis (Dubrony, 1879)
C. brunnerti (Bormans, 1883)
C. capella Burr, 1905
C. castor Steinmann, 1988
C. celar Steinmann, 1984
C. concitata Steinmann, 1988
C. dexter Steinmann, 1984
C. distincta Brindle, 1975
C. discors (Steinmann, 1985)
C. fallax (Bormans, 1894)
C. feae Bormans, 1894
C. ferox Steinmann, 1984
C. feuerborni Günther, 1934
C. foliata (Burr, 1911)

— Society Isls
— Celebes
— Fiji
— India (South)
— Sri Lanka
— India
— New Guinea
— Indonesia: Sumba
— Australia
— Australia
— Indonesia: Bali Isl
— Borneo and Malaysia
— Taiwan
— Myanmar
— Oriental Region and Solomon Isls
— Philippine to New Zealand
— Madagascar
— New Guinea
— Thailand
— Zimbabwe-Rhodesia
— Celebes
— Tanzania
— Australia: Melbourne
— India, Myanmar, China (Yunnan), Laos, Philippine Isls (Luzon)
— India, Sri Lanka, China (Yunnan), Philippine Isls, Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Lombok & Borneo), Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam
— Bali
— Bali, Lombok and Java
— Sri Lanka and Buru Isl.
C. fulvescens Hincks, 1953
C. fulvochracea Borelli, 1923
C. fuscata Brindle, 1972
C. f. clavata Brindle, 1972
C. f. yapensis Brindle, 1972
C. glaciata Steinmann, 1988
C. gardneri (Burr, 1910)
C. gnathonica Brindle 1970
C. hoogsstraali Srivastava, 1978
C. huxleyi Brindle, 1970
C. inflecta (Steinmann, 1985)
C. inornata Karsch, 1886
C. javana Borelli, 1926
C. kesi Brindle 1969
C. kivuensis Brindle, 1973
C. kurseongae Hebard, 1923
C. lakhanmandiensis Kapoor, Bharadwaj and Banerjee, 1971
C. laminata Burr, 1905
C. lanceolata Borelli, 1926
C. luxor Steinmann, 1988
C. malaiset Hincks, 1947
C. mendax Borelli, 1926
C. meridionalis Brindle, 1973
C. mindanaensis Borelli, 1926
C. minuta Borelli, 1921
C. mjöebergi Brindle, 1971

C. nigriceps (Kirby, 1891)

C. nigritula Brindle, 1972
C. nossibiana Chopard, 1951
C. ochracea Brindle, 1966
C. paederina (Gerstaecker, 1883)

C. parva Brindle, 1970
C. parvula Burr, 1900

Records of the Zoological Survey of India

—Madagascar
—Philippine Isls : Mindanao and Palawan
—Micronesia : Caroline IsIs
—Micronesia : Marina IsI., Guam
—Micronesia : Caroline IsIs., Yap
—Tanzania
—Seychelles : Silhouette
—Solomon IsIs
—Philippine Isls : Mindanao
—Solomon IsIs
—New Guinea
—Madagascar
—Java
—Madagascar
—Rwanda : Lake Kivu
—India (Darjeeling Dist.)
—India (Himalaya)
—Java and New Guinea
—Philippine Isls
—India
—Myanmar
—Myanmar
—Rhodesia
—Philippine Isls : Mindanao
—Malaysia, Borneo and Philippine IsIs
—Australia (Queensland), Solomon IsIs and Fiji
—Papua New Guinea and Solomon IsIs :
  Malaita and Choiseul; Myanmar and Celebes
—Micronesia : Palau IsIs
—Madagascar
—Madagascar
—Mainly West Central Africa from Portugese Guinea eastwards to the Zaire and extending to Tanzania
—Solomon IsIs
—Borneo
**Srivastava : On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>C. pauliani</em></td>
<td>Hincks, 1954 —From Ivory Coast to Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. pentagonalis</em></td>
<td>Brindle, 1976 —New Caledonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. pittarelli</em></td>
<td>Borelli, 1906 —Madagascar and Natal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. ponapensis</em></td>
<td>Brindle, 1972 —Caroline Isls: Ponape</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>C. pygmaea</em></td>
<td>Mjoberg, 1924 —Australia: Queensland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. quadrata</em></td>
<td>Burr, 1902 —Peilippines Isls, Java, Sumatra and New Guinea</td>
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<td><em>C. ridens</em></td>
<td>(Bormans, 1894) —Myanmar</td>
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<td><em>C. rodens</em></td>
<td>Burr, 1907 —East Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>C. shillongensis</em></td>
<td>Srivastava 1982 —India (N. E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. silvestrii</em></td>
<td>Borelli, 1927 —Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and China: Yunnan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. stella</em></td>
<td>Burr, 1902 —New Guinea, Indonesia: Sumatra, Celebes, Malaysia and Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>C. stiletta</em></td>
<td>Burr, 1911 —India (South)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>C. styligera</em></td>
<td>(Burr, 1911) —Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. sumatranana</em></td>
<td>Borelli, 1927 —Sumatra</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>C. thlenemanni</em></td>
<td>Günther —Java</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. thoracica</em></td>
<td>(Dohrn, 1867) —Oriental Region, New Guinea and Seychelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. tibialis</em></td>
<td>Hincks, 1953 —Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. torpeo</em></td>
<td>(Steinmann, 1989) —South Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. triangulata</em></td>
<td>(Burr, 1904) —Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. ugandana</em></td>
<td>Borelli, 1909 —Congo Republic and Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. vansomereni</em></td>
<td>Brindle, 1969 —Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. villica</em></td>
<td>(Burr, 1911) —South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>C. volcanu</em></td>
<td>Burr, 1904 —Madagascar</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Circolabia Steinmann, 1987**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>C. alpha</em></td>
<td>(Steinmann, 1987) —Celebes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. annulata</em></td>
<td>(Fabricius, 1793) —Central and South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. arcuata</em></td>
<td>(Scudder, 1876) —Central and South America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. biolleyi (Borelli, 1906)
C. bituberculata (Brindle, 1970)

C. borellii (Burr, 1908)
C. browni (Hincks, 1954)
C. chopardi (Hebard, 1920)
C. cicero Steinmann, 1989
C. conspicua (Borelli, 1906)
C. curvicauda (Motschulsky, 1863)
C. dorsalis (Burmeister, 1838)
C. dubrouyi (Hebard, 1922)
C. emarginata (Srivastava, 1978)
C. flavoguttata (Shiraki, 1908)
C. forceps (Burr, 1904)
C. fruehstorfieri (Burr, 1897)

C. fullerii (Ramamurthi, 1964)
C. heliconia (Brindle, 1985)
C. kernyi (Borelli, 1926)
C. kermadecensis (Giles, 1973)
C. legoci (Fernando, 1957)
C. maeklini (Dohrn, 1864)
C. malgacha (Brindle, 1966)
C. murrayi (Kirby, 1900)

(= Labia indistincta Kirby, 1900)
(= Labia inserta Kirby, 1900)

C. oraedivitis (Borelli, 1909)
C. pandleburyi (Borelli, 1932)
C. pilicornis (Motschulsky, 1863)

(= Labia rogenhoferi Bormans in Burr, 1903)
(= Labia rehni Hebard, 1917)

C. profana Steinmann, 1990
C. pyropi (Borelli, 1912)
C. reniformes (Srivastava, 1979)
C. rotundiformes (Hincks, 1954)
C. sicaria (Burr, 1902)
C. soltaria (Steinmann, 1987)
C. stigma (Dohrn, 1867)
C. sutteri (Hincks, 1954)

—Costa Rica
—Solomon Isls ; San Cristobal and New Hebrides
—Philippine Isls
—Seychelles
—Guyanas and Venezuela
—Costa Rica
—Costa Rica
—Worldwide
—Neotropical Region
—Hawaii and Sumba
—Philippine Isls : Calamine Group
—Taiwan
—Madagascar
—Philippine Isls, Java, Celebes, Lombok and New Guinea
—India (Darjeeling dist.)
—Ecuador
—Sumatra and Java
—Kermadec Isls
—Sri Lanka
—Brazil
—Madagascar
—Christmas Isls
—Brazil
—Myanmar
—Borneo
—Sri Lanka
—New Guinea and Solomon Isls
—Fiji
—Colombia and Venezuela
—Sumba
On the classification of Spongiphoridae (= Labiidae)

C. termitophila (Brindle, 1970) — Solomon Isls. : Guadalcanal
C. testor (Steinmann, 1981) — New Hebrides : Raunon

Labia Leach, 1815


L. fanta Steinmann, 1990 — Vietnam
L. harpya Steinmann, 1990 — Vietnam
L. minor (L., 1758) — Worldwide
L. phanduwalensis Kapoor, Bharadwaj and Banerjee, 1971 — India
L. puto Steinmann, 1990 — Philippine Isls : Luzon

Sphingolabis Bormans, 1883

S. hawaiiensis (Bormans, 1882) — Phillippine Isls to New Guinea ; New Hebrides, Sandwich Isls and Hawaii
S. iatro Steinmann, 1989 — Fiji
S. novaguineae Boeseman, 1954 — New Guinea
S. prolongata Hincks, 1954 — Myanmar
S. semifulva (Bormans, 1884) — Philippine Isls ; Indonesia, Sumatra and Java
S. tuberosa Brindle, 1970 — Solomon Isls : Guadalcanal

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SUMMARY

An outline of the classification of higher taxa of Spongiphoridae is provided along with a list of species. A key for the discrimination of various subfamilies is presented. A new subfamily, Rudraxinae is erected for the reception of a new genus and species, Rudrax brindlei from China. It is proposed to synonymise Paraspania Steinmann under Chaetospania Karsch and Spirolabia Steinmann and Paralabella Steinmann under Circolabia Steinmann. Chaetospania is transferred under Labiinae.

REFERENCES


SRIVASTAVA: *On the classification of Spongiphoridae (=Labiidae)* 105
