

THE TYPES OF PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE FAMILIES
APIONIDAE, RHYNCHITIDAE, ATTELABIDAE AND
CURCULIONIDAE IN THE COLLECTION OF ÉTIENNE LOUIS
GEOFFROY (COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONOIDEA)

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ABSTRACT

The study of 131 more or less complete Curculionoid specimens of the collection Étienne Louis Geoffroy, conserved in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (Entomologie) has permitted the identification of several nominal species that were *nomina dubia* and the establishment of several new synonymies and combinations, and, in some cases, the reversion of precedence following Art. 23.9 of the Code, declaring *nomina protecta* and *nomina oblita*. **New synonymies** are (the first term is the valid name): *Lixus filiformis* (Fabricius, 1781) = *Curculio longus* Gmelin, 1790; *Lasiorrhynchites cavifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1833) **nom. protectum** = *Rhinomacer viridis* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum**; *Byctiscus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Rhinomacer auratus* Geoffroy, 1785; *Neocoenorrhinus pauxillus* (Germar, 1824) **nom. protectum** = *Rhinomacer caeruleus* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum**; *Deporaus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777 = *Rhinomacer niger* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio fuliginosus* Gmelin, 1790; *Coniocleonus hollbergii* (Fåhraeus, 1842) = *Curculio sulcatus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio sulcatus* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio sulcatus* Gmelin, 1790; *Larinus iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775) = *Curculio carduelis* Goeze, 1777; *Hypera postica* (Gyllenhal, 1813), **nom. protectum** = *Curculio fasciolatus* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum**; *Charagmus griseus* (Fabricius, 1775) = *Curculio cupreosquamosus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio intersectus* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio squamosus* Gmelin, 1790; *Sitona hispidulus* (Fabricius, 1777) = *Curculio griseus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio modestus* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio geoffroaei* Gmelin, 1790; *Aulacobaris cuprirostris* (Fabricius, 1787) = *Curculio viridisericeus* Goeze, 1777; *Cleopomiarus plantarum* (Germar, 1824), **nom. protectum** = *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio floriger* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum** = *Curculio subglobosus* Gmelin, 1790, **nom. oblitum**; *Anisorhynchus scabrosus* (Geoffroy, 1785) = *Curculio barbatus* Rossi, 1794; *Hylobius abietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio tigris* Gmelin, 1790; *Sitophilus granarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio contractus* Geoffroy, 1785; *Phyllobius pomaceus* Gyllenhal, 1834 = *Curculio auratus* Geoffroy, 1785; *Hylobius transversovittatus* (Goeze, 1777) = *Curculio fascialis* Gmelin, 1790. **New combinations** are: *Leucophyes occidentalis* (Dieckmann, 1982) (from *Leucosomus*) and *Anisorhynchus scabrosus* (Geoffroy, 1785) (from *Curculio*). The following names have been reinstated (**stat. res.**) as valid: *Trachyphloeus spinosus* (Goeze, 1777) for the species known as *Trachyphloeus olivieri* Bedel, 1883, *Lixus pulverulentus* (Scopoli, 1763) for the species known as *Lixus angustatus* (Fabricius, 1775). *Hypera melancholica* (Fabricius, 1793) is confirmed as the valid name for the species hitherto named *Hypera fuscocinerea* (Marsham, 1802) or *Hypera murina* (Fabricius, 1793). The following names are considered *nomina dubia*, since there is no identifiable type material: *Curculio pulex* Goeze, 1777, *Rhinomacer minutus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio pulex* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777), *Rhinomacer striatus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Rhinomacer fulgidus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio transversofasciatus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio fasciatus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Scopoli, 1763, nec Ström, 1768, nec Degeer, 1775, nec Müller, 1776), *Curculio fuscatus* Gmelin, 1790, *Curculio sulcatus* Goeze, 1777: 410 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Goeze, 1777: 381), *Curculio incisus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio exaratus* Gmelin, 1790, *Curculio quadratus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio quadrilis* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio griseosericeus* Goeze, 1777,

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Curculio communis Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio thoracespinosus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio armatus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio denticulatus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Schrank, 1781, nec Geoffroy, 1785), *Curculio muricatus* Goeze, 1777 (non Drury, 1773), *Curculio murinus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Müller, 1764), *Curculio fuscipes* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio tessellatus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Fabricius, 1781), *Curculio sericeus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio villosus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Fabricius, 1781), *Curculio sericeus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Schaller, 1783, nec Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783), *Curculio virgo* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio virgo* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Goeze, 1777), *Curculio virgo* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785), *Curculio punctulatus* Geoffroy, 1785.

Key words: Curculionidae, Attelabidae, Rhynchitidae, Salpingidae, Étienne Louis Geoffroy, new synonymies, new combinations, *nomina protecta*, *nomina oblita*, *nomina dubia*.

RESUMEN

Los tipos de especies paleárticas de las familias Apionidae, Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae y Curculionidae en la colección Étienne Louis Geoffroy (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea)

El estudio de 131 ejemplares de Curculiónidos, más o menos completos, de la colección Étienne Louis Geoffroy conservados en el Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de París (Entomología) ha permitido identificar varias especies nominales que eran consideradas *nomina dubia* y establecer varias nuevas sinonimias y combinaciones, e incluso, en algunos casos, recuperar la prioridad de acuerdo con el Art. 23.9 del Código, declarando *nomina protecta* y *nomina oblita*. Las **nuevas sinonimias** son (se indica en primer lugar el nombre válido): *Lixus filiformis* (Fabricius, 1781) = *Curculio longus* Gmelin, 1790; *Lasiorrhynchites cavifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1833) **nom. protectum** = *Rhinomacer viridis* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum**; *Byctiscus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Rhinomacer auratus* Geoffroy, 1785; *Neocoenorrhinus paucillus* (Germar, 1824) **nom. protectum** = *Rhinomacer caeruleus* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum**; *Deporaus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777 = *Rhinomacer niger* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio fuliginosus* Gmelin, 1790; *Coniocleonus hollbergii* (Fähræus, 1842) = *Curculio sulcatus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio sulcatus* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio sulcatus* Gmelin, 1790; *Larimus iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775) = *Curculio carduelis* Goeze, 1777; *Hypera postica* (Gyllenhal, 1813), **nom. protectum** = *Curculio fasciolatus* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum**; *Charagmus griseus* (Fabricius, 1775) = *Curculio cupreosquamosus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio intersectus* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio squamosus* Gmelin, 1790; *Sitona hispidulus* (Fabricius, 1777) = *Curculio griseus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio modestus* Geoffroy, 1785 = *Curculio geoffroaei* Gmelin, 1790; *Aulacobaris cuprirostris* (Fabricius, 1787) = *Curculio viridisericeus* Goeze, 1777; *Cleopomiarus plantarum* (Germar, 1824), **nom. protectum** = *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777 = *Curculio floriger* Geoffroy, 1785, **nom. oblitum** = *Curculio subglobosus* Gmelin, 1790, **nom. oblitum**; *Anisorhynchus scabrosus* (Geoffroy, 1785) = *Curculio barbatus* Rossi, 1794; *Hylobius abietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio tigris* Gmelin, 1790; *Sitophilus granarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio contractus* Geoffroy, 1785; *Phyllobius pomaceus* Gyllenhal, 1834 = *Curculio auratus* Geoffroy, 1785; *Hylobius transversovittatus* (Goeze, 1777) = *Curculio fascialis* Gmelin, 1790. Las **nuevas combinaciones** son: *Leucophyes occidentalis* (Dieckmann, 1982) (from *Leucosomus*) and *Anisorhynchus scabrosus* (Geoffroy, 1785) (from *Curculio*). Se han restablecido como válidos los siguientes nombres (**stat. res.**): *Trachyploeus spinosus* (Goeze, 1777) para la especie conocida como *Trachyploeus olivieri* Bedel, 1883, y *Lixus pulverulentus* (Scopoli, 1763) para *Lixus angustatus* (Fabricius, 1775). Se confirma como nombre válido *Hypera melancholica* (Fabricius, 1793) para la especie denominada hasta ahora *Hypera fuscocinerea* (Marshall, 1802) o *Hypera murina* (Fabricius, 1793). Al no poder indentificar el material tipo se consideran **nomina dubia** los siguientes nombres: *Curculio pulex* Goeze, 1777, *Rhinomacer minutus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio pulex* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777), *Rhinomacer striatus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Rhinomacer fulgidus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio transversofasciatus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio fasciatus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Scopoli, 1763, nec Ström, 1768, nec Degeer, 1775, nec Müller, 1776), *Curculio fuscatus* Gmelin, 1790, *Curculio sulcatus* Goeze, 1777: 410 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Goeze, 1777: 381), *Curculio incisus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio exaratus* Gmelin, 1790, *Curculio quadratus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio quadrilis* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio griseosericeus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio communis* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio thoracespinosus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio armatus* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio denticulatus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Schrank, 1781, nec Geoffroy, 1785), *Curculio muricatus* Goeze, 1777 (non Drury, 1773), *Curculio murinus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Müller, 1764), *Curculio fuscipes* Geoffroy, 1785, *Curculio tessellatus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Fabricius, 1781), *Curculio sericeus* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio villosus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Fabricius, 1781), *Curculio sericeus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Schaller, 1783, nec Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783), *Curculio virgo* Goeze, 1777, *Curculio virgo* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Goeze, 1777), *Curculio virgo* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785), *Curculio punctulatus* Geoffroy, 1785.

Key words: Curculionidae, Attelabidae, Rhynchitidae, Salpingidae, Étienne Louis Geoffroy, nuevas sinonimias, nuevas combinaciones, *nomina protecta*, *nomina oblita*, *nomina dubia*.

Introduction

Étienne Louis Geoffroy (1727-1810) was a medical doctor born in Paris who died in Chartreuse, near Soissons. No obituary was ever published for him, to my knowledge.

Geoffroy (1762) described many insect species in his work devoted to the fauna of the surroundings of Paris, without giving them Linnaean binomina. Binomina were later provided in the abridged edition of his work prepared by Fourcroy (1785) with the binomina proposed by Geoffroy himself. Geoffroy also added some new species in this work, as is credited by the editor's (Fourcroy's) words in the foreword. The papers of Cameron (1988) and d'Aguilar & Raimbault (1990), and also Colonnelli's comments (1998: 134-5), can be consulted to find very useful data on Geoffroy's entomological works as well as on the authorship of some of the names proposed in these.

His collection is now housed in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Section d'Entomologie, in Paris. It is placed in a small wooden cabinet (Fig. 1) with a copper plate reading: "Collection E. L. Geoffroy / Don de Mme Georges Coujard de Laplanche / née Geoffroy de Villeneuve / 1909" (Fig. 2). The collection is made up of 24 wooden drawer-boxes of different sizes, in two columns; the Coleoptera, French and foreign (mostly tropical), take up ten boxes on the right column plus one box covered with green paper on the left column. Leraut (1981) has published a study of the Elateridae of his collection and Caldara (1990) did the same with the Curculionidae Tychiini, but the other insects remain to be studied.

The representatives of the superfamily Curculionoidea can be found in the second box on the right. All the weevils are glued to card squares or rectangles, with the angles cut and Geoffroy's species names written. It seems that the cards have been cut after being written, since the writing is sometimes interrupted at the margins (I note this situation with a vertical line | in the treatment of the species). These cards are glued to small cork pieces or to elder pith cylinders, and these, for their part, are glued to the bottom of the box as well (similar to what can be seen in a box of Cerambycidae, Fig. 3).

In the preparation of this study, I had to remove most of the cards bearing small weevils to get them properly identified. These have been placed in a new box in the General Collection (Fig. 4), and Geoffroy's box was provided with a label stating this fact and the number of the new box where the absent specimens are now stored.



Fig. 1.— Wooden cabinet containing the collection of Étienne Louis Geoffroy in the Paris Museum.

Fig. 1.— Armario de madera que contiene la colección de Étienne Louis Geoffroy en el Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, de París.

Some of the larger insects show signs of having been pinned before having been prepared in the way described above. The collection has suffered from *Anthrenus* attacks and is in a rather poor state of preservation but, happily, most of the weevils are not ruined, except for a few isolated specimens. Nevertheless, the vestiture is often ruined or absent, which makes it very difficult to recognize the extant species.

In some cases, there is no specimen on the card, and there is no evidence that there ever was. At least, there is no gum drop remaining on these cards. This absence was probably the case when the collection was prepared, at a date unknown to me.



Fig. 2.— Copper plate on the wooden cabinet.

Fig. 2.— Placa de cobre del armario de madera.

Systematic importance of Geoffroy's collection

Geoffroy's work (1762) is only partially valid for nomenclatural purposes (rejected first in Opinion 228 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1954; later some generic names were deemed to be available, Op. 1754, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1994). As noted above, Geoffroy did not initially use binominal nomenclature in naming his species, and these have been made nomenclaturally available by later authors using Linnaean nomenclature consistently. The first of these were Goeze (1777), Geoffroy (in Fourcroy, 1785), and Gmelin (1790). Villers (1789) only used names provided by authors preceding him (as far as Geoffroy's species are concerned) and will not be mentioned in the synonymies, unless the name he used is different from that of Goeze or Geoffroy in Fourcroy. No new name appears in the 3rd edition of Geoffroy's work (1799), even though this has a binominal supplement on pages 514-545, recording the species described for the first time in Geoffroy (1785) with somewhat amplified descriptions.

These authors merely redescribed the insects briefly, giving a reference to Geoffroy's work using either the phrase-name heading the Geoffroyan descriptions or the genus and species number. They also gave binominal names to these insects, these being objective synonyms, since they have the same specimen as type (Art. 61.3.4), according to the designations made by other authors or below.

Many of these names have been used by later authors without verifying whether their concepts of the species matched that of Geoffroy (through his types). It is not surprising, therefore, to find impor-

tant mistakes needing correction affecting known (not to say banal) species. I have to point out that I first started this study in 1986 by looking at the types of Apionidae, but, shocked by the wrong interpretations, I decided to return to this box, which took longer than expected. However, I had communicated my discoveries to the late lamented Dr. L. Dieckmann (who encouraged me to go on with this study and recognized them by writing, cf. Dieckmann, 1991: 305), and to Drs. R. Caldara (Curculionidae Tychiini; cf. Caldara, 1990) and E. Colonnelli (Curculionidae Ceutorhynchinae). My studies ended with a visit during April 1997.

In the following treatment of every Geoffroyan name, I use as a title (in the order of his 1785 work) the descriptive phrase given by Geoffroy (1762 or 1785) and the 1762 page where it is found. Then I give the numbers and words written on the cards, separated by slashes (/), the first line always heading, the second and third (when these exist) below, this direction being taken here as "up" and "down" for the description of the insect placements. After that, I give the objective synonym binominals taken from Goeze (1777), Geoffroy (1785) and Gmelin (1790), and from some other authors if they are based on Geoffroy's descriptions.

A brief description of the weevils found and their condition follows, if needed. If the insects are prepared "head up" (i.e., head directed to the front margin of the card in the direction of reading of the words written on it), this situation is not described, but assumed as normal. It is clear that the collection has suffered re-curation, perhaps by Geoffroy's family for conservation purposes, but it seems that in some cases insects looking similar to those already there have been added, perhaps to enrich the collection. This could explain some of the inconceivable mixes that can be observed and that would not have escaped a fine observer like Geoffroy. I have compared descriptions and specimens very carefully.

I give here the new combinations arising from this study, as well as the pre-1800 synonyms (with some exceptions). I have studied the specimens classified by Geoffroy in his *Rhinomacer* (Becmare, abbreviated B.) and *Curculio* (Charançon or Charanson, abbreviated C.). The study of the Anthribidae is set aside for a future contribution. Geoffroy (1762) described 11 *Rhinomacer* and 34 *Curculio*. These numbers were raised to 13 and 59 respectively in Geoffroy (1785).

Those species treated only in Geoffroy in Fourcroy (1785) have been separated with an asterisk (*). From number 36 on, I have placed

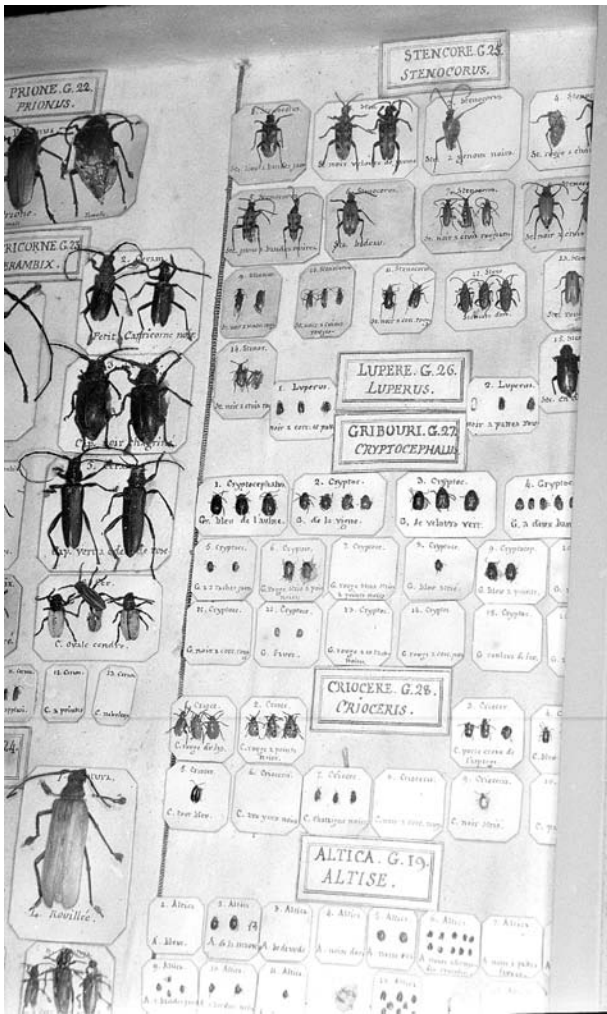


Fig. 3.— A box of Cerambycidae in Geoffroy’s collection, to give an idea of the original appearance.

Fig. 3.— Una caja de Cerambycidae de la colección Geoffroy, permite hacerse una idea de la apariencia original.

Geoffroy’s (1762) numbers between square brackets. Only the *Curculio* 60 of his collection has not been described in any of his works. It is also named in its place as a reminder. For the species described for the first time in Geoffroy (1785), I have added the reference to the longer description in Geoffroy (1799) as well. The current taxonomic placement of these names has been checked in Schoenherr (1833-1845), Bedel (1882-1888), Tempère & Péricart (1989), and the different parts of the *Coleopterorum Catalogus*, since there is no updated catalogue of the western Palearctic Region.

One of the goals of the present paper is to contribute to the latter.

All the species have as type locality “les environs de Paris” (the surroundings of Paris), except for the Charansons nos. 36 (Normandie) and 45 (Meudon). Measurements given by Geoffroy (1762, 1785) are French lines (one line is 2.25 mm).

For lectotype designations, I am following Declaration 44 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature; all designations are made for taxonomic purposes.

Species list

1. RHINOMACER corpore angusto longo niger; thorace fasciis quatuor albicantibus. Le becmare levrette. Longueur 3 lignes. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 269.

1. Rhino / B. levrette.

Curculio elongatus Goeze, 1777: 379 (non Fabricius, 1775, an unidentified Jamaican species, O’Brien & Wibmer, 1984: 303, perhaps a true *Lixus*) = *Rhinomacer elongatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 113 = *Curculio longus* Gmelin, 1790: 1758.

There are three glued specimens, measuring from left to right 5.5, 6.5 and 5.5 mm. They belong to the species known for a long time as *Lixus elongatus* (Goeze, 1777), although this name is invalid and in recent times the correct *Lixus filiformis* (Fabricius, 1781) has started to be used. I here designate the specimen in the middle as the lectotype and the two other specimens as paralectotypes of the nominal species named by Goeze, Geoffroy and Gmelin. Goeze’s and Geoffroy’s nominal species were already synonymized with that of Fabricius by Bedel (1886: 270). The synonymy remains as follows:

- Lixus filiformis* (Fabricius, 1781)
- = *Curculio elongatus* Goeze, 1777 (non Fabricius, 1775)
- = *Curculio filiformis* Fabricius, 1781
- = *Rhinomacer elongatus* Geoffroy, 1785
- = *Curculio longus* Gmelin, 1790, **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio bardanae* Panzer, 1794 (non Fabricius, 1787)
- = *Curculio angustus* Herbst, 1795
- = *Lixus elongatus*: auctt., non F., 1775

2. RHINOMACER totus viridi-sericeus. Le becmare vert. Longueur 3 lignes. Largeur 2 lignes. Page 270.

2. Rhino / B. vert.

Curculio betulae sensu Fabricius, 1775: 130 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio betulae* sensu Goeze, 1777: 350 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Rhinomacer viridis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 113 = *Curculio betulae* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1752 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There are three dark bluish green specimens; the third lacks a head and prothorax. All of them belong to the same species, *Lasiorrhynchites cavi-*

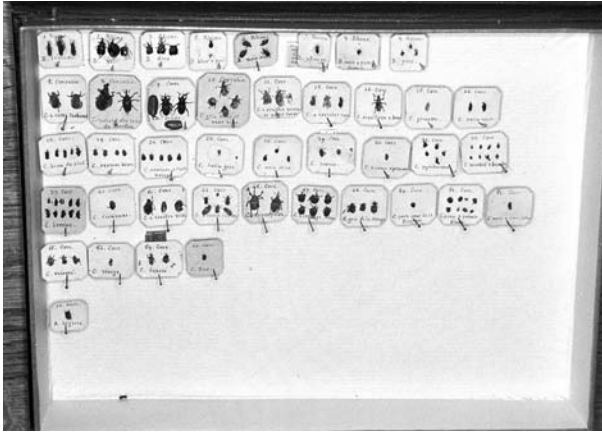


Fig. 4.— The new box with Geoffroy's specimens (including types) in the General Collection.

Fig. 4.— Detalle de una caja nueva con ejemplares de la colección Geoffroy (incluidos tipos) en la Colección General.

frons (Gyllenhal, 1833), described also from Paris. These specimens are in accordance with Geoffroy's short French description (“...étuis... de forme un peu quarrée,... chargés de points qui forment des stries assez serrées, mais peu régulières.”). I hereby designate the first specimen on the left as the lectotype of *Rhinomacer viridis* Geoffroy, 1785, being in a better conservation state; the others become paralectotypes.

Rhinomacer viridis meets the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.1 and *Rhynchites cavifrons* (now *Lasiorhynchites cavifrons*) meets those of Art. 23.9.1.2. In accordance with Art. 23.9.2, I hereby consider that the younger name is valid for this species and give evidence that the conditions of Art. 23.9.1.2 are met by quoting the following references: Abbazzi & Osella, 1992; Abbazzi *et al.*, 1995; Angelov, 1964, 1972, 1981; Brakman, 1966; Burakowski *et al.*, 1992; Giovanleonardo & Osella, 2001; Gønget, 2003; Heijerman, 1993; Hoffmann, 1958; Holecová & Sukupová, 2000; Holecová & Zach, 1996; Horčíčko, 2002; Koch, 1992; Kubisz *et al.*, 1998; Lohse, 1981; Lucht, 1987; Lundberg, 1995; Morris, 1990; Podlussány, 2001; Poiras, 1998; Pye, 1972; Scherf, 1964; Stoltze & Pihl, 1998; Strejček, 1993; Tempère & Péricart, 1989; Wanat & Mokrzycki, 2005; Welch, 2005.

The synonymy is as follows:

Lasiorhynchites cavifrons (Gyllenhal, 1833)
 = *Curculio betulae* sensu Goeze, 1777 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Rhinomacer viridis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785 **nomen oblitum**

= *Curculio betulae* sensu Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Rhynchites pubescens* sensu Herbst, 1797 (non Fabricius, 1775)
 = *Rhynchites cavifrons* Gyllenhal, 1833, **nomen protectum**

The synonymy of *Rhinomacer viridis* Geoffroy in Voss (1939: 91) with *Byctiscus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) is to be suppressed. This erroneous synonymy derives from Schoenherr (1833: 222-3) (sub *Rhynchites betuleti* Fabricius), and was followed by Bedel (1886: 222-3).

3. RHINOMACER viridi-auratus, subtus nigro-violaceus. Le becme doré. Longueur 2 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 ligne. Page 270.

3. Rhino / B. doré.

Curculio populi sensu Goeze, 1777: 351 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Scopoli, 1763) = *Rhinomacer auratus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 113 = *Curculio populi* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1752 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Scopoli, 1763).

There are also three glued specimens, the third formed only by a hind body with dark blue-violet elytra, which seems to belong to a *Lasiorhynchites* species [maybe also to *Lasiorhynchites cavifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1833)]. The first is a female of *Byctiscus betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758), the second a small male of *Rhynchites bacchus* (Linnaeus, 1758), both of a golden green colour. Schoenherr (1833: 222) synonymized the records of Geoffroy and Gmelin with *Byctiscus populi* (Linnaeus, 1758) (sub *Rhynchites*). Bedel (1886: 223) synonymized Geoffroy's nominal species with the same species, again erroneously. I hereby designate as the lectotype of Geoffroy's species the first specimen (female of *Byctiscus betulae*). The synonymy is as follows:

Byctiscus betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)

= *Curculio betulae* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio violaceus* Poda, 1761 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Rhinomacer alni* Müller, 1776
 = *Rhinomacer bispinus* Müller, 1776
 = *Rhinomacer inermis* Müller, 1776
 = *Rhinomacer unispinus* Müller, 1776
 = *Curculio populi*: Goeze, 1777: 351; Gmelin, 1790: 1752 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Scopoli, 1763)
 = *Rhinomacer auratus* Geoffroy, 1785, **syn. nov.**
 = *Curculio populi* Paykull, 1792 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Scopoli, 1763)
 = *Curculio violaceus* Donovan, 1794 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Poda, 1761)

4. RHINOMACER niger, elytris rubris, capite thoraceque aureis, proboscide longitudine fere corporis. Le becme doré à étuis rouges. Longueur 1 1/4, 2 lignes. Largeur 2/3 1 ligne. Page 270.

4. Rhino / B. doré à étuis rouges.

Curculio bacchus sensu Fabricius, 1775: 130 = *Curculio purpureus* sensu Goeze, 1777: 340 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Rhinomacer ruber* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 113 = *Curculio bacchus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1752 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There are no specimens in the collection. Schoenherr (1833: 213) placed these nominal species in the synonymy of *Rhynchites aequatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), and Bedel (1886: 224) did the same. This placement as a synonym of *Tatyanaerhynchites aequatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is in agreement with the data in the description and is agreed here.

5. RHINOMACER subvillosus caeruleus. Le bec-mare bleu à poil. Longueur 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 lignes. Largeur 1/2, 1, 1 1/4 ligne. Page 271.

5. Rhino / B. bleu a poil.

Curculio violaceus sensu Fabricius, 1775: 141 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio alliariae* sensu Goeze, 1777: 337 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Rhinomacer caeruleus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 114 = *Curculio violaceus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1768 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There should be three specimens on this card, but one is represented by an empty drop of gum, and another by a single glued leg. However, the third is in a good state and can be identified as *Neocoenorhynchus pauxillus* (Germar, 1824), which, being in accordance with the description, is hereby designated as the lectotype of Geoffroy's nominal species.

Rhinomacer caeruleus meets the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.1 and *Rhynchites pauxillus* (now *Neocoenorhynchus pauxillus*) meets those of Art. 23.9.1.2. In accordance with Art. 23.9.2, I hereby consider that the younger name is valid for this species and give evidence that the conditions of Art. 23.9.1.2 are met by quoting the following references: Abbazzi & Osella, 1992; Antonets & Barsov, 1998; Barnes, 1959; Barševskis *et al.*, 2004; Blommers & Vaal, 2002; Calder, 1989; Calder, 1990; Gønget, 2003; Haralamb, 1963; Harman, 2004; Heijerman, 1993; Holecová, 1999; Holecová, 2001; Hoffmann, 1958; Kahn & Cornell, 1983; Leather, 1996; Lohse, 1981; Mérkl *et al.*, 2003; Morris, 1990; Özbek & Çalmaşur, 2005; Taylor, 1997; Tertyshny, 1996; Topp *et al.*, 2002; Uusitalo, 2004; Wanat & Mokrzycki, 2005. This is the 'apple leaf cutter', a serious pest in orchards.

The synonymy is as follows:

Neocoenorhynchus pauxillus (Germar, 1824)

- = *Curculio violaceus* sensu Fabricius, 1775 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
- = *Curculio alliariae* sensu Goeze, 1777 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
- = *Rhinomacer caeruleus* Geoffroy, 1785, **syn. nov.**, **nomen oblitum**

- = *Curculio violaceus* sensu Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
- = *Curculio alliariae* sensu Rossi, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
- = ? *Involvulus sulcidorsum* Schrank, 1798
- = *Rhynchites pauxillus* Germar, 1824, **nomen protectum**

Schoenherr (1833: 231) wrongly synonymized Geoffroy's species with *Rhynchites conicus* (Illiger, 1807), now a synonym of *Involvulus coeruleus* (DeGeer, 1775).

6. RHINOMACER nigro-fuscus, glaber, punctato-striatus. Le bec-mare noir strié. Page 271.

6. Rhino / B. noir strié.

Curculio nigrostriatus Goeze, 1777: 380 = *Rhinomacer niger* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 114 = *Curculio fuliginosus* Gmelin, 1790: 1758.

There are four well-preserved specimens that could be identified, their heads directed towards the central point of the card and the hind body each towards a corner. All of them are *Deporaus betulae* (Linnaeus). I designate here as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species the male specimen at the upper left corner; the other three specimens are paralectotypes. There is another *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777, described on page 412, which I consider here to be a primary homonym of that on page 380 and here treated, and which is thus an invalid name (Art. 57.2; First Reviser action, see the treatment of the *Curculio* 26). This other species is a synonym of *Cleopomiarus plantarum* (Germar, 1824). The synonymy is as follows:

Deporaus betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)

- = *Atelabus betulae* Linnaeus, 1758
- = *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777: 380, **syn. nov.**
- = *Rhinomacer niger* Geoffroy, 1785, **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio fuliginosus* Gmelin, 1790, **syn. nov.**

7. RHINOMACER nigro-viridescens, oblongus, striatus. Le bec-mare allongé. Longueur 1 1/3 ligne. Largeur 1/3 ligne. Page 272.

7. Rhino / B. allongé.

Curculio oblongus Goeze, 1777: 380 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Rhinomacer oblongus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 114 = *Curculio teres* Gmelin, 1790: 1758.

There is a single glued specimen, which is an *Aspidapion* (*Koestlinia*) *aeneum* (Fabricius, 1775), in confirmation of the synonymies already registered in the catalogues. Olivier (1807: 32) synonymized *Rhinomacer oblongus* with *Apion aeneum* and Schoenherr (1833: 262) synonymized Gmelin's *Curculio teres* with the same species. Bedel (1887: 366) registered these synonymies and added that of *Curculio oblongus*. The synonymy is as follows:

Aspidapion (*Koestlinia*) *aeneum* (Fabricius, 1775)

- = *Curculio aeneus* Fabricius, 1775
- = *Curculio oblongus* Goeze, 1777 (non Linnaeus, 1758)

= *Rhinomacer oblongus* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio teres* Gmelin, 1790.

8. RHINOMACER subglobosus, niger, striatus, femoribus rufis. Le becmare noir à pattes fauves. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 272.

8. Rhino / B. noir a pattes / fauves.

Curculio flavipes sensu Goeze, 1777: 380 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Degeer, 1775) = *Rhinomacer fulvipes* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 114 = *Curculio flavipes* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1745 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Degeer, 1775).

The only specimen is the female lectotype of *Protapion fulvipes* (Geoffroy, 1785) (= *Apion dichroum* Bedel, 1886), a synonymy and designation already published (Alonso-Zarazaga, 1988). The pin carries the following labels: (orange) HOLOLEC-TOTYPUS *Rhinomacer fulvipes* Fourcr. Alonso-Z. des. 1986 / *Apion fulvipes* (Fourcr.) = *dichroum* Bed. Alonso-Z. det. 1986. The synonymy of this species with *Apion trifolii* (Linnaeus, 1768), given with some doubt by Bedel (1887: 368), is wrong.

9. RHINOMACER subglobosus, villosus, niger, pedibus elytrisque rufis. Le becmare-puce. Longueur 2/3 ligne. Largeur 1/3 ligne. Page 272.

9. Rhino / B. puce.

Curculio pulex Goeze, 1777: 380 = *Rhinomacer minutus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 115 = *Curculio pulex* Gmelin, 1790: 1758 (non Goeze, 1777).

There are just two specimens, and one drop of gum with almost unidentifiable remains (head and prothorax) on the right. The specimens are one male and one female of *Taeniapion rufulum* (Wencker, 1864). Bedel (1887: 361) synonymized, probably following Olivier (1789, 1807) and with some doubt, Goeze's and Geoffroy's nominal species with *Apion malvae* (Fabricius, 1775), now *Malvapion malvae*, to which the remains of the third specimen could belong. The description does not fit any of the species. For the moment, I prefer to keep these nominal species as *nomina dubia*, although I suspect that the description is probably a mixture of characters of both species.

10. RHINOMACER niger, thorace elytrisque rubris, proboscide longitudine capitis. Le becmare laque. Longueur 1 1/2, 3 lignes. Largeur 2/3, 1 1/4 ligne. Page 273.

10. Rhino / B. laque

Attelabus curculionoides sensu Goeze, 1777: 417 = *Rhinomacer coccineus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 115 = *Attelabus curculionoides* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1809.

There are four specimens of the common *Attelabus nitens* (Scopoli, 1763) on the card, glued

with their heads directed towards the central point of the card and the hind bodies pointing towards each corner of it. I hereby designate as lectotype of *Rhinomacer coccineus* Geoffroy the specimen on the front left corner. This synonymy stands from Olivier (1789: 279) and is recorded by Bedel (1886: 222) and Dalla Torre & Voss (1930: 21). The synonymy is as follows:

Attelabus nitens (Scopoli, 1763)

= *Curculio nitens* Scopoli, 1763

= *Attelabus curculionoides* Linnaeus, 1767

= *Attelabus curculionoides*: Fabricius, 1775: 157; Goeze, 1777; Gmelin, 1790: 1809

= *Rhinomacer coccineus* Geoffroy, 1785.

11. RHINOMACER niger, thorace elytrisque rubris, capite pone elongato. La tête écorchée. Longueur 3 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 ligne. Page 273. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Fauna Svecica, n. 476; 1758: 387, n. 1) and Act. Ups. 1736, p. 19, n.4 (*Necydalis rubra*...).

11. Rhino / B. tete écorch |.

Attelabus coryli sensu Fabricius, 1775: 156 = *Attelabus coryli* sensu Goeze, 1777: 415 = *Rhinomacer coryli* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 115 = *Attelabus coryli* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1808.

No specimens are present in the collection. Schoenherr (1833: 188-9) placed Geoffroy's and Gmelin's records in synonymy of *Apoderus coryli* (Linnaeus, 1758), since the description does not cast any doubt on it.

12. (*) RHINOMACER striatus. Le Becmare noir à trompe fauve. Long. 1 1/3 lig. Larg. 1/2 lig. R. oblongus, nigro cupreus; pedibus & proboscide fulvis, punctis elytrorum per strias digestis.

12. Rhino / B. noir a tromp | / fauve.

Rhinomacer striatus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 115. Geoffroy, 1799: 533.

No specimens are present in the collection. Schoenherr (1833: 238; 1839: 337) placed this species as "*incertae sedis*". From the description, it could be either *Salpingus aeneus* (Olivier, 1807) or *Salpingus planirostris* (Fabricius, 1787).

13. (*) RHINOMACER fulgidus. Le Becmare rouge. Long. 1 1/2 lig. Larg. 1 lig. R. ovatus, striatim punctatus, supra ruber, infra cupreus; antennis, proboscide pedibusque nigris.

13. Rhin / B. rouge.

Rhinomacer fulgidus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 116. Geoffroy, 1799: 533.

No specimens are present in the collection. Schoenherr (1833: 238) transferred this species to the genus *Rhynchites* and Bedel (1886: 224) placed

it with some doubt under the synonymy of *Byctiscus purpureus* (Linnaeus) = *Tatyanaerhynchites aequatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). This placement is not accepted here, and I prefer to keep it as a *nomen dubium* for the time being.

1. CURCULIO albo nigroque varius, proboscide planiusculâ carinatâ, thoracis longitudine. Le charanson à trompe sillonnée. Longueur 6 lignes. Largeur 3 lignes. Page 278. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Fauna Svec. n. 448, planch. 4, fig. 8) and Frisch (germ. 11, p.32, t. 23, fig. 5).

1. Curculio / C. trompe sillonnée.

Curculio nebulosus sensu Fabricius, 1775: 147 = *Curculio nebulosus* sensu Goeze, 1777: 368 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio nebolus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 116 (an incorrect subsequent spelling) (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio nebulosus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1787.

The two specimens in the collection are *Cleonis pigra* (Scopoli, 1763), and are in very good condition; both are in accordance with the original descriptions. This species was synonymized with *Curculio sulcirostris* Linnaeus, 1767 (a synonym of *Cleonis pigra*) by Olivier (1807: 259, sub *Lixus*). I hereby designate as the lectotype of Geoffroy's nominal species the left specimen, and the right one as paralectotype. The synonymy of this species is as follows:

Cleonis pigra (Scopoli, 1763)

- = *Curculio piger* Scopoli, 1763
- = *Curculio sulcirostris* Linnaeus, 1767
- = *Curculio nebulosus*: Fabricius, 1775: 147; Goeze, 1777: 368; Gmelin, 1790: 1787.
- = *Curculio nebulosus* Geoffroy, 1785 (*nebolus*, lapsus emend.) (non Linnaeus, 1758).

2. CURCULIO totus fuscus rugosus. Le charanson ridé. Longueur 4 lignes. Largeur 2 lignes. Page 278.

2. Curculio / C. ridé.

Curculio rugosus Goeze, 1777: 380 = *Curculio rugosus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 117 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Harrer, 1784) = *Curculio rugosus* Gmelin, 1790: 1758 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Harrer, 1784, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

Two specimens are glued side by side on the card. On the left, one *Rhytideres plicatus* (Olivier, 1790), on the right, one *Minyops carinatus* (Linnaeus, 1767). The Latin diagnosis and the French description are only in accordance with the latter insect, which I hereby designate as the lectotype of Goeze's, Geoffroy's and Gmelin's nominal species. Herbst (1795: 370) and Schoenherr (1834: 317-8) synonymized Geoffroy's and Gmelin's nominal species with *Minyops carinatus* and Bedel (1886: 274) did the same with some doubt. The following synonymy is confirmed:

Minyops carinatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

- = *Curculio carinatus* Linnaeus, 1767
- = *Curculio rugosus* Goeze, 1777
- = *Curculio rugosus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Harrer, 1784)
- = *Curculio scabrosus* Villers, 1789 (non Geoffroy, 1785)
- = *Curculio rugosus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Harrer, 1784, nec Geoffroy, 1785)
- = *Curculio senex* Rossi, 1790
- = *Curculio funereus* Herbst, 1795 (non Geoffroy, 1785).

3. CURCULIO fusco-nebulosus, thorace sulcato, elytris striatis. Le charanson à corcelet sillonné. Longueur 3 1/2 lignes. Largeur 2 lignes. Page 278.

3. Curculio / C. a corc. sillonné.

Curculio sulcatus Goeze, 1777: 381 (non Fabricius, 1775) = *Curculio sulcatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 117 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Goeze, 1777, nec Schrank, 1781) = *Curculio sulcatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1758 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Goeze, 1777, nec Schrank, 1781, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

The only specimen present, in accordance with the description, is a *Coniocleonus hollbergii* (Fåhraeus, 1842). Bedel (1886: 250) synonymized with some doubt Goeze's and Geoffroy's nominal species with *Rhytideres plicatus* (Olivier, 1790), a species that does not fit the original description. The synonymy is as follows:

Coniocleonus hollbergii (Fåhraeus, 1842)

- = *Curculio sulcatus* Goeze, 1777 (non Fabricius, 1775), **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio nebulosus* Schrank, 1781 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
- = *Curculio sulcatus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Goeze, 1777, nec Schrank, 1781), **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio glaucus* Fabricius, 1787 (non Scopoli, 1763)
- = *Curculio sulcatus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Goeze, 1777, nec Schrank, 1781, nec Geoffroy, 1785), **syn. nov.**
- = *Coniocleonus glaucus*: auctt.

The name *Coniocleonus glaucus* (Fabricius, 1787) has been in use for this species, but was rejected some time ago because of the primary homonymy of *Curculio glaucus* Fabricius, 1787 with *Curculio glaucus* Scopoli, 1763 (now *Phyllobius glaucus*). It is, however, open to question whether Fåhraeus's species, described from Central Asia, is conspecific with the common European species usually named *C. glaucus*, described from Kiel.

4. CURCULIO oblongus, elytris villosocinereis, sutura nigra. Le charanson à suture noire. Longueur 5 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 ligne. Page 279. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. Svec. n. 445) and Acta Ups. 1736, p. 16, n. 1.

4. Curculio / C. a suture noire.

Curculio nigrosuturatus Goeze, 1777: 381 = *Curculio paraplecticus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 117 (non Linnaeus,

1758) = *Curculio paraplecticus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1750 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Geoffroy, 1758).

Three *Lixus* specimens are glued on the card. The middle specimen is *Lixus spartii* Olivier, 1807, in good condition; it has a blackish suture, but does not fit the original description in lacking the dark oblique bands running at an angle against this suture. The two lateral specimens are *Lixus punctiventris* Boheman, 1835, which do not show any trace of blackish sutural band, and are thus not in accordance with Geoffroy's original description. Since none of these specimens can be selected as lectotype for the two nominal species implied, any author that may think that the identity of this species is doubtful may designate a neotype for *Coniocleonus nigrosuturatus* (Goeze, 1777) in its current sense. I consider that it is not necessary now.

5. CURCULIO fuscus, fulvo maculatus; elytris striatis, striis alternatim nigro maculatis. Le charanson à côtes tachetées. Longueur 3 1/2 lignes. Largeur 1 2/3 ligne. Page 279.

5. Curculio / C. a cotes tachete|.

Curculio pictus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 117 (non Pallas, 1781).

There are two specimens, the one on the right lacking a head, both belonging to the species commonly known as *Hypera zoilus* (Scopoli, 1763), and agreeing with Geoffroy's description. I hereby designate as lectotype of *Curculio pictus* Geoffroy the specimen on the left. This synonymy had already been established by Schoenherr (1834: 401) mentioning the "Charanson no 5" of Geoffroy and the *C. pictus* of Villers under *Phytonomus punctatus* (Fabricius), and for Geoffroy's nominal species by Bedel (1886: 255) with *Hypera punctata* (Fabricius). It reads now:

Hypera zoilus (Scopoli, 1763)

= *Curculio zoilus* Scopoli, 1763

= *Curculio punctatus* Fabricius, 1775 (non Scopoli, 1763)

= *Curculio austriacus* Schrank, 1781

= *Curculio pictus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Pallas, 1781).

6. CURCULIO oblongus, fuscus, thoracis lateribus albidis, elytris striatis, puncto albo. Le charanson à deux points blancs. Longueur 4 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 ligne. Page 280.

6. Curculio / C. a 2 points blancs.

Curculio colon sensu Goeze, 1777: 386 = *Curculio bipunctatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 118 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio colon* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1747.

Three well preserved specimens are glued to the card, all fitting the description. They belong to *Lepyryus palustris* (Scopoli, 1763). I hereby designate

the specimen on the right as lectotype of *C. bipunctatus* Geoffroy. This nominal species was synonymized with *Curculio colon* Linnaeus by Fabricius (1775: 130), a synonymy confirmed by Schoenherr (1834: 330) and Bedel (1886: 272). The synonymy of this species is as follows:

Lepyryus palustris (Scopoli, 1763)

= *Curculio palustris* Scopoli, 1763

= *Curculio colon* Linnaeus, 1771

= *Curculio bipunctatus* Harrer, 1784 (non Linnaeus, 1758)

= *Curculio bipunctatus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Harrer, 1784).

7. CURCULIO nigro-fuscus, thorace utrinque fascia longitudinali, elytris duplici transversa cinerea. Le charanson à deux bandes transverses. Longueur 9 lignes. Largeur 4 lignes. Page 280.

7. Curculio / C. a bandes transverses.

Curculio transversofasciatus Goeze, 1777: 409 = *Curculio fasciatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 118 (non Scopoli, 1763, nec Ström, 1768, nec Degeer, 1775, nec Müller, 1776) = *Curculio fuscatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804.

There is a single insect on the card (on the left) and an empty gum drop (on the right). The only specimen is *Leucophyes occidentalis* (Dieckmann, 1982), **comb. nov.** (from *Leucosomus*), measuring 13.5 mm long (r.i.). The length and other features of this specimen are not in agreement with the description. The only species inhabiting France and reaching 9 lines long (20.25 mm) is *Larinus onopordi* (Fabricius, 1787) which, however, does not reach the Seine basin. It is possible that this specimen has been added after the description was prepared, and that the lost specimen (represented by the empty gum drop) was the one matching the description, but its identity is unknown. Thus, the only specimen cannot be considered a syntype and the above mentioned names are to be considered as *nomina dubia*.

8. CURCULIO niger, striatus, maculis villosio-fuscis nebulosus. Le charanson tacheté des têtes de chardon. Longueur 2 1/2, 4 lignes. Largeur 1 1/4, 2 lignes. Page 281.

8. Curculio / C. tacheté des tetes / du chardon.

Curculio carduelis Goeze, 1777: 381 = *Curculio cardui* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 118 (non Herbst, 1784) = *Curculio carduelis* Gmelin, 1790: 1758 (non Goeze, 1777)

There are two specimens belonging to two different *Larinus* species, which is reflected by the two measurements given in the description. On the left is a big specimen of *Larinus flavescens* Germar, 1824, easily identifiable by the bifid vestiture of the two first abdominal sternites; on the right is a small specimen, apparently a male, of *Larinus iaceae*

(Fabricius, 1775). The description is a mixture of characters and partly applicable to each of the two specimens. I designate as the lectotype for the three nominal species the specimen on the right, in order not to disturb greatly the current nomenclature. The synonymy is as follows:

- Larinus iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775)
 = *Curculio iaceae* Fabricius, 1775
 = *Curculio carduelis* Goeze, 1777, **syn. nov.**
 = *Curculio cardui* Geoffroy, 1785 [synonymized by Schoenherr, 1836: 122-3]
 = *Curculio carduelis* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777) [synonymized by Schoenherr, 1836: 122-3, under the misspelling *C. caurductus* (incorrect subsequent spelling)]
 = *Curculio planus* Herbst, 1795 (non Fabricius, 1793).

9. CURCULIO niger, thorace punctato, elytris alternatim striatis & punctatis. Le charanson brodé. Longueur 3 2/3 lignes. Largeur 1 1/4 lignes. Page 281.

9. Curc. / Ch. brodé.

Curculio striatopunctatus Goeze, 1777: 410 = *Curculio elegans* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 118 = *Curculio fimbriatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804.

Glued on the card are, from left to right, one cocoon and two adults and, under these, another transversely placed cocoon. The cocoons are empty (although there are larval exuviae of *Anthrenus* inside). Both specimens are *Sphenophorus striatopunctatus* (Goeze, 1777) as usually understood, although this genus needs an in-depth revision in the Palaearctic. The specimen on the left is 9.0 mm long (r. e.), its elytral interstriae (odd and even) are more or less equal in width, the second desmome is isodiametric; the specimen on the right is 8.5 mm long (r. e.), the even elytral interstriae are narrower than the odd ones, the second desmome is clearly oblong. I hereby designate as the lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species the specimen on the right. Schoenherr (1838: 933) has synonymized Gmelin's species with *Sphenophorus mutilatus* (Laicharting), while Bedel (1887: 353) synonymized those of Laicharting, Geoffroy and Gmelin with Goeze's species. The synonymy is as follows:

- Sphenophorus striatopunctatus* (Goeze, 1777)
 = *Curculio striatopunctatus* Goeze, 1777
 = *Curculio mutilatus* Laicharting, 1781
 = *Curculio elegans* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio fimbriatus* Gmelin, 1790.

10. CURCULIO cinereus, squamosus, alis carens, elytris striatis. Le charanson gris, strié & sans ailes. Longueur 2 1/2, 4 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2, 2 1/4 lignes. Page 282. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. Svec. n. 452) and Lister (loq. p. 394, n. 30).

10. Curculio / C. gris strié et / sans ailes.

Curculio incanus sensu Goeze, 1777: 367 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio incanus* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 119 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio incanus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1785 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There are four specimens, glued on the card in the form of a cross. The left and rear specimens each lack a head and prothorax. All four specimens are *Peritelus sphaeroides* Germar, 1824. All the names dealt with here are misidentifications (since Linnaeus is mentioned as author) and, consequently, do not have type material. The synonymy is as follows:

- Peritelus sphaeroides* Germar, 1824
 = *Curculio incanus* sensu Goeze, 1777 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio incanus* sensu Geoffroy, 1785 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio incanus* sensu Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

11. CURCULIO oblongus, totus niger, thorace punctato, elytris sulcatis. Le charanson noir à sillons. Longueur 2 lignes. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 282.

11. Curc. / C. noir à sillons.

Curculio sulcatus Goeze, 1777: 410 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Goeze, 1777: 381) = *Curculio incisus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 119 = *Curculio exaratus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804.

No specimens are present. Goeze named two Geoffroyan species as *Curculio sulcatus*, the other (on page 381) is here treated under Charanson no. 3 and, acting as First Reviser, I am giving precedence to the latter over the one treated here. Schoenherr (1838: 1064) synonymized with doubt Geoffroy's nominal species with *Rhyncolus chloropus* sensu Fabricius, 1775 [a misidentification of the species *Rhyncolus ater* (Linnaeus, 1758)]. The description alone does not permit an assessment to be made as to the accuracy of this supposition, so in my opinion it is better to place these names as *nomina dubia*.

12. CURCULIO squamoso-viridis, rostro thorace brevior, pedibus rufis. Le charanson à écailles vertes & pattes fauves. Longueur 2, 3 lignes. Largeur 2/3, 1 1/3 ligne. Page 283. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. Svec. n. 449) and Act. Ups. 1736, p. 16, n. 2.

12. Curc. / C. à écailles verte| / et pattes fauv| /
Curculio pyri sensu Goeze, 1777: 363 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio argentatus* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 119 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio pyri* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1775 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There are two glued specimens (left and central) and an empty drop on the right. The specimen on the left has black legs and is *Polydrusus prasinus* (Olivier, 1790); it does not fit the original description because of the leg colour. The central specimen has yellowish legs and is *Polydrusus formosus*

(Mayer, 1779). Since all names treated here are misidentifications, there is no need to select a lectotype. However, the only specimen fitting the description is the latter. Mayer's name was reestablished by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999: 175) and the synonymy is as follows:

Polydrusus formosus (Mayer, 1779)
 = *Curculio pyri* sensu Goeze, 1777: 363
 = *Curculio formosus* Mayer, 1779 [synonymized with *C. sericeus* by Schoenherr, 1834: 149]
 = *Curculio sericeus* Schaller, 1783 (non Goeze, 1777)
 = *Curculio argentatus* sensu Geoffroy, 1785 (non Linnaeus, 1785)
 = *Curculio pyri* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1775
 = *Polydrusus sericeus*: auctt.

13. CURCULIO rostro thoracis longitudine, thorace tribus striis pallidioribus. Le charanson à corcelet rayé. Longueur 2 1/2 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 ligne. Page 283.

13. Curc. / C. a corcelet rayé| /.

Curculio lineatus sensu Goeze, 1777: 366 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio fasciolatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 120 = *Curculio lineatus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1784 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There are three glued specimens. From left to right these are two *Hypera postica* (Gyllenhal, 1813) and one *Sitona lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). The central specimen is severely damaged, while the one on the left has very well marked lines of pronotal vestiture. The third specimen has an almost non-existent scaly vestiture on head and pronotum, and the elytral scales are etiolated and do not fit the description ("rostrum thoracis longitudine"). This species has been wrongly synonymized with *Hypera adspersa* (Fabricius, 1793) by Schoenherr [1834: 372, with doubt, under *Phytonomus pollux* (Fabricius, 1801)] and by Csiki (1934: 28, quoting Villers as author). I hereby designate as lectotype of *Curculio fasciolatus* Geoffroy the left specimen, establishing the synonymy given below.

Curculio fasciolatus meets the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.1 and *Rhynchaenus posticus* (now *Hypera postica*) meets those of Art. 23.9.1.2. In accordance with Art. 23.9.2, I hereby consider that the younger name is valid for this species and give evidence that the conditions of Art. 23.9.1.2 are met by quoting the following references: Akiyama & Oda, 1989; Aldryhim, 1994; Anis-ur-Rahman & Ellington, 1999; Berberet *et al.*, 1987; Bland, 1984; Grewal & Dhaliwal, 1983; Gurra & Martín, 1985; Harcourt *et al.*, 1981; Hedin *et al.*, 1988; Kimura & Itoh, 1992; Kusigemati, 1990; Latheef *et al.*, 1979; Mohamed & Hogg, 2004; Mollet & Armbrust, 1978; Ohto, 1996; Okumura, 1991; Pajni & Nanda,

1995; Puttler *et al.*, 1980; Roshandel & Ebrahimi, 2003; Sabahi & Kharazi, 2005; Sakurai *et al.*, 2001; Senst & Berberet, 1980; Skuhrovec, 2006; Wood *et al.*, 1978; Yee & Harcourt, 1982.

The name *Hypera postica* applies to a species of economic importance, the 'alfalfa weevil', and is to be kept for the sake of stability. The synonymy is as follows:

Hypera postica (Gyllenhal, 1813), **nomen protectum**
 = *Curculio haemorrhoidalis* Herbst, 1784 (non Fabricius, 1775)
 = *Curculio lineatus*: Goeze, 1777: 366 (partim); Gmelin, 1790: 1784 (partim) (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio fasciolatus* Geoffroy, 1785, **syn. nov., nomen oblitum**
 = *Curculio variabilis* Herbst, 1795 (non Fabricius, 1777)
 = *Curculio bimaculatus* Marsham, 1802 (non Pallas, 1781, nec Fabricius, 1787)
 = *Rhynchaenus posticus* Gyllenhal, 1813
 = *Hypera postica*: auctt.

14. CURCULIO rostro thorace brevior, squamis nitentibus, thoracis elytrorumque facis longitudinalibus. Le charanson écailléux à bandes. Longueur 2 lignes. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 284.

14. Curc. / C. écailléux a ban|.

Curculio cupreosquamosus Goeze, 1777: 410 = *Curculio intersectus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 120 = *Curculio squamosus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804.

There is a single specimen, deprived of its left elytron, agreeing with Geoffroy's description and belonging to *Charagmus griseus* (Fabricius, 1775). I hereby designate it as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species, establishing the following synonymy:

Charagmus griseus (Fabricius, 1775)
 = *Curculio griseus* Fabricius, 1775
 = *Curculio cupreosquamosus* Goeze, 1777, **syn. nov.**
 = *Curculio intersectus* Geoffroy, 1785, **syn. nov.**
 = *Curculio squamosus* Gmelin, 1790, **syn. nov.**

These three synonyms must be removed from the synonymical list of *Sitona lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), where the first was placed by Bedel (1886: 254), the second by Olivier (1807: 382) and the last by Schoenherr (1834: 109).

15. CURCULIO rufus, subvillosus, capite nigricante, rostro thorace brevior. Le charanson grisette. Longueur 1 1/2 lignes. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 284.

15. Curc. / C. grisette.

Curculio griseus Goeze, 1777: 410 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Müller, 1776) = *Curculio modestus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 120 (non Fabricius, 1781) = *Curculio geoffroaei* Gmelin, 1790: 1804.

A strongly discoloured specimen is glued on the card. It is a specimen of *Sitona hispidulus* (Fabricius,

1777), fitting the description. I hereby designate it as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species. The synonymy is as follows:

Sitona hispidulus (Fabricius, 1777)

- = *Curculio hispidulus* Fabricius, 1777
- = *Curculio griseus* Goeze, 1777 (non Fabricius, 1775, nec Müller, 1776), **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio modestus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Fabricius, 1781), **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio geoffroaei* Gmelin, 1790, **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio hirtus* Gmelin, 1790.

Bedel (1886: 236) presented an erroneous synonymy of these names with *Barypeithes pellucidus* (Boheman, 1834) (sub *Exomias*). On the other hand, he should have then renamed the species as *Exomias geoffroaei*, following the Principle of Priority.

16. CURCULIO caeruleo-viridis nitens, thorace punctato, elytris striatis. Le charanson satin-vert. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 284. Geoffroy quotes Petiver (gazoph., p. 77, n. 6).

16. Curc. / C. satin vert.

Curculio viridisericeus Goeze, 1777: 410 = *Curculio viridis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 120 = *Curculio gramineus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804.

There are two specimens glued to the card, both lacking antennae and legs. On the left is a bright green *Baris cuprirostris* (Fabricius, 1787), on the right a *Baris chlorizans* Germar, 1824 which has lost almost all the metallic shine from its body (it seems to have originally been dark blue or violet, but now the brownish colour of the sclerotized tegument is predominant). Geoffroy commented on both specimens, mistaking them for colour varieties. Hustache (1938: 75) quoted *C. graminis* [sic!] as a synonym of *B. cuprirostris*, while he listed (*l.c.*: 72) *C. viridis* [sic!] and *C. viridisericeus* as synonyms of *B. coerulescens* (Scopoli, 1763), against Schoenherr's opinion (1836: 706). The latter author included *C. viridis*, *C. gramineus* and Geoffroy's Charanson no. 16 under *B. cuprirostris*, preferring the latter name, which is 2 years younger, and recorded a variety of the Charanson no. 16 as a synonym of *B. coerulescens*. Bedel (1887: 348) synonymized Goeze's and Geoffroy's nominal species (and also *Curculio virens* Olivier, 1790) with *Baris coerulescens* (Scopoli). I hereby designate as lectotype of the three above mentioned names the specimen on the left of the card.

I refrain here from using Goeze's name as valid since Dr. Jens Prena is preparing the declaration of *Curculio cuprirostris* as a *nomen protectum* (pers. comm.). The synonymy is as follows:

Aulacobaris cuprirostris (Fabricius, 1787)

- = *Curculio viridisericeus* Goeze, 1777 **syn. nov.**
- = *Curculio viridis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785 [synonymized by Schoenherr (1836: 706)]
- = *Curculio cuprirostris* Fabricius, 1787
- = *Curculio gramineus* Gmelin, 1790 [synonymized by Schoenherr (1836: 706) and Hustache (1938: 75)]
- = *Baris cuprirostris*: auctt.
- = *Aulacobaris cuprirostris*: auctt.

17. CURCULIO oblongus, niger; abdomine squamoso, lateribus albis. La pleureuse. Page 285.

17. Curc. / C. pleureuse.

Curculio dolorosus Goeze, 1777: 411 = *Curculio funereus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 121 = *Curculio dolorosus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804 (non Goeze, 1777).

No specimens are present. According to the description, it should be a Baridinae with a squamose ventral surface, which is a feature known only from the species of genus *Limnobaris* Bedel, 1885. Dieckmann (1991: 305), in his revision of the European species of this genus, was of the same opinion. He designated a male neotype, housed in Geoffroy's collection, because the taxonomic situation required it. The synonymy proposed by Dieckmann (1991: 310) is unchanged.

18. CURCULIO rufo-testaceus oblongus, thorace elytrorum fere longitudine. Le charanson brun du bled. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 285. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. Svec. n. 462, Syst. nat. ed. 10, p. 378, n. 12) and Ray (Ins. p. 88).

18. Curc. / C. brun du bled.

Curculio granarius sensu Goeze, 1777: 343 = *Curculio granarius* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 121 = *Curculio granarius* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1745.

There should be five specimens on the card, but the fourth is missing. All of them are *Sitophilus granarius* (Linnaeus, 1758). Geoffroy correctly identified the Linnaean species and the following synonymy can be found in Schoenherr (1838: 977):

Sitophilus granarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

- = *Curculio granarius*: Goeze, 1777; Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785; Gmelin, 1790.

Check also the Charanson no. 37.

19. CURCULIO rufus, femoribus posticis crassioribus, elytris rufis. Le charanson sauteur brun. Page 286.

19. Curc. / C. sauteur brun.

Curculio ulmi sensu Goeze, 1777: 385 (non Degeer, 1775) = *Curculio saltator* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 121 = *Curculio quercus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1760 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Scopoli, 1763).

There should be four specimens on the card, but the second is represented by a few remains on a gum drop. All of the remaining three specimens are almost completely devoid of vestiture. The first specimen has yellowish head and rostrum and has been eaten by *Anthrenus*, which have emptied it (a hole in the apical third of the elytra allows a view of its interior); it is *Rhynchaenus quercus* sensu Hoffmann. The third, head down, is *Rhynchaenus rufus* sensu Hoffmann (and it seems that the second was also of this species, from the remains), with black head and yellowish rostrum. The fourth, with black head and rostrum, is *Rhynchaenus saltator* sensu Hoffmann [= *Curculio alni* Linnaeus, 1758]; cf. Viramo, 1970; the synonymy between *Rhynchaenus alni* (Linnaeus) and *Rhynchaenus saltator* (Geoffroy) seems to have been established by Bedel (1887: 290)]. This nominal species is just a phenotype (*saltator*) of *Rhynchaenus alni*. Geoffroy made all his comments about this species under the next, since he thought there were only varieties of a single species. According to the description, both species had black head, rostrum and underside of body, being different only in the absence or presence of black spots on the elytra. With these remarks in mind, I hereby designate as lectotype of *Curculio saltator* Geoffroy the fourth specimen discussed above; I give no status to the other specimens, which do not fit the description. The synonymy is as follows:

Rhynchaenus alni (Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio ulmi*: Goeze, 1777 (non Degeer, 1775)
 = *Curculio saltator* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio quercus*: Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Scopoli, 1763).

20. CURCULIO rufus, femoribus posticis crassioribus, elytris maculis quatuor nigris. Le charanson sauteur à taches noires. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 286. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. svec. n. 473, Syst. nat. ed. 10, p. 381, n. 34).

20. Curc. / C. sauteur a tach| / noires.
Curculio alni sensu Goeze, 1777: 352 = *Curculio alni* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 122 = *Curculio alni* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1760.

There are five specimens in a row from left to right. The second lacks head and legs, while the fifth has no legs at all. All these specimens belong to *Rhynchaenus alni* (Linnaeus, 1758) phenotype *alni* (= ab. *quadrinaculatus* Gerhardt, 1906): reddish, underside, legs and scutellum black, tarsi and antennae yellowish, elytra with two basal and two larger discal black spots (one on each elytron).

Therefore, Geoffroy had correctly identified the Linnaean species. The synonymy stays as follows:

Rhynchaenus alni (Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio alni* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio alni*: Goeze, 1777; Geoffroy, 1785; Gmelin, 1790.

21. CURCULIO cinereus, elytrorum puncto quadruplici nigricante, proboscide thorace brevior. Le charanson quadrille à courte trompe. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 287.

21. Curc. / C. quadrille a cour| / trompe.
Curculio quadrinaculatus sensu Goeze, 1777: 347 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio quadratus* Goeze, 1777: 411 = *Curculio quadrilis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 122.

No specimens are present. Very probably a member of Ceutorhynchinae: Phytobiini. These names remain as *nomina dubia*.

22. CURCULIO cinereus, elytrorum puncto quadruplici albo, proboscide thorace longior. Le charanson quadrille à longue trompe. Page 287. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (1758: 380, n. 25).

22. Curc. / C. quadrille a long| / trompe.
Curculio quadrinaculatus sensu Fabricius, 1775: 133 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio quinqueaculatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 122 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio quadrinaculatus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1749 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

No specimens are present. The citation of Linnaeus suggests that it could be *Nedyus quadrimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), but Geoffroy's description does not match this Linnaean species. However, Schoenherr (1837: 512) synonymized it with *Ceutorhynchus crucifer* (Olivier, 1807), now *Ceutorhynchus crucifer* (Pallas, 1771) with doubt. This synonymy has been recorded again (as new) in Colonnelli (2004: 61) and I agree with it.

23. CURCULIO niger, ovatus, striatus, totus villosocinereus, thorace inermi. Le charanson satin-gris. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. Largeur 1 ligne. Page 288.

23. Curc. / C. satin-gris.
Curculio griseosericeus Goeze, 1777: 411 = *Curculio communis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 123 = *Curculio cerasi* sensu Villers, 1789: 175 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio asperatus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1795 (non Bonsdorff, 1785).

This species has already been the subject of a study by Caldara (1990), who did not consider the singleton glued to the card a syntype. This is a male of *Tychius brevisculus* Desbrochers, 1873, which does not match the description. The above mentioned nominal species were considered *incertae sedis* and their placement is still doubtful (*nomina dubia*).

24. CURCULIO ovatus, nigro-cinereus, thorace utrinque denticulato. Le charanson à corcelet épineux. Page 288.

24. Curc. / C. a corc: epineux.

Curculio thoracespinosus Goeze, 1777: 411 = *Curculio armatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 123 = *Curculio denticulatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804 (non Schrank, 1781, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

There are no specimens in the collection. From the description alone, it is clear that this species belongs to the Ceutorhynchinae. However, its identity cannot be fully ascertained. The above mentioned names are thus considered *nomina dubia*.

25. CURCULIO subrotundus, niger, squamosus, elytris striatis; thorace utrinque aculeato, lateribus lineaque media albis. Le charanson à bandes blanches. Page 288.

25. Curc. / C. a bandes blanches.

Curculio albofasciatus Goeze, 1777: 411 = *Curculio pultiaris* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 123 = *Curculio aculeatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1804.

No specimens are present. Colonnelli (1998: 135) proposed, on the sole basis of its description, its synonymy with *Nedyus quadrimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), with which I agree.

26. CURCULIO subglobosus, cinereo-ater, striatus, proboscide thoracis longitudine. Le charanson noir strié. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 289.

26. Curc. / C. noir strié.

Curculio nigrostriatus Goeze, 1777: 412 (non Goeze, 1777: 380) = *Curculio floriger* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 123 = *Curculio subglobosus* Gmelin, 1790: 1805.

Colonnelli (1998: 135-6) placed Goeze's nominal species *incertae sedis*, considering that the description did not apply to *Ceutorhynchus cochleariae* (Gyllenhal, 1813), the nominal species with which the above mentioned species were synonymized by Dalla Torre & Hustache (1930), based probably on Schoenherr's (1837: 488) synonymy under *C. atratulus* (Gyllenhal, 1827).

There are three specimens in the collection, each glued to the same card in a reversed 'V' configuration. These specimens represent two species: *Cleopomiarus plantarum* (Germar, 1824) (specimen on the left; previously identified as *Gymnetron* sp. by Colonnelli, 2004: 14) and *Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (Marsham, 1802) (the other two specimens, identified as such by Colonnelli, 2004). The specimen on the left matches the description, but the other two do not: they lack all their vestiture and their elytra and legs have a reddish brown to yellowish colour and the rostrum is as long as head

plus pronotum or longer. Although Colonnelli (2004) designated the specimen on the right (the male) as a lectotype of *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777, because it fails to match the description I cannot consider it a syntype and accordingly it loses its status as lectotype under Art 74.2. The only true syntype is the specimen on the left, which I hereby designate as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species.

Colonnelli (*l. c.*) declared the nominal species of Goeze, Geoffroy and Gmelin as *nomina oblita* and *Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* (Marsham, 1802) as *nomen protectum* under Art. 23.9, but he failed to "give evidence that the conditions of Article 23.9.1.2 are met", so his designations are invalid. In fact, the name *Ceutorhynchus obstrictus* was recently adopted for this species by Colonnelli (1993) and has won general acceptance only in the last few years, even if the 'cabbage seedpod weevil' is still (erroneously) named *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* by many applied entomologists. Given the high number of applied entomology papers on this taxon, it is possible that the name *C. obstrictus* could be declared now a *nomen protectum* against the only competing name still standing, *Curculio napobrassicae* Bjerckander, 1780, but this is not the subject of this paper.

The name *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777: 412 is permanently invalid since it is a primary homonym of the species described by the same author on page 380 (synonymized here with *Deporaus betulae* (L., 1758) under Rhinomacer no. 6). This is a First Reviser action.

Curculio floriger and *Curculio subglobosus* meet the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.1 and *Cionus plantarum* (now *Cleopomiarus plantarum*) meets those of Art. 23.9.1.2. In accordance with Art. 23.9.2, I hereby consider that the younger name is valid for this species and give evidence that the conditions of Art. 23.9.1.2 are met by quoting the following references: Abbazzi *et al.*, 1995; Alonso-Zarazaga, 2002; Angelov, 1967, 1975, 1980; Arnol'di *et al.*, 1965; Behne, 1989; Caldara, 2005; Compte Sart, 1982; Dieckmann & Behne, 1994; Heijerman, 1993; Hoffmann, 1958; Jones & Turkington, 1986; Kocher, 1961; Lohse & Tischler, 1983; Lucht, 1987; Roudier, 1967; Scherf, 1964; Silvani & Osella, 2005; Smreczyński, 1973; Strejček, 1993; Tempère, 1978; Tempère & Péricart, 1989; Viedma, 1961; Wanat & Mokrzycki, 2005.

The synonymy is as follows:

Cleopomiarus plantarum (Germar, 1824)
= *Curculio nigrostriatus* Goeze, 1777: 412 (non Goeze, 1777: 380), **syn. nov.**

- = *Curculio floriger* Geoffroy, 1785, **syn. nov., nomen oblitum**
- = *Curculio subglobosus* Gmelin, 1790, **syn. nov., nomen oblitum**
- = *Cionus plantarum* Germar, 1824, **nomen protectum**
- = *Miarus plantarum*: auctt.
- = *Cleopomiarus plantarum*: auctt.

27. CURCULIO globosus rufus, elytris striatis, fascia transversa alba. Le charanson roux à bande transversale blanche. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 289.

27. Curc. / C. roux a bande / transv: blanc |.
Curculio transversealbofasciatus Goeze, 1777: 412 = *Curculio cinctus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 124 (non Drury, 1782, now a *Cholus*) = *Curculio erythroleucos* Gmelin, 1790: 1805.

No specimens are present, although the identity is well known and agreed by most authors. Therefore, I do not think there is need for a neotype designation (Arts. 75.2 and 75.3 of the Code). Colonnelli (1998: 136) proposed the synonymy shown below, with which I fully agree:

Coeliodes transversealbofasciatus (Goeze, 1777)
 = *Curculio transversealbofasciatus* Goeze, 1777
 = *Curculio cinctus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Drury, 1782)
 = *Curculio erythroleucos* Gmelin, 1790
 = *Curculio tricinctus* Olivier, 1790
 = *Curculio subrufus* Herbst, 1795 (non Gmelin, 1790).

Bedel (1887: 323) synonymized with doubt this species with *Ceutorhynchus subrufus* (Herbst, 1795), but Olivier (1807: 137) had already established beyond doubt the synonymy of Herbst's and Geoffroy's nominal species.

28. CURCULIO globosus niger, elytris striatis, fascia transversa alba. Le charanson noir à bande transversale blanche. Page 289.

28. Curc. / C. noir a bande / transv. blanche.
 Goeze (1777:412) gave a phrase ("niger, transverse-albo-striatus"), not a binomen. *Curculio vittatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 124 (non Linnaeus, 1758, nec Fabricius, 1781) = *Curculio leucozonius* Gmelin, 1790: 1805.

No specimens are present. Geoffroy records this species as living on willows. Geoffroy's and Gmelin's nominal species are currently in the synonymy of *Nanophyes marmoratus* (Goeze, 1777), but the biological data do not fit the habits of this weevil. For the moment, I consider this synonymy as correct.

29. CURCULIO subvillosus-murinus, scutello albicante. Le charanson souris. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 290.

29. Curc. / C. souris.
Curculio muricatus Goeze, 1777: 412 (non Drury, 1773) = *Curculio murinus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 124 (non Müller, 1764).

Caldara (1990) also studied this species. There are two specimens glued to the card: the one on the left is a female of *Sibinia viscaria* (Linnaeus, 1761) and the one on the right is a male of *Tychius crassirostris* Kirsch, 1871. Caldara (*l. c.*) doubted whether both specimens were original and, consequently, syntypes, since they did not match the description. Both names, apart from being primary homonyms, must be placed among the *nomina dubia*.

30. CURCULIO totus fuscus spinosus, elytris striis elevatis villosis-spinosis. Le charanson à côtes épineuses. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 290.

30. Curc. / C. a cotes épineus|.
Curculio spinosus Goeze, 1777: 412 = *Curculio spinifer* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 125 = *Curculio spinosus* Gmelin, 1790: 1805 (non Goeze, 1777).

There is a singleton belonging to *Trachyphloeus spinosus* sensu Hoffmann = *Trachyphloeus olivieri* sensu Borovec (1989: 413), which I hereby designate as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species. I cannot understand why Borovec changed this well known name matching the specimen in Geoffroy's collection. Schoenherr (1837: 505) erroneously synonymized *C. spinosus* Gmelin and Charanson no. 30 with *Trichosirocalus horridus* (Panzer, 1801) (sub *Ceutorhynchus*). The valid name of the species must return to be the old one under which it has been known almost uniformly:

Trachyphloeus spinosus (Goeze, 1777) **stat. res.**
 = *Curculio spinosus* Goeze, 1777
 = *Curculio spinifer* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio spinosus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777)
 = *Trachyphloeus olivieri* Bedel, 1883.

This synonymy was previously recognized by Bedel (1888: 423), Hoffmann (1950: 246) and Borovec (1989: 413) who, curiously, used Bedel's name.

31. CURCULIO niger, scutello albicante, elytrorum striis utrinque denticulatis. Le charanson noir à côtes. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 290.

31. Curc. / C. noir a cotes.
Curculio striatodenticulatus Goeze, 1777: 412 = *Curculio denticulatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 125 (non Schrank, 1781) = *Curculio armus* Gmelin, 1790: 1805.

No specimens are present. Schoenherr (1837: 541) synonymized it with *Ceutorhynchus denticulatus* (Schrank, 1781), with doubt. Curiously, Dalla Torre & Hustache (1930) placed only Geoffroy's name under synonymy of the latter, while leaving those of Goeze and Gmelin as an independent spe-

cies, *Ceutorhynchus striatodenticulatus* (Goeze), notwithstanding that they are based on the same description. Colonnelli (2004), aware of the need for fixing the identity of this species, selected a neotype that makes these nominal species a synonym of *Ceutorhynchus cochleariae* (Gyllenhal, 1813). Moreover, he designated under Art. 23.9 of the Code Goeze's, Geoffroy's and Gmelin's names *nomina oblita* and Gyllenhal's as *nomen protectum*, without giving "evidence that the conditions of Article 23.9.1.2 are met" (Art. 23.9.2) by listing the 25 works required by Art. 23.9.1.2, so that his attempt of reversal of precedence is invalid. This deficiency has been communicated to Colonnelli for him to correct.

32. CURCULIO pyriformis nigro-caerulescens abdomine ovato. Le charanson pyriforme. Longueur 1 1/4 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 290.

32. Curc. / C. pyriform.

Curculio acridulus sensu Goeze, 1777: 340 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio acridulus* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 125 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio acridulus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1744 (non Linnaeus, 1758). Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. Svec. n. 463, Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 378).

This card should have included five specimens: two front, two central and one rear. The front left is a female *Ceratapion (Acanephodus) onopordi* (Kirby, 1808), the front right is a male *Ceratapion (Ceratapion) gibbriostre* (Gyllenhal, 1813), the central left is *Anoplus roboris* Suffrian, 1840, the central right is represented by an unidentifiable red specimen without a head, and the last is *Holotrichapion (Apiops) pisi* (Fabricius, 1801). In this mixture, it is the last specimen which seems to me to represent most closely the erroneous Geoffroyan concept of the Linnaean species, as stated in his description; since it is not possible to designate a lectotype for an unavailable name, I only propose to modify the synonymy as follows:

Holotrichapion (Apiops) pisi (Fabricius, 1801)

= *Atelabus pisi* Fabricius, 1801

= *Curculio acridulus*: Goeze, 1777; Geoffroy, 1785; Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

The Linnaean species, as usually understood, is *Notaris acridulus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

33. CURCULIO lividus, coleoptris fasciis plurimis obscuris. Le charanson marbré à bandes. Longueur 2/3 ligne. Largeur 1/3 ligne. Page 291.

33. Curc. / C. marbré à bandes.

Curculio marmoratus Goeze, 1777: 413 = *Curculio marmoratus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 125 (non Goeze, 1777) = *Curculio marmoratus* Gmelin, 1790: 1805 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

There should have been 8 specimens in two horizontal rows of four each, but the first, fifth, sixth and eighth are missing, leaving only their gum drops. The remaining specimens are all *Nanophyes marmoratus* (Goeze, 1777) in the usual sense. Bedel (1887: 358) synonymized Geoffroy's Charanson no. 33, Geoffroy's *Curculio marmoratus* and Fabricius's *C. lythri* with Goeze's species. I hereby designate as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species the seventh specimen (blue dot near it), the other three are paralectotypes. The synonymy is as follows:

Nanophyes marmoratus (Goeze, 1777)

= *Curculio marmoratus* Goeze, 1777

= *Curculio salicariae* Fabricius, 1781

= *Curculio marmoratus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Goeze, 1777)

= *Curculio lythri* Fabricius, 1787 (non Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)

= *Curculio marmoratus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785)

= *Curculio transversus* Olivier, 1790.

34. CURCULIO niger apterus, thorace utrinque puncto duplici fulvo, basi pilis fulvis coronata. Le charanson à corcelet couronné. Longueur 6 lignes. Largeur 2 1/2 lignes. Page 291.

34. Curculio / C. a corcelet couronné.

Curculio coronatus Goeze, 1777: 395 = *Curculio coronatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 126 (non Goeze, 1777) = *Curculio germanus* sensu Villers, 1789: 195 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio coronatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1778 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

There are three specimens belonging to *Liparus coronatus* (Goeze, 1777) in the usual sense. I hereby designate as lectotype of the nominal species of Goeze, Geoffroy and Gmelin that on the right, the other two as paralectotypes. The synonymy is established as:

Liparus coronatus (Goeze, 1777)

= *Curculio coronatus* Goeze, 1777

= *Curculio coronatus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Goeze, 1777)

= *Curculio germanus*: Villers, 1789, partim (non Linnaeus, 1758)

= *Curculio coronatus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

35. (*) CURCULIO scabrosus. Le Charanson noir chagriné. Long. 5 lig. Larg. 2 lig. C. totus niger, nitidus, elytris striatis subrugosis.

35. Curcul. / C. noir chagrin| .

Curculio scabrosus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 126. Geoffroy, 1799: 534.

There is a single specimen in perfect state, except for the absence of the left hind leg, and which belongs to the concept of *Anisorhynchus barbatus* sensu Hoffmann. This specimen, which

fits Geoffroy's description, is here designated as lectotype of *Curculio scabrosus* Geoffroy.

Although it is clear that *Curculio scabrosus* meets the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.1, I have been unable to fulfill the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.2 for *Anisorhynchus barbatus*. Since the latter is not a commonly used name, and has no economical, medical or veterinary importance, I apply here the Principle of Priority (Art. 23). The synonymy is as follows:

Anisorhynchus scabrosus (Geoffroy, 1785), **comb. nov.**
 = *Curculio scabrosus* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio barbatus* Rossi, 1794, **syn. nov.**

However, the true identity of the European species of genus *Anisorhynchus* Schoenherr, 1842 is subject to much doubt and the reality of the synonymy of a French and an Italian nominal species is in need of clarification.

36 [35]. CURCULIO niger, maculis villosis-flavis, elytris subrugosis. Le Charanson tigré. Longueur 6 lignes Largeur 3 lignes. Page 292.

36. Curculio / C. tigre.

Curculio tigris Goeze, 1777: 395 = *Curculio tigrinus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 126 = *Curculio abietis* sensu Villers, 1789: 195 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio tigris* Gmelin, 1790: 1778 (non Goeze, 1777).

There is a singleton, glued on the left side of the card, to which the description does not apply (unarmed femora, body proportions). This is a female *Lixus pulverulentus* (Scopoli, 1763) [= *Lixus algirus* auctt.]. Geoffroy's nominal species is in synonymy with *Hylobius abietis* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Dalla Torre, Schenkling & Marshall (1932), while those of Goeze and Gmelin are synonymized with *Liparus germanus* (Linnaeus, 1758), following Schoenherr (1834: 351). Bedel (1886: 273) synonymized those of Goeze and Geoffroy with *Hylobius abietis* (followed by Hoffmann, 1955: 635), where I think they should remain, according to the description data. Given that, I do not consider it necessary to designate a neotype. The synonymy is as follows:

Hylobius abietis (Linnaeus, 1758)

= *Curculio abietis* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio tigris* Goeze, 1777: 395
 = *Curculio juniperi* Ström, 1783
 = *Curculio tigrinus* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio abietis*: Villers, 1789 (non L., 1758)
 = *Curculio tigris* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777), **syn. nov.**
 = *Curculio excavatus* Schrank, 1798

It is appropriate to address the nomenclature of the species formerly known as *Lixus algirus* at this point. Thompson & Alonso-Zarazaga (1988) discovered that both types of *Curculio algirus* Linnaeus,

1758 fitted the original description and were specimens of the genus *Lixomorphus* Faust, 1904. Thus the combination *Lixomorphus algirus* (Linnaeus) was created, leaving *Lixus algirus* auctt. nec Linnaeus without a name. Among the synonyms of *Lixus algirus* auctt. is *Curculio pulvereus* Olivier, 1790, a name proposed by Olivier to replace *Curculio pulverulentus* Scopoli, 1763. Schoenherr (1836: 43) synonymized *Curculio pulverulentus* Scopoli, 1763 with *Curculio angustatus* Fabricius, 1775. It is necessary, for the sake of stability, to restore the oldest available name, as proposed by Bedel (1886: 267) and as advanced under my coordination in *Fauna Europaea* (Talamelli, 2004), since the change to *Lixus angustatus* dates back only from 1988. Scopoli's name has priority; the types are lost, but I think there is no need of a neotype for this well known species. The nomenclature is as follows:

Lixus pulverulentus (Scopoli, 1763) **stat. res.**

= *Curculio pulverulentus* Scopoli, 1763
 = *Curculio angustatus* Fabricius, 1775
 = *Curculio pulvereus* Olivier, 1790
 = *Curculio ferrugatus* Fabricius, 1793
 = *Lixus algirus*: auctt., non Linnaeus, 1758

37. (*) CURCULIO contractus. Le Charanson levrier. Long. 2 lig. Larg. 2/3 lig. C. oblongus, totus niger, thorace punctato, elytris striato-punctatis.

37. Curc. / C. levrier.

Curculio contractus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 126. Geoffroy, 1799: 534.

There should be ten specimens glued in two horizontal rows of five each, but the third is missing. All of them are *Sitophilus granarius* (Linnaeus, 1758). This species can be found under two names in Geoffroy's collection (see also the Charanson no. 18). The size given is a bit large and may account for a mistake. The synonymy is as follows:

Sitophilus granarius (Linnaeus, 1758)

= *Curculio granarius* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio contractus* Geoffroy, 1785, **syn. nov.**

38 [36]. CURCULIO cinereus, squamosus, alis carens, elytris rugosis. Le Charanson gris à étuis réunis & chagrinés. Longueur 6 lignes. Largeur 2 1/2 lignes. Page 292.

38. Curc. / C. gris a etuis / reunis chag|.

Curculio ligustici sensu Goeze, 1777: 362 = *Curculio monopertus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 127.

Goeze and Villers correctly identified this species, since the two specimens, both females, are *Otiiorhynchus ligustici* in the current sense, and closely match the Geoffroyan description. I hereby

designate the left specimen as lectotype of *Curculio monopterus*. The synonymy here confirmed was previously proposed by Schoenherr (1834: 619) and Bedel (1886: 232) and stays as follows:

Otiorhynchus ligustici (Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio ligustici* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio ligustici*: Goeze, 1777; Villers, 1789: 202
 = *Curculio monopterus* Geoffroy, 1758.

39. (*) CURCULIO fuscipes. Le Charanson noir à pattes brunes. Long. 1 lig. Larg. 1/2 lig. C. niger striatus, pedibus fuscis.

39. Curc. / C. noir a pattes / brunes.
Curculio fuscipes Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 127. Geoffroy, 1799: 534.

No specimens are present. To my knowledge, no author has given an opinion about the identity of this species, which remains a *nomen dubium*. The description is absolutely insufficient.

40 [37]. CURCULIO fuscus, apterus, elytris rugoso-striatis. Le Charanson cartisane. Longueur 3, 4 1/2 lig. Largeur 1 1/2, 2 1/2 lig. Page 293.

40. Curc. / C. cartisane.
Curculio rugosostriatus Goeze, 1777: 395 = *Curculio rugosissimus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 127 = *Curculio corrugatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1778.

There is a singleton of which only the elytra and legs remain, although the description suggests two specimens originally present. These remains seem to come from an adelognathous weevil, covered with scales, probably *Otiorhynchini* or *Peritelini*, but not *Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus* sensu Hoffmann, since the elytra of this specimen measure hardly 2.96 mm by 2.15 mm, too small to match that concept. Bedel (1886: 229) synonymized this species with doubt with *Otiorhynchus scabrosus* (Marshall, 1802). An interested specialist should designate a neotype for *Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus* Goeze according to the current concept to keep usage, if there is a need for it.

41 [38]. CURCULIO squamosus, viridi-auratus. Le Charanson à écailles vertes. Longueur 4 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 lignes. Page 293. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. Svec. n. 459, Sys. Nat. ed. 10: 384, n. 59)

41. Curc. / C. a ecailles vertes.
Curculio argentatus sensu Goeze, 1777: 364 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio auratus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 127 (non Scopoli, 1763) = *Curculio argentatus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1776 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There should be three specimens glued on the card, but the second is missing (only its gum drop

remains) and the third is represented only by pieces of the ventral region and a middle leg. The first is a headless female of *Phyllobius pomaceus* Gyllenhal, 1834, that I designate as a lectotype of Geoffroy's nominal species, since it matches the description. Schoenherr (1834: 438) synonymized in advance Geoffroy's Charanson no. 38 with his interpretation of *Phyllobius pyri*, and Gmelin's species with *Phyllobius argentatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), while Bedel (1886: 245) synonymized with doubt the Geoffroyan species with *Phyllobius calcaratus* (Fabricius, 1793) and Olivier (1807: 416) synonymised it with *Phyllobius argentatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). The synonymy is completed as follows:

Phyllobius pomaceus Gyllenhal, 1834
 = *Curculio urticae* Degeer, 1775 (non Scopoli, 1763)
 = *Curculio argentatus*: Goeze, 1777; Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio auratus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Scopoli, 1763)
 = *Curculio alneti* Fabricius, 1793 (non Schrank, 1781)
 = *Curculio piri*: Herbst, 1795: 295 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Phyllobius pyri*: Gyllenhal, 1834: 438 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Phyllobius urticae*: auctt.

The identity of *Curculio prasinus* Olivier, 1790 is doubtful, since this species is currently found in the literature as both the basionym of *Polydrusus prasinus* (Olivier, 1790) and as a synonym of *Phyllobius pomaceus* Gyllenhal, 1834.

42 [39]. CURCULIO oblongus, niger, elytris pedibusque testaceis. Le Charanson à étuis fauves. Longueur 2 1/2 lignes. Largeur 1 ligne. Page 294.

42. Curc. / C. a etuis fauves.
Curculio oblongus sensu Goeze, 1777: 363 = *Curculio querneus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 128 = *Curculio oblongus* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1775.

There should be six specimens in two rows of three each, however, the second specimen (top row) is wanting. The first (headless), third and fifth are *Sitona lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), the fourth and sixth (both with the head turned to the central point of the card) are *Phyllobius (Nemoicus) oblongus* (Linnaeus, 1758), these being the only specimens matching the description. Schoenherr (1834: 448-9) placed both Geoffroy's and Gmelin's references in synonymy with *Phyllobius oblongus* (Linnaeus, 1758), and Olivier (1807: 415) added Geoffroy's name to the synonymy of this species. I hereby designate as lectotype of Geoffroy's nominal species the fourth specimen (first of *Phyllobius*) and as paralectotype the sixth (second of *Phyllobius*). The synonymy stays as follows:

Phyllobius (Nemoicus) oblongus (Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio oblongus* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio pruni* Scopoli, 1763

- = *Curculio oblongus*: Goeze, 1777; Gmelin, 1790
- = *Curculio fuscus* Laicharting, 1781 (non Goeze, 1777)
- = *Curculio querneus* Geoffroy, 1785
- = *Curculio mali* Fabricius, 1787 (non Fabricius, 1781).

43 [40]. *Curculio subglobosus*, nigro-fuscus, squamosus, lineolis albis variegatus. Le Charanson géographique. Longueur 2 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 ligne. Page 294.

43. Curc. / *C. geographicus*.

Curculio geographicus Goeze, 1777: 395 = *Curculio geographicus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 128 (non Goeze, 1777) = *Curculio geographicus* Gmelin, 1790: 1778 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

The glued singleton belongs to *Mogulones geographicus* (Goeze, 1777) as usually understood. Schoenherr (1837: 504) synonymized Geoffroy's Charanson no. 40, and Geoffroy's and Gmelin's nominal species, with *Ceutorhynchus echii* (Fabricius). Bedel (1887: 325) synonymized *Curculio echii* Fabricius and *C. glyphicus* Schaller under *C. geographicus* Goeze as the valid name. I hereby designate this specimen as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species. The synonymy stays as follows:

Mogulones geographicus (Goeze, 1777)

- = *Curculio geographicus* Goeze, 1777
- = *Curculio glyphicus* Schaller, 1783
- = *Curculio geographicus* Geoffroy, 1785 (non Goeze, 1777)
- = *Curculio geographicus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785)
- = *Curculio echii* Fabricius, 1793 (non Brahm, 1791).

44 [41]. CURCULIO fuscus, elytris striatis macularum albarum fasciâ triplici transversa. Le Charanson brun à bandes transverses de taches blanches. Longueur 4 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 ligne. Page 295.

44. Curc. / *C. brun a bandes / transv. tach. bl |*.

Curculio transversovittatus Goeze, 1777: 396 = *Curculio stellifer* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 128 = *Curculio fascialis* Gmelin, 1790: 1778.

No specimens are present. Following Bedel (1886: 273), Goeze's name is the valid one for the species formerly known as *Hylobius fatuus* (Rossi, 1790), an opinion not opposed to since then. The synonymy stays as follows:

Hylobius transversovittatus (Goeze, 1777)

- = *Curculio transversovittatus* Goeze, 1777
- = *Curculio stellifer* Geoffroy, 1785
- = *Curculio fatuus* Rossi, 1790
- = *Curculio fascialis* Gmelin, 1790, **syn. nov.**

45 [42]. CURCULIO rufo-marmoratus, scutello cordato albo, proboscide subulatâ longissimâ. Le Charanson trompette. Longueur 2, 3, 3 1/2 lignes. Largeur 1, 1 1/2, 2 2/3 lignes. Page 295. Geoffroy

quotes Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 383), Uddmann (dissert.: 24), and Roesel (Ins. tom. 3, suppl. 385).

45. Curc. / *C. trompette*.

Curculio nucum sensu Goeze, 1777: 358 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio nucum* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 129 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio nucum* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1767 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

Both specimens glued on the card, one female and one male, belong to *Curculio venosus* (Gravenhorst, 1807) and match Geoffroy's description. Originally at least three specimens were mentioned. Schoenherr (1836: 382) wrongly placed Geoffroy's concept of the Linnaean species under *Curculio nucum* Linnaeus, 1758. The synonymy is as follows:

Curculio venosus (Gravenhorst, 1807)

- = *Curculio nucum*: Goeze, 1777; Geoffroy, 1785; Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
- = *Rhynchaenus venosus* Gravenhorst, 1807

46 [43]. CURCULIO flavescens, elytris luteo & rufo tesselatis. Le Charanson damier. Longueur 2 lignes. Largeur 1 ligne. Page 296.

46. Curc. / *C. damier*.

Curculio druparum sensu Fabricius, 1775: 143 = *Curculio druparum* sensu Goeze, 1777: 360 (non Linnaeus, 1761) = *Curculio tessellatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 129 (non Fabricius, 1781) = *Curculio druparum* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1768 (non Linnaeus, 1761).

No specimens are present. Currently placed in synonymy of both *Curculio glandium* Marsham, 1802 and *Anthonomus (Furcipes) rectirostris* (Linnaeus, 1758) in Schenkling & Marshall (1934). In my opinion some characters fit *Curculio villosus* Fabricius, 1781 better (size, long, black rostrum and elytra with patchy vestiture), but, for the time being, I prefer to place them as a *nomina dubia*.

47 [44]. CURCULIO subglobosus niger, punctis duobus atris suturae longitudinalis coleoptorum, thorace exalbido. Le Charanson à lozange de la scrophulaire. Longueur 3 lignes. Largeur 1 1/2 lignes. Page 296. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Faun. Svec. n. 460, and Syst. Nat. ed. 10: 380, n. 27), Réaumur (Ins. 3, t. 2, f. 12), Act. Ups. (1736, p. 16, n. 5), and Lister (append.: 395).

47. Curc. / *C. a lozange scrop|*.

Curculio scrophulariae sensu Fabricius, 1775: 140 = *Curculio scrophulariae* sensu Goeze, 1777: 359 = *Curculio scrophularis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 129 = *Curculio scrophulariae* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1767.

There are six specimens glued in two rows of three each, belonging to *Cionus scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758). Only the second and fifth are well preserved. I hereby designate the second specimen as lectotype of *Curculio scrophularis* Geoffroy, the

other as paralectotypes. The synonymy stays as follows:

- Cionus scrophulariae* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio scrophulariae* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio scrophulariae*: Fabricius, 1775; Goeze, 1777; Gmelin, 1790
 = *Curculio scrophularis* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1758 [synonymized by Olivier (1807: 106) and followed by Bedel (1887: 319)].

48 [45]. CURCULIO subglobosus, cinereus, punctis duobus nigris suturae longitudinalis coleoptorum. Le Charanson gris de la scrophulaire. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. Largeur 3/4 ligne. Page 298.

48. Curc. / C. gris de la scroph|. *Curculio hortulanus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 129.

There are three specimens belonging to genus *Cionus*, well characterized by the apically awl-shaped rostrum. The first and third specimens are poorly preserved, while the second is a better preserved male, although its vestiture is ruined. I hereby designate the latter as lectotype and the females as paralectotypes. They are *Cionus hortulanus* (Geoffroy, 1785) in the current sense of most authors.

49 [46]. CURCULIO subglobosus; fusco-nebulosus, maculâ cordatâ albâ in medio dorso. Le Charanson porte-cœur de la scrophulaire. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 298. Geoffroy quotes Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. edit. 10, p. 380, n. 26) and Act. Ups. 1736, p. 16, n. 7.

49. Curc. / C. porte cœur de la / Scrophul. *Curculio pericarpus* sensu Goeze, 1777: 347 = *Curculio pericarpus* sensu Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 130 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There is a headless singleton, lacking its vestiture, with reddish elytra. It belongs to subfamily Ceutorhynchinae, tribe Ceutorhynchini. Colonnelli (2004: 37) synonymized this misidentified species with *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (Paykull, 1792). However, the latter species does not match the original description.

50 [47]. CURCULIO subglobosus, squamosus, cinereo-fuscus elytrorum maculis tribus & apice albis. Le Charanson brun à points blancs. Page 299.

50. Curc. / C. brun a points / blancs. *Curculio albopunctatus* Goeze, 1777: 396 = *Curculio tripunctatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 130 = *Curculio albopunctatus* Gmelin, 1790: 1778 (non Goeze, 1777).

There should be eight specimens in two rows of four each, but the third, sixth, seventh and eighth are missing. All the remaining ones are *Nedyus*

quadrimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758). Geoffroy's (Charanson no. 47), Fourcroy's and Gmelin's species were synonymized with *Coeliodes didymus* (Fabricius, 1781) by Schoenherr (1837: 301), while Goeze's was synonymized with *Ceutorhynchus quadrimaculatus* (Linnaeus) by Bedel (1887: 324). I hereby designate as lectotype of the three above mentioned nominal species the fourth specimen, and the first, second and fifth are paralectotypes. The synonymy is as follows:

- Nedyus quadrimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758
 = *Curculio urticae* Scopoli, 1763
 = *Curculio oleraceus* Scopoli, 1763
 = *Curculio albopunctatus* Goeze, 1777
 = *Curculio tripunctatus* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio albopunctatus* Gmelin, 1790 (non Goeze, 1777)
 = *Curculio viduus* Panzer, 1797
 = *Curculio urticarius* [Clairville], 1798 (non Herbst, 1784).

These synonymies have been recorded by Dalla Torre & Hustache (1930:2, sub *Cidnorhinus quadrimaculatus*) and recently by Colonnelli (2004).

51 [48]. CURCULIO niger, thorace utrinque dentato. Le Charanson noir à corcelet armé. Longueur 2 lignes. Largeur 1 ligne. Page 299.

51. Curc. / C. noir a corc. arm|. *Curculio aterrimus* sensu Fabricius, 1775: 141 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio aterrimus* sensu Goeze, 1777: 339 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio armiger* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 130 = *Curculio cerasi* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1762 (non Linnaeus, 1758).

There is a singleton without elytra, belonging to *Magdalis armigera* (Geoffroy, 1785), fitting the description perfectly. I hereby designate this specimen as lectotype of Geoffroy's nominal species, as currently understood. Schoenherr (1835: 268) already placed Geoffroy's and Fabricius's species under synonymy of *Thamnophilus stygius* (Marsham, 1802), while he wrongly placed Gmelin's under *Thamnophilus cerasi* (Linnaeus, 1758). The synonymy is as follows:

- Magdalis armigera* (Geoffroy, 1785)
 = *Curculio aterrimus*: Fabricius, 1775; Goeze, 1777 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio armiger* Geoffroy, 1785
 = *Curculio cerasi*: Gmelin, 1790 (non Linnaeus, 1758)
 = *Curculio stygius* Marsham, 1802.

52 [49]. CURCULIO fusco-niger thorace inermi. Le Charanson noir à corcelet sans points. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 299.

52. Curc. / C. noir a corc. s. poin|. *Curculio plebeius* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 131.

No specimens are present. Herbst (1795: 445) considered it to be a synonym of *Curculio pruni*

Linnaeus, 1767, itself a synonym of *Magdalis ruficornis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

53 [50]. CURCULIO fuscus, scutello puncto albo, elytris maculâ rufescente. Le Charanson brun à écusson blanc. Longueur 1 1/2 ligne. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 300.

53. Curc. / C. brun a écus. blan |.

Curculio fuscus Goeze, 1777: 391 = *Curculio scutellatus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 131 = *Curculio fuscus* Gmelin, 1790: 1772 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Laicharting, 1781, nec Olivier, 1790).

No specimens are present. Bedel (1887: 297) synonymized it with doubt under *Anthonomus pedicularius* (Linnaeus, 1758).

54 [51]. CURCULIO ferrugineus, elytris striatis, oculis nigris. Le Charanson couleur de rouille. Longueur 1 1/4 ligne. Largeur 2/3 ligne. Page 300.

54. Curc. / C. couleur de rouill |.

Curculio tortrix sensu Goeze, 1777: 361 = *Curculio rubiginus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 131 = *Curculio tortrix* sensu Gmelin, 1790: 1769.

No specimens are present. Fabricius (1775: 143) synonymized it with *Curculio tortrix* Linnaeus, 1761, now *Dorytomus tortrix*, an opinion followed by the majority of later authors, including Bedel (1887: 284).

55 [52]. CURCULIO obscure rufus, villis cinereis aspersus, rostro thorace brevior. Le Charanson velouté. Longueur 2 lignes. Largeur 1 ligne. Page 300.

55. Curc. / C. velouté.

Curculio sericeus Goeze, 1777: 396 = *Curculio villosus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 131 (non Fabricius, 1781) = *Curculio sericeus* Gmelin, 1790: 1778 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Schaller, 1783, nec Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783).

There are three specimens, the second of which is in a very poor state, lacking the elytra and the abdominal dorsum. The first two specimens are *Hypera murina* (Fabricius, 1793); they do not match the description, because they do not have toothed femora (Geoffroy placed his species in the Famille 2ème, with toothed femora). The third specimen is *Sitona hispidulus* (Fabricius, 1777), with its elytral setae of two colours (brown and whitish), which does not match the description, since this mentions only greyish setae. None of the specimens are considered to be syntypes. Although Bedel (1886: 244) gave a doubtful synonymy with *Polydrusus marginatus* Stephens, 1831, in the present circumstances I consider that the above mentioned names are *nomina dubia*.

The name on which *Hypera murina* is based is a junior homonym and, therefore, permanently invalid. It must be replaced with the first available synonym, which is not *Curculio fuscocinereus* Marsham, 1802, although this has been used by several authors (e.g. Roudier, 1962; Tempère & Péricart, 1989). The first available synonym is *Curculio melancholicus* Fabricius, 1793, whose two syntypes I have checked. This specific name, in combination with *Hypera* as *Hypera melancholica* (Fabricius, 1793), has been used by Machado & Oromí (2000) as the valid name of the species, so that this name does not meet the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.1 for the reversal of precedence, even if the requirements of Art. 23.9.1.2 could be fulfilled for *Curculio fuscocinereus*. Since the latter is not a commonly used name and has no economic, medical or veterinarian importance, I apply here the Principle of Priority (Art. 23) and follow the usage in Machado & Oromí (2000). The synonymy is as follows:

Hypera melancholica (Fabricius, 1793)

= *Curculio murinus* Fabricius, 1793 (non Mueller, 1764, nec Geoffroy, 1785)

= *Curculio melancholicus* Fabricius, 1793 [synonymized by Schoenherr, 1834b: 383]

= *Curculio fuscocinereus* Marsham, 1802

= *Hypera murina*: auctt.

= *Hypera fuscocinerea*: auctt.

56 [53]. CURCULIO oblongus, villis cinereis aspersus, rostro thoraci aequali. Le Charanson vierge. Longueur 1 ligne. Largeur 1/2 ligne. Page 300.

56. Curc. / C. vierge.

Curculio virgo Goeze, 1777: 396 = *Curculio virgo* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 132 (non Goeze, 1777) = *Curculio virgo* Gmelin, 1790: 1778 (non Goeze, 1777, nec Geoffroy, 1785).

The only remains of the glued singleton are one elytron and a part of the ventral sclerites. All this belong to a *Sitona* sp. in my opinion, but I could not identify it. Some of the characters given in the original description, however, do not match this hint. These names are here placed amongst the *nomina dubia*.

57. (*) CURCULIO punctulatus. Le Charanson noir picoté. Long. 4 lig. Larg. 1 lig. C. totus niger, oblongus, thorace punctato, elytris punctato-striatis, femoribus denticulatis.

57. Curc. / C. noir picoté.

Curculio punctulatus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 132. Geoffroy, 1799: 534.

No specimens are present, and the species is of unknown identity (*nomen dubium*). However, the American *Lixus punctulatus* (Fabricius, 1787),

based on *Curculio punctulatus* Fabricius, 1787, a primary homonym, could be conserved by a request to the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature under the provisions of Art. 23.9.3.

58. (*) CURCULIO cordifer. Le Charanson à cœur. Long. 1 1/2 lig. Larg. 2/3 lig. C. cinereus, scutello albo, fasciâque elytrorum interruptâ albâ, proboscide longissimâ.

58. Curc. / C. a cœur.

Curculio cordifer Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 85: 132. Geoffroy, 1799: 535.

No specimens are present. Bedel (1887: 352) synonymized this nominal species with *Curculio villosus* Fabricius, 1781. I accept here this synonymy and do not think there is need for a neotype designation.

59. (*) CURCULIO fasciatus. Le Charanson fascié. Long. 2 lig. Larg. 3/4 lig. C. fusco-cinereus villosus elytrorum suturâ maculisque albis.

59. Curc. / C. fascié.

Curculio fasciatus Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 133 (non Scopoli, 1763, nec Strøm, 1768, nec Degeer, 1775, nec Müller, 1776). Geoffroy, 1799: 535.

The first time I saw this card there were two specimens in good state. Later, Caldara (1990) found only one which he identified as *Tychius quinquepunctatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). This synonymy was earlier put forward by Bedel (1887: 313) with some doubt. Lectotypification details are to be found in Caldara (1990).

60. (*) CURCULIO. Not mentioned in works.

60. Curc. / C. tau.

This is a specimen of *Archarius crux* (Fabricius, 1777).

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