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On the systematic position of some overlooked weevil taxa described by Schrank in 1798 and by Gravenhorst in 1807 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

by

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Abstract - In accordance with the ICZN (1999), several actions are taken to preserve nomenclatural stability of taxa currently belonging to the Curculionidae. Following the provisions of ICZN Article 23.9.1 *Pseudostyphlus pillumus* (Gyllenhal, 1835) (formerly *Eriirhinus*) is made a *nomen protectum* and *Rhynchaenus pilumnus* Gravenhorst, 1807 is made a *nomen oblitum*; *Cleopomiarus graminis* (Gyllenhal, 1813) (formerly *Rhynchaenus*) is made a *nomen protectum* and *Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1807 is made a *nomen oblitum*. Having met the conditions of ICZN Article 75, neotypes of *Curculio amentorum* Schrank, 1798; *Curculio salicti* Schrank, 1798; *Orchestes maurus* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Orchestes ornatus* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus alismatis* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus nigrifulus* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus notatus* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus pilumnus* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus productus* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus rubrirostris* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807; *Salius heliciis* Schrank, 1798; and *Salius secalis* Schrank, 1798 are designated. The following new combination is proposed: *Dorytomus rubrirostris* (Gravenhorst, 1807) comb. n. from *Rhynchaenus*. The following new synonymies are proposed: *Anthonomus phyllocola* (Herbst, 1795) (= *Rhynchaenus nigrifulus* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.); *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham, 1802) (= *Rhynchaenus alismatis* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.; = *Rhynchaenus productus* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.; = *Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.); *Bagous frit* (Herbst, 1795) (= *Rhynchaenus notatus* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.); *Cleopomiarus graminis* (Gyllenhal, 1813) (= *Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.); *Dorytomus majalis* (Paykull, 1792) (= *Curculio amentorum* Schrank, 1798 syn. n.); *Dorytomus rubrirostris* (Gravenhorst, 1807) (= *Curculio affinis* Paykull, 1800 syn. n.); *Dorytomus taeniatus* (Fabricius, 1781) (= *Curculio salicti* Schrank, 1798 syn. n.); *Isochnus foliorum* (O. F. Müller, 1764) (= *Salius heliciis* Schrank, 1798 syn. n.); *Orchestes hortorum* (Fabricius, 1792) (= *Orchestes ornatus* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.); *Orchestes pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781) (= *Salius secalis* Schrank, 1798 syn. n.); *Orchestes jota* (Fabricius, 1787) (= *Orchestes maurus* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.); *Pseudostyphlus pillumus* (Gyllenhal, 1835) (= *Rhynchaenus pilumnus* Gravenhorst, 1807 syn. n.). *Dorytomus edoughensis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875 is removed from the synonymy with *Dorytomus affinis* (Paykull, 1800) and considered a distinct species.

INTRODUCTION

During researches directed to the compilation of a new updated catalogue of the Palaearctic Curculionidae, the senior author discovered several names of new taxa, described by

SCHRANK (1798) and GRAVENHORST (1807), never reported by authors and catalogues subsequently to their original descriptions. It is obvious that, since very old, these names might cause changes in the nomenclature currently in use and therefore their position must be clarified. Unfortunately, the original descriptions are very short and vague, as usual in that period. Moreover, we did not find types of none of these taxa, the collections of these authors being no longer available. Nevertheless, the junior author made careful researches in the historical collections of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin in the attempt to find possible syntypes, but without success. Therefore, we chose to select neotypes of all Schrank's and Gravenhorst's following species, in accordance with the provisions of the Article 75 of the Code (ICZN, 1999), with the express purpose of clarifying their systematic status.

The total length of specimens is meant excluding the rostrum, as customary for Curculionoidea. All the neotypes are deposited in Berlin (Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität = ZMHB). The new labels added to these specimens are printed and rectangular: red for the neotype designation and white for the current valid name. Finally, it is noteworthy that all the taxa described by GRAVENHORST (1807) had no type locality, though we could consult the original copy of the Author's book with his original handwritten notes. All Schrank's species were described from Germany.

INTERPRETATIONS OF AVAILABLE NAMES, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Curculio amentorum Schrank, 1798: 488

SCHRANK described this taxon on small specimens ("*hardly longer than 1 line*" and therefore 2.2-2.3 mm long) collected on *Salix triandra*. He wrote also that this species might be *Curculio taeniatus* Fabricius, 1781 (currently *Dorytomus*). However, due to the host plant and the small size, we decided to designate one specimen of *Dorytomus majalis* (Paykull, 1792) as the neotype of *Curculio amentorum* Schrank, 1798. It is a male, labelled "D: Berlin, Lübars, Quellhang, 25.4.1994, leg. Winkelmann-Klöck / NEOTYPE *Curculio amentorum* Schrank, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Dorytomus majalis* (Payk.) Winkelmann det. 2013". The specimen is 2.6 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Dorytomus majalis* (Paykull, 1792) (*Curculio*) (= *Curculio amentorum* Schrank, 1798, **syn. n.**).

Curculio salicti Schrank, 1798: 489

This taxon was described on specimens collected on *Salix*. Based on the original description, size (4.7 mm) and host plant, we concluded that this taxon is synonymous with *Dorytomus taeniatus* (Fabricius, 1781). Therefore, we decided to designate one specimen of *D. taeniatus* as the neotype of *Curculio salicti* Schrank, 1798. It is a male, labelled "D: Brandenburg, S., Lauchhammer N., 16.6.2001, leg. H. Winkelmann / NEOTYPE *Curculio salicti* Schrank, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Dorytomus taeniatus* (Fabricius) Winkelmann det. 2013". The specimen is 4.0 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Dorytomus taeniatus* (Fabricius, 1781) (*Curculio*) = (*Curculio salicti* Schrank, 1798, **syn. n.**).

Salix helicis Schrank, 1798: 510

This taxon was described based on specimens collected on *Salix purpurea*; it was already synonymized by SCHRANK himself in his original description, since he referred it to *Curculio saliceti sensu* HERBST (1795: 430). Actually this taxon was described by PAYKULL (1792); however, Paykull's and Herbst's descriptions seem to correspond well each other. Presently, *Curculio saliceti* Paykull, 1792 is placed in synonymy with *Isochnus foliorum* (O. F. Müller, 1764). Therefore, we decided to designate one specimen of *I. foliorum* as the neotype of *Salix helicis* Schrank, 1798. It is a male, labelled “D: Bayern, Trauchgau, 21.8.1987, leg. Winkelmann-Klöck / *Rhynchaenus foliorum* Müller, det. Dieckmann 1987 / NEOTYPE *Salix helicis* Schrank, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Isochnus foliorum* (O. F. Müller) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 1.8 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Isochnus foliorum* (O. F. Müller, 1764) (*Curculio*) (= *Salix helicis* Schrank, 1798, **syn. n.**).

Salix secalis Schrank, 1798: 509

This taxon is compared by SCHRANK with *Curculio segetis* Linnaeus, 1758 which was recently considered a *nomen oblitum* and synonymous with *Orchestes pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781) (CALDARA *et al.*, in print). We did not find substantial differences between the although brief description of *S. secalis* and that of *O. pilosus*. Therefore, we decided to designate one specimen of *O. pilosus* as the neotype of *Salix secalis* Schrank, 1798. It is a male, labelled “D: Rheinland-Pfalz, Speyer Düne, 8.6.1990, leg. Winkelmann-Klöck / NEOTYPE *Salix secalis* Schrank, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Orchestes pilosus* (Fabricius) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 3.3 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Orchestes pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781) (*Curculio*) (= *Salix secalis* Schrank, 1798, **syn. n.**).

Rhynchaenus pilumnus Gravenhorst, 1807: 201

GRAVENHORST mentioned Knoch as author of this taxon (*in litteris*) according to Dahl. Due to the name and the although short original description, we think that this taxon is synonymous with *Pseudostyphlus pillumus* (Gyllenhal, 1835). It is noteworthy that authors used the incorrect spelling *pilumnus* instead of *pillumus* for the Gyllenhal's species, but never reporting Gravenhorst as author, and the first ones who quoted the correct name *pillumus* were KLOET & HINCKS (1977). Therefore, we decided to designate one specimen of *P. pillumus* as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus pilumnus* Gravenhorst, 1807. It is a male, labelled “D: Berlin, Marienfelde Kippe II, 18.5.1989, leg. Winkelmann-Klöck / NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus pilumnus* Gravenhorst, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Pseudostyphlus pillumus* (Gyllenhal) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 2.9 mm long and well preserved. The younger name *pillumus* is valid and can be maintained, since *Rhynchaenus pilumnus* Gravenhorst, 1807 meets the requirements of the Article 23.9.1.1 of the ICZN (1999), and *Pseudostyphlus pillumus* (Gyllenhal, 1835) those of the Article 23.9.1.2, by quoting the following references: ABBAZZI & MAGGINI, 2009; ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL, 1999; BENEDIKT *et al.*, 2010; BRAUNERT, 2009; DELBOL, 2008; DIECKMANN, 1986; FUNDER *et al.*, 2001; GERMANN, 2010; HEIJERMAN, 1993; KLOET & HINKS, 1977; LODOS *et al.*, 2003; LOHSE, 1983; MAZUR, 2003; MORRIS, 2002; MÜLLER & MÜLLER, 2001; PELLETIER, 2005; PODLUSSÁNY, 2001; POIRAS,

1998; RHEINHEIMER & HASSLER, 2010; SCHOTT, 1999; SILFVERBERG, 1979; SPRICK *et al.*, 2003; TELNOV, 2004; TEMPÈRE & PÉRICART, 1989; WANAT & MOKRZYCKI, 2005. Therefore, we propose the acceptance of the following synonymy: *Pseudostyphlus pillumus* (Gyllenhal, 1835) (*Eirirhinus*) **nomen protectum** (= *Rhynchaenus pilumnus* Gravenhorst, 1807 **nomen oblitum**, **syn. n.**).

***Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807: 202**

GRAVENHORST mentioned Illiger, according to Dahl, as author *in litteris*. Moreover, in his handwritten note he reported that this taxon was synonymous with *Rhynchaenus alismatis* Hellwig n. sp. (*in litteris*). Among the specimens of the historical collections of the ZMHB the junior author found a well preserved specimen of *Bagous alismatis* with a unique small label with written “vacillans Ill.”, which fits well the original description, although there is no proof that it is the Gravenhorst's type. Therefore, due to the description of the Gravenhorst's taxon and to this specimen, we concluded that *R. vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807 is synonymous with *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham, 1802). Therefore, we decided to designate one specimen of *B. alismatis* as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807. It is a male, labelled “D: Brandenburg Schorfheide, Schloß Hubertusstock 17.7.1999 leg. Winkelmann-Klöck / Hydronomus alismatis (Marsh.) det. Winkelmann-Klöck / NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 2.7 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham, 1802) (*Curculio*) (= *Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**).

***Rhynchaenus rubrirostris* Gravenhorst, 1807: 202**

In his handwritten note, Gravenhorst wrote that this taxon was the same as *Rhynchaenus affinis* (Paykull, 1800) (formerly *Curculio*, currently *Dorytomus*). Due to primary homonymy with *Curculio affinis* Schrank, 1781 (presently *Bothynoderes*), SILFVERBERG (1979) proposed the name *edoughensis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875 for the Paykull's taxon. This was the unique available synonym of *affinis* Paykull usually reported in catalogues (WINKLER, 1932; KLIMA, 1934), although HOFFMANN (1958) considered *edoughensis* a North African subspecies of the species *affinis*, otherwise widely distributed in Europe and Siberia. After the study of a unique syntype of *edoughensis*, which the senior author found at the Museum of Natural History of Paris, we could ascertain that this specimen is clearly different from the European specimens of *affinis* Paykull, in accordance with Hoffmann's opinion. Therefore, we do not consider *affinis* Paykull and *edoughensis* Desbrochers des Loges as conspecific. Since the although short original description of *rubrirostris* fits *affinis* Paykull, we decided to follow the Gravenhorst's opinion and to designate one specimen of this latter taxon as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus rubrirostris* Gravenhorst, 1807. The neotype is a male, labelled “D: Brandenburg, S., Lauchhammer N., 16.6.2001, leg. H. Winkelmann / *Dorytomus affinis* (Payk.), det. Winkelmann-Klöck / NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus rubrirostris* Gravenhorst, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Dorytomus rubrirostris* (Gravenhorst), Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 3.9 mm long and well preserved. Therefore, we consider *Dorytomus edoughensis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875 a distinct species and propose the following new synonymy: *Dorytomus rubrirostris* (Gravenhorst, 1807) (*Rhynchaenus*) = (*Curculio affinis* Paykull, 1800, **syn. n.**). It is noteworthy that this

synonymy avoids to create a new name for this latter species otherwise without any available names.

Rhynchaenus productus Gravenhorst, 1807: 202

GRAVENHORST mentioned Illiger, according to Dahl, as author of this taxon *in litteris*. Moreover, in his handwritten note he reported that this taxon was synonymous with *Rhynchaenus bibulus* Hellwig n. sp. *in litteris*. Among the specimens of the historical collections of the ZMHB the junior author found a badly preserved pinned specimen of *Bagous alismatis* with a unique large label with written “productus Illig.” which fits well the original description. However, due to the absolute lack of data which prove that this specimen belongs to the type series, we preferred to designate the same specimen used as neotype of *Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807 as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus productus* Gravenhorst, 1807. To this specimen we added the following label “NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus productus* Gravenhorst, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013”. It is noteworthy that this procedure - i.e. to use the same specimen for the neotype of more than one taxon, that is therefore unofficially named duplotype, triplotype or redundotype (see EVENHUIS, 2008 for details) -, is not explicitly reported in the ICZN (1999), but commonly accepted when the type locality of the taxa is the same or unknown, as in this case. This makes the taxa homotypic synonyms and obviates the possibility in future that someone might find some detailed differences between different specimens used. The following new synonymy is established: *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham, 1802) (*Curculio*) (= *Rhynchaenus productus* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**).

Rhynchaenus alismatis Gravenhorst, 1807: 202

GRAVENHORST mentioned Koch, according to Dahl, as author of this species *in litteris*. This taxon is described more briefly than others. However, Gravenhorst rewrote that his taxon was the same as *R. vacillans* Hellwig n. sp. *in litteris*. At the ZMHB we found one specimen of *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham, 1802) labelled “Alismatis Koch*, A. cnemerythrus Erb. sec Spencei, vacillans Graven. Angl. Spencei, Brun ad Rhen.”. An asterisk usually indicates types in the historical collections of ZMHB and this might be one of the Koch's specimens that Dahl, but not Gravenhorst, examined. Due to the Gravenhorst's note, the above-mentioned specimen and the name of the taxon, we concluded that *R. alismatis* Gravenhorst is synonymous with *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham, 1802) (formerly *Curculio*) and therefore a secondary homonym. It is noteworthy that this species is apparently the unique weevil known to live on *Alisma*. We decided to designate the same specimen of *B. alismatis* used as neotype of *Rhynchaenus vacillans* Gravenhorst, 1807 and *Rhynchaenus productus* Gravenhorst, 1807 as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus alismatis* Gravenhorst, 1807 (see above about this procedure). To this specimen we added the following label “NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus alismatis* Gravenhorst, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013”. The following new synonymy is established: *Bagous alismatis* (Marsham, 1802) (*Curculio*) (= *Rhynchaenus alismatis* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**).

Rhynchaenus notatus Gravenhorst, 1807: 202

In the original description GRAVENHORST compared this taxon with his *alismatis* and *productus*, reporting that *R. notatus* differed from both for the presence of four spots of white

scales on the elytra. Moreover, he wrote, as handwritten note, that it was the same as a variety of *Rhynchaenus frit* Herbst, 1795 (currently *Bagous*) according to Hellwig. Due to the inconclusive original description, we decided to follow the latter opinion and to designate one specimen of *B. frit* (Herbst, 1795) as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus notatus* Gravenhorst, 1807. It is a male, labelled “Waren, Müritzhof NSG "Ostufer der Müritz". Teufelsbruch. Sphagnum 14.6.1976 leg. M. Uhlig / frit Herbst Dieckmann det. 1982 / NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus notatus* Gravenhorst, 1807, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Bagous frit* (Herbst) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 3.1 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Bagous frit* (Herbst, 1795) (*Curculio*) (= *Rhynchaenus notatus* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**).

***Rhynchaenus nigrutilus* Gravenhorst, 1807: 204**

This taxon, which is characterized by black elytra, was placed by GRAVENHORST after *Gymnetron beccabungae* sensu Herbst and in his handwritten note synonymized with *Curculio varians* sensu HERBST (1795: 268) - i.e. the same as *C. varians* Paykull, 1792 (not Gmelin, 1790) and as *C. beccabungae* sensu FABRICIUS (1787: 108) and HERBST (1795: 269) (not Linnaeus, 1761) - and *Rhynchaenus falcinellus* Hellwig sp. n. *in litteris*. It is well known that the elytral integument of *Anthonomus phyllocola* (Herbst, 1795) (the name currently used for *Curculio varians* Paykull) varies from reddish to black. Therefore, we decided to designate one specimen of *A. phyllocola* with black elytra as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus nigrutilus* Gravenhorst, 1807. It is a male, labelled “Germany: Berlin-Spandau Forst, 07.04.1988, M. Schneider leg. / *Anthonomus phyllocola* (varians), det. M. Schneider / NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus nigrutilus* Gravenhorst, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Anthonomus phyllocola* (Herbst, 1795) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 3.4 mm long and well preserved. Therefore we propose the acceptance of the following synonymy: *Anthonomus phyllocola* (Herbst, 1795) (*Curculio*) (= *Rhynchaenus nigrutilus* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**).

***Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1807: 208**

In his handwritten note Gravenhorst synonymized *R. cinerascens* with *Rhynchaenus campanulae* (Linnaeus) (formerly *Curculio*, currently *Miarus*). However, it is noteworthy that at that time authors classified erroneously *Cleopomiarus graminis* (Gyllenhal, 1813) as *M. campanulae*, as CALDARA (2008) could undoubtedly verify when he examined the lectotype of *Curculio ellipticus* Herbst, 1795 (*nomen oblitum* and synonymous with *Cleopomiarus graminis*). In fact this specimen is labelled “graminis Sch., Rh. gramin. Gyll., Curc. ellipticus Hbt*, Rh. cinerascens Grav. / Campanulae n., Rhynchaen. Camp. sub Curc. ellipticus Ht.*, Rh. cinerascens Gr.”. Therefore we decided to designate one specimen of *C. graminis* as the neotype of *Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1807. It is a male, labelled “D: Brandenburg – NO, Gartz/Oder 30.5.2003, leg. Chr. Bayer & H. Winkelmann / *Miarus graminis* (Gyll.), det. Winkelmann-Klöck 03 / NEOTYPE *Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Cleopomiarus graminis* (Herbst, 1795) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 3.2 mm long and well preserved. Also in this case, as for *Curculio ellipticus*, although younger, the name *graminis* Gyllenhal, 1813 is valid and can be maintained, since *Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1807 meets the requirements of Article 23.9.1.1 and *graminis* those of Article 23.9.1.2 of the ICZN (1999) by quoting the following references: ABBAZZI & OSELLA, 1992; ABBAZZI *et al.*, 1995; ABBAZZI & MAGGINI, 2009; ANGELOV, 1967;

ANGELOV 1974; BENEDIKT *et al.*, 2010; BERCIO & FOLWACZNY, 1979; CALDARA, 2001; CALDARA, 2005; CALDARA & PESARINI, 1977; CALDARA & PESARINI, 1980; COLONNELLI, 2003; GERMANN, 2010; HANSEN M., 1996; HANSEN V., 1964; KANGAS, 1980; KOCH, 1992; PELLETIER, 2005; RHEINHEIMER & HASSLER, 2010; SILFVERBERG, 1979; SMRECZYŃSKI, 1976; TELNOV, 2004; TEMPÈRE & PÉRICART, 1989; VAHTERA & MUONA, 2006; WANAT & MOKRZYCHI, 2005. Therefore we propose the following: *Cleopomiarus graminis* (Gyllenhal, 1813) (*Rhynchaenus*) **nomen protectum** (= *Rhynchaenus cinerascens* Gravenhorst, 1807 **nomen oblitum**, **syn. n.**).

Orchestes ornatus Gravenhorst, 1807: 218

In a handwritten note Gravenhorst wrote that this taxon was synonymous with *Orchestes avellanae* Illiger (actually *O. avellanae* Donovan, 1797) and *O. signifer* Creutzer, 1799, both presently junior synonyms of *O. hortorum* (Fabricius, 1792). We agreed with this opinion and therefore designated one specimen of *O. hortorum* as the neotype of *Orchestes ornatus* Gravenhorst, 1807. It is a male, labelled “D. Berlin, Am Postfenn: Kiesgrube, 18.5.1991, leg. Winkelmann-Klöck / *Rhynchaenus avellanae* Donov., det. Winkelmann-Klöck / NEOTYPE *Orchestes ornatus* Gravenhorst, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Orchestes hortorum* (Fabricius) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 2.6 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Orchestes hortorum* (Fabricius, 1792) (*Curculio*) (= *Orchestes ornatus* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**).

Orchestes maurus Gravenhorst, 1807: 218

In a Gravenhorst's handwritten note this taxon was placed in synonymy with *Rhynchaenus jota* (Fabricius, 1787) (formerly *Curculio*, currently *Orchestes*). We agreed with this opinion and therefore designated one specimen of *O. jota* as the neotype of *O. maurus* Gravenhorst, 1807. It is a male, labelled “D: Berlin, Spandau, Kienhorst, 13.9.1991, leg. Winkelmann-Klöck / *Rhynchaenus jota* (F.), det. Winkelmann-Klöck / NEOTYPE *Orchestes maurus* Gravenhorst, 1807, Alonso-Zarazaga, Caldara & Winkelmann des. 2013 / *Orchestes jota* (Fabricius) Winkelmann det. 2013”. The specimen is 2.8 mm long and well preserved. The following new synonymy is established: *Orchestes jota* (Fabricius, 1787) (*Curculio*) (= *Orchestes maurus* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Johannes Frisch (Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin) and Hélène Perrin (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) for their help in the search of type specimens in the historical collections of their institutes.

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Received 11 February 2013