

Koleopterologische Rundschau	63	299 - 310	Wien, Juli 1993
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# The Ceutorhynchinae types of I.C. Fabricius and G. von Paykull (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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## Abstract

The types of Ceutorhynchinae described by I.C. Fabricius and by G. von Paykull were studied. The following new synonymies are established: *Mogulones raphani* (F., 1792) [= *M. symphyti* (BEDEL, 1885)]; *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL, 1792) [= *C. alauda* (F., 1792) nec (HERBST, 1784) = *C. pleurostigma* (MARSHAM, 1802)]; *Curculio pseudacori* ROSSI, 1790 [= *Curculio pseudacori* F., 1792] The name of the species previously incorrectly named *C. assimilis* is *C. obstrictus* (MARSHAM, 1802). New combination is *Baris umbellae* (F., 1801), from *Rhinoncus* SCHÖNHERR. The types of the following species were not traced: *Attelabus sellatus* F., 1794, *Curculio rana* F., 1787, *C. affinis* PAYKULL, 1792, *C. quercicola* PAYKULL, 1792 and *C. epilobii* PAYKULL, 1800; the current meaning of these taxa (except *Coeliodes rana* (F.; 1787), which is considered a nomen dubium) was however preserved on the basis of the original descriptions. The subsequent interpretation of all the remaining species was found correct. Lectotypes are designated for: *Rhynchaenus quinquetuberculatus* F., *R. vulpeculus* F., *R. umbraculatus* F., *R. crassus* F., *Curculio quadrituberculatus* F., *C. umbellae* F., *C. pseudacori* F., *C. castor* F., *C. sisymbrii* F., *C. erysimi* F., *C. scabratus* F., *C. alauda* F., *C. suturalis* F., *C. guttula* F., *C. abbreviatus* F., *C. echii* F., *C. didymus* F., *C. lamii* F., *C. trimaculatus* F., *C. litura* F., *C. raphui* F., *C. troglodytes* F., *C. borraginis* F., *C. marginatus* PAYKULL, *C. assimilis* PAYKULL and *C. sulciollis* PAYKULL.

Key words: Curculionidae, Ceutorhynchinae, types, new synonymies, new combinations, Fabricius, Paykull

Taxonomy of Ceutorhynchinae has undergone important changes in recent years. A better understanding of their relationships has compelled the authors to combine them in non traditional ways, and to raise new taxa. In addition the names of some species were changed according with the rules of the 1985 edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (COLONNELLI 1979, 1983, 1984a, 1986, 1990; KLOET & HINCKS 1977; KOROTYAEV 1980, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989; KOROTYAEV & CHOLOKAVA 1989; LOHSE 1983; O'BRIEN & WIBMER 1982). Of course some confusion arose between the "old" and the "new" arrangement. In particular some of the recent revisions seem to overlook the importance of the study of the early types. The need to determine whether the use of the earlier names is correct resulted in this paper. The Fabricius and the Paykull collections were checked in order to find Ceutorhynchinae types, and to fix their names, designating lectotypes when necessary.

The known Ceutorhynchinae types of the Fabricius collection are all (except one specimen of *Curculio bufo*; see ZIMSEN 1964) preserved in the Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, while those of the Paykull collection are housed in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm.

My sincere thanks are due to Ole Lomholt, Copenhagen and Per Inge Persson, Stockholm for their kind assistance during my visit. Useful comments were provided by Vincenzo Vomero, Museo Civico di Zoologia, Rome, and Alberto Zilli, Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e dell'Uomo, Rome. I am particularly thankful to Paul H. Dunn, formerly Location Leader of the USDA-ARS Biological Control of Weeds Laboratory, for reading the English manuscript.

### Fabricius collection

The order of the Fabrician species in this paper is that of the catalogue of the type specimens by ZIMSEN (1964). This catalogue also contains useful information about the life of Fabricius and the history of his collection.

#### *Attelabus sellatus* FABRICIUS, 1794: 454

The type specimen of *A. sellatus*, which should be in Copenhagen, according to ZIMSEN (1964), was not found. The scaling of this species is however so characteristic, that even by the short description cannot arise any confusion about its identity. The current name of this species is *Tapinotus sellatus* (F.).

#### *Curculio bufo* FABRICIUS, 1781: 165

I was unable to find the syntype this species which was listed (ZIMSEN 1964) as being housed in Copenhagen. Another syntype (not seen) is preserved in London (ZIMSEN 1964). At any rate the current synonymy *Mononychus ireos* (PALLAS, 1773) [= *M. bufo* (F., 1781)], is surely correct, being the Fabrician species described from specimens (from "Sibiria") collected by Pallas himself.

#### *Rhynchaenus quinquetuberculatus* FABRICIUS, 1801: 447

Under the name "*5-tuberculatus*" there are 2 specimens in Copenhagen. One is a pinned female bearing the labels "Essequibo Smidt. Mus: de Sehested. *Rhynchaenus 5- tuberculatus* Fabr.", a small square green label (= typus, see ZIMSEN 1964), and a red printed label "Typus" subsequently added. This specimen is here designated as lectotype. The second specimen is a pinned male, lacking of head and without labels, but surely collected in the same locality of Guyana by the same collector. It was not labelled paralectotype because of its non correspondence to the description. These 2 specimens belong to two different species: the female type is a *Hypocoeliodes* FAUST very similar to *H. coronatus* FAUST, 1896 from Venezuela, while the male belongs to an undescribed genus close to *Hypocoeliodes*. Its position will be clarified in a paper now in preparation (see COLONNELLI 1991). For the moment it seems better to consider it as undescribed species of the current "genus" *Hypocoeliodes*, considering that KUSCHEL (1955) examined the Fabrician types and retained this specimen a *Hypocoeliodes*. The incorrect original spelling "*5-tubercutus*" (printer's error) was rightly emended (art. 32 of the Code) into *quinquetuberculatus* by SCHÖNHERR (1838).

#### *Curculio quadrituberculatus* FABRICIUS, 1787: 100

None of the 6 pinned specimens which are found in Copenhagen under this name had labels. Two of them, a *Calosirus terminatus* (HERBST, 1795), and a *Tysius bicornis* (F., 1781) (an Eirrhinae from New Zealand) are not considered types because they do not correspond to the description, nor did I regard as types any of the other specimens of all the species studied which did not fit their description.

The syntypes are as follows: a) lectotype (by present designation) female (posterior half of right elytron missing); b) paralectotype female (left elytron and left middle tarsus missing); c) paralectotype female (the hind 3/4 of right elytron missing); d) paralectotype female (posterior half of right elytron, right middle leg and right hind tarsus missing); these 4 specimens belong to *Pelenomus quadrituberculatus* (F.) in the current meaning.

#### *Curculio umbellae* FABRICIUS, 1801: 450

This name was listed by O'BRIEN & WIBMER (1982) among the synonyms of *Rhinoncus pericarpus* (L., 1758). In the Fabricius collection is a single male lectotype (present designation) in very good condition (only the left middle tarsus is missing), belonging to the genus *Baris* GERMAR (subfamily Baridinae). It should be determined whether *Baris umbellae* (F., 1801)

(comb.n.) is a senior synonym of *Baris interstitialis* (SAY, 1824). My knowledge of the American Baridinae is indeed too incomplete to propose here any certain synonymy, therefore it is better to consider *B. umbellae* (F.) as a species incertae sedis.

#### ***Rhynchaenus vulpeculus* FABRICIUS, 1801: 450**

Two well preserved specimens were found under the name *vulpeculus*. Both are males: the one with the pinned right elytron slightly lifted is here designated as lectotype, while the other with the pinned right elytron more obviously divaricate is here considered paralectotype. This is the species presently known as *Mononychus vulpeculus* (F.).

#### ***Curculio pseudacori* FABRICIUS, 1792: 408**

The 3 syntypes which can be found under this name are: a) male, in good shape, pinned on right elytron, lectotype (here designated); b) male (the head is missing), pinned on right elytron, paralectotype; c) female with the left elytron lifted by a thick pin, paralectotype; these 3 weevils are all *Mononychus punctumalbum* (HERBST, 1784). A pinned male specimen of *Phrydiuchus topiarius* (GERMAR, 1824) is not considered belonging to the type series. The synonymy *Mononychus punctumalbum* (HERBST) [= *M. pseudacori* (F.)] was proposed by ILLIGER (1837). A strange event is, that only KLOET & HINCKS 1977 have hitherto noticed that the present species was described under the same name by ROSSI (1790). The authorship of *Curculio pseudacori* is thus by ROSSI, 1790, and it is necessary to establish the following synonymy: *Curculio pseudacori* ROSSI, 1790: 116 [= *C. pseudacori* F., 1792: 408; syn.n. et homonym]. It is also evident that both are synonyms of *Mononychus punctumalbum* (HERBST, 1784: 74).

#### ***Curculio castor* FABRICIUS, 1792: 408**

Six specimens are under this name: only 3 of them are considered to be syntypes because they fit the short description better than the others. The syntypes are as follows: a) male, obliquely pinned through the right elytron, lectotype (present designation); b) female, pinned in the middle of the elytra which are divaricate, paralectotype; c) large-sized female, pinned through the right elytron, and with the sutural spot yellow, paralectotype. The 3 syntypes belong to the species presently named *Rhinoncus castor* (F.). The remaining specimens are respectively a *Rhinoncus pericarpus* (L., 1758), a *Rhinoncus inconspicuous* (HERBST, 1795), and a *Rhinoncus perpendicularis* (REICH, 1797).

#### ***Curculio sisymbrii* FABRICIUS, 1776: 224**

Only one female specimen, pinned in the center of elytra, is in Copenhagen. It is here designated as the lectotype. The species was correctly identified by the subsequent authors; its current name is *Poophagus sisymbrii* (F.).

#### ***Curculio erysimi* FABRICIUS, 1787: 101**

The handwritten (by Fabricius) label under which it is possible to find 4 specimens is "*erysimi*", demonstrating that the spelling "*erysinei*" in FABRICIUS (1787) is due to a misprint. The species was again correctly named *erysimi* later (FABRICIUS 1792: 410) so this must be assumed as the correct name (art. 32 of the Code). The 3 syntypes are: a well preserved male lectotype (herewith designated), pierced on a thick pin through the right elytron, a female paralectotype, pinned by the left side, and another female, paralectotype, pinned between the elytra. The species never had problems of recognition, and is presently named *Ceutorhynchus erysimi* (F.). The fourth specimen, not regarded as typical, is a pinned male (head and abdomen missing) of *Ceutorhynchus sulcicollis* (PAYKULL, 1800).

#### ***Rhynchaenus umbraculatus* FABRICIUS, 1801: 453**

Four specimens are in Copenhagen; only one of them, a female in good shape, pierced by a thick pin through the right elytron (without label) is in the Fabricius collection. It is herewith

designated as the lectotype. The other 3 specimens of the same series are in a separate box (probably Fabricius intended to send them back to the collector). The first of this series, a female with a handwritten white label "Essequibo, Smidt/Mus. Lund/Rhynchaenus umbraculatus Fabr." and a small square green label (= typus), is here considered paralectotype. The second is a pinned male with only a green label; I added a label "Guyana, Essequibo, Smidt leg." and a red label "Lectoparatypus ♂, Rhynchaenus umbraculatus F., E. Colonnelli des., 1989". The same labels were added to the third specimen, a male with a green label. All the specimens were then mounted on points. The aedeagus of one example (the fourth mentioned) was glued at the base of the point. This species was included by KUSCHEL (1955) in *Hypocoeliodes* FAUST, and it is very similar to *H. unguiculatus* CHAMPION, 1907 from Mexico. Both these species belong to a new genus very close to *Hypocoeliodes* whose description is now in preparation. For the moment it appears better to consider the inclusion in *Hypocoeliodes* (sensu lato) as correct.

### ***Curculio rana* FABRICIUS, 1787: 101**

It was not possible to find this name in the Fabricius collection, thus no type specimen(s) were traced (see ZIMSEN 1964). This was not surprising, since FABRICIUS (1792) wrongly considered his *C. rana* to be a synonym of *C. quercus* L., 1758 which is instead a *Rhynchaenus* CLAIRVILLE & SCHELLENBERG. The species thought by FABRICIUS (1792) to be *C. quercus* is presently named *Coeliodes dryados* (GMELIN, 1790). The characters in the short description of *C. rana* agree with those of *Coeliodes dryados* (apart for "rostrum apice testaceo"), but are quite different from those of *Coeliodes ruber* (MARSHAM, 1802), the species with which it was synonymized (with some doubt) by BEDEL (1887). Pending the lack of the type, it is better to consider *Coeliodes rana* (F.) a nomen dubium, and to move it among the species incertae sedis, thus avoiding changes of one of the well established names of the genus *Coeliodes* SCHÖNHERR, being *C. rana* the first available name in this genus.

### ***Curculio scabratus* FABRICIUS, 1792: 411**

In Copenhagen there are 3 obliquely pinned specimens: a female (posterior half of right elytron and left middle leg missing), here designated as lectotype; another female in very poor condition, labelled as paralectotype, and a third specimen, not corresponding to the description, which was not included in the typical series. The 2 syntypes belong to *Curculio castor* (presently a *Rhinoncus* SCHÖNHERR), described by FABRICIUS (1792: 408). The third specimen is a *Rhinoncus bruchoides* (HERBST, 1784). The synonymy: *R. castor* [= *R. scabratus*] was recognized by GYLLENHAL 1837.

### ***Curculio alauda* FABRICIUS, 1792: 411**

Five specimens are in Copenhagen; 3 of them, not having the sulcate thorax cited in the original description, were excluded from the typical series; they are in fact *Zacladus geranii* (PAYKULL, 1800). The remaining 2 female syntypes are as follows: a) insect pinned between the elytra by a thick pin causing the elytra to be divaricate and the left wing partly exposed, corresponding more closely to the description, is here designated as lectotype; b) weevil pinned through the right elytron, and labelled paralectotype. These 2 specimens belong to *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL, 1792) [= *C. pleurostigma* (MARSHAM, 1802), see below], not to *C. syrtes* GERMAR, 1824, as wrongly supposed by GYLLENHAL 1837. *Curculio alauda* F., 1792 must be rejected (art. 60a of the code) being a homonym of *C. alauda* HERBST, 1784 (currently *Cionus alauda* (HERBST, 1784). The following synonymy is here established: *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL, 1792) [= *C. alauda* (F., 1792), nec (HERBST, 1784) syn.n.]

### ***Curculio suturalis* FABRICIUS, 1775: 133**

Only one well preserved female specimen, pinned through the right elytron, was found in the Fabricius collection, and is here designated as the lectotype. The species was correctly recognized by the authors: its present name is *Oprohinus suturalis* (F.).

***Curculio guttula* FABRICIUS, 1787: 107**

In the Fabricius collection 3 examples are under this name; two of them, not corresponding to the description, are not considered syntypes. Both are *Parethelcus pollinarius* (FORSTER, 1771). The female lectotype (present designation) has the elytra divaricate by a thick oblique pin, and the hind legs are missing. It is a *Stenocarus cardui* (HERBST, 1784); the synonymy was proposed by GYLLENHAL (1827).

***Curculio abbreviatulus* FABRICIUS, 1792: 436**

Only one female specimen pinned through the right elytron and missing the right hind leg is in the Fabricius collection, and it is here designated as the lectotype. The species was correctly identified by the subsequent authors; its present name is *Mogulones abbreviatulus* (F.).

***Curculio echii* FABRICIUS, 1792: 436**

Three males, each pierced by a thick pin through the right elytron, and here considered as syntypes, are in the Fabricius collection: a) light grey scaled specimen (left tibia, left fore and middle tarsus missing), lectotype (present designation); b) insect in good condition (elytra slightly divaricate, right middle and hind legs missing), paralectotype; c) weevil having strongly divaricate elytra and abdomen, and lacking of right hind leg, paralectotype. They are all *Mogulones geographicus* (GOEZE). The synonymy *M. geographicus* (GOEZE, 1777) [= *M. echii* (F., 1792)] was noticed by HERBST (1795) and established by STEPHENS (1829).

***Curculio didymus* FABRICIUS, 1781: 178**

In Copenhagen 6 specimens under the name *didymus* can be found. Two of them do not correspond to the description, and accordingly are not considered as typical: the first is a *Mogulones raphani* (F.) (see below), the second is a *Thamiocolus viduatus* (GYLLENHAL, 1813). The remaining 4 specimens (here regarded as syntypes) are as follows: a) female, pinned through the right elytron (left middle and hind leg missing), lectotype (present designation); b) female, obliquely pinned through the right elytron (right fore tibia and tarsus, middle legs and right hind leg missing), paralectotype; c) female, right elytron pierced by a pin (abdomen missing), paralectotype; d) male, right elytron pinned (abdomen missing), paralectotype. All these specimens are *Nedys quadrimaculatus* (L., 1758). The synonymy was firstly recognized by WALTON (1856).

***Curculio lamii* FABRICIUS, 1792: 437**

This name is followed by 2 obliquely pinned females (here regarded as syntypes), both having the elytra and abdomen slightly divaricate: the lectotype (herewith designated) is lacking the fore and hind legs, while the left middle leg of the paralectotype is missing. This species was correctly recognized by the subsequent authors; its present name is *Coeliastes lamii* (F.).

***Curculio trimaculatus* FABRICIUS, 1775: 141**

Only one of the 2 specimens under this name corresponds to the description (see also ZIMSEN 1964); this is a male (lectotype, by present designation), pinned through the left elytron and lacking of the left protarsus. Its lateral white stripe is less evident than usual. The current name of the species is *Hadroplontus trimaculatus* (F.). The other specimen is a *Mogulones cruciger* (HERBST, 1784).

***Curculio litura* FABRICIUS, 1775: 141**

Under this name 3 specimens can be found; one of them, a male of *Mogulones ornatus* (GYLLENHAL, 1837) is not considered as typical. The 2 syntypes are: a) male, in good condition, pinned in the middle of elytra, lectotype (present designation); b) large-sized female, obliquely pierced by a thick pin through the left elytron which is missing, paralectotype. The present name of the species is *Hadroplontus litura* (F.).

***Curculio raphani* FABRICIUS, 1792: 438**

In the Fabricius collection there are 4 specimens; one of them, a *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL) (see below), not corresponding to the description, was excluded from the type series. The 3 syntypes, each obliquely pinned through the right elytron, are as follows: a) male in good shape, having the elytra slightly divaricate, lectotype (present designation); b) male with the elytra slightly divaricate, missing the right hind leg, paralectotype; c) female, missing posterior half of right elytron and left mid tibia and tarsus, paralectotype. This species is presently known as *Mogulones symphyti* (BEDEL, 1885). The Fabrician species was correctly recognized by the subsequent authors until BEDEL (1885) decided (without examining the types) that the name *raphani* could not be employed for a species living on *Symphytum officinale* L.; the French author writes (1885: 168): "Cette espèce est connue sous le nom de *raphani*, ...le nom choisi par l'auteur indique qu'il avait sous les yeux un *Ceuthorrhynchus* des Crucifères, probablement le *C. rapae* GYLL."; the opinion of BEDEL (1885) was accepted by all the subsequent authors. A surprising fact is that the name *raphani* F. disappeared from the catalogues (e.g. DALLA TORRE & HUSTACHE 1930; WINKLER 1932). It is necessary to establish the following synonymy: *Mogulones raphani* (F., 1792) [= *M. symphyti* (BEDEL, 1885) syn. n.]

***Curculio troglodytes* FABRICIUS, 1787: 108**

Two specimens, both pierced by a thick pin through the right elytron, are found under this name, and are here regarded as syntypes: one is a female (posterior half of right elytron missing), herewith designated as lectotype; the second is another female (abdomen and left hind leg missing), paralectotype. The species was always correctly identified: its present name is *Trichosirocalus troglodytes* (F.).

***Rhynchaenus crassus* FABRICIUS, 1801: 492**

Only one well preserved female specimen (herewith designated as lectotype) is under this name with the handwritten label "Essequibo Smidt/Mus. Lund/Rhynchaenus crassus Fabr." and my red label "Lectoholotypus ♀, Rhynchaenus crassus, E. Colonnelli des., 1989". The specimen was mounted at the tip of a pinned point. The present name of the species is *Metamerus crassus* (F.); it is the type species of the genus *Metamerus* KUSCHEL, 1955.

***Curculio borraginis* FABRICIUS, 1792: 437**

Only one well preserved male (lectotype, by present designation), pierced through the right elytron with a handwritten label "boraginis" by Fabricius is housed in the Fabricius collection. Even if the exact Latin orthography *boraginis* corresponds to the label borne by the type, the spelling *borraginis* of the original description is retained, being later confirmed by the author (FABRICIUS 1801). The present status of this species is *Mogulones borraginis* (F.).

***Curculio cyaneus* LINNAEUS, 1758 sensu FABRICIUS, 1775: 132**

The 3 specimens in the Fabricius collection, which were examined by Schilsky, belong to *Ceutorhynchus erysimi* (F., 1787). SCHILSKY (1901: 365) erroneously regarded these specimens as types of *C. cyaneus*. The species was however described by LINNAEUS (1758: 378). The Linnean *Curculio cyaneus* is presently named *Orobitis cyaneus* (subfamily Ithyporinae). FABRICIUS (1792: 391) simply misidentified the species and moved this taxon to *Attelabus* among Apionini. The Fabrician misidentification, recognized by Schilsky, was overlooked by the subsequent authors; therefore *C. cyaneus* sensu (F., 1775: 132), nec (L., 1758) [misidentification] must be added to the names usually listed under *Ceutorhynchus erysimi* (F., 1787).

### Paykull collection

The order of the Paykull species is that of the original description.

#### *Curculio marginatus* PAYKULL, 1792: 27

A male and a female specimen are found under the name "*marginatus*". The male, fitting the description better, is here designated as lectotype. The lectotype corresponds to the species presently known as *Glocianus distinctus* (C. BRISOUT, 1870) [= *G. marginatus* (PAYKULL, 1792), nec (OLIVIER, 1790)] (see COLONNELLI, 1984b). The female, not regarded as a syntype, is a *Glocianus punctiger* (GYLLENHAL, 1837).

#### *Curculio affinis* PAYKULL, 1792: 68

First of all, it must be specified that the name *Curculio affinis* was previously employed by SCHRANK (1781) for the Cleoninae species currently named *Chromoderus affinis* (SCHRANK, 1781); *C. affinis* PAYKULL, 1792 must be rejected (art. 60a) being a junior primary homonym. Later PAYKULL (1800: 90) described another *Curculio affinis*, presently named *Dorytomus edoughensis* DESBROCHERS, 1875. The 2 specimens found under this name in his collection can be referred to this Erihrinae species. Although the type(s) of *C. affinis* PAYKULL, 1792 (which is surely a Ceutorhynchinae) are now untraceable, the synonymy *Zacladus geranii* (PAYKULL, 1800) [= *Z. affinis* (PAYKULL, 1792), nec (SCHRANK, 1781)] established by KLOET & HINCKS (1977) is considered correct on the basis of the original description.

#### *Curculio assimilis* PAYKULL, 1792: 69

The history of the nomenclature of this species is quite complicated. KUSCHEL (1970), in a paper on the Curculionoidea from Captain Cook's voyages, has pointed out that *Curculio assimilis* F., 1775 was a Brenthidae from New Zealand, the present name of which is *Lasiorynchus barbicornis* (F., 1775). As the name *Curculio assimilis* PAYKULL is a junior primary homonym of the Fabrician one, a petition to the International Commission was submitted by SILFVERBERG (1987) for conservation of Paykull's name; the same author (SILFVERBERG 1980) had proposed to maintain the current usage of *Ceutorhynchus* GERMAR fixing *C. assimilis* PAYKULL as its type species. The Commission decided thus (ICZN 1989) to suppress the specific name *assimilis* F., 1775 and to place in the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology *assimilis* PAYKULL, 1792, validating the designation of this species by THOMSON (1859) as type species of *Ceutorhynchus* GERMAR, 1824.

The series of *C. assimilis* in the Paykull collection comprises 4 pinned specimens, plus another specimen glued at the tip of a point. The latter, a *Ceutorhynchus syrtes* GERMAR, 1824 is surely not a type because of its non-correspondence to the original description. The 4 syntypes are as follows: a) male, in good shape, lectotype (present designation); b) male, also in good condition, paralectotype; c) well preserved male, paralectotype; d) female, paralectotype. All these specimens belong to the species presently named *Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma* (MARSHAM, 1802); is thus necessary to establish the following synonymy: *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL, 1792) [= *C. pleurostigma* (MARSHAM, 1802) syn.n.]. Note that the original description (PAYKULL 1792: 69): "thorax niger, supra pilis brevissimis rarioribus, subtus densioribus cinerascentibus, antice valde angustatus, margine anteriore parum elevato" corresponds perfectly to the types found in the Paykull collection, and gives no rise to uncertainty about the identity of the species. The above synonymy changes the names of two of the commonest and most widely distributed *Ceutorhynchus*, which are both of great economic importance (BALACHOWSKY 1963). And it is fortunate that both species belong to the same genus, which prevents further changes having the name *Ceutorhynchus* (with the type species designation of *Curculio assimilis* PAYKULL, 1792) been placed on the Official List by the Commission. I would like to call attention to the great importance of the study of the types of the species described by the earlier authors to definitively establish their identity before applying to the Commission. The types of *Curculio pleurostigma*

MARSHAM, 1802 were studied by myself in 1985, and they well correspond to the subsequent interpretation of the species; also the types of *Curculio obstrictus* MARSHAM were seen in the same year. None of the subsequent authors (except PANZER 1797: 6) has correctly identified *Curculio assimilis*; even FABRICIUS (1792: 409) has misidentified this species since he described it again as *C. alauda* in the same paper (FABRICIUS 1792: 411; see above). HERBST (1795: 410) employed this name (for *C. obstrictus*, see below) in the Fabrician sense although he had previously used *C. alauda* (HERBST 1784: 74) for a *Cionus* SCHÖNHERR. The *Ceuthorhynchus* currently known as *C. assimilis* must be named *C. obstrictus* (MARSHAM, 1802) (see COLONNELLI 1990). The synonymy of the two common *Ceuthorhynchus* is as follows:

*Ceuthorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL, 1792)

*Curculio assimilis* PAYKULL, 1792: 69

*Curculio alauda* F., 1792: 411, nec HERBST, 1784: 74; syn.n.

*Curculio pleurostigma* MARSHAM, 1802: 282; syn.n.

*Rhynchaenus sulcicollis*: GYLLENHAL, 1813: 228, nec (PAYKULL, 1800: 217) [misidentification].

*Falciger sulcicollis*: DEJEAN, 1821: 84, nec (PAYKULL, 1800) [misidentification]

*Ceuthorhynchus sulcicollis*: STEPHENS, 1829: 153, nec (PAYKULL, 1800) [misidentification]

*Ceuthorhynchus pleurostigma*: STEPHENS, 1829: 153

*Ceuthorhynchus sulcicollis*: GYLLENHAL, 1837: 546, nec (PAYKULL, 1800) [misidentification]

*Ceuthorhynchus pleurostigma*: GEMMINGER et HAROLD, 1871: 2608

*Ceuthorhynchus obstrictus* (MARSHAM, 1802)

*Curculio obstrictus* MARSHAM, 1802: 255

*Curculio assimilis*: F., 1792: 409, nec PAYKULL, 1792: 69 [misidentification]

*Curculio alauda*: HERBST, 1795: 410, nec F., 1792: 411, nec HERBST, 1784: 74 [misidentification]

*Rhynchaenus assimilis*: F., 1801: 451, nec (PAYKULL, 1792) [misidentification]

*Falciger alauda*: DEJEAN, 1821: 84, nec (F., 1792), nec (HERBST, 1784) [misidentification]

*Ceuthorhynchus assimilis*: GERMAR, 1824: 220, nec (PAYKULL, 1792) [misidentification]

*Nedyus assimilis*: STEPHENS, 1829: 153, nec (PAYKULL, 1792) [misidentification]

*Ceuthorhynchus alauda*: DEJEAN, 1835: 258, nec (F., 1792), nec (HERBST, 1784) [misidentification]

*Ceuthorhynchus assimilis*: GYLLENHAL, 1837: 480, nec (PAYKULL, 1792) [misidentification]

*Grypoidius brassicae* FOCILLON, 1852: 124; syn.n.

*Ceuthorhynchus assimilis*: GEMMINGER et HAROLD, 1871: 2604, nec (PAYKULL, 1792) [misidentification]

*Ceuthorhynchus obstrictus*: COLONNELLI, 1990: 322

Note that all other names usually listed (DALLA TORRE & HUSTACHE 1930; WINKLER 1932) under the latter species represent different taxa; this matter will be discussed in a forthcoming revision of this species group.

*Curculio quercicola* PAYKULL, 1792: 70

In the Paykull collection are under this name 2 obliquely pinned females: both belong to the species currently known as *Microplontus rugulosus* (HERBST, 1795). If these examples are considered to be the types of Paykull's species, it would be necessary to change the names of two well known and common Palaearctic *Ceuthorhynchinae*, *M. rugulosus* and *Sirocalodes quercicola* (PAYKULL). The original description however does not fit *M. rugulosus*, for PAYKULL (1792: 70) writes: "rostrum...thorace paulo longius; pedes nigri...femora mutica"; the species presently named *S. quercicola* agrees instead (apart "femora mutica") with this description. From another paper (PAYKULL 1800: 216) may be inferred that this author confused these two species: "antennae jam nigrae, jam rufescentes...elytra ovata. Pedes jam nigris, jam rufescentes...femora saepius omnia denticulata", and: "var. B . Elytris...sutura albidior macula oblonga nigra: HERBST, Col. 6, p. 406, f. 16 *Curc. rugulosus*". This last sentence means that Paykull considered *M. rugulosus* a variety, thus the types were almost surely *S. quercicola* in the subsequent meaning. The 2 specimens of his collection are therefore not typical; the type(s) may be lost, but this is not absolutely sure (see OBERPRIELER 1982). The best action is to maintain the current meaning of this species, presently named *Sirocalodes quercicola* (PAYKULL).



***Curculio floralis* PAYKULL, 1792: 77**

The type series consists of 2 male and one female syntype. The subsequent interpretation of this species, presently named *Ceutorhynchus floralis* (PAYKULL), was confirmed by the study of the types.

***Curculio sulcicollis* PAYKULL, 1800: 217**

Only one male specimen is in Paykull's collection; it is here designated as lectotype. The type corresponds perfectly to the species presently named *Ceutorhynchus sulcicollis* (PAYKULL).

***Curculio geranii* PAYKULL, 1800: 256**

The 2 female syntypes correspond to the species whose current name is *Zacladus geranii* (PAYKULL). The interpretation of this taxon was always correct, apart from the question of the priority of this name over *Curculio affinis* PAYKULL, 1792 (see above).

***Curculio epilobii* PAYKULL, 1800: 259**

No specimens were found in the author's collection. Pending the impossibility to find the type, it is better to maintain the current usage of the name, also because the species presently named *Auleutes epilobii* (PAYKULL) corresponds perfectly to the description, and none of the similar weevils is distributed in Sweden from where this species was originally reported.

***Curculio agricola* PAYKULL, 1800: 260**

In the author's collection there are 2 male syntypes, fitting very well the description. They are both *Amalus scortillum* (HERBST, 1795); the synonymy was established by GYLLENHAL (1813).

### Zusammenfassung

Die Ceutorrhynchinen Typen aus den Sammlungen von C.I. Fabricius und G. von Paykull wurden untersucht. Folgende neue Synonymien werden hergestellt: *Mogulones raphani* (F., 1792) [= *M. symphyti* (BEDEL, 1885)]; *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL, 1792) [= *C. alauda* (F., 1792) nec (HERBST, 1784)]; *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (PAYKULL, 1792) [= *C. pleurostigma* (MARSHAM, 1802)]; *Curculio pseudacori* ROSSI, 1790 [= *Curculio pseudacori* F., 1792]. Der Name der bisher irrtümlich für die echte *C. assimilis* betrachteten Art ist *C. obstrictus* (MARSHAM, 1802): die Synonymie beider Arten ist nunmehr geklärt. *Curculio umbellae* (F., 1801) gehört zur Gattung *Baris* GERMAR (Baridinae), nicht zu *Rhinoncus* SCHÖNHERR (comb.n.). Die Typen folgender Arten konnten nicht gefunden werden: *Attelabus sellatus* F., 1794, *Curculio bufo* F., 1781, *C. rana* F., 1787, *C. affinis* PAYKULL, 1792, *C. quercicola* PAYKULL, 1792 und *C. epilobii* PAYKULL, 1800. Die Identität und systematische Stellung dieser Arten konnte durch die Überprüfung der Beschreibungen ermittelt werden. Nur *Coeliodes rana* (F., 1787) ist ein nomen dubium. Die Untersuchung der Typen der übrigen Arten bestätigt ihre derzeitige Interpretation. Lectotypen wurden für folgende Arten designiert: *Rhynchaenus quinquetuberculatus* F., *R. vulpeculus* F., *R. umbraculatus* F., *R. crassus* F., *Curculio quadrituberculatus* F., *C. umbellae* F., *C. pseudacori* F., *C. castor* F., *C. sisymbrii* F., *C. erysimi* F., *C. scabratus* F., *C. alauda* F., *C. suturalis* F., *C. guttula* F., *C. abbreviatus* F., *C. echii* F., *C. didymus* F., *C. lamii* F., *C. trimaculatus* F., *C. litura* F., *C. raphui* F., *C. troglodytes* F., *C. borraginis* F., *C. marginatus* PAYKULL, *C. assimilis* PAYKULL und *C. sulcicollis* PAYKULL.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Colonelli Enzo

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