

Notas Nomenclaturales / *Nomenclatural Notes*

On the nomenclature of some genera in the Cleonini (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Lixinae)

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Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) considered the monograph written by Chevrolat (1873) as a source for several available genus-group names and two family-group names in the tribe Cleonini Schoenherr, 1826. However, we overlooked a paper by the same author published previously in 2 parts (Chevrolat, 1872a, b) which, although being a simple list of tribes, genera and species, has a nomenclatural impact on some of the names used by Chevrolat (1873) (which become later uses) and consequently on some names and concepts included in our Catalogue. We deal here with these problems, and propose some changes to our previous Catalogue.

The following genus-group names are available from Chevrolat (1872a): p. 16, *Exochus*; p. 17, *Stephanophorus*, *Temnorhinus*; p. 18: *Cossinoderus*, *Pycnodactylus*; and Chevrolat (1872b): p. 108: *Trachydemus*, *Centrocleonus*, *Tetragonothorax*, *Neocleonus*; p. 109: *Pseudocleonus*, *Prionorhinus*, *Cnemodontus*, *Xanthochelus*. *Cylindropterus* on p. 107 and *Apleurus* on p. 108 are *nomina nuda* since the only included species in each case was not described until 1873.

Of these names, four require changes only in the source (and, consequently, date and page); no other change is required (e.g. in the type species designation): *Pycnodactylus*, *Neocleonus*, *Pseudocleonus*, *Cnemodontus*.

Some other names need further explanation:

Exochus has the same type species as in the Catalogue, but the typification is by subsequent designation by Chevrolat (1873: 3).

Stephanophorus has a type species by monotypy, *Cleonus verrucosus* Gebler, 1830; the only other listed species is doubtfully included, as is shown by the inclusion of a question mark. This type species precludes its placement as a synonym of *Adosomus* Faust, 1904, as proposed by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999: 190). Ter-Minasian (1988) designated *Cleonus gebleri* Fåhraeus (not Fischer, as stated in the Catalogue) as type species of *Stephanophorus* Chevrolat, 1873; this concept was placed by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999: 193) as a synonym of *Temnorhinus* Chevrolat, 1873. However, *Cleonus gebleri* Fåhraeus is congeneric with *Cleonus verrucosus* Gebler, and *Stephanophorus* Chevrolat, 1872 is not a synonym of *Temnorhinus* (see below), but lacks a valid name. We here propose *Maximus* **nom. nov.** as a replacement name for *Stephanophorus* Chevrolat, 1872 (non Strickland, 1841), named after our good colleague and friend Dr. Massimo (*Maximus* in Latin) Merigalli (Torino, Italy), a reputed specialist in the Cleonini. **New combinations** are: *Maximus verrucosus* (Gebler, 1830), *M. crispicollis* (Ballion, 1878), *M. strabus* (Gyllenhal, 1834), *M. aemulus* (Faust, 1894), *M. subfuscus* (Faust, 1883), *M. armeniacus* (Faust, 1884), *M. gebleri* (Fåhraeus, 1842), *M. melancholicus* (Schoenherr, 1849), *M. ostentatus* (Faust, 1904) and *M. obnoxius* (Fåhraeus, 1842).

Temnorhinus in 1873 included *Lixus mimosae* Olivier, 1807, designated as type species by Rye (1875). This type species designation made this genus a synonym of *Stephanophorus* sensu Ter-Minasian, 1988, as it is reflected in Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999, p. 193). Unfortunately, Chevrolat (1872a) placed this species in *Exochus*, and it is not eligible as type species, so Rye's desig-

nation becomes invalid. The next available designation was made by Aslam (1963: 56), citing *Temnorhinus saucerottei* Chevrolat, 1873 (a species mentioned in the 1872 list, but not described until one year later). However, Aslam (*l.c.*) simultaneously placed this species in synonymy with *Bothynoderes brevisrostris* Gyllenhal, 1834 (an originally included species) thus fulfilling the requirements of Art. 69.2.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and making the latter as the validly designated type species. Consequently, *Temnorhinus* Chevrolat, 1872 has the same concept as in Faust (1904), and becomes again a subgenus of *Conorhynchus* Motschulsky, 1860. Acting as First Revisors, we here give precedence to *Temnorhinus* Chevrolat, 1872 over *Pycnodactylus* Chevrolat, 1872 (**syn. nov.**).

Cossinoderus has the same type species as in the Catalogue, but the typification is by monotypy.

Trachydemus has the same type species as in the Catalogue, but the typification is by subsequent designation by Chevrolat (1873: 60).

Centrocleonus has the same type species as in the Catalogue, but the typification is by monotypy.

Tetragonothorax has the same type species as in the Catalogue, but the typification is by subsequent designation by Chevrolat (1873: 63).

Priorrhinus is the correct spelling of the genus named *Priorhinus* in Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999: 192), since this is now the only original spelling. *Priorhinus* Chevrolat, 1873 becomes an incorrect subsequent spelling and Rye's (1875: 301) action as First Reviser is invalid and takes no effect.

Xanthochelus in 1873 included *X. canescens* Chevrolat, 1873, designated as type species by Rye (1875). This species was neither included in the list in 1872 nor described at that time, so that this designation is invalid. Aslam (1963: 56) designated as type species *X. longus* Chevrolat, 1873, which is in the same situation, so Aslam's designation is invalid. We consider the first valid type species designation that of *Curculio nomas* Pallas, 1771 made by Ter-Minasian (1988: 72).

The status of the two family group names remains unchanged, both being originally vernacular French: *Conorhynchides* (p. 17) is probably available by a single misspelled use in the 20th century, while *Cossinodérides* (p. 18) has never been Latinized and used subsequently, as far as we know. The name *Bothynodérides* (p. 16) is based on a misidentification and has not been used subsequently.

We wish to thank here our colleague and friend Patrice Bouchard (Ottawa, Canada) for bringing this hitherto unknown paper to our attention.

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