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On taxonomic status of the genus

Chaerodrosus REITTER, 1916

(*Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Brachyderinae*)

With 11 figures

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A b s t r a c t. *Chaerodrosus* REITTER, 1916 considered till the present time as a subgenus of *Polydrusus* GERMAR, 1817 is raised to genus. Analysis of all taxa so far stated in literature in continuity with this genus and taxonomic position of genus are discussed. Key and illustrations of the both species are given. The following new synonyms are proposed: *Foucartia karamani* STIERLIN, 1891 of *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ, 1859), and *Foucartia bella* FAUST, 1889 of *Argoptochus emgei* (STIERLIN, 1887). Holotype designations are given for *Foucartia depilis* KRAATZ, 1859, and *F. bella* FAUST, 1889. Lectotype designations are given for *Foucartia bella* KRAATZ, 1859, *F. karamani* STIERLIN, 1891, *Polydrusus karamani* STIERLIN, 1884 and *Chaerodrys elegans* FAUST, 1890.

Introduction

In present literature the placement of two very similar short-nosed weevils, belonging to the same genus, is unsolved. They were originally described in genus *Foucartia* DUVAL, 1854, later they were classified in *Polydrusus*. In the last reference, DIECKMANN (1966) classified one of them as *Foucartia* again. The whole problem is into the bargain burdened by a lot of synonyms. The aim of this paper was to clear up the taxonomic position and complicated synonymy of the group on the basis of study of types and other available material.

Analysis of synonyms

Polydrosus subg. *Chaerodrosus* REITTER, 1916

Polydrosus subg. *Chaerodrosus* REITTER, 1916: 57.

Polydrosus subg. *Chaerodrosus*: WINKLER, 1932: 1464.

Polydrosus subg. *Chaerodrosus*: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 75, 110.

REITTER described *Chaerodrosus* as a monotypic subgenus of *Polydrosus* (= *Polydrusus*), he stated *Foucartia karamani* STIERLIN, 1891 as a typical species. According to characters stated in the redescription, *Chaerodrosus* represents an independent genus, related to *Polydrusus*, but by several characters similar also to *Foucartia*. The genus contains two species that were repeatedly

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described by more authors, most frequently as *Foucartia* or *Polydrusus*. JUNK's Coleopterorum Catalogus, pars 147 (1936), stated in subg. *Chaerodrosus* the species *P. (Ch.) bellus* (KRAATZ) with synonyms *P. (Ch.) capito* (WEISE), *P. (Ch.) elegans* (FAUST), *P. (Ch.) convexifrons* DESBROCHERS, *P. (Ch.) bellus* (FAUST) and *P. (Ch.) schilskyi* WINKLER with the synonym *P. (Ch.) karamani* (STIERLIN, 1891). *Foucartia depilis* KRAATZ, 1859 belongs in the same group too, because as already DIECKMANN (1966) has stated, this species is identical with *P. (Ch.) karamani* (STIERLIN, 1891).

Foucartia depilis KRAATZ, 1859

Foucartia depilis KRAATZ, 1859: 77.

Foucartia depilis: REITTER, 1916: 52.

Foucartia depilis: WINKLER, 1932: 1472.

Foucartia depilis: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 192.

Foucartia depilis: DIECKMANN, 1966: 171.

The species was described according to the only specimen from Ilsenburg in Harz (Deutschland). We examined this well-preserved type specimen from Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Eberswalde that is labelled: 1. "Harz", 2. "Coll. Kraatz", 3. "depilis m., Berl. Ent. Zeit. III., Harz", 4. "Foucartia depilis Kraatz, Type", 5. "Hubenthal det." We here designate it as the holotype. This is a first species of the genus *Chaerodrosus* distributed in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia and Albania. As already DIECKMANN (1966) stated, the type specimen collected by KRAATZ in Deutschland had to be introduced. This species, the same as genus *Chaerodrosus*, does not belong to the fauna of Central Europe.

Foucartia bella KRAATZ, 1859

Foucartia bella KRAATZ, 1859: 78.

Polydrosus (Metadrosus) bellus: SCHILSKY, 1910: Nr. 87.

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) bellus: WINKLER, 1932: 1464.

KRAATZ (1859) stated in his description: "Von Herrn Dr. Krüper in mehreren Stücken aus Griechenland mitgebracht." We examined 4 specimens deposited in the author's collection in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Eberswalde, labelled: 1. "Graecia", 2. "Coll. Kraatz", 3. (red, not original label) "Syntypus", 4. "Polydrosus bellus Kraatz, Type", 5. "bella m. Berl. Ent. Zeit. III, 78, Graecia, Krüper" Three specimens have only first three labels, in one specimen head and pronotum are missing. The specimen labelled by 5 labels we here designate as lectotype, the other three specimens as paralectotypes. This is a second good species of genus *Chaerodrosus*, distributed in Greece and Turkey.

Polydrosus convexifrons DESBROCHERS, 1871

Polydrosus convexifrons DESBROCHERS, 1871: 233.

Polydrosus (Metadrosus) convexifrons: SCHILSKY, 1910: Nr. 87.

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) convexifrons: WINKLER, 1932: 1464.

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) convexifrons: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 111.

The species was described according to one specimen from Greece (coll. M. KIRSCH). There are reference to similarity of *P. convexifrons* to *Polydrosus setifrons* DUVAL, 1852 in description. Type material was not examined. According to WEISE (1891), *P. convexifrons* is a synonym of *Chaerodrys bellus* (KRAATZ), i.e. in present-day conception *Chaerodrosus bellus* (KRAATZ, 1859).

Polydrusus (Eudipnus) karamani STIERLIN, 1884*Polydrusus (Eudipnus) karamani* STIERLIN, 1884: 67.*Polydrosus (Eudipnus) brevipes*: WINKLER, 1932: 1465.*Polydrosus (Eudipnus) brevipes*: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 118.

Described on an unspecified number of specimens from "Dalmatien" as a species belonging to *Polydrusus*, subg. *Eudipnus*, it corresponds to present-day conception. We examined 5 specimens (4 males and one female, two males of these on one pin) from Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Eberswalde, labelled: 1. "Dalmatien", 2. "Coll. Stierlin", 3. "Schilsky det.", 4. "brevipes Kies.", 5. "P. karamani Str.", 6. (red, not original label) "Syntypus". We here designate one male as lectotype, the other four specimens as paralectotypes. The synonymy is confirmed, type specimens belong to *P. (Eudipnus) brevipes* KIESENWETTER, 1864.

Foucartia bella FAUST, 1889*Foucartia bella* FAUST, 1889: 69.*Foucartia bella*: WINKLER, 1932: 1472.*Foucartia bella*: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 192.

This taxon was based on one specimen from Skiathos, N. Sporaden. We examined this specimen, deposited in Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, carrying the following labels: 1. "N. Sporad, Oertzen", 2. "bella, Faust", 3. "coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900", 4. (red, probably not FAUST's label) "Type". We here designate it as holotype. This specimen belongs to *Argoptochus emgei* (STIERLIN, 1887) and therefore *Foucartia bella* FAUST is a synonym of it (syn. n.).

Chaerodrys elegans FAUST, 1890*Chaerodrys elegans* FAUST, 1890: 336.*Polydrosus (Metadrosus) elegans*: SCHILSKY, 1910: 87.*Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) elegans*: WINKLER, 1932: 1464.*Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) elegans*: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 111.

According to original description, the type material was collected by KRÜPER in Veluchi, Asia min. We examined three specimens from Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, that bear the following labels: 1. "Veluchi, Krüper", 2. "elegans Faust", 3. "Coll. J. Faust, Ankauf 1900", 4. (red, probably not FAUST's label) "Type".

One specimen we here designate as lectotype, the other two specimens as paralectotypes. All three specimens belong to *Chaerodrosus bellus* (KRAATZ, 1859), and we confirm the formerly stated synonymy.

Foucartia karamani STIERLIN, 1891*Foucartia karamani* STIERLIN, 1891: 364.*Brachysomus (Foucartia) karamani*: APFELBECK, 1899: 801.*Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) karamani*: REITTER, 1916: 57.*Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) karamani*: WINKLER, 1932: 1464.*Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) karamani*: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 111.*Foucartia karamani*: DIECKMANN, 1966: 169.

Described on an unspecified number of specimens from Dalmatien. From STIERLIN's collection in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Eberswalde we examined 7 specimens, labelled: 1. "Dalmatien", 2. "Coll. Stierlin", 3. "F. karamani m.". The whole material is on five pins, mean-

ing that on two pins there are two weevils. The last, third label is only on two pins. One from the pin is labelled additionally by red label "Syntypus" The whole materials belong to two species. Four of them are identical with *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ), three of them belong to *Argoptochus minimus* FORMÁNEK, 1905. We here designate one male belonging to *Ch. depilis* as lectotype, the remaining three specimens belonging to the same species as paralectotypes. *F. karamani* is therefore a synonym of *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ, 1859) (syn. n.).

Polydrusus (Chaerodrys) capito WEISE, 1891

Polydrusus (Chaerodrys) capito WEISE, 1891: 563.

Polydrosus (Metadrosus) capito: SCHILSKY, 1910: Nr. 87.

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) capito: WINKLER, 1932: 1464.

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) capito: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 111.

WEISE fixed the name *capito* for the name *Foucartia elegans* FAUST, 1890 as a new replacement name (*nomen novum*), without other explanation. He did so probably because there already the name *Foucartia elegans* KRAATZ, 1859 has given in the genus *Foucartia* (p. 568). Therefore we consider this name to be a synonym of *Chaerodrosus bellus* (KRAATZ, 1859).

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) schilskyi WINKLER, 1932

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) schilskyi WINKLER, 1932: 1464.

Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) schilskyi: DALLA TORRE & EMDEN, 1936: 111.

P. schilskyi is a new replacement name (*nomen novum*) stated by WINKLER for the name *Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) karamani* (STIERLIN, 1891) because in the same genus already older name *Polydrosus (Eustolus) karamani* STIERLIN, 1884 existed. The synonym of *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ, 1864) is confirmed.

Note: WEISE (1891) stated as other synonym of *Ch. bellus* (KRAATZ) still *Pol. (Chaerodrys) cephalotes* DESBROCHERS, 1871, with the occurrence "Hu", i.e. probably Hungaria in extent of that time. *P. cephalotes* was described according to one specimen from coll. KIESENWETTER from Hungaria, and in the original description it is compared with *Polydrosus corruscus* GERMAR, 1824, *P. pterygomalis* BOHEMAN, 1840, and *P. caucasicus* DESBROCHERS, 1871. Type material was not examined.

Check list

Genus *Chaerodrosus* REITTER, 1916

Chaerodrosus depilis (KRAATZ, 1859)

= *Foucartia karamani* STIERLIN, 1891, **syn. n., comb. n.**

= *Polydrosus (Chaerodrosus) schilskyi* WINKLER, 1932

Chaerodrosus bellus (KRAATZ, 1859)

= ? *Polydrosus convexifrons* DESBROCHERS, 1871, **comb. n.**

= *Chaerodrys elegans* FAUST, 1890, **comb. n.**

= *Polydrusus (Chaerodrys) capito* WEISE, 1891, **comb. n.**

Not belonging to *Chaerodrosus*:

Polydrusus (Eudipnus) karamani STIERLIN, 1884 = *Polydrusus (Eudipnus) brevipes* KIESENWETTER, 1864

Foucartia bella FAUST, 1889 = *Argoptochus emgei* (STIERLIN, 1887), **syn. n., comb. n.**

Redescription of the genus

Chaerodrosus REITTER, 1916, gen. dist., stat. n. (Figs. 1–11)

Type species by original designation: *Foucartia karamani* STIERLIN, 1891, i.e. in present-day conception *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ, 1859).

Rostrum in basal part wider than long, in basal half strongly anteriorly tapered, in apical part about parallel-sided. Dorsal surface of rostrum in apical part feebly anteriorly enlarged with very narrow, longitudinal, middle keel. Apex of rostrum with semicircle, brown, bald, shiny epistome, separated from rostrum densely covered by scales by feeble, semicircle keel. Scrobes in dorsal view visible only as narrow, longitudinal, bald grooves. In lateral view rostrum separated from the head by shallow, transverse depression. Scrobes narrow, curved down, but not reaching the bottom border of rostrum. Eyes large, convex, in lateral view nearer to upper side of the head. Genae shorter than diameter of the eye (Figs. 1, 2).

Antenna slender and long. Scape reaching anterior border of pronotum, all antennomeres of funicle strikingly longer than wide. The whole antenna yellow reddish.

Pronotum wider than long, regularly vaulted, with feebly arcuated sides. Scutellum present, small, triangle-shaped. Elytra in basal part wider than basal part of pronotum, shoulders oblique, well developed. Elytra 1.4–1.6x longer than wide (Figs. 3–6). Striae punctured, intervals flat. All femora without tooth. Fore tibia rounded at apex with a fringe of fine setae. Meso- and metatibial corbel closed, without special armature. Tarsal claws jointed. Legs reddish, femora and tibiae sometimes darker.

The whole body very densely covered by round, adherent scales. Elytral intervals with one row of narrow raised scales shorter than the half of elytral intervals. A bit shorter raised scales irregularly scattered also on rostrum, head and pronotum, on pronotum passing anteriorly and exceeding anterior border.

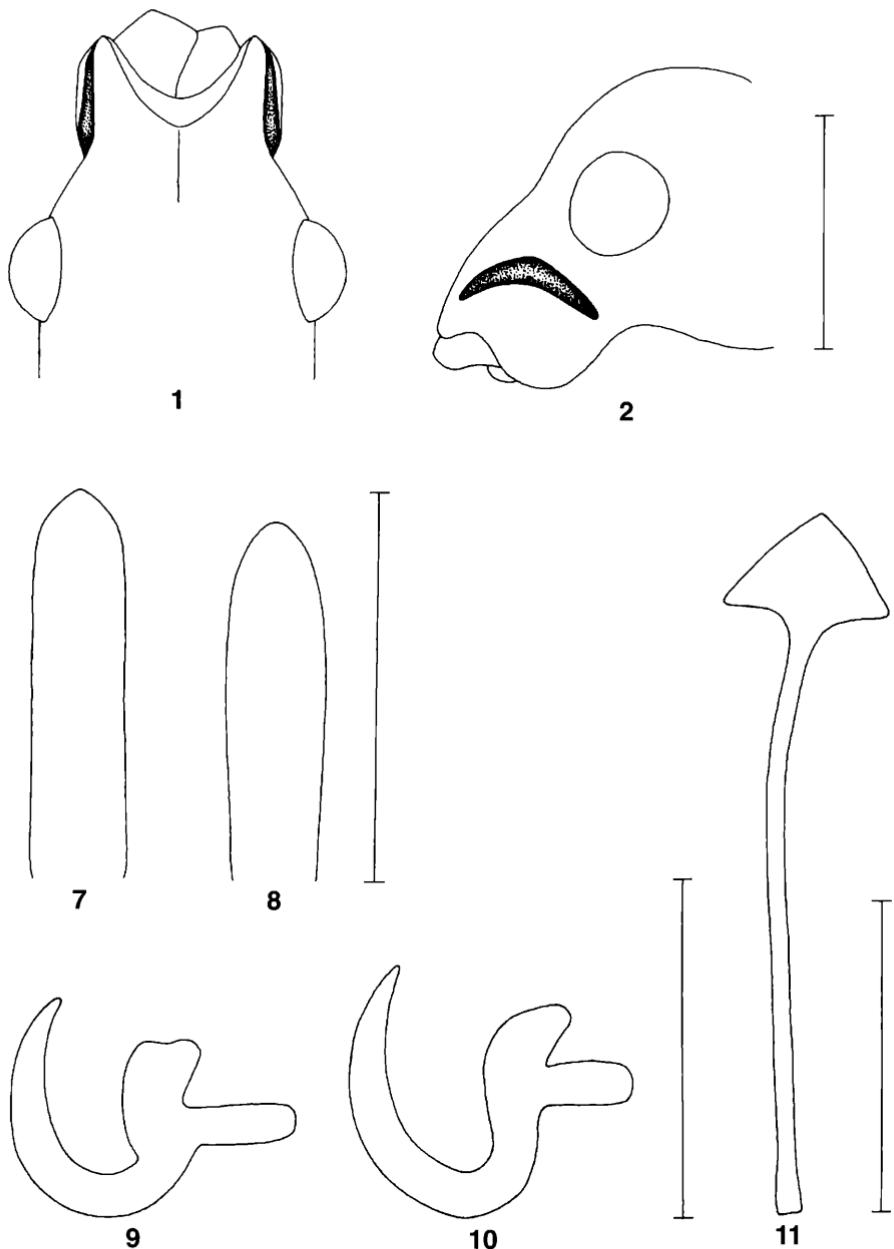
The genus belongs to the tribus Polydrusini (Curculionidae, Brachyderinae). In this tribus is very near to the genus *Polydrusus* GERMAR, but easily distinguishable for separated, bald, shiny epistome. According to the form of the head and mainly small size and elytral vestiture this genus, mainly *Ch. depilis*, commemorates also the genus *Foucartia* DUVAL, belonging to tribus Brachyderini. From this genus, the same as from the whole tribus, the genus *Chaerodrosus* is very well distinguished because of the elytral shoulders.

Key to species

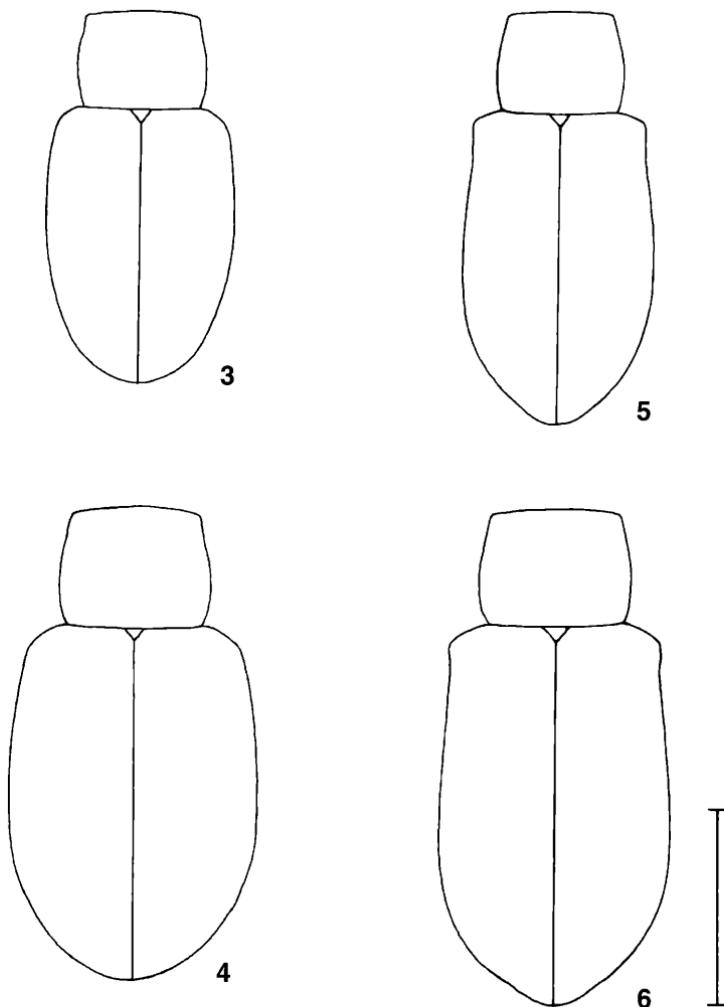
1. Elytra shorter and wider with less distinct shoulders and with regularly and strongly arcuated sides (Figs. 3, 4). Fifth abdominal sternum covered only by hairs. Ungular tarsomere in exceeding part shorter than third tarsomere. 1.9–2.9 mm. Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, Albania. *Ch. depilis* (KRAATZ)
- Elytra narrower and longer with distinct shoulders, in basal part feebly concave and then with feebly arcuated sides (Figs. 5, 6). Fifth abdominal sternum at least laterally covered by round scales. Ungular tarsomere in exceeding part in the same length as third tarsomere. 2.2–3.3 mm. Greece, Turkey. *Ch. bellus* (KRAATZ)

Chaerodrosus depilis (KRAATZ, 1859), comb. n. (Figs. 1–4, 7, 9, 11)

Body vestiture varying. Scales are green with brown spots, sometimes spots are bad visible. Brown scales create spot on the head, in the whole length of pronotum and on elytra create long



Figs. 1–2: *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ). 1: Head in dorsal view – 2: head in lateral view. (Scale 0.5 mm). – Figs. 3–6: Pronotum and elytra, dorsal view. 3: *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ), male – 4: *Ch. depilis* (KRAATZ), female – 5: *Ch. bellus* (KRAATZ), male – 6: *Ch. bellus* (KRAATZ), female. (Scale 1 mm). – Figs. 7–8: Aedeagus, dorsal view. 7: *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ) – 8: *Ch. bellus* (KRAATZ). (Scale 0.5 mm). – Figs. 9–10: Spermatheca. 9: *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ) – 10: *Ch. bellus* (KRAATZ). (Scale 0.5 mm). – Fig. 11: Spiculum ventrale of *Chaerodrosus depilis* (KRAATZ). (Scale 0.5 mm).



spot just from the base to almost apex, laterally with two lobes in basal and apical third. In apical part sometimes with very small, isolated spots.

Aedeagus very feebly sclerous, varying partly in shape. Long, parallel-sided, with pointed apex (Fig. 7).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with very long ramus, cornu long and slender, collum concave (Fig. 9), varying in shape. Spiculum ventrale see Fig. 11.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d 64 specimens from Croatia: Split (Dugopolje), Bosnia-Herzegovina: Mostar, Metković, Yugoslavia: Montenegro (Sutomore, Ulcinj).

DIECKMANN (1966) stated this species still from Albania (Dajti, Südhang and Mali me Gropë, Livadhet e Selites).

Adult specimens collected during V., VI.

***Chaerodrosus bellus* (KRAATZ, 1859), comb. n. (Figs. 5, 6, 8, 10)**

Body vestiture varying in colour. Vestiture reaching from a coloured shiny green to light green or brown greyish with light or dark brown spots. Spot covering the head, the whole length of pronotum, on elytra it starts closely behind the base and attains two thirds of length in the width of first three intervals. Spot continues to the apex of elytra as a narrow stripes only on 1. and 3. intervals. In basal part of elytra and behind the middle, spot attains as transverse lobes to 8. interval. In lateral view spot creates narrow stripe in basal third of 9. and in apical third of 7. interval. Aedeagus very feebly sclerous, varying in shape, long with arcuated sides (Fig. 8).

Female genitalia. Spermatheca with very long ramus, long and slender cornu, with curved colum (Fig. 10) varying in shape. Spiculum ventrale as in previous species (Fig. 11).

Material examined 92 specimens from Greece: Smolikas (Pades), Ioánnina, Dodoni, Parnassos, Etolia Akarnania (Amfilochia), Veluchi, Taigetos Mts. (Agios Petros), Kephallinia, Rhodes (Klost. Artemidi, Petalondes, Koutsoutis), and Turkey: Güllük, Didyma, Denizli (Kizilhisar), Marmaris, Elmali, Acipayam, Antalya (Kumluca), Gerger (Adiyaman), Tasköy (Isparta), Halay (Sungur), Mugla Akyaka (Gökova).

Adult specimens collected during IV., V., VI., VII. In Greece collected from *Quercus macrolepis* KOTSCHY, in Rhodes collected from everygreen species of *Quercus*, in Turkey collected from *Crataegus* and *Cistus*.

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