

THE TYPE SPECIMENS OF BALKAN WEEVILS IN THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM LONDON

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This paper presents the data on the type-material of Balkan weevils in The Natural History Museum London collection registered during the summer 2000. Totally 38 specimens (20 paratypes, 18 cotypes) from 30 species or some subspecies categories, classified into 12 genera, 8 tribes, three subfamilies, from families Apionidae and Curculionidae, according to the latest literature sources of their taxonomy are listed. The all available labels' data are presented.

KEY WORDS: type, Balkan weevils, The Natural History Museum London

The weevils (Curculionoidea), probably the largest animal group in the world (LYAL, C. H. C. & KING, T., 1996), have been incompletely and only sporadically investigated in Yugoslavian and other Balkans' territory, except Bulgaria (ANGELOV, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981).

Weevil research on Balkan Peninsula during the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, mostly organized by foreigners, resulted in descriptions of many new species mentioned in Winkler's catalogue (1924-1932).

After careful looking in the entomological collection of The Natural History Museum London (world and Reitter-s legacy from boxes 254, 257, 259, 263-273, 275, 280-283, 285-287) during the summer 2000 Balkan weevils were registered. According to the latest taxonomical data (TEMPÉRE *et al.*, 1989, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA, 1990, ABBAZZI *et al.*, 1995, MAGNANO, 1998, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL, 1999, DI MARCO & OSELLA, 2001) it belongs to eight families: Rhynchitidae, Apionidae, Nanophyidae, Brachyceridae, Dryophthoridae, Eirrhinidae, Raymondionymidae and Curculionidae. Type specimens were only from Apionidae and Curculionidae.

There were 38 specimens (20 paratypes, 18 cotypes) from 30 species or some subspecies categories (9 varieties, 2 aberrations and one subspecies according to HEYDEN *et al.*, 1906 and WINKLER, 1924-1932 catalogues), classified into 12 genera, 8 tribes, three subfamilies, from families Apionidae and Curculionidae.

The all-available labels' data and number of specimens are given.

Fam. **A P I O N I D A E** Schönherr, 1823

Subfam. **Apioninae** Schönherr, 1823

Trib. **Exapiini** Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

Exapion Bedel, 1887

hilfi (Wagner, 1912) – Bulg. Rhodope Geb. 14.7.1911. M. Hilf; Coll. O. Leonhard COTYPE 1 male
– Bulg. Rila Geb 14.7.1911. M. Hilf; Coll. O. Leonhard COTYPE 1 fem.

Fam. **C U R C U L I O N I D A E** Latreille, 1802

Subfam. **Ceutorhynchinae** Gistel, 1856

Trib. **Scleropterini** Schultze, 1902

Scleropterus Schönherr, 1825

noesskei Apfelbeck, 1928 – Pazarić; Krupa Th. Sammlung Apfelbeck; PARATYPE 1

Trib. **Ceutorhynchini** Gistel, 1856

Phridiuchus Gozis, 1885

speiseri (Schultze, 1897) – Ruma; Slavonia; Sammlung Aug. Schultze; PARATYPE 1

Subfam. **Entiminae** Schönherr, 1823

Trib. **Alophini** Le Conte, 1874

Graptus Schönherr, 1823 (= **Alophus** Schönherr, 1826)

gjorgjevici Apfelbeck, 1927 – Stara pl.; E. Merkl; COTYPE 1
malissorum Apfelbeck, 1927 – Prokletije; COTYPE 1

Trib. **Omiini** Shuckard, 1840

Rhinomias Reitter, 1894

eldae Passauro, 1920 – Castelnuovo; Dalm. V 1920; COTYPE 2

Trib. **Otiorhynchini** Schönherr, 1826

Cirrorhynchus Apfelbeck, 1898

cribrosus (Germar, 1817)

- v. *mughus* Apfelbeck, 1918 Troglav; Dinar. Alp.; Sammlung Stöcklein; det. Apfelbeck; PARATYPE 1

- v. *winneguthi* Apfelbeck, 1907 – Oroshi; Merdita; Sammlung Apfelbeck; PARATYPE 1

sarajevensis Apfelbeck, 1889

- v. *lucidulus* Apfelbeck, 1918 – Kassidol 20.6.1917; PARATYPE 1

Dodecastichus Stierlin, 1861

aurosignatus Apfelbeck, 1895

- v. *mokragorensis* Apfelbeck, 1928 – Šargan pl.; PARATYPE 1

- v. *vlasuljensis* Apfelbeck, 1895 – Vlasulja; Sammlung Apf.; PARATYPE 1

brevipes Apfelbeck, 1895

- v. *bilekensis* Apfelbeck, 1895-Bilek; Hensch; PARATYPE; Sammlung Apfelbeck 1

consentaneus Boheman, 1843

- v. *troglavensis* Apfelbeck, 1921- Troglav; Bosnien; Apfelbeck; PARATYPE 1

crivoscianus Apfelbeck, 1895 – Njeguš; Apfelbeck; PARATYPE 1

ephialtes Apfelbeck, 1911 – Šator pl. 6.1922; PARATYPE 1

pulverulentus Germar, 1824

- a. *rubripes* Solari, 1915- Rjeka; Montenegro; PARATYPE; Sammlung Apfelbeck 1

obsoletus Stierlin, 1861

- v. *versipellis* Apfelbeck, 1895 – Klekovača; Bosnia; Apfelbeck; PARATYPE 1

thalassinus Apfelbeck, 1905

- a. *ascendens* Apfelbeck, 1918 – Pale; Apfelbeck: PARATYPE 1

Limatogaster Apfelbeck, 1898

subsulcatus Apfelbeck, 1918 – Merdita; M. Schëit; PARATYPE 1

Otiorhynchus Germar, 1824

Cryphiporoides Magnano, 1998

ganglbaueri Stierlin, 1888 - Serbia; Šar plan.; Ljubotan; Dr Rambousek; COTYPE 2

mendax Apfelbeck, 1918 - Durmitor; Dr Pentha; Sammlung Apf.; PARATYPE 1

Elechranus Reitter, 1912

relictus Apfelbeck, 1908 – Schar Dag; LJuboten; Sammlung J. Breit – Wien; PARATYPE 1

Melasemnus Reitter, 1912
steindachneri Apfelbeck, 1907 – Merdita; Munela; Wgth 1906; PARATYPE 1

Nehrodistus Reitter, 1912
sorbivorus Reitter, 1913 - Maced.; Perister alpin 7.-14; Dr. Rambousek; COTYPE 2

Phalantorrhynchus Reitter, 1912 (= *Microphthalantus* Reitter, 1912)
praecellens Stierlin, 1890
- *s. pentheri* Reitter, 1913 – Durmitor; Sammlung Apfelbeck; B.Mus. 1959-337; PARATYPE 1

Provadilus Reitter, 1912
mechniggi Petri 1928 – Thessalien; Olymp; Ing. Mechnigg; COTYPE 2
pantherinus Apfelbeck, 1898
- *v. minutus* Apfelbeck, (?) - Šator pl. 6.22; PARATYPE 1

Trib. **Phyllobiini** Schönherr, 1826

Phyllobius Germar, 1824
*penecke*i Solari, 1931 – Dalmatien; Svilaja Gbg.; COTYPE 2

Trib. **Sciaphilini** Sharp, 1891

Barypeithes Jacquelin du Val, 1854
interpositus Roubal, 1920 – Slovensko; B. Bystrica; Roubal 192.; COTYPE 1

Sciaphobus K. Daniel, 1904
scheibeli Apfelbeck, 1921 – Šargan; Serbien; COTYPE 3

Dominancy of Otiorhynchini (24 specimens from 21 species or lower taxons) once again confirmed opinion about Balkans as the one of important centers of speciation and biodiversity (ANGELOV, 1976, RADOVIĆ *et al.*, 1995).

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ТИПСКИ СУРЛАШИ
(CURCULIONOIDEA: APIONIDAE, CURCULIONIDAE)
У ПРИРОДЊАЧКОМ МУЗЕЈУ У ЛОНДОНУ

СНЕЖАНА ПЕШИЋ

И з в о д

Током лета 2000. године у ентомолошкој збирци Природњачког музеја у Лондону је међу материјалом са Балканског подручја (прегледана је читава расположива светска збирка сурлаша, а и легат Рајтера из кутија 254, 257, 259, 263-273, 275, 280-283, 285-287) констатовано је присуство типских примерака. Затечени балкански материјал из суперфамилије Curculionoidea по најновијој систематици (TEMPÉRE *et al.*, 1989, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA, 1990, ABBAZZI *et al.*, 1995, MAGNANO, 1998, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL, 1999, DI MARCO & OSELLA, 2001) је из осам фамилија: Rhynchitidae, Apionidae, Nanophyidae, Brachyceridae, Dryophthoridae, Eirrhinidae, Raymondionymidae и Curculionidae. Типски примерци су само из две фамилије, Apionidae и Curculionidae. Конкретно, ради се о 38 примерака из 30 врста или категорија испод врсте (9 варијетета, 2 аберације и 1 подврста, према каталозима HEYDEN *et al.*, 1906 и WINKLER, 1924-1932). Доминантан (24 јединке из 21 врсте или таксона испод врсте) је трибус Otiorhynchini из подфамилије Entiminae, фамилије Curculionidae. То је још једна потврда да је Балканско полуострво један од основних центара специјације и биодиверзитета овог трибуса (ANGELOV, 1976, RADOVIĆ *et al.*, 1995).

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