

CURCULIO

An International Newsletter for Curculionoidea Research

Volume 48

March 2004

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Academic Background

Bachelor of Science, Universidade Santa Cecília (UNISANTA), Santos-SP, Brazil - 1994

Master of Science, Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Curitiba-PR, Brazil: "Comparative morphology of Neotropical genera of Cleomenini Lacordaire, 1869 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae)" - 1999

Doctor of Philosophy, Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR), Curitiba-PR, Brazil: "Revision and cladistic analysis of *Ptychoderes* Schoenherr, 1823 (Coleoptera, Anthribidae, Anthribinae, Ptychoderini)" - 2003

Postdoctoral Researcher and Curatorial Assistant at the Museum of Zoology, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil: "Revision, cladistic analysis and biogeography of Ptychoderini (Coleoptera, Anthribidae, Anthribinae)" - 2003 to present

Research Interests

Systematics, classification, nomenclature, evolution, and biogeography of Anthribidae; with a geographical emphasis on the Neotropical region.

My interest in Coleoptera and Anthribidae began during my apprenticeship with Dr. Ubirajara Martins at the Museum of Zoology of the University of São Paulo. Dr. Martins, a researcher specializing in Cerambycidae, prefers to introduce his students to the Coleoptera through immediate experience of the Museum collection, supplemented by the books "Insetos do Bra-

Featured Researcher

José Ricardo Miras Mermudes

Museu de Zoologia
Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil



(José Ricardo Miras Mermudes at the Museu de Zoologia)

sil" by A. M. da Costa Lima. In the process he motivates his students to learn the main families of beetles, and to find a group of interest for future research. I believe that this approach works as a test, as he might be convinced that the students will always choose Cerambycidae. But in my case it was different - when I saw a *Ptychoderes*, it was love at first sight.

In the course of my studies, Dr. Martins encouraged me to begin with a bibliographical search, and I was asked to contact Dr. Sergio Vanin for further assistance. However, the choice to specialize in entomology at the Federal University of Paraná

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CURCULIO - An International Newsletter for Curculionoidea Research (founded in 1975) - is published each year in March and September, and can be downloaded in Adobe PDF format at www.coleopsoc.org/nwsltrrs.shtml
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Editorial Comments

Welcome to another CURCULIO with weevil-related news from around the globe. This is the second recent issue featuring an up-and-coming researcher from Brazil - José Ricardo Miras Mermudes. Together with Fabio Gaiger (Volume 44) and Roberta de Melo Valente (to appear in Volume 49), we seem to have a soccer-like Brazilian dominance so far. However, this is just a reflection of who has been willing to step into the spotlight. There have to be more institutions around the world where promising systematists can specialize on weevils.

For the first time we are fortunate to have Horace Burke contribute a piece to the new series "Notable Weevil Specialists of the Past" (page 5). As you all know Dr. Burke initiated CURCULIO with Wayne Clark in the mid 1970s. His current article reviews the productive (if short) career of William George Dietz, who revised a number of complex North American weevil taxa, including anthonomines and ceutorhynchids. The long half-life

of many of Dietz's newly described species seems to reflect his remarkable talent for taxonomy.

As usual we also have updates on the research activities of our colleagues. In addition, Charles O'Brien reports on a challenging yet rewarding experience at the *Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* in Paris. On the "Bulletin Board," the European CURCULIO Institute is announcing week-long meetings and excursions into the Western Carpathian Mountains (Poland). Shortly afterwards, some of us will convene at the XXII International Congress of Entomology in Australia for the Phytophaga Symposium (see also Volume 47). A program of 12 presentations is now available (page 8). Look for the next CURCULIO for a thorough report on the proceedings, as well as related activities and outcomes.

Last not least, many thanks to everyone who contributed to the current issue - we need you! I will continue to look out for more participation and comments on how to improve CURCULIO.

NMF

José R. M. Mermudes (continued)

(UFPR) in Curitiba postponed my plans to conduct research on Anthribidae. At the UFPR, under the supervision of Dr. Dilma Solange Napp, I first completed a project on cerambycid morphology to obtain my Master of Science degree. At the same time I continued to learn about other genera of Anthribidae.

Upon finishing my degree I had to conceive a project for my Ph.D. dissertation, which is when my entire predisposition towards Anthribidae came up again. The project on *Ptychoderes* that I outlined was selected partly because of the availability of specimen material in the museum collections of Brazil. Dr. Napp wisely required me to have Dr. Vanin as a co-advisor. The entire revisionary project of the genus took four years, and was accompanied by others studies that are either completed or still going on. All of this was only possible thanks to the orientation and incentive of my two main advisors, and also due to many other curators and researchers of anthribids and weevils who have provided continuous support and friendship.

My first published results on Anthribidae presented a careful redescription of

the genus *Systaltocerus* (tribe Gymnognathini). This is where the influence of my previous experience with detailed morphological analyses, acquired while working on Cerambycidae under the supervision of Dr. Napp, became very evident. For the first time, such an in-depth study had been conducted within the Anthribidae. It included character analyses pertaining to external morphology, the mouth pieces, wing venation, the endosternites, male and female terminalia, and the rectal plates.

After sending reprints of my first anthribid-related publication to Drs. Guillermo Kuschel, Beverley Holloway, and Elwood Zimmerman, I received praises and encouragement to further pursue these studies on Neotropical Anthribidae. Thus I became the first Brazilian researcher to focus on this family.

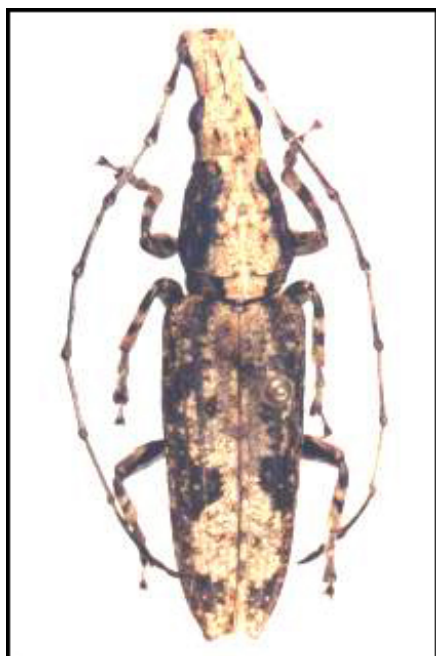
This detailed approach to morphology was also used to revise *Ptychoderes* as part of my dissertation project, and is now applied to the entire tribe Ptychoderini. I am convinced that thorough descriptions and analyses of morphological attributes, involving specimen dissections, will continue to provide the core information for future phylogenetic studies.



Systaltocerus platyrhinus,
photo by J. R. M. Mermudes

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José R. M. Mermudes (end)



Ptychoderes elongatus,
photo by J. R. M. Mermudes

The results of my dissertation project are still being prepared for publication. Here is an overview: the Neotropical genus *Ptychoderes* is revised; the genus and fifteen species are redescribed. Two new species have been described and published recently in 2004 (see listing of publications). A key to the species and maps of their geographical distributions are provided. The cladistic analysis of a total of 24

taxa and 53 characters - derived from analyses of the body vestiture, external morphology, wing venation, male and female terminalia, and the rectal loop - resulted in a single cladogram presenting (for the first time) a hypothesis of phylogenetic relationships among the genera of Anthribinae. This analysis included the seventeen species of *Ptychoderes* as defined in the taxonomic revision, along with the type species of genera presently assigned to Ptychoderini Jekel, 1855: *Cerambyrhynchus schoenherri* Montrouzier, 1855; *Phloeopemon acuticornis* (Fabricius), 1801; *Phloeotragus heros* (Fabricius), 1801; *Tribotropis prasinatus* (Fähræus), 1839; *Hypselotropis annulicornis* (Fähræus), 1839; and *Unanthribus maximus* Mermudes, 2003. According to the cladogram, the monophyly of *Ptychoderes* is supported by 14 synapomorphies.

The proposal of a new genus of the tribe Ptychoderini was part of the results of my doctoral thesis completed in 2003. The genus *Unanthribus* presents countless characters indicative of a sister-group relationship with *Ptychoderes*. In addition to preparing the Ph.D. manuscript for publication, I am now revising the tribe Ptychoderini under the supervision of Dr. Vanin.

Publications (on Anthribidae, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera)

Marinoni, R. C., N. G. Ganho, M. L. Monné, and J. R. M. Mermudes. 2001. Hábitos alimentares em Coleoptera (Insecta). Ribeirão Preto - SP, Holos Editora, 64 pp.

- Mermudes, J. R. M. 1998. Nova espécie de *Dihammaphora*. Iheringia - Série Zoologia 85: 97-100.
- Mermudes, J. R. M. 2002. *Systaltocerus platyrhinus* Labram & Imhoff, 1840: redescrições e considerações sobre a sinonímia com *Homalorhamphus vestitus* Haedo Rossi & Viana, 1957 (Coleoptera, Anthribidae, Anthribinae). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 46: 579-590.
- Mermudes, J. R. M. 2003. *Unanthribus*, um novo gênero Neotropical de Ptychoderini Jekel, 1855 (Coleoptera, Anthribidae, Anthribinae). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 47: 239-244.
- Mermudes, J. R. M., and M. A. Monné. 1999. *Aleiphaquilon* Martins, 1970 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Callidiopini): descrições e chave para identificação. Iheringia - Série Zoologia 87: 81-86.
- Mermudes, J. R. M., and M. L. Monné. 2001. Descrição de larva e pupa de *Acanthoderes (Psapharochrus) melanosticta* White, 1855 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Acanthoderini). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 45: 331-334.
- Mermudes, J. R. M., and D. S. Napp. 1999. Taxonomic studies on Compsocerini and tribal reassignment of *Stenochariergus* Giesbert & Hovore (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). Coleopterists Bulletin 53: 80-86.
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- Mermudes, J. R. M., and D. S. Napp, D. S. 200x. Comparative morphological study of the Neotropical Cleomenini genera and their transference to the tribes Rhopalophorini Blanchard and Rhinotragini Thomson (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia (in press).
- Napp, D. S., and J. R. M. Mermudes. 2001. Review of the genus *Listroptera* Audinet-Serville and Aguassay, new genus (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Cleomenini). Coleopterists Bulletin 55: 1-9.
- Napp, D. S., and J. R. M. Mermudes. 2001. New South American genus and species of Cleomenini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). Revista Brasileira de Zoologia 18 (supl.1): 61-66.

(see additional photos of Anthribidae by J. R. M. Mermudes on page 13)

Research Activities and Requests for Specimens

Roger Beaver (Thailand: robeaver@loxinfo.co.th). Has been revising datasheets for some invasive or potentially invasive xyleborine ambrosia beetles (Scolytinae) for the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International. These should appear in the 2004 edition of the Crop Pest Compendium (see www.cabi.org). The species covered are: *Euwallacea destruens* (Blandford), *E. fornicatus* (Eichhoff), *E. piceus* (Motschulsky); *Xyleborus emarginatus* Eichhoff, *X. fallax* Eichhoff, *X. perforans* (Wollaston), *X. pseudopilifer* Schedl, *X. similis* Ferrari, *X. volvulus* (F.); *Xylosandrus ater* (Eggers), *X. compactus* (Eichhoff), *X. crassiusculus* (Motschulsky), and *X. morigerus* (Blandford). Datasheets for *Xyleborinus saxesenii* (Ratzeburg) and *Xyleborus dispar* (F.) are to follow at a later date. **Comments, corrections and additional information** from those with access to the CABI Compendia are welcome.

Silvano Biondi (Italy: s.biondi@tin.it). Interested in Attelabidae and Rhynchitidae. Currently working on the attelabid fauna of Madagascar. **Would be grateful for the loan of specimens of *Echinapoderus*, *Trachelophorus*, *Trachelophoridius*, *Lagenoderus*, and *Phymatolabus*.**

Fabio Gaiger (Brazil: fgaiger@ib.usp.br). Finished his Ph.D. thesis in July 2003 - "Systematic revision and cladistic analysis of the genus *Arniticus* Pascoe, 1881 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)." Now working as a post-doctoral researcher at the Museu de Zoologia (USP), on the project "Cladistic analysis of the Neotropical genera of Sphenophorini (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Dryophthoridae)." **Would like to request material of Sphenophorini**, in particular species of *Metamasius*: *M. scutellatus*, *M. sierrakowski*, *M. canalipes*, *M. hebetatus*, *M. rugipectus*, and *M. tuberculipectus*; also species of *Cactophagus*: *C. spinolae*, *C. sanguinolentus*, *C. pulcherrimus*, *C. aurofasciatus*, and *C. graphipterus*; as well as species of *Rhodobaenus*: *R. tredecimpunctatus*, *R. nawradii*, *R. saginatus*, *R. rufirostris*, *R. lebasii*, *R. pantherinus*, and *R. laticapus*; and finally all known species of *Foveolus*: *F. anomalus*, *F. aterpes*, *F. atratus*, and *F. austerus*.

Andrei Legalov (Russia: legalov@ngs.ru). Continuing to study the phylogeny, systematics, and taxonomy of leaf-rolling weevils (Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae) of the world fauna. Preparing revisions of the genera *Byctiscus*, *Rhynchites*, *Epirhynchites*, and *Temnocerus* (*nanus*-group). Interested in studying materials of Rhynchitidae and Attelabidae, and willing to assist with the determination of these weevils on a global scale. Also **requesting publications and other information on leaf-rolling weevils.**

Márcio L. Leitão Barbosa (Brazil: marciolb@inpa.gov.br). Interested in the taxonomy and phylogeny of Curculionidae, especially those pertaining to the subfamilies Baridinae and Dryophthorinae in the Neotropics. Has studied entomology since 1995 (Para State University, under the supervision of Dra. Maria Cristina Esposito), initially on muscoid flies. Changed in 1998 to Coleoptera, and now studying under Roberta de Melo Valente at the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi. Has already described the immatures (mature larvae and pupae) and redescribed the adults of the species *Mauritinus seferi* Bondar, 1960 (Curculionidae: Baridinae), and in addition provided new information about its bionomy and distribution (published recently in the Revista Brasileira de Entomologia). Transferred to the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (Manaus) in 1999, to complete a masters (with Dr. Claudio Ruy Vasconcelos da Fonseca, a specialist of Passalidae) and a revision of *Belopoeus* Schoenherr, 1838, a genus of Dryophthorinae associated with palm flowers. This work included a description of a new species, a phylogenetic analysis of all species of *Belopoeus*, as well as new distributional records. A corresponding paper is in preparation. Currently conducting research for a doctoral thesis, on the phylogenetic systematics of the Neotropical tribe Optatini (Curculionidae: Baridinae). **Requesting specimens of Optatini** to complete the revision, and **also in need of suitable outgroups** in the Baridinae and Molytinae: *Ambates caecus* Chevrolat, 1833 (Ambatini); *Anopsilus bonvouloirii* Kirsch, 1870 (Anopsilini); *Baris artemisiae* Herbst, 1795 (Baridini); *Madarus corvinus* (Fabricius), 1801 (Madarini); *Madopteris talpa* Gyllenhal, 1836 (Madopterini); *Nertinus mannerheimi* (Boheman), 1844 (Nertinini); *Pantoteles tenuirostris* Boheman, 1845 (Pantotelini); *Peridinetus irroratus* (Fabricius), 1787 (Peridinetini); and *Conotrachelus diaconitus* (Klug), 1829 (Molytinae, Conotrachelini).

Luis Alberto Núñez (Columbia: lanuneza@unal.edu.co). Studied the pollination biology of the palm species *Wettinia quinaria* and *Attalea allenii* in Chocó, Colombia, with Dr. Rodrigo Bernal. Now working on a masters thesis on the chemical interactions and coevolution of Derelomini species (Curculionidae) with several species of *Wettinia*.

Youssef Omar (China & Egypt: youssf@yahoo.com). Pursuing Ph.D. research on the systematics of the subfamily **Cossoninae of China and Africa; requesting literature** relevant to these taxa.

Snezana Pesic (Serbia and Montenegro: snpesic@kg.ac.yu). Currently concentrating on aquatic and semiaquatic weevils

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Research Activities (end)

in Central Serbia, and geophylous species from all of Serbia.

Jens Prena (Germany: jens.prena@gmx.de). Still working on barids, with a focus on the Middle American species associated with peppers (Piperaceae). Field work is scheduled for this and the next year with the ALAS project. Manuscripts on *Embates* Chevrolat and a new genus near *Peridinetus* Schoenherr will be submitted this year. *Peridinetus* follows the next year and will conclude this spicy episode for the present. Will continue possibly with barids associated with bromeliads, depending on what is available in terms of specimens and support. Would be **interested in any barids worldwide, including information on host plants and life history**. Exchange of material welcome. **Requesting specimens collected or reared from bromeliads.**

Marcela Rodriguez (Argentina: rodriguez@bg.fcen.uba.ar). **Requesting specimens of the species *Asynonychus cervinus*, *Naupactus leucoloma*, and *Naupactus xanthographus*** from anywhere, to carry on molecular studies. Using PCR-assisted DNA sequencing and flow cytometry to conduct a comparative phylogeographic study. Recently collected (70-100% ethanol, stored in a fridge), frozen, or live material would be optimal. Will certainly accept older ethanol-preserved material if avail-

able. Very interested in any information about the localities of any of these species (including outbreaks), and in contacting persons who may assist in collecting and sending material.

Gregory Setliff (USA: gregsetliff@yahoo.com). Returned recently from a year in the field in New Guinea, to now pursue masters course work at the University of Minnesota. Has started to work on the Cryptorhynchina of New Guinea and the Australasian region. Current efforts are focused on *Asyteta*, and on writing a checklist of New Guinea Curculionoidea. Also has side projects working on *Dysopirhinus* and a collaborative effort rearing wood-boring weevils from 33 tree species in Papua New Guinea with the Parataxonomist Training Center. **Requesting material for thesis study of *Asyteta* (Cryptorhynchinae) from New Guinea, the Moluccas, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Australia, etc.**

Peter Stüben (Germany: p.stueben@t-online.de). Interested in the taxonomy, biology, ecology, phylogeny, and theory of biogeography and evolution of the Makaronesian Cryptorhynchinae (Canary Islands, Madeira, Azores and Morocco). Currently looking at the ecology and biology of host associations and biogeographical patterns of Cryptorhynchinae. Focusing in the laurisilva on the Canary Islands is in the planning (also looking for sponsors). **Interested in receiving Cryptorhynchinae from the whole Western Palearctic.**

Notable Weevil Specialists of the Past

By **Horace R. Burke** (USA: hrburke@tame.edu)

Introduction to the New Series

Elwood Zimmerman's inclusion of biographical sketches of selected people who contributed to the knowledge of Australian weevils in his "Literature Consulted" section of *Australian Weevils* (Zimmerman 1993) inspired me to suggest to our editor that recognition of weevil specialists of the past be a part of the information presented in CURCULIO.

To this end, I proposed that a regular section be initiated to include brief biographies and assessments of contributions of earlier weevil specialists. I agreed to contribute to this section on a regular basis, but help is needed to include more individuals and to provide a broader geographical coverage of our predecessors in the study of weevils. It is hoped that others will contribute through this section to the history of weevil study by writing about their favorite specialists of the past.

As the first person to be featured in this section, I have se-

lected **William G. Dietz**. In 1891 Dietz revised the tribe Anthonomini in North America, the group to which I have devoted many years of study, thus explaining my special interest in his life and work, as well as his selection to be the first in this series. His revision remains the only complete one of the tribe for the area and is an excellent example of the work of the avocational entomologists of the time.



Horace R. Burke,
author of this contribution
& co-initiator of CURCULIO

William George Dietz (1848-1932)

William George Dietz was born in Tübingen, Germany, on July 30, 1848 and died in Philadelphia, USA, on April 13, 1932. Early in his life he lost all of his family, except a grandmother, to

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William George Dietz (continued)

a smallpox epidemic. The grandmother recognized the interest in insects and plants displayed by young William, and encouraged him in his natural history endeavors. Little is known about his early life, but he apparently obtained a broad and thorough education. As did many of his time who had natural history interests, he pursued the study of medicine, enrolling in the university at Heidelberg in 1867. The Franco-Prussian War, during which he served on the medical staff, interfered with his study, and for reasons unknown to us he emigrated to the United States soon after the end of the war. His medical education was completed at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. While studying at Hahnemann, Dietz used his spare time to collect plants and insects in Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. Plant specimens he collected and labeled "1875" establish an early date for this period of activity.

After obtaining a medical degree, Dietz entered practice in Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and at about the same time started serious study of weevils and other insects. A busy medical practice left little time for weevil work so Dietz had to manage his time carefully and spend long hours at night and on weekends at the microscope and in writing. Weevil studies were conducted in a room exclusively set up for this purpose in his home. A daughter writes of his work habits and dedication to taxonomic studies of insects (Batchelor 1932).

Dietz's first revisionary paper on weevils was on the genus *Macrops* (later *Hyperodes*, now *Listronotus*). Of the 33 species he treated, 27 were described as new. Thirteen of these are now considered to be synonyms, so approximately one-half of his species have stood the test of time. There has been no published revision of this group of *Listronotus* since Dietz's work, although W. D. Stockton (1963) did provide a brief paper including new species and a key to the Nearctic species extracted from his unpublished dissertation. The revision of *Macrops* seems to have whetted Dietz's appetite for tackling difficult groups.

Two years later he published a revision of the tribe Anthonomini that includes a complex array of species and genera, some of which had previously been described by John LeConte and Thomas Say. Although work has been conducted in recent years on various groups of the tribe, Dietz's revision is still the only one covering the complete tribe in North America. Some of the genera he included in the tribe have other tribal assignments now, but the majority are still grouped together. Of the 69 species he described, 21 are now considered to be synonyms - a 69.5% success rate to this point. Given the status of knowledge of weevils in the late 1800s, the lack of use of male genitalia as characters, and the fact that he finished the revision rather rapidly, Dietz can be said to have had a "good eye for species," at least in the Anthonomini. His 13 new ge-

nera and 7 new subgenera have also stood up well, collectively 75% of which still being valid.

The third group of weevils studied by Dietz (the subtribe Desmori, which now equals Smicronychini) also rates as a difficult one. His "eye for species" was not as good as with the Anthonomini. Fifty species were described as new, of which 26 (52%) are now recognized as synonyms. It is apparent that Dietz did not study either LeConte's or Casey's types, although he had material from the Horn and Ulke collections, some of which was identified by LeConte and Casey. In Dietz's introduction to the paper, he discussed the fact that Casey had published a paper in 1892 that included new species of *Smicronyx*. This more-or-less simultaneous work on the group by Casey and Dietz must have led to some confusion and creation of synonymy on the latter's part. However, his synonyms are fairly evenly distributed between species described by LeConte, Casey, and himself. As with the previous groups studied by him, this revision was the first for the North American Smicronychini, and was not revised again until 68 years later (Anderson 1962).

Continuing his steady progress through the groups of North American weevils that badly needed study, Dietz next treated the Ceutorhynchini (which now equal Ceutorhynchinae). His following quote sets the stage for this study: "Since the publication of my paper on the Desmori of North America, the greater part of my spare time has been devoted to a study of our North American Ceutorhynchini. To make these studies as complete as possible I have also examined a large number of foreign, especially European species, representing, with one exception (*Mecysmoderes*), all of the genera of this tribe described by Lacordaire." This statement indicates that he recognized a vital need to compare North American and European taxa of this particular group. This paper is a remarkable accomplishment given that he did the work in two years as a sideline activity, and without the benefits of modern technology, the internet, e-mail, etc! It is too soon to assess the success of Dietz's venture into the ceutorhynchines, since there has been no published revision of the group in North America since his appeared in 1896. Based on information from the O'Brien & Wibmer checklist (1982), 85% of the 66 species described as new by Dietz are still valid, as are five of the eight new genera he described. It stands to reason, however, that upon closer scrutiny, some of these names will likely be synonymized.

For reasons not known to me, the ceutorhynchine revision was Dietz's last contribution (except for a scientific note) to the curculionids. During the first decade of the 20th century, he published papers on the microlepidopteran families Tineidae and Blastobasidae, including major revisions of the two families. Beginning in 1913, he began publishing on the dipterous

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William George Dietz (end)

family Tipulidae, and most of his papers for the remainder of his life treated this group. According to Stone (1980), Dietz proposed more than 100 species-group names in the Tipuloidea, with about 66% validity.

Within a period of seven years in the late 1800s, Dietz published revisions of four major groups of Curculionidae (the Dietz weevil types are deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University). This, under the best of circumstances, would be considered a major accomplishment. When one factors in the primitive state of knowledge of these weevils at the time, difficulty in obtaining and examining types, slow communication, and the fact that this work was done in his spare time, it can only be concluded that this was a rather remarkable achievement. Assessments of one's total accomplishments in science are subjective at best. To some degree, the evaluation of systematics studies may be expressed in the percentage of valid taxa described vs. synonyms created, but this is only one of the factors that should be considered.

Putting the sometimes quoted statement "Synonyms like the poor will always be with us" aside, what was the overall value of Dietz's work on weevils? In the broader picture, Dietz provided an early classification of the weevil groups treated and keys for identification of genera, subgenera, and species. These works have generally been heavily relied upon for identification and for providing classifications on which to base further study of weevils for over 100 years. There has been only one subsequent published revision of the four groups he studied.

As a personal note, I have worn out at least two copies of his revision of the Anthonomini and continue to consult the paper often. Although his list of publications on weevils is not long, Dietz deserves to be considered among the major contributors to the knowledge of curculionids during the late 19th century.

W. G. Dietz's Major Publications on Weevils

- Dietz, W. G. 1889. On the species of *Macrops* Kirby, inhabiting North America. Transactions of the American Entomological Society 16: 28-54.
- Dietz, W. G. 1891. Revision of the genera and species of Anthonomini inhabiting North America. Transactions of the American Entomological Society 18: 177-276.
- Dietz, W. G. 1894. Revision of the genera and species of Desmori of North America. Transactions of the American Entomological Society 21: 113-178.
- Dietz, W. G. 1896. Revision of the genera and species of Ceutorhynchini inhabiting North America. Transactions of the American Entomological Society 23: 387-480.

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Paris Museum Odyssey - Spring 2004

By Charles W. O'Brien (USA: biocontrol@nettally.com)

The Paris Museum of Natural History (NMNH) has long been considered the largest entomological museum in the world. It has also been a difficult place to work, in large part due to its size, the tremendous importance of its numerous archival collections, and the large numbers of visiting scientists that tend to overwhelm the facilities and the staff. In recent years this has gone from bad to worse as the staff has been retiring and in many cases not been replaced. Those who are left are under tremendous pressure to do research, curate the collection dealing with hundreds of request for loans from

throughout the world, and returning these to the collection on return. In addition, they must try to deal with the increasing numbers of people wishing to visit and use the collection on site.

During my visit of 17 days, I saw first hand these problems and attempts to solve them by the staff of the Museum. The Museum visiting hours are 09:00 a.m. to noon, and 02:00 to 05:00 p.m. Often in the past visitors were accommodated in the office of the staff member responsible for the group under study by the visitor. Two years ago during my visit, the staff member shared her office with four visitors including me. It

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Paris Museum (end)

was a small office and her patience with everyone was amazing to see.

Now whenever possible the visiting scientists are placed in cubicles along the hallway, where it is necessary to hang long, complex lengths of extension cords to handle the microscope lights, camera attachments, and electronic equipment such as computers, battery chargers, etc. These include some ingenious combinations of cords and pilot strips to make it all work. The need for microscopes by most visitors makes for another problem for the staff and the visitors.

Another burden placed on the staff and complicating greatly the research efforts of the visitors is the Director's order to the staff that no visitors may enter the collection rooms unless accompanied at all times by a staff member. Thus one cannot browse through the collection for unknown taxa and must ask for the specific boxes of specific collections, 5-10 boxes at a time, and carry them to the cubicle to work with them; and then be accompanied again to the collection to return the boxes and get another batch. This reduces the amount of research that can be carried out, and wastes much more of the staffer's time.

Why suddenly the strict adherence to such rigid rules when dealing with scientist often very well known to the staff for many years, as well as newcomers to the field? Sad to say we are all being punished by the actions of a small minority of scientific visitors. Over the years hundreds to thousands of specimens have been stolen from the Museum, including primary types. Dr. Hélène Perrin (1998) has published a history of such a theft by the well-known weevil authority, Adolphe Hoffmann. Her paper - "Les Types des Espèces Afrotropicales du Genre *Curculio* Linné, 1758 (Coleoptera, Curculioninae)," *Revue française d'entomologie (Nouvelle Série)* 20: 135-141 - discusses the disappearance of *Hustache* types and the subsequent recovery of these from Hoffmann's collection, with fantasy localities invented by him to mask the types of *Hustache*. She speculates on why he stole this and other material, and kindly suggests his age or passion for his collec-

tion may have been the cause, but in any case such thefts have hurt the Museum and all who need to use its collections.

Now I can go on to more pleasant matters. The purpose of my visit to Paris was to attempt identification of a large collection of weevils from Madagascar on loan from the California Academy of Sciences. I have on loan approximately 18,000 specimens - with more coming - and have identified and returned approximately 2,000. In spite of the difficulties discussed above, I succeeded in identifying 226 species and 64 genera, with 54 of the latter new to me. This is less than 10% of the weevil fauna of Madagascar, but a good beginning for a first visit of ten working days of seven hours each.

A word to the wise: *prepare*. Determine well in advance when you wish to visit and then notify the curator responsible for your group. Expect complications and if possible carry a microscope with you. You are not likely to be happy with those that are available. Another tool which is extremely important is a strong pair of forceps to carefully remove pinned specimens from the acid cork or hard bottoms. Some water-soluble glue can be helpful too in case they have to be reattached.

Some of the curators have lists of nearby hotels, and many of these give significant discounts to people doing research at the Museum. I stayed in a studio apartment in the *Pantin*, in northeast Paris outside of the *Peripherique*, suggested by Madame Matille through Dr. Couturier. Although far from the Museum, it was convenient by Metro and required no line changes, and was about a 45-50 minute commute, costing 2 Euros per day. It had the advantage that I could cook for myself, and the price was very low at 230 Euros for 11 days. Later I moved to the Hotel Media, and paid 300 Euros for four days - at the Museum rate - while eating out.

With the six-hour difference in time - which became seven hours when France went to daylight saving time a week before the U.S. - I experienced a rather tough jet lag, but the adrenalin rush working in such a collection took care of that at least at the Museum. In addition to the hours spent working in the collection with Madame Perrin's assistance, I spent 1-2 hours every day in the office of Dr. Guy Couturier of ORSTOM, with whom I am working on palm flower weevils.

Phytophaga Symposium - ICE Brisbane 2004

Announcement of Presentations and Related Activities

As announced in CURCULIO 47, Drs. Rolf G. Oberprieler (Curculionoidea) and Catherine N. Duckett (Chrysomeloidea) are organizing a joint Phytophaga Symposium to be held during the **XXII International Congress of Entomology in Brisbane, Australia**. Several intangibles have since been sorted out and are detailed below.

The title of the Symposium remains: "**Evolution's Greatest Success: the Evolutionary History of the Coleoptera Phytophaga.**" We now know that the allocated time slot for this event will be the afternoon of **Thursday, August 19, 2004, from 14:00 to 17:30 p.m.** The (almost finalized) sequence of presentations and speakers will be as follows:

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ICE Brisbane 2004 (end)**Preliminary Program (VIII-19-2004)**

1. **Phylogeny of Chrysomelidae based on two molecular markers and morphological characters.** Presented by *Duckett, Gillespie, Reid, Duran & Kjer*; 14:00-14:15 p.m. [presenter in *italics*]
 2. **Review of morphological and molecular evidence on the phylogeny of Curculionoidea.** *Lyal, Marvaldi, Barclay, Anderson, Oberprieler & Vogler*; 14:15-14:30 p.m.
 3. **A preliminary phylogeny for the subfamily Chrysomelinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae).** *Reid & Grobbelaar*; 14:30-14:45 p.m.
 4. **An overview of the phylogeny of the brentoid complex (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea).** *Alonso-Zarazaga, Sforzi & Wanat*; 14:45-15:00 p.m.
 5. **Phylogenetic and ecological diversification in bruchine seed beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae).** *Morse*; 15:00-15:15 p.m. [revised!]
 6. **Phylogeny of the Oxycoryninae sensu lato (Coleoptera Phytophaga) and evolution of plant-weevil interactions.** *Marvaldi, Lyal, Oberprieler, Anderson & Bradbury*; 15:15-15:30 p.m.
- Tea Break - 15:30-16:00 p.m.
7. **Towards an evolutionary history of tortoise and leaf mining beetles: systematics, major events and diversity (Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae sensu lato).** *Chaboo*; 16:00-16:15 p.m.
 8. **Phylogeny and evolution of Brachycerinae sensu lato (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea).** *Oberprieler*; 16:15-16:30 p.m.

9. **Contrasts in the host-plant and molecular phylogenetic relationships of cassidine and hispine beetles.** *Windsor, Duran, Keller, Gillespie, Vencel & Duckett*; 16:30-16:45 p.m.



10. **Evolutionary trends in derelomine flower weevils: from associations to homology.** *Franz & Valente*; 16:45-17:00 p.m.

11. **Phylogeny of Phytophaga.** *Marvaldi, Duckett, Lyal & Reid*; 17:00-17:15 p.m.

12. **Evolutionary history of Phytophaga.** *Oberprieler, Duckett & Marvaldi*; 17:15-17:30 p.m.

In continuation, the presenters and participants will take some time for dinner and other activities, and then meet again for an

Evening Workshop - Phylogeny and Evolution of Coleoptera Phytophaga; from 19:30-22:00 p.m.

The Workshop will be held at the same venue as the Symposium (Lecture Theatre), which means that useful audio-visual aids will be available. The workshop will be chaired by the Symposium convenors and (mainly) Nico Franz. The central idea is to further discuss results and questions that came up in the course of the presentations.

We also want to identify target collaborative projects and ways to advertise them effectively in international competitions for funding resources. Several individual researchers will report on other achievements in the "Phytophaga world" that were not covered during the Symposium.

We will soon notify you via e-mail about further details on this Workshop.

The Bulletin Board

News About Weevils

Horace Burke (USA: hrburke@tamu.edu) announces that the electronic *Biologia Centrali-Americana* project, organized by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, is **now available online** (see <http://www.sil.si.edu/bcaproject/>, for an overview of the project; and <http://www.sil.si.edu/digitalcollections/bca/>, for .jpeg files of the text and plates of the actual volumes in

this series). This is a terrific resource for anyone interested in Mexican and Central American weevils.

Lee Rogers (United Kingdom, National History Museum) uncovers the myth that "weevils" commonly infested the stored

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The Bulletin Board (end)

food products on ships of the British Lord Horatio Nelson's Royal Navy in the early 1800s. See all the details at <http://www.hms.org.uk/nelsonsnavymaggot.htm>

Peter Sprick (Germany: psprickcol@t-online.de) announces **three new contributions of Weevil News** (see www.curci.de/Inhalt.html; Nos. 14, 15, and 16); including a first record of *Omphalapion rhodopense* from Greece, the reproductive behavior and development of Cryptorhynchinae species from Morocco, and a rediscovery of *Acalles droueti* on the Azores.

Peter Stüben (Germany: p.stueben@t-online.de) informs that **Snudebiller 4 has been published** in November 2003. See <http://www.curci.de/snud4/inhaltsn4.htm> for an overview of its contents and for ordering information.

Peter Stüben (Germany: p.stueben@t-online.de) also announces that the **third annual meeting of the CURCULIO Institute will take place from August 1-7, 2004, in Krakow (Poland, Western Carpathian Mountains)**. Stanislaw Knutelski (Jagiellonian University, Ochotnica Górna-Jaszczce) and Peter Sprick (CURCULIO Institut) are the organizers. The conference is open to anyone interested. Subjects for discussion will include the description of species through the internet, higher-level weevil systematics, the quality of photographs for publication in digital media, what is the use of the rostrum in weevils?, and the weevil fauna of high-elevation montane regions in Europe. The University's mountain station (High Tatra) will serve as a base during the meetings. Details on the proceedings, excursions, and conferences planned are available at <http://www.curci.de/einladung.html> (or contact the CURCULIO Institute via e-mail: curculio@t-online.de).

Recent Publications on Curculionoidea

Anderson, R. S. 2003a. *Pseudotychius watsoni* Blatchley (Curculionoidea: Nanoophyidae) new to Canada. *Coleopterists Bulletin* 57: 110-112.

Anderson, R. S. 2003b. Neotropical Dryophthoridae: redescription of the genus *Melchus* Lacordaire with description of *Daisya* Anderson, new genus, and seven new species (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). *Coleopterists Bulletin* 57: 413-431.

Bahr, F. 2003. Revision des Genus *Acallocrates* Reitter, 1913 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Snudebiller* 4: 101-115.

Barratt, B. I. P., C. M. Ferguson, R. A. S. Logan, T. J. Murray, and K. J. M. Dickinson. 2003. Impact of burning on Coleoptera, particularly Curculionoidea, in New Zealand native tussock grassland [Pp. 171-178]. In: *Invertebrate Biodiversity and Conservation* (A. D. Austin, D. A. Mackay, and S. J. B. Cooper, editors). Records of the South Australia Museum Monograph Series No. 7, Adelaide.

Behne, L. 2003. *Otiorhynchus schmidtianus* n. sp., eine neue Art aus Nepal aus der Untergattung *Eprahenus* Reitter, 1912 (Curculionidae: Entiminae, Otiorhynchini). *Snudebiller* 4: 231-233.

Borovec, R. 2003. Review of *Trachyphloeus* from northwestern Africa, with the description of two new species from Morocco (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae: Trachyphloeini). *Snudebiller* 4: 176-185.



Borovec, R., M. Meregalli, and M.A. Alonso-Zarazaga. 2003. New genus, new subgenus and new records of Curculionidae for the Iberian Fauna (Coleoptera). *Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa* 33: 69-71.

Colonnelli, E. 2003. Four new species of *Ceutorhynchus* Germar close to *C. inaffectatus* Gyllenhal, 1837 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Snudebiller* 4: 167-175.

Colonnelli, E., and M. Meregalli. 2003. *Bohemianus uroleucus* (Boheman), a weevil drove out after one century of absconding (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). *Koleopterologische Rundschau* 73: 301-312.

Franz, N. M. 2004. Analyzing the history of the derelomine flower weevil-*Carludovica* association (Coleoptera: Curculionidae; Cyclanthaceae). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 81: 483-517.

Furniss, M. M. 2004. Biology of *Trypophloeus striatulus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) in feltleaf willow in interior Alaska. *Environmental Entomology* 33: 21-27.

Furniss, M. M., and R. Renkin. 2003. Forest entomology in Yellowstone National Park - 1922-1957. A time of discovery and learning to let live. *American Entomologist* 49: 198-209.

Germann, C. 2003a. Erfolgreiche Zucht von *Brachycerus undatus* (Fabricius, 1798), (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Brachycerinae). *Snudebiller* 4: 234-238.

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Recent Publications (continued)

- Germann, C. 2003b.** Ein Reisebericht über die Exkursion des CURCULIO-Instituts im Winter 2002/03 nach Marokko. Weevil News 11: 1-5.
- Graf, R. 2003.** Ein Verzeichnis deutschsprachiger Namen für sämtliche Käferarten Mitteleuropas. Teil 1: Grundsätze und deutschsprachige Namensvorschläge für Vertreter der mitteleuropäischen Rüsselkäfer (Curculionoidea, pars). Weevil News 12: 1-12.
- Knutelski, S. 2003.** Apionidae weevil species of the Tatra Mountains. Contributions to the weevil fauna of the Tatra Mountains (Coleoptera: Polyphaga: Curculionoidea). Snudebiller 4: 261-333.
- Kozłowski, M. W. 2003.** Consumption of own eggs by curculionid females (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Curculioninae, Ceutorhynchinae). Weevil News 10: 1-4.
- Kozłowski, M. W., and S. Knutelski. 2003.** First evidence of an occurrence of *Rhopalapion longirostre* in Poland. Weevil News 13: 1-4.
- Lanteri, A. A., and M. M. Cigliano. 2003 (editors).** Sistemática biológica: fundamentos teóricos y ejercicios. EDULP (Editorial de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata), Colección Naturales. 241 pp.
- Lanteri, A. A., V. A. Confalonieri, and M. Amalia Scatagliani. 2003.** El picudo del algodón en la Argentina: principales resultados e implicancias de los estudios moleculares. Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina 62: 1-15.
- Lanteri, A. A., and M. Guadalupe del Río. 2003.** Revision of the genus *Briarius* [Fischer de Waldheim] (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Insect Systematics and Evolution 34: 281-294.
- Lanteri, A. A., S. M. Suárez, and M. Guadalupe del Río. 2003.** Types of Curculionidae (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) housed at the Museo de La Plata entomological collection. Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina 62: 35-48.
- Legalov A. A. 2003a.** Taxonomy, classification and phylogeny of the leaf-rolling weevils (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae, Attelabidae) of the world fauna. Novosibirsk, 733 pp. (CD-Rom, 641 MB) [in Russian with English abstract and diagnoses; available at <http://www.geocities.com/attelabidae/legalov83.pdf>]
- Legalov A. A. 2003b.** Book review: Alonso-Zarazaga M. A., and C. H. C. Lyal. 1999. A world catalogue of families and genera of Curculionoidea (Insecta: Coleoptera) (excepting Scolytidae and Platypodidae). Entomopraxis, Barcelona. 315 pp. Eurasian Entomological Journal 2: 300.
- Legalov A. A. 2003c.** Phylogeny of Family Rhynchitidae (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae). Materialy konferentsii molodykh uchenykh SO RAN, posvjashennoi M. A. Lavrent; evy. Chast; 2. Nauki o zhizni, nauki o zemle, ekonomicheskie nauki, gumatitarnye nauki. Novosibirsk: Prais-kur; pp. 86-89. [in Russian]
- Legalov A. A. 2003d.** New synonym in the genus *Auletobius* (Coleoptera, Attelabidae). Zoological Herald 37: 20. [in Russian]
- Legalov A. A. 2004.** A new species of the genus *Involvulus* (Coleoptera, Rhynchitidae) from the South of Far East Russia. Zoological Herald 38: 85-87. [in Russian]
- Machado, A. 2003.** Sobre el método de coleccionar *Laparocerus* Schönherr, 1834 y el reconocimiento de sus marcas en las hojas (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). Vieraea 31: 407-420.
- Magnano, L. 2003a.** Un nuovo genere e una nuova specie di Otiorhynchini del Marocco (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Snudebiller 4: 225-227.
- Magnano, L. 2003b.** Un nuovo genere e una nuova specie di *Cipro* appartenenti alla tribu Otiorhynchini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Snudebiller 4: 228-230.
- Marvaldi, A. E. 2003.** Key to larvae of the South American subfamilies of weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Revista Chilena de Historia Natural 76: 603-612.
- Meregalli, M. 2003a.** *Stenanchonus* Voss 1937, a junior synonym of *Euthycus* Pascoe 1885 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Molytinae). Senckenbergiana biologica 82: 127-133.
- Meregalli, M. 2003b.** The genus *Falsanchonus* Zherichin, 1987, with description of six new species (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Molytinae) [Pp. 323-335]. In: Biodiversität und Naturschutz im Himalaya (M. Hartmann, and H. Baumbach, editors). Verein der Freunde und Förderer des Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, e. V.
- Morimoto, K., and H. Kojima. 2003.** Morphologic characters of the weevil head and phylogenetic implications (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Esakia 43: 133-169.
- Murray, T. J., B. I. P. Barratt, and K. J. M. Dickinson. 2003.** Comparison of the weevil fauna (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) in two tussock grassland sites in Otago, New Zealand. Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand 33: 703-714.
- Murray, T. J., B. I. P. Barratt, and C. M. Ferguson. 2002.** Field parasitism of *Rhinocyllus conicus* Froehlich (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) by *Microctonus aethiopoidea* Loan (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) in Otago and South Canterbury. New Zealand Plant Protection 55: 263-266
- Pelsue, F. W. 2003.** A Review of the genus *Curculio* from China with descriptions of fourteen new species. Part IV. The *Curculio sikkimensis* (Heller) Group (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Curculioninae: Curculionini). Coleopterists Bulletin 57: 311-333.
- Pesic, S. 2000a.** Weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) of the lakes of Kragujevac (first communication). Acta entomologica serbica 5: 13-28.
- Pesic, S. 2000b.** The type specimens of Balkan weevils in the Natural History Museum London. Acta entomologica serbica 5: 29-34.

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Recent Publications (end)

- Pesic, S. 2000c.** Weevils (Curculionoidea) on meadows in the Kragujevac Basin. *Tethys Entomological Research* 2: 151-166.
- Pesic, S. 2002a.** Zoogeographic analysis of weevil fauna (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea: Rhynchitidae, Apionidae, Nanophyidae, Curculionidae, Rhynchophoridae) in the Kragujevac Basin (Serbia). *Kragujevac Journal of Science* 24: 105-110.
- Pesic, S. 2002b.** Weevils (Curculionoidea: Rhynchitidae, Apionidae, Nanophyidae and Curculionidae) from Stara planina (Serbia). *Contribution to the weevil fauna No. 1* [Pp. 233-239]. *Proceedings of the 7th Symposium on the Flora of South-eastern Serbia and Neighbouring Regions, Dimitrovgrad.*
- Pesic, S. 2002c.** Weevils (Curculionoidea: Rhynchitidae, Apionidae, Nanophyidae and Curculionidae) from Stara planina (Serbia). *Ecological View* [Pp. 241-243]. *Proceedings of the 7th Symposium on the Flora of Southeastern Serbia and Neighbouring Regions, Dimitrovgrad.*
- Pesic, S. 2003a.** Balkan weevils (Curculionoidea) in The Natural History Museum London (world part). *Kragujevac Journal of Science* 25: 139-162.
- Pesic, S. 2003b.** Balkan weevils (Curculionoidea) in The Natural History Museum London (Reitter's collection). *Kragujevac Journal of Science* 25: 163-172.
- Rasplus J.-Y., H. Harry, H. Perrin, M.-T. Chassagnard, and D. Lachaise, 2003.** Les Ficus (Moraceae) et l'entomofaune des Figes (Hym. Agaonidae, Pteromalidae, Torymidae, Eutorymidae; Dipt. Drosophilidae; Col. Curculionidae) du Mont Nimba en Guinée. In: *Le peuplement animal du Mont Nimba (Guinée, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia)* (M. Lamotte, and R. Roy, editors). *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 190: 107-182.
- Sprick, P. 2003a.** Bericht über eine einwöchige Rüsselkäfer-exkursion (Col., Curculionoidea) nach Malta mit Bemerkungen zu Käfergemeinschaften und zur Ökologie einiger Wirtspflanzen. *Beiträge zur Ökologie phytophager Käfer VI* (aktualisierte Fassung). *Snudebiller* 4: 239-245.
- Sprick, P. 2003b.** Zur Entdeckung und zum Lebensraum von *Donus intermedius* (Boheman, 1842) in Nordrhein-Westfalen (Col., Curculionidae). *Beiträge zur Ökologie phytophager Käfer VIII*. *Snudebiller* 4: 246-260.
- Stüben, P. E. 2003a.** Zucht von *Kykliocalles euphorbiophilus* Stüben 2003 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Coleo* 4: 7-16 (available at <http://coleo.de/2003/kyklio/kyklio-zucht.html>).
- Stüben, P. E. 2003b.** Die Wiederentdeckung von *Acalles droueti* Crotch 1867 und die Curculionoidea-Beifänge von einer Exkursion auf die Azoren: ein Report (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Coleo* 4: 17-32 (available at <http://coleo.de/2003/droueti/droueti.html>).
- Stüben, P. E. 2003c (editor).** *Snudebiller: studies on taxonomy, biology and ecology of Curculionoidea, Volume 4 (CD ROM)*. CURCULIO-Institute, Mönchengladbach.
- Stüben, P. E. 2003d.** Revision des Genus *Kykliocalles* und Beschreibung der Untergattung *Palaeocalles* subg. n. unter Heranziehung phylogenetischer, morphogenetischer und biogeographischer Aspekte (Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Snudebiller* 4: 116-166.
- Stüben, P. E. 2003e.** Beschreibung neuer Cryptorhynchinae aus Spanien, Italien und Marokko. Mit einem neuen *Onyxacalles*- und *Echinodera*-Schlüssel. *Snudebiller* 4: 186-224.
- Stüben P. E. 2003f.** Breeding of *Kykliocalles euphorbiophilus* Stüben 2003 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Weevil News* 15: 1-6.
- Stüben, P. E. 2003g.** The rediscovery of *Acalles droueti* Crotch 1867 and Curculionoidea collected on an excursion on the Azores: a report (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Weevil News* 16: 1-10.
- Stüben P. E. 2004.** Zucht von *Calacalles droueti* (Crotch 1867) von den Azoren (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Weevil News* 17: 1-6.
- Stüben, P. E., L. Behne, and F. Bahr. 2003.** Analytischer Katalog der westpaläarktischen Cryptorhynchinae, Teil 2: *Acalles*, *Acallocrates* (Col.: Curculionidae: Cryptorhynchinae). *Snudebiller* 4: 11-100.
- Winkelmann, H., F. Bahr, and C. Bayer. 2003.** Beitrag zur Verbreitung von *Omphalapion rhodopense* (Angelov, 1962) und Beschreibung der Männchen (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea: Apionidae). *Weevil News* 14: 1-4.



Derelomus sp. on a flower of *Euclea natalensis* (Ebenaceae), photo by Serban Proches

- Rogers, D. 2004.** The way of the weevils. *Africa Geographic* 12: 22. [with photographs by Serban Proches; see above]

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Unantribus maximus (left) & *Systaltocerus platyrhinus* (top),
photos by J. R. M. Mermudes (see pages 1-3)