

L. MAGNANO\*

## Notes on the *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 complex (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

### ABSTRACT

Taxonomy of *Otiorhynchus*-complex is revised, as a result of twenty-year studies on *Otiorhynchus* Germar and closely related genera. The following new synonymies in the genus *Otiorhynchus* (synonyms in square brackets) are proposed: *Otiorhynchus* (*Amosilus*) Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Mitarodes)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Aranihus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Delhandus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Cerdacus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**; *O. (Melasennus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Besobarvus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Choilisanus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Asphaerorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Stierlinellus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**; *O. (Rimenostolus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Dibredus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Duphanastus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Usipoconus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Nehrodistus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Advenardus)* Reitter 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Dostacabus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**; *O. (Nihus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Eunihus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Obvoderus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Pocusogetus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Phalantorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Microphalantus)* Reitter, 1913 (type species, here designated: *Curculio arcticus* O. Fabricius, 1780), **syn. n.**]; *O. (Stupamacus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Piopisidus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Prilisanus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Vedopranus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Obrasilus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**; *O. (Acalorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**; *O. (Ecestomus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**; *O. (Tournieria)* Stierlin, 1861 [= *O. (Pliadonus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Udonedus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Udosellus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]. To *Cirrorhynchus* Apfelbeck, 1899 (**stat. n.**), *Dodecastichus* Stierlin, 1861 (**stat. n.**), *Limatogaster* Apfelbeck, 1899 (**stat. n.**), *Neotournieria* Apfelbeck, 1932 (**stat. n.**), and *Tylotus* Schönherr, 1823 (**stat. n.**) [= *Tyloderes* Schönherr, 1826, **syn. n.**] is given generic rank. *Dialonedus* Reitter, 1913 is considered subgenus of *Limatogaster* Apfelbeck (**comb. n.** from subgenus of *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824). *Trogloorhynchus* Schmidt, 1854 is sunk to subgeneric rank of *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 (**stat. n.**), and the new synonymy: *Otiorhynchus* (*Trogloorhynchus*) Schmidt, 1854 [= *O. (Tirolus)* Arnoldi, 1975, **syn. n.**] is established. The new genera *Parotiorhynchus* **gen. n.** from Algeria, and *Rhynchotious* **gen. n.** from Morocco are described. The new *Otiorhynchus* subgenera: *O. (Cryphiphoroides)* **subgen. n.**; *O. (Delenegus)* **subgen. n.**; *O. (Elendegus)* **subgen. n.**; *O. (Gelenedus)* **subgen. n.**; *O. (Lengedus)* **subgen. n.**; *O. (Paracryphiphorus)* **subgen. n.**; and *O. (Pseudocryphiphorus)* **subgen. n.** are described. A key to genera and subgenera, and a list of the new combinations proposed is also provided.

Key words: Coleoptera Curculionidae, *Otiorhynchus*-complex, taxonomy, new genera, new subgenera.

(\*) Via Ponte Rofio, 2 - 37121 Verona, Italy

## INTRODUCTION

It is well known that taxonomy of the "genus" *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 is in a chaotic condition: neither the exact limits of the many subgenera thus far described, nor the boundaries with the close *Trogloorhynchus* Schmidt, 1854 appear surely defined. Revision of the whole *Otiorhynchus*-complex is a very difficult task, both for the very large number of species involved, both for from the beginning of this century authors have preferred to describe species rather than to turn their attention to the problems posed by the enormous morphological differences between the taxa included in the genus.

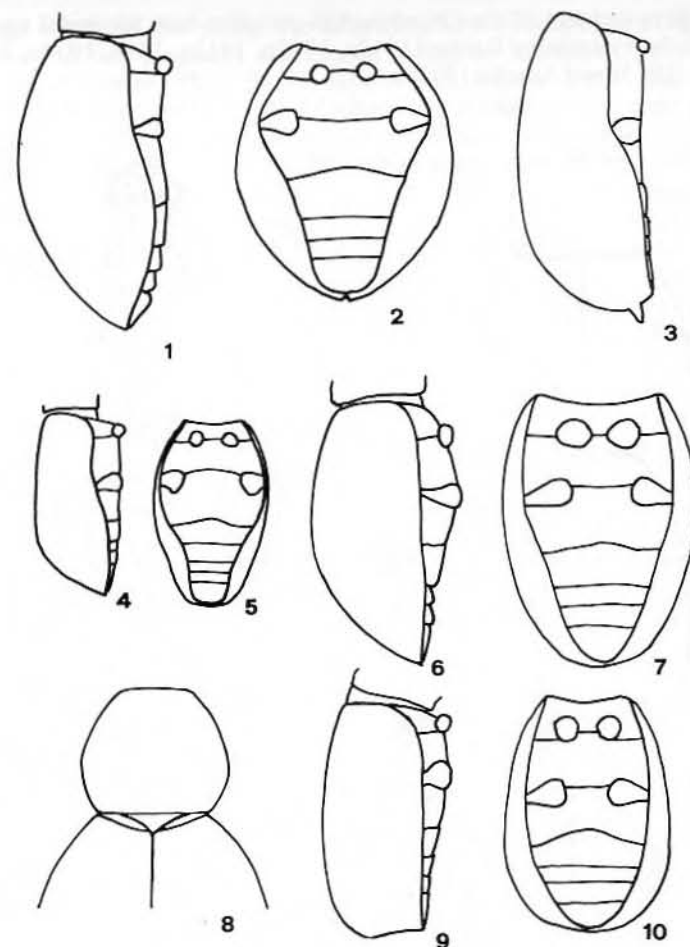
The new system here proposed originates from more than twenty-years studies on *Otiorhynchus* and related genera, and represents a first step toward a complete revision of the *Otiorhynchus*-complex. This implies that surely the system will be implemented and corrected by further researches.

## TAXONOMY

Since the *Otiorhynchus*-complex comprises about 1,500 species, priority was given to the study of types of the more "critical" taxa, these intended as the earlier described, and those ranged among the "*species incertae sedis*" by Winkler (1932) and Lona (1936). The number of the types studied amounts to more than 200. Note that the type depository of a good few of *Otiorhynchus* is unknown. It was also necessary to designate lectotypes or neotypes of some species (Magnano 1992a, 1992b, 1993a, 1993b, 1996a, 1996b, Magnano in press). To establish the boundaries of the genera and subgenera, at least one third of the species attributed to each of them has been studied.

The latest revision (still in use) of the *Otiorhynchus* species is due to Reitter (1912a, 1912b, 1912c, 1913, 1914a, 1914b). Reitter's dicotomic keys represented a significant enhancement of the system previously published by Stierlin (1883), although the subgenera *Otiorhynchus* Germar, 1824, *Dorymerus* Seidlitz, 1883, *Tournieria* Stierlin, 1861 and *Arammichnus* Gozis, 1882 (advanced by Stierlin, and conserved by Reitter) are based on variable morphological characters. Reitter proposed several groups of species ("Artengruppen"), often based on more reliable features. It seems appropriate to remind that, according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1985), Reitter's "Artengruppen" are to be considered subgenera having the author himself designated the type species for the absolute majority of them.

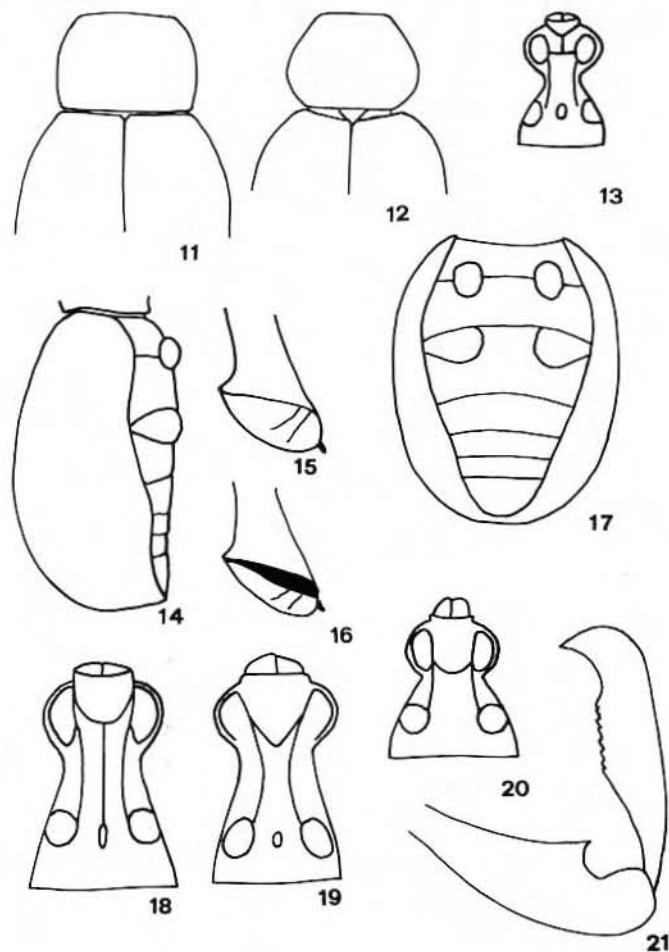
Penecke (1935) suggested to consider *Dorymerus* (sensu Reitter) a "subgroup" of *Otiorhynchus*. The genus was divided by him in two sections: members of the first (comprising the subgenera *Otiorhynchus* and *Arammichnus*) have base of prothorax closely fitting that of elytra; members of the second (subgenus *Tournieria*) have base of pronotum not fitting that of elytra for which it is possible to see a part of mesothorax from above.



Figs. 1-10. - Epipleura of *O. (Otiorhynchus) apenninus* Stierlin, lateral (1) and ventral (2); the same of *O. (Satnalistus) rhinocerus* Penecke, lateral (4) and ventral (5). *Rhynchotious* gen. n., elytra with preapical thorn (3). Base of prothorax and elytra of *Otiorhynchus* section 3 (8). Epipleura straight of *O. (Tithonus) chrysocomus* Germar, lateral (6) and ventral (7); the same of *O. (Podoropelmus) oculatus* F. Solari, lateral (9) and ventral (10).

Also Arnoldi (1975) divided *Otiorhynchus* in two sections. To the first are attributed the *Dorymerus* and *Otiorhynchus* species having pronotal and elytral base closely fitting (fig. 11), and epipleura evidently bent at the level of hind coxae (figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 14, 17). Members of *Arammichnus* and *Tournieria*, whose epipleura is straight (or nearly so) at the level of hind coxa (figs. 6, 7, 9, 10), and base of prothorax and elytra are not closely fitting (figs. 8, 12), belong to the second section.

The arrangement of the *Otiiorhynchus*-complex here advanced agrees in part with the systems by Reitter (1912a, 1912b, 1912c, 1913, 1914a, 1914b), Penecke (1935) and Arnoldi (1975).



Figs. 11-21. - Base of prothorax and elytra of *Otiiorhynchus* sections 1 and 2 (11); Base of prothorax and elytra of *Otiiorhynchus* section 3 (12). Head and rostrum of *O. (Elendegus)* subgen. n. (13). Epipleura of *O. (Cryphiphorus) ligustici* (L.), lateral (14) and ventral (17). Corbula open of hind tibia (15); corbula partially closed of hind tibia (16). Head and rostrum of *O. (Geneledus)* subgen. n. (18). Head and rostrum of *Rhynchotius* gen. n. (19). Head and rostrum of *O. (Lengedeus)* subgen. n. (20). Fore leg of *Parotiorhynchus* gen. n. (21).

As a result of this study, the following new synonymies in the genus *Otiiorhynchus* are proposed (synonyms in square brackets): *Otiiorhynchus* (*Amosilnus*) Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Mitarodes)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Aranihus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Delhandus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; = *O. (Cerdacus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Melasennus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Besobarvus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Choilisanus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Asphaerorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; = *O. (Stierlinellus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Rimenostolus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Dibredus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Duphanastus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Usipoconus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Nehrodistus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Advenardus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; = *O. (Dostacasbus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Nihus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Eunihus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Obvoderus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Pocusogetus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Phalantorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Microphalantus)* Reitter, 1913 (type species, here designated: *Curculio arcticus* O. Fabricius, 1780), **syn. n.**]; *O. (Stupamacus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Piopisidus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Prilisvanus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Vedoprannus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; = *O. (Obrasilus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; = *O. (Acalorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; = *O. (Ecestomus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Tournieria)* Stierlin, 1861 [= *O. (Pliadonus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**]; *O. (Udonedus)* Reitter, 1912 [= *O. (Udosellus)* Reitter, 1912, **syn. n.**].

To *Cirrorhynchus* Apfelbeck, 1899 (**stat. n.**), *Dodecastichus* Stierlin, 1861 (**stat. n.**), *Limatogaster* Apfelbeck, 1899 (**stat. n.**), *Neotournieria* Apfelbeck, 1932 (**stat. n.**), and *Tylotus* Schönherr, 1823 (**stat. n.**) [= *Tyloderes* Schönherr, 1826, **syn. n.**] is given generic rank. *Dialonedus* Reitter, 1913 is considered subgenus of *Limatogaster* Apfelbeck (**comb. n.** from subgenus of *Otiiorhynchus* Germar, 1824).

*Trogloorhynchus* Schmidt, 1854 is sunk to subgeneric rank of *Otiiorhynchus* Germar, 1824 (**stat. n.**), and the new synonymy: *Otiiorhynchus* (*Trogloorhynchus*) Schmidt, 1854 [= *O. (Tirolus)* Arnoldi, 1975, **syn. n.**] is established. Since to *Trogloorhynchus* have been thus far attributed unrelated anophthalmous or microphthalmous species, a list of the subgeneric placement of all *Trogloorhynchus* taxa is drawn up in the appendix.

The new genera *Parotiorhynchus* gen. n. from Algeria, and *Rhynchotius* gen. n. from Morocco are described. The new *Otiiorhynchus* subgenera: *O. (Cryphiphoroides)* subgen. n.; *O. (Delenegus)* subgen. n.; *O. (Elendegus)* subgen. n.; *O. (Geneledus)* subgen. n.; *O. (Lengedeus)* subgen. n.; *O. (Paracryphiphorus)* subgen. n.; and *O. (Pseudocryphiphorus)* subgen. n. are also described.

Taxonomically important adults characters used in the key are exposed below. *Otiiorhynchus*-complex of genera can be splitted in four divisions as follows.

1. Twelve or 13 elytral striae.
2. Ten elytral striae. Epipleura evidently bent at the level of hind coxae (figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 14, 17). Elytral and pronotal base straight and closely adpressed (fig. 11). Femora toothed or edentate. Rostrum longer than its basal width.

2a. Corbels of hind tibia semiclosed (fig. 12). External margin of fore tibia bent outwards. Femora mutic or toothed.

2b. Corbels of hind tibia open (fig. 11). Femora edentate.

2c. Corbels of hind tibia open. At least hind femora toothed; if all femora have a tooth, that of hind femora is larger than that of fore and middle ones.

3. Ten elytral striae. Epipleura straight or nearly so (figs. 6, 7, 9, 10). External margin of fore tibia straight. Internal margin of fore tibia often with small tubercles, particularly in the distal 2/3. Base of pronotum straight or slightly curved. Elytral base concave, so that a portion of mesothorax can be seen from above (figs. 8, 12); this character is sometime difficult to appreciate. Rostrum as long as wide at base or basally wider than long. Fore femora larger and more robust than hind ones. Femora toothed or edentate. Tooth of femora, if present, is bifid, or spinulate, or granulate, and bigger than tooth of middle and hind femora (hind femora can eventually be edentate). Note that *O. (Choilisanus) elegantinus* Angelov, 1974 from Bulgaria [**comb. n.** from *O. (Phalantorrhynchus)*], although showing the shape of rostrum typical of the species of this section, has epipleura curved. Arnoldi (1975:280) describes *O. (Tournieria sensu lato) relicinus* Arnoldi, 1975 from Mongolia (unknown to me), considering it a very isolated species: *O. relicinus* also has epipleura curved.

4. Ten elytral striae. Epipleura straight or nearly so (figs. 6, 7, 9, 10). External margin of fore tibia more or less evidently bent outward at apex. Elytral and pronotal base like in section 3. Femora with a simple tooth or edentate. Tooth of fore femora, if present, larger than that of others.

#### KEY TO GENERA AND SUBGENERA

- 1 - Suture with a spine very close to apex: spine is larger in male. Sides of elytra slightly narrowed at the level of hind coxae, particularly in male. Epipleura scarcely curved up to the middle coxae (fig. 3). Type species: *Otiorynchus vaucheri* Peyerimhoff, 1927 ..... *Rhynchotious* **gen. n.**
- 1' - Suture without preapical cusp ..... 2
- 2 - Epipleura curved at the level of the hind coxae (figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 14, 17). Base of elytra straight and closely fitting the base of the prothorax (fig. 11). Elytra with 10 to 13 striae. Rostrum longer than wide, with few exceptions ..... 3
- 2' - Epipleura straight or nearly so at the level of hind coxae (figs. 6, 7, 9, 10). Base of pronotum straight or less curved than that of elytra, so that it is possible to see a portion of metathorax from above (figs. 8, 12). Elytra with 10 striae. Rostrum as long as wide or wider than long ..... 9
- 3 - Elytra with 12 or 13 striae. Type species: *Otiorynchus pulverulentus* Germar, 1824 ..... *Dodecastichus* Stierlin, 1861, **stat. n.**
- 3' - Elytra with 10 striae ..... 4
- 4 - Ventrite 2 with small longitudinal furrows in apical half or subcarinate along hind edge. Rostrum as long as wide or a little wider than long ..... 5
- 4' - Ventrites without such a feature ..... 6
- 5 - Pronotum granulate and with longitudinal furrow in basal half. Ventrite 2 with small longitudinal furrows along hind edge. Type species: *Curculio rugicollis* Germar, 1817 ..... *Limatogaster (Limatogaster)* Apfelbeck, 1899, **stat. n.**

- 5' - Pronotum punctate on disk, without longitudinal furrow in basal half. Ventrite 2 subcarinate along hind edge. Type species: *Otiorynchus cribrirostris* Leoni, 1906 ..... *Limatogaster (Dialonedus)* Reitter, 1913, **comb. n.**
- 6 - Male middle tibia hollowed, the hind one with a long fringe of hair along inner edge. Male ventrite 5 with two long tufts of hairs pointing forward at hind edge. Prothorax granulate, body covered with small scales. Sutural stria hollowed suddenly to constitute a short apical furrow, interval 2 convex at the sides of the furrow, delimiting the hollow of the first stria. Type species: *Curculio plumipes* Germar, 1817 ..... *Cirrorhynchus* Apfelbeck, 1898, **stat. n.**
- 6' - Not with the above combination of characters ..... 7
- 7 - Fore and middle tibia flattened, inner margin strongly curved near base, bisinuate and saw-toothed (fig. 21). External edge of corbels of all tibiae rounded, with a row of reddish small thorns. Fore legs much stronger than others. Sterna with large granules. Type species: *Otiorynchus antistes* Peyerimhoff, 1927 ..... *Parotiorhynchus* **gen. n.**
- 7' - Fore and middle tibia not with the above features ..... 8
- 8 - Femora untoothed ..... *Otiorynchus* section 1
- 8' - At least hind femora toothed ..... *Otiorynchus* section 2
- 9 - Declivity of elytral intervals 3 and 5 with a tubercle. Type species: *Curculio chrysops* Herbst, 1797 ..... *Tylotus* Schönherr, 1823, **stat. n.**
- 9' - Declivity of elytral intervals 3 and 5 without tubercles ..... 10
- 10 - External side of fore tibia straight, and internal margin often denticulate especially in apical 2/3. Pronotal and elytral base not closely fitting, so that it is possible to see a part of mesothorax from above. Femora toothed or not; in the first case fore femora have a much stronger tooth than that (sometime bifid) of middle and hind femora (untoothed in some cases). Fore legs much stronger than middle and hind ones ..... *Otiorynchus* section 3
- 10' - External edge of fore tibia more or less evidently enlarged outwards apically ..... 11
- 11 - Femora edentate or toothed, tooth simple. Elytral base straight and close to that of prothorax: mesothorax not visible from above ..... *Otiorynchus* section 4
- 11' - Femora toothed, and tooth of fore femora bifid. Fore legs much stronger than others. Body very stocky, elytra globular, with sparse pubescence denser and more raised on hind declivity. Sutural interval much thickened and granulate on declivity. Type species: *Otiorynchus bureschi* Apfelbeck, 1932 ..... *Neotournieria* Apfelbeck, 1832, **stat. n.**

#### *Otiorynchus* section 1

- 1 - Apical area of rostrum sculptured, its vestiture similar to that of remaining part of rostrum, without wide, flattened, oblique forward surface. If apex of rostrum is glabrous and shiny, it is neither smooth nor oblique forward, and odd intervals are higher than even ..... 4
- 1' - Apical area of rostrum with an oblique wide flattened surface, hairless, punctured or finely rugose. Its concave basal margin reaches the level of antennal insertion, and in some cases is prominent ..... 2
- 2 - Disk of prothorax granulate, upper side scaly or setose ..... 3
- 2' - Disk of prothorax punctate, upper side with scattered and thin pubescence, seriate or not. Tarsus wide, tarsal joint 2 not transverse. Body black. Type species: *Otiorynchus punctifrons* Stierlin, 1888 ..... *O. (Egydelenus)* Reitter, 1912
- 3 - Antenna short, outer joints of funicle globular or transverse. Pterygia hardly widened. Size generally less than 7 mm. Body densely covered by scales and bristles. Elytra short-oval or globular. Type species: *Curculio scaber* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... *O. (Nihus)* Reitter, 1912



- 3' - Antenna lengthened, outer joints of funicle at least as long as wide. Size generally over 7 mm. Body not densely clothed. Type species: *Otiorynchus squamifer* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Aranthus)* Reitter, 1912
- 4 - Elytral interval 7 convex, and similar to a granulate rib from the last third up to apex, its apex punctate and concave. Elytra elongate, parallel-sided. Type species: *Otiorynchus sturanyi* Apfelbeck, 1906 ..... *O. (Telycrynchus)* Reitter, 1912
- 4' - Elytral interval 7 without special characters ..... 5
- 5 - Male anal sternite more or less longitudinally finely striated. Scrobes opened forward. Upper side pubescent, seldom glabrous ..... 6
- 5' - Male anal sternite not longitudinally striated ..... 8
- 6 - Fore edge of rostrum almost straight, internal edge of pterygia not angulate. Mandibles slightly enlarged in the form of a lobe, and projecting outwards. Type species: *Otiorynchus truncatus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Urorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912
- 6' - Fore edge of rostrum with a triangular or semicircular hollow, inner edge of pterygia angulate in female, often horned in male ..... 7
- 7 - Male femora and tibia thin; middle coxa without particular features. Type species: *Curculio rhacusensis* Germar, 1822 ..... *O. (Otiorynchus)* Germar, 1824
- 7' - Male femora and tibia enlarged; tibia strongly curved; middle coxa angularly enlarged. Type species: *Otiorynchus validus* Stierlin, 1883 ..... *O. (Petalorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912
- 8 - Disk of pronotum punctured. Body black, shiny, hairless or very faintly pubescent ..... 9
- 8' - Disk of pronotum granulate. Body pubescent, with scales or bristles ..... 10
- 9 - Male hind tibia with a sharp and oblique tooth in the middle; femora and tibia large, fore tibia very strongly curved. Type species: *Otiorynchus dentipes* Graells, 1858 ..... *O. (Harpinorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912
- 9' - Male tibia untoothed. Prothorax not or hardly transverse. Type species: *Curculio morio* Fabricius, 1781 ..... *O. (Phalantorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912
- 10 - Disk of pronotum with dense, flattened, smooth and shiny tubercles. Rostrum hardly longer than wide, with no furrows on upper side. Prothorax transverse. Type species: *Curculio nodosus* Ström, 1783 ..... *O. (Postaremus)* Reitter, 1912
- 10' - Disk of prothorax with minute, shiny or opaque, convex granules or tubercles ..... 11
- 11 - Prothorax longer than wide, oval, rather strongly narrowed forward. Elytra lengthened, narrow and parallel-sided, humeral calli faint. Eyes small, lateral. Antenna slender and thin, club oval-lengthened, its first joint calyx-shaped. Tarsus thin. Type species: *Otiorynchus affaber* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Jelenantus)* Reitter, 1912
- 11' - Prothorax hardly longer than wide. Elytra oval, with no trace of humeral calli ..... 12
- 12 - Elytra oval, tomentose and with scattered spots of lanceolate small scales. Intervals, at least on sides and on apical declivity, with a row of sharp granules and of short small setae half-lifted. Prothorax as long as wide or hardly wider than long, with pearl-like granulation at least on sides. Eyes lateral, convex. Type species: *Otiorynchus carcelloides* Stierlin, 1888 ..... *O. (Neobudemoides)* Magnano, 1996
- 12' - Not with all the above features ..... 13
- 13 - Joint 2 of tarsus triangular and not wider than long ..... 14
- 13' - Joint 2 of tarsus distinctly transverse ..... 20
- 14 - Rostrum with a longitudinal wide and deep furrow. Eyes lateral and generally scarcely convex ..... 15

- 14' - Rostrum without longitudinal deep and wide furrow, or the longitudinal furrow is not deep, and the eyes are not convex ..... 17
- 15 - Rostral longitudinal furrow prolonged up to forehead. Rostrum between the eyes with thick longitudinal ribs or with thick punctures. Scape robust. Eyes small, placed at the sides of head and slightly hollowed. Type species: *Otiorynchus carceli* Gyllenhal, 1843 ..... *O. (Otiomimus)* Reitter, 1912
- 15' - Rostral longitudinal furrow not extending forward before eyes ..... 16
- 16 - Scape not enlarged apically. Upper side with pubescence difficult to appreciate. Type species: *Otiorynchus stierlini* Gemminger, 1871 ..... *O. (Fondajenus)* Reitter, 1912
- 16' - Scape slightly enlarged at apex. Elytra with coarse granules and with raised pubescence. Type species: *Curculio rugosostriatus* Goeze, 1777 ..... *O. (Zustalestus)* Reitter, 1912
- 17 - Intervals flat, without median row of granules, or granules irregularly disposed. Type species: *Otiorynchus chrysomus* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Elechranus)* Reitter, 1912
- 17' - Intervals with a regular row of thin granules slightly raised, all bearing a small seta ..... 18
- 18 - Eyes convex, projecting from the convexity of head. Type species: *Otiorynchus arenosus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Rusnepranus)* Reitter, 1912
- 18' - Eyes flat, not projecting from the convexity of head ..... 19
- 19 - Globular prothorax and narrow elytral intervals with thick granules. Male fore tibia twisted, deeply hollowed, apical corner ending in a sharp point, middle tibia similarly shaped but not curved at apex; hind one apically with a feeble hollow inside which is a thorn. Type species: *Otiorynchus conspicabilis* Faldermann, 1838 ..... *O. (Motilacanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 19' - Not with the above features. Type species: *Otiorynchus granulatostratus* Stierlin, 1876 ..... *O. (Otiomotilus)* Reitter, 1912
- 20 - All intervals at the same level. Body black, usually opaque. Elytral intervals generally with a regular row of thin granules at the apex of which is inserted a short bristle. Antenna usually strong and not enlarged apically. Type species: *Otiorynchus foraminosus* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Nilepolemis)* Reitter, 1912
- 20' - Alternate intervals more or less evidently elevated. Type species: *Curculio porcatus* Herbst, 1795 ..... *O. (Lolatismus)* Reitter, 1912

#### *Otiorynchus* section 2

- 1 - Even elytral intervals raised to a higher level than odd. Type species: *Otiorynchus kollari* Gyllenhal, 1834 ..... *O. (Dorymerus)* Seidlitz, 1883
- 1' - Even elytral intervals not raised to a higher level than odd ..... 2
- 2 - Corbels of hind tibia with smooth and shiny area on external side: the corbel is partially closed (fig. 16). Pronotal granules strongly convex at sides and slightly flattened on disk, or pronotum punctate. Elytra finely granulate or without granules. Metathorax with small and convex granules which sometimes are also on ventrite 1. Type species: *Curculio orbicularis* Herbst, 1795 ..... *O. (Paracryphorus)* subgen. n.
- 2' - Corbels of the hind tibia open (fig. 15) ..... 3
- 3 - Apical area of rostrum flattened and oblique forward ..... 4
- 3' - Rostrum without apical flattened area, or this is ill-delimited and crossed by two oblique furrows ..... 6

- 4 - Eyes dorsal and scarcely projecting from head, the distance between them not or slightly wider than that of rostral base between antenna .....5
- 4' - Eyes lateral and clearly projecting from head, the distance between them much wider than that of rostral base between antenna. Type species: *Otiorhynchus subpubescens* Stierlin, 1894 .....*O. (Spodocellinus)* Reitter, 1912
- 5 - Elytra scaly or with tomentose pubescence. Type species: *Curculio singularis* Linnaeus, 1767 .....*O. (Metopiorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1912
- 5' - Elytra glabrous, only intervals with a row of (often) lifted hairs. Type species: *Otiorhynchus gracilis* Gyllenhal, 1834 .....*O. (Lixorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1914
- 6 - Elytra oval or oval-lengthened .....7
- 6' - Elytra narrowly lengthened. Intervals hardly convex; striae of the same width of the intervals, with big punctures. Elytral intervals with a row of almost recumbent hairs, and with spots of a little shorter, three times thicker than hairs, lanceolate scales. Type species: *Otiorhynchus anophthalmus* Schmidt, 1854 .....*O. (Troglohyranchus)* Schmidt, 1854
- 7 - Elytra hairless, intervals raised and narrow, always with a row of setae. Funicular joints 1 and 2 subequal in length. Scrobes semiclosed. Prothorax transverse. Tarsus robust, joint 2 not transverse. Type species: *Otiorhynchus kraussi* Ganglbauer, 1902 .....*O. (Kreinidius)* Reitter, 1912
- 7' - Elytra pubescent, scaly, or glabrous: in this last case elytral intervals are not narrow and usually have a row of thin hairs .....8
- 8 - First 3 joints of funicle globular, barely longer than wide and thicker than others. Type species: *Otiorhynchus globus* Boheman, 1843 .....*O. (Rosvolestus)* Reitter, 1912
- 8' - First 3 joints of the funicle uneven in shape and length .....9
- 9 - Prothorax much longer than wide, with a median longitudinal furrow. Head and rostrum of equal width, and hardly narrower than prothorax. Funicular joint 2 shorter than 1. Body lengthened and narrow, finely scaled. Type species: *Otiorhynchus elegantulus* Germar, 1824 .....*O. (Aleutinops)* Reitter, 1912
- 9' - Prothorax often longer than wide, in this case without median furrow. Head narrower than prothorax. Funicular joint 2 rarely shorter than 1 .....10
- 10 - Rostrum short and thick, hardly longer than wide, superiorly longitudinally wrinkled or with lengthened and confluent punctures, or with large and lengthened not confluent punctures. Rostral furrow absent or scarcely visible. Prothorax punctured or granulate. Elytra usually thinly sculptured. Funicular joints 1 and 2 having about the same length. Type species (here designated): *Otiorhynchus alpicola* Boheman, 1843 .....*O. (Provadilus)* Reitter, 1912
- 10' - Rostrum generally longer than wide, without appreciable rugosity, often furrowed .....11
- 11 - Male hind tibia hollowed or granulate at inner side. Black, almost hairless, seldom with spots of hair-shaped scales. Prothorax punctured or granulate. Funicular joint 2 much longer than 1. Type species: *Curculio gemmatus* Scopoli, 1763 .....*O. (Prilisvanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 11' - Male hind tibia without special particularities .....12
- 12 - Pronotum punctate. Funicular joint 2 rarely longer than 1 .....13
- 12' - Pronotum granulate, granules frequently flattened and sometimes hardly visible .....14
- 13 - Head and rostrum together forming a cone. Metasternum with small granules. Elytral intervals not granulate, glabrous, or with non-metallic hairlike scales also forming scattered spots. Type species: *Otiorhynchus ganglbaueri* Stierlin, 1888 .....*O. (Cryphiphoroides)* **subgen. n.**
- 13' - Head and rostrum not forming together a cone. Elytral intervals granulate, and often with spots of metallic pubescence. Type species: *Otiorhynchus bosnicus* Stierlin, 1888 .....*O. (Pirostovedus)* Reitter, 1912

- 14 - Elytra opaque and pubescent, the pubescence formed frequently by recumbent or almost recumbent hairs. Intervals flat, wide, with very thin transverse wrinkles, or finely granulose. Striae faint, often hardly evident. Legs usually rust-red. Funicular joint 2 hardly longer than 1 .....15
- 14' - Elytra not simultaneously opaque and pubescent. Intervals shiny, or glabrous opaque, or coarsely wrinkled, granulate, or smooth and narrow. Striae usually impressed. Upper side scaly, pubescent or glabrous .....16
- 15 - Apex of suture not mucronate. Disk of elytra sometimes with long hairs intermingled with recumbent pubescence. Type species: *Otiorhynchus fusciventris* Fuss, 1868 .....*O. (Vicoranius)* Reitter, 1912
- 15' - Apex of suture mucronate. Upper side of elytra not pubescent. Femora reddish. Type species: *Otiorhynchus brusinae* Stierlin, 1888 .....*O. (Postupatus)* Reitter, 1912
- 16 - Short, round, regular scales of upper side wholly conceale integument. Points of striae generally bearing a scale. Intervals without granules. Fore and middle femora very faintly toothed, hind ones with angulose tooth. Type species: *Otiorhynchus duinensis* Germar, 1824 .....*O. (Satmalistus)* Reitter, 1912
- 16' - Scales, if present, do not conceale integument. Femora sometimes finely but acutely toothed .....17
- 17 - Pronotal granules or tubercles thick, convex, pearl-shaped, generally shiny, not dense and hardly flattened, the intervals between granules often slightly smaller, sometimes larger than them. Mainly large-sized species .....18
- 17' - Pronotal granules small and dense, or strong and dense: in this instance granules of pronotal disk flattened .....22
- 18 - Antenna robust, funicular joints 5-7 usually transverse, in any case not longer than wide (subgenera with funicular joints as long as wide appear in both couplets). Club oviform, generally short, rounded at base, and only rarely shortly conical .....19
- 18' - Antenna long and thin, funicular joints 5-7 generally much longer than wide (subgenera with funicular joints as long as wide appear in both couplets). Club lengthened, conical or calyx-like at base .....21
- 19 - Fore femora with short and thin tooth, middle and hind ones strongly and acutely toothed. Prothorax generally with often shortened median furrow. Eyes convex, seldom flat, elytra not flattened on upper side. Dense scales similar to those overall clothing elytra are also on sides of prothorax. Type species: *Otiorhynchus aurosquamulatus* Retowski, 1888 .....*O. (Obvoderus)* Reitter, 1912
- 19' - Femora strongly toothed. Pronotum not furrowed .....20
- 20 - Elytra thinly pubescent, generally with small scattered spots of light hairs. Striae thin, intervals wide, flat and with a row of very small granules. Prothorax with sparse and small pearl-like granules. Type species: *Otiorhynchus flavoguttatus* Stierlin, 1888 .....*O. (Mitadilehus)* Reitter, 1912
- 20' - Elytra very shortly and thinly pubescent, with spots of small metallic scales a little longer than wide. Striae strongly punctured, intervals convex with a row of big granules. Type species: *Curculio corruptor* Host, 1789 .....*O. (Nehrodistus)* Reitter, 1912
- 21 - Upper side thinly and densely pubescent. Elytra with small spots of dense, brown hairs. Rostrum almost parallel-sided, deeply furrowed and with faintly developed pterygia. Inner edge of male rostral apex not bent, scrobes almost closed. Funicular joint 2 hardly longer than 1. Type species: *Curculio sulcatus* Fabricius, 1775 .....*O. (Normotionus)* Reitter, 1912
- 21' - Upper side glabrous or only with faint pubescence. Elytra generally with spots of round metallic scales. Rostrum longer than wide, seldom with thin keel, pterygia strongly dilated, scrobes

- almost open. Inner edge of male rostrum with a little horn or a bent tubercle. Funicular joint 2 very lengthened. Large-sized species. Body lengthened, male narrower than female. Type species: *Curculio corruptor* Host, 1786 ..... *O. (Nehrodistus)* Reitter, 1912
- 22 - Upper side with small and lengthened scales and/or short hairs. Pronotum with small granules, evidently convex at sides and a little bit compressed on disk. Elytra with dense granules smaller than those of pronotum. Type species: *Curculio ligustici* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... *O. (Cryphiphorus)* Stierlin, 1883
- 22' - Upper side uniformly scaly, or with distinct spots of round or oval often very small scales; in this instance granules of pronotal disk flattened ..... 23
- 22'' - Upper side at least partially glabrous; if finely pubescent mixed to single lengthened small scales ..... 30
- 23 - Antennal furrows wide and reaching eyes. Rostrum long and parallel-sided, strongly dilated at apex by the rounded pterygia, and here as wide as base of head; dorsum of rostrum narrow and furrowed backwards up to frons. Elytra long oval, regularly covered by oval small dense golden scales. Body long and narrow. Type species: *Otiorynchus excellens* Kirsch, 1881 ..... *O. (Anchorrhynchus)* Reitter, 1914
- 23' - Antennal furrows not reaching up to eyes ..... 24
- 24 - Funicular joint 2 as long as 1, or hardly longer than it ..... 25
- 24' - Funicular joint 2 much longer than 1 ..... 26
- 25 - Pronotum with large flattened granules. Elytral intervals with convex granules. Elytra short, subglobose with coarse sculpture and spots of small scales. Striae ill-defined. Type species: *Curculio gemmatus* Scopoli, 1763 ..... *O. (Prilisvanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 25' - Pronotum and elytra with large flattened granules. Elytra not strongly convex. Striae deeply impressed. Pronotum and elytra with large and round scales arranged to form spots, or hair-shaped. Type species: *Otiorynchus argillosus* Hochhut, 1851 ..... *O. (Pseudocryphiphorus)* subgen. n.
- 26 - Scrobes very short, pit-shaped. Prothorax globular. Type species: *Curculio lepidopterus* Fabricius, 1794 ..... *O. (Majetnecus)* Reitter, 1912
- 26' - Scrobes not in the form of a pit. Prothorax not globose ..... 27
- 27 - Funicular joint 2 much longer than joints 3-6 together. Prothorax globular, a little wider than elytra in the male. Inner edge of male rostrum in the form of curved small horn. Type species: *Otiorynchus apfelbecki* Stierlin, 1887 ..... *O. (Duphanastus)* Reitter, 1914
- 27' - Funicular joint 2 at most as long as 3-5 together ..... 28
- 28 - Scrobes open or half-open forward. Inner edge of male rostrum usually in the form of a granule or of a little horn. Prothorax with large granules flattened superiorly. Elytra wide, almost globular, and with spots of metallic scales. Type species: *Curculio gemmatus* Scopoli, 1763 ..... *O. (Prilisvanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 28' - Scrobes closed forward. Inner edge of male rostrum lacking granules or horns ..... 29
- 29 - Disk of prothorax with small convex granules. Eyes lateral and a little bit convex. Humera rounded, surface of elytra with spots of scales. Type species: *Otiorynchus gracilicornis* Stierlin, 1893 ..... *O. (Amosilnus)* Reitter, 1912
- 29' - Disk of prothorax with dense flattened granules. Eyes faintly convex or flat. Elytra rather uniformly covered with thin metallic small scales. Type species: *Otiorynchus croaticus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Necotaleus)* Reitter, 1914
- 30 - Upper side evidently pubescent, hairs dense or disposed in rows on elytra ..... 31
- 30' - Upper side glabrous or finely pubescent, rarely with intermingled scattered elongate scales. Legs black ..... 35

- 31 - Antenna thin, funicular joint 2 longer than 1, 5-7 at least as long as wide ..... 32
- 31' - Antenna robust and shorter, funicular joint 2 hardly longer than 1, 5-7 rarely as long as wide, usually slightly transverse ..... 34
- 32 - Funicular joint 2 as long as 3-6 together. Type species: *Otiorynchus apfelbecki* Stierlin, 1887 ..... *O. (Duphanastus)* Reitter, 1914
- 32' - Funicular joint 2 at most as long as 3-5 together ..... 33
- 33 - Prothorax globose, disk with large, dense and flattened granules. Male pronotum hardly narrower than elytra. Elytra with large and uneven sculpture; intervals strongly granulated. Pubescence of elytral sides sometimes intermixed with lengthened small scales. Rostrum wide, rather short and with deep furrow. Type species: *Otiorynchus polycoccus* Gyllenhal, 1843 ..... *O. (Mesaniomus)* Reitter, 1912
- 33' - Prothorax not globose, disk finely granulate. Male and female pronotum much narrower than elytra. Elytral intervals finely granulate, densely pubescent and without scales, hairs seldom with metallic lustre. Type species: *Otiorynchus clathratus* Germar, 1824 ..... *O. (Mierginus)* Reitter, 1914
- 34 - Size up to 7 mm. Eyes generally convex. Pronotum finely granulate. Elytra elongate-oval, fairly thin striate; intervals finely granulate. Urosternites densely punctuated. Type species: *Otiorynchus nubilus* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Ergiferanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 34' - Size less than 7 mm. Eyes hardly convex, large and flat. Pronotum thickly granulate. Striae in the form of coarsely punctate furrows; intervals keel-shaped with uniseriate granules. Metathorax and ventrites often almost glabrous, urosternite 5 punctate. Type species: *Curculio pinastri* Herbst, 1795 ..... *O. (Padilehus)* Reitter, 1912
- 35 - Eyes small, lateral, hemisphaeric, in side view distant from the upper margin of head. Rostrum wide, hardly longer than wide, strongly and densely punctured, deeply furrowed and thinly keeled between furrows. Elytra opaque, intervals finely granulate or with rows of punctures. Black, almost glabrous, or with thin small hairs. Type species: *Otiorynchus spartanus* Kirsch, 1881 ..... *O. (Misenatus)* Reitter, 1912
- 35' - Eyes larger, generally faintly convex, approached at the upper margin of head in side view. Rostrum less wide, not or with feeble longitudinal furrows ..... 36
- 36 - Prothorax and elytra completely and homogeneously covered of pearl-shaped granules. Striae very feeble or thin. Type species: *Curculio infernalis* Germar, 1817 ..... *O. (Ulozenus)* Reitter, 1912
- 36' - Prothorax and elytra with granules of different size. Striae evident ..... 37
- 37 - Rostrum longer than wide, not separate from frons by a furrow, thinly and sparsely punctured. Type species: *Curculio gemmatus* Scopoli, 1763 ..... *O. (Prilisvanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 37' - Rostrum hardly longer than wide, densely and coarsely punctured. Antennal furrows curved inwards in front of eyes, in such a way that rostrum appears at least partially separate from frons. Type species: *Otiorynchus rugosogranulatus* Stierlin, 1888 ..... *O. (Otirolehus)* Reitter, 1914

#### *Otiorynchus* section 3

- 1 - Femora untoothed ..... 2
- 1' - Femora toothed ..... 3
- 2 - Elytra pubescent, scaly (sometimes with metallic lustre), or with rows of setae. Pronotum with small granules. Type species: *Otiorynchus balcanicus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Cholisamus)* Reitter, 1912



- 2 - Elytra smooth and shiny. Prothorax and elytra globular. Type species: *Otiorhynchus globicollis* Hochhuth, 1847 ..... *O. (Rimenostolus)* Reitter, 1912
- 3 - Body elongate, narrow. ....4
- 3' - Body oval or short oval .....5
- 4 - Intervals with a row of almost recumbent hairs. Type species: *Otiorhynchus prolongatus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Podonebistus)* Reitter, 1912
- 4' - Intervals with long, erect, seriate pubescence, often intermingled with recumbent short hairs. Head and prothorax with long erect pubescence. Type species (here designated): *Otiorhynchus sedulus* Faust, 1894 ..... *O. (Zariedus)* Reitter, 1912
- 5 - Pronotum punctured, transverse and strongly rounded at the sides; base evidently marginate. Elytra very wide and strongly dilated at the sides. Elytral intervals wide, not granulate, and with a row of median punctures. Body black, glabrous or very faintly pubescent. Type species: *Otiorhynchus globicollis* Hochhuth, 1847 ..... *O. (Rimenostolus)* Reitter, 1912
- 5' - Pronotum punctured or granulate. Elytral intervals granulate at least on hind declivity .....6
- 6 - Pronotum thinly and densely punctured, punctures often confluent into longitudinal wrinkles ....7
- 6' - Pronotum densely or sparsely punctured or granulate .....8
- 7 - Upper side with long and erect pubescence. Type species: *Otiorhynchus tarphiderus* Reitter, 1913 ..... *O. (Pinduchus)* Reitter, 1913
- 7' - Upper side with thin and recumbent pubescence. Type species: *Otiorhynchus gibbicollis* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Panorosemus)* Reitter, 1912
- 8 - Elytra globular, with long erect pubescence. Pronotum granulate. Type species: *Otiorhynchus frivaldszkyi* Rosenhauer, 1856 ..... *O. (Pocodalemes)* Reitter, 1912
- 8' - Elytra oval, rarely globular: in this case without long erect pubescence .....9
- 9 - Sutural interval thickened on hind declivity, declivity with small very dense granules .....10
- 9' - Sutural interval not dissimilar from others. Elytra scaly or pubescent .....11
- 10 - Elytra elongate and parallel-sided, or elliptical. Type species: *Curculio fullo* Schrank, 1781 ..... *O. (Podoropelmus)* Reitter, 1912
- 10' - Elytra short oval, flattened on disk, and thinly granulate. Granules of pronotum small, disk punctured. Type species: *Otiorhynchus circassicus* Reitter, 1888 ..... *O. (Sulcorhynchus)* **subgen. n.**
- 11 - Elytra with large scales, not wholly concealing integument. Punctures of striae generally bearing a scale. Type species: *Curculio fullo* Schrank, 1781 ..... *O. (Podoropelmus)* Reitter, 1912
- 11' - Elytra pubescent and/or with small scales disposed in spots. Punctures of striae not bearing a scale .....12
- 12 - Disk of elytra flattened. Pronotum and elytra with large and convex granules. Type species: *Otiorhynchus diabolicus* Reitter, 1895 ..... *O. (Udonedus)* Reitter, 1912
- 12' - Disk of elytra not flattened .....13
- 13 - Elytral intervals with scales and/or pubescence. Disk of elytra with a row of erect setae or of elongate lifted hairs .....14
- 13' - Elytra on disk with short simple or double pubescence not arranged in rows; pubescence uniseriate at most on apical declivity .....19
- 14 - Elytra with a row of erect setae on intervals .....15
- 14' - Elytra scaly or finely pubescent, intervals only with a row of short bristly hairs .....16

- 15 - Erect setae on elytral intervals thickened at apex. Type species: *Otiorhynchus erinaceus* Stierlin, 1876 ..... *O. (Zelotomelus)* Reitter, 1912
- 15' - Erect hairs on elytral intervals not thickened at apex. Type species: *Otiorhynchus beckeri* Stierlin, 1875 ..... *O. (Eprahenus)* Reitter, 1912
- 16 - Elytra with small scales uniformly disposed, or arranged in spots. Type species: *Otiorhynchus coarctatus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Proremus)* Reitter, 1912
- 16' - Elytra lacking scales, finely pubescent or glabrous; intervals with a row of short setae .....17
- 17 - Elytra elongate-oval, intervals with a row of setae, without pubescence .....18
- 17' - Elytra with thin recumbent pubescence, sometimes arranged in rows. Type species: *Otiorhynchus glabellus* Rosenhauer, 1847 ..... *O. (Zavodesus)* Reitter, 1912
- 18 - Elytral intervals with a regular row of recumbent or hardly lifted setae. Type species: *Otiorhynchus pseudomias* Hochhuth, 1847 ..... *O. (Namertanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 18' - Elytral intervals with a regular row of erect, almost perpendicular setae. Type species: *Otiorhynchus horridus* Stierlin, 1881 ..... *O. (Acunotus)* Reitter, 1912
- 19 - Elytral pubescence double, short and almost recumbent, and long erect but not arranged in rows. Type species: *Otiorhynchus maxillosus* Gyllenhal, 1834 ..... *O. (Prodeminus)* Reitter, 1912
- 19' - Elytral pubescence recumbent, sometimes intermingled with thin hairs or small spots of scales .....20
- 20 - Upper side with long, dense and recumbent pubescence. Pterygia very faintly developed. Type species: *Otiorhynchus asiaticus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Viroprius)* Reitter, 1912
- 20' - Elytra with thin, short and sparse pubescence, seldom almost glabrous .....21
- 21 - Fore femora with a large triangular tooth, twice wider than their apical width. When tibia and femur are adpressed, tooth exceeds tibial width. Elytra oval or elliptic. Type species: *Otiorhynchus anadolicus* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Tournieria)* Stierlin, 1861
- 21' - Fore femora with a short tooth, not twice wider than their apical width. When femur and tibia are adpressed, tooth does not exceed tibial width .....22
- 22 - Elytra more or less convex, disk not flattened .....23
- 22' - Elytra flattened on disk. Convex granules of pronotum and elytra of the same size. Type species: *Otiorhynchus aksekianus* Magnano, 1977 ..... *O. (Aequipennis)* **subgen. n.**
- 23 - Joint 2 of tarsus not transverse. Type species: *Otiorhynchus ovalipennis* Boheman, 1843 ..... *O. (Melasemmus)* Reitter, 1912
- 23' - Joint 2 of tarsus transverse. Type species: *Curculio ovatus* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... *O. (Pendragon)* Gozis 1885

#### *Otiorhynchus* section 4

- 1 - Rostrum with a long and triangular smooth and shiny area on its whole length, this area is on a level higher than that of the surface between eyes. Type species: *Otiorhynchus laminirostris* Reitter, 1912 ..... *O. (Arammichnasus)* Reitter, 1912
- 1' - Without the above features .....2
- 2 - Rostrum much longer than wide, with an hardly evident apical flattening. Scrobes closed and distant from rostral apex. Mandibles large and strongly prominent, horizontal. Submentum deeply notched at sides. Eyes lateral. Elytra indistinctly striate. Femora much enlarged. Type species: *Otiorhynchus chrysocomus* Germar, 1824 ..... *O. (Tithonus)* Germar, 1824



- 2' - Rostrum as long as wide or wider than long ..... 3
- 3 - Pterygia large, ear-shaped, closed, oblique forward and extended beyond fore margin of rostrum. Femora untoothed. Type species: *Otiorynchus latinasus* Reitter, 1898 .....  
*O. (Lacocnesus)* Reitter, 1912
- 3' - Pterygia not extended beyond fore edge of rostrum ..... 4
- 4 - Rostrum with apical flattened surface reaching the middle of scrobes, evidently delimited posteriorly and more or less smooth and shiny. .... 5
- 4' - Rostrum without the above features ..... 10
- 5 - Femora untoothed ..... 6
- 5' - Femora strongly toothed. Prothorax hardly wider than long, with very large umbilicate punctures on which is inserted a bristle. Elytra very short, convex, shiny, with rows of long setae, striae and intervals strongly punctured. Type species: *Otiorynchus aberrans* Stierlin, 1872 .....  
*O. (Odelengus)* Reitter, 1912
- 6 - Body scaly ..... 7
- 6' - Body without scales ..... 8
- 7 - Nasal plate well definite, large, smooth, shiny, much oblique forward. Rostrum longer than wide (fig. 18). Integument, funicle and tarsus excepted, clothed with ochraceous or greyish scales marbled of black. Eyes strongly convex. Body shape similar to that of *O. (Cryphiphorus)*. Type species: *Otiorynchus pici* A. Solari and F. Solari, 1905 .....  
*O. (Geneledus)* subgen. n.
- 7' - Nasal plate ill-definite and not much oblique forward. Rostrum as long as wide. Integument clothed with dense pearly scales spotted of dark; scales are almost lacking on funicle and club, and scattered on tibiae. Type species: *Otiorynchus vaulogeri* Pic, 1900 .....  
*O. (Delenegus)* subgen. n.
- 8 - Epipleura straight from base to middle coxae, then rounded below toward apex ..... 9
- 8' - Epipleura straight. Rostrum as long as wide. Scrobes prominent and closed forward. Nasal plate as in *O. (Edelengus)*. Eyes subdorsal, almost completely visible from above. Sutural interval thickened on hind declivity, declivity perpendicular and with small very dense granules. Apical inner hollow of fore tibia with a thorn or tooth, outer edge of tibia dilated. Type species: *Otiorynchus pipitzi* Stierlin, 1884 .....  
*O. (Lengedeus)* subgen. n.
- 9 - Sutural interval widened and thickened for a short tract at the beginning of hind declivity, and here with minute and very thick granules. Pterygia strongly expanded. Tarsi long and narrow, joint 2 triangular and about twice longer than wide. Type species: *Otiorynchus micros* Hustache, 1932 .....  
*O. (Elendegus)* subgen. n.
- 9' - Sutural intervals not thickened. Nasal plate shining, finely punctured, posteriorly limited by a keel. Pterygia not strongly dilated. Type species: *Otiorynchus gastonis* Fairmaire, 1867 .....  
*O. (Edelengus)* Reitter, 1912
- 10 - Rostrum flat, minutely wrinkled longitudinally, much wider than long, conically narrowed forward up to short scrobes. Interocular distance twice wider than width of rostrum between antennae. Eyes small, lateral, strongly convex and surrounded by a shallow furrow. Male middle and hind tibia hollowed. Body stout and usually glabrous. Type species: *Otiorynchus escherichi* Reitter, 1898 .....  
*O. (Tecuinus)* Reitter, 1912
- 10' - Rostrum not or faintly conical forward, only a little wider than long or as long as wide. Male middle and hind tibia without special features ..... 11
- 11 - Rostrum a little longer than wide. Eyes lateral, distance between eyes at least the same as that between antennae. Incision of fore edge of rostrum hardly curved back, limited by a keel, and as wide as fore edge of rostrum (which is as wide as interocular distance) ..... 12

- 11' - Rostrum not longer than wide. Eyes dorsal, seldom lateral ..... 13
- 12 - Femora toothed. Prothorax globular and a little bit narrower than elytra. Upper side scaly and pubescent. Type species: *Otiorynchus armeniacus* Hochhuth, 1849 .....  
*O. (Elvandrinus)* Reitter, 1912
- 12' - Femora untoothed. Prothorax much narrower than elytra. Body with scattered pubescence. Tibia strongly flattened, its outer edge keeled. Type species: *Curculio atroapterus* Degeer, 1787 .....  
*O. (Zadrehus)* Reitter, 1912
- 13 - Antennal furrows wide, straight and smooth, reaching eyes without being narrow. Eyes dorsal and completely visible from above, or lateral and convex. Scrobes closed. Femora untoothed. Type species: *Otiorynchus cribricollis* Gyllenhal, 1843 .....  
*O. (Arammichus)* Gozis, 1882
- 13' - Outer edge of antennal furrows narrowed posteriorly, so scrobes do not reach eyes; the narrow part reaches upper edge of eyes, or antennal furrows are short-oval and pit-shaped. Rostrum punctured to the level of eyes, glabrous or pubescent. .... 14
- 14 - Eyes flat, dorsal or lateral, not or hardly prominent from head convexity. Pterygia generally evidently developed ..... 16
- 14' - Eyes lateral, small, conical or strongly and irregularly convex ..... 15
- 15 - Eyes conical, their apex pointing backwards. Rostrum strongly rugosely punctured. Fore femora toothed. Scattered long hairs on upper side. Type species: *Otiorynchus hispidus* Stierlin, 1886 .....  
*O. (Holomrasus)* Reitter, 1912
- 15' - Eyes strongly and irregularly convex. Rostrum finely punctured. Femora untoothed. Pubescence of head short, that of prothorax notably longer. Setae on wide elytral intervals erect and very long. Type species: *Otiorynchus mongolicola* Arnoldi, 1975 .....  
*O. (Paradoxidis)* Arnoldi, 1975
- 16 - Rostrum separated from head by a transverse furrow more or less deep. Head and rostrum are not at the same level. Disk of pronotum punctured. Type species: *Otiorynchus sulcibasis* Reitter, 1895 .....  
*O. (Hanibotus)* Reitter, 1912
- 16' - Rostrum not separated from head by a transverse furrow; head and rostrum at the same level ..... 17
- 17 - Body elongate. Elytra faintly rounded at sides, often parallel-sided. Intervals rasp-like punctured and with a row of granules. Pubescence double, short recumbent and long erect. Type species: *Otiorynchus pupilliger* Arnoldi, 1975 .....  
*O. (Mongolorrhynchus)* Arnoldi, 1975
- 17' - Body oval or nearly so. Elytra rounded at sides ..... 18
- 18 - Upper side with long erect pubescence ..... 19
- 18' - Upper side glabrous or with short inclined pubescence ..... 24
- 19 - Pterygia very strongly developed, prominent forward. Rostrum of the same width or hardly wider than width of head plus eyes. Intervals rasp-like punctured. Pubescence of head short and hardly visible. Bristles of prothorax longer, denser at sides and thinner on disk; elytral setae long at sides and erect in the middle of base, shorter and thicker on disk. Type species: *Otiorynchus popovi* Faust, 1888 .....  
*O. (Prototus)* Arnoldi, 1975
- 19' - Pterygia narrow, their width with rostrum less than width of head at the level of eyes ..... 20
- 20 - Pronotum finely punctured ..... 21
- 20' - Pronotum coarsely punctured ..... 22
- 21 - Pronotal disk sparsely punctured. Upper side and legs with long raised pubescence. Femora untoothed or fore femora only with a small tooth; in this instance hind femora faintly toothed. Body generally elongate. Type species: *Otiorynchus setidorsis* Reitter, 1898 .....  
*O. (Mitomiris)* Reitter, 1912

- 21\* - Pronotal disk thickly punctured. Elytra rounded, short-oval, or globular. Fore femora toothed. Type species: *Otiorynchus marquardianus* Reitter, 1900 ..... *O. (Meriplodus)* Reitter, 1912
- 22 - Pronotal disk strongly punctured, and usually also strongly wrinkled or granulate. Striae deeper toward elytral apex. Intervals punctured. Fore femora normally untoothed. Body generally elongate. Type species: *Otiorynchus setidorsis* Reitter, 1898 .... *O. (Mitomiris)* Reitter, 1912
- 22\* - Pronotal disk coarsely punctured ..... 23
- 23 - Pronotal disk very strongly punctured, punctures denser at base and apex; prothorax granulate laterally. Recumbent pubescence dense and very long, intermingled with erect setae. Intervals with punctures and granules not arranged in order, striae not much evident. Sutural interval not thickened on hind declivity. Legs robust, fore femora untoothed and strongly club-shaped, middle and hind ones clearly enlarged. Outer edge of fore tibia more broadened than inner, this latter with large spines. Tarsus small and thin. Type species: *Otiorynchus improbus* Arnoldi, 1975 ..... *O. (Ditrichosomus)* Arnoldi, 1975
- 23\* - Pronotal disk strongly punctuated; prothorax wrinkled laterally. Recumbent pubescence thin, intermingled with long erect setae. Intervals densely and robustly rasp-like punctured, densely granulate on hind declivity. Sutural stria hardly visible, other striae evident only on hind declivity. Sutural interval slightly thickened on hind declivity, and here with small granules. Fore femora thinly toothed. Fore and middle tibia much flattened and knife-shaped. Type species: *Otiorynchus obscurus* Gyllenhal, 1834 ..... *O. (Trichosmobodes)* Arnoldi, 1975
- 24 - Head strongly conical up to base of open pterygia. Dorsum of rostrum abruptly narrowed from eyes up to base of pterygia, pterygia clearly widened up to fore margin. Eyes large, almost dorsal and faintly convex, composed by large ommatidia. Type species: *Otiorynchus altaiensis* Arnoldi, 1975 ..... *O. (Altaivagus)* Arnoldi, 1975
- 24\* - Head without the above features ..... 25
- 25 - At least fore femora with small or strong tooth ..... 26
- 25\* - Femora untoothed. Pronotum punctured or longitudinally strigose ..... 27
- 26 - Disk of pronotum with sparse and thin punctures, or with large and dense punctures. Body shiny, almost glabrous or only thinly and sparsely pubescent. Type species: *Otiorynchus ruscicus* Stierlin, 1883 ..... *O. (Stupamacus)* Reitter, 1912
- 26\* - Disk of pronotum with thin and dense punctures. Elytra rounded, short-oval, sometimes almost globular. Body with tomentous recumbent or hardly raised pubescence. Type species: *Otiorynchus marquardianus* Reitter, 1900 ..... *O. (Meriplodus)* Reitter, 1912
- 27 - Striae of elytra furrowed, intervals convex and narrow. Prothorax heart-shaped, punctured. Joints 1 and 2 of funicle hardly longer than wide. Dilated, rounded pterygia almost reach eyes. Type species: *Otiorynchus multicostatus* Stierlin, 1861 ..... *O. (Bytosmesus)* Reitter, 1912
- 27\* - Elytra without the above features ..... 28
- 28 - Scrobes closed forward. Apex of fore tibia only a trifle more strongly expanded outwards than inwards. Body hairless or finely pubescent, sometimes with elongate raised and curved pubescence. Type species: *Otiorynchus hebraeus* Stierlin, 1861 .... *O. (Nubidanus)* Reitter, 1912
- 28\* - Scrobes opened forward ..... 29
- 29 - Upper side of rostrum flat. Internal margin of scrobe at the same level of dorsum of rostrum. Scape hardly curved at base. Type species: *O. mongolicus* Reitter, 1912. .... *O. (Osmobodes)* Reitter, 1912
- 29\* - Upper side of rostrum with a transverse keel; nasal plate oblique forward. Internal margin of scrobe keeled. Scape strongly curved at base. Type species: *Otiorynchus lindbergi* Voss, 1960 ..... *O. (Protarammichnus)* Voss, 1960

## APPENDIX

Apart the self-evident new combinations caused by the generic rank given to *Cirrorhynchus*, *Dodecastichus*, *Limatogaster*, *Neotournieria* and *Tylotus*, and by the subgeneric synonymies above established, it appears useful to list below the species moved to a new genus, or to a new subgenus, or to a subgenus different from that under which they have been thus far comprised. Names are in alphabetical order.

- Otiorynchus (Aequipennis) aksekianus* Magnano, 1977, **comb. n.** from *O. (Melasemmus)*
- O. (Aequipennis) sbordonii* Smreczynski, 1977, **comb. n.** from *O. (Melasemmus)*
- O. (Choilisamus) elegantinus* Angelov, 1974, **comb. n.** from *O. (Phalantorrhynchus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) galteri* Apfelbeck, 1918, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) ganglbaueri* Stierlin, 1888, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) imitator* Apfelbeck, 1894, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) korabensis* Lona, 1943, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) mendax mendax* Apfelbeck, 1918, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) mendax tenuiscapus* Apfelbeck, 1918, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) mendax tenuirostris* Apfelbeck, 1918, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) molytoides* Reitter, 1901, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Cryphiphoroides) titan* Apfelbeck, 1907, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*
- O. (Delengus) vaulogeri* Pic, 1900, **comb. n.** from *O. (Edelengus)*
- O. (Elendegus) micros* Hustache, 1932, **comb. n.** from *O. (Edelengus)*
- O. (Geneledus) pici* A. Solari and F. Solari, 1905, **comb. n.** from *O. (Edelengus)*
- O. (Jelenantus) avariae* (Español, 1979), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Jelenantus) henoni* (Fairmaire, 1867), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Jelenantus) intermedius* (Hustache, 1923), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Jelenantus) mairei* (Peyerimhoff, 1913), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Jelenantus) planophthalmus* (Heyden, 1870), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lengedeus) angustirostris* Smreczynski, 1977, **comb. n.** from *O. (Edelengus)*
- O. (Lengedeus) pipitzi* Stierlin, 1884, **comb. n.** from *O. (Edelengus)*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) andreinii* (Solari, 1931), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) angelinii* (Osella, 1987), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) aquilanus* (Osella, 1976), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) augustae* (Alziar, 1977), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) raffaldii* (Alziar, 1977), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) camaldulensis* (Rottenberg, 1870), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) cirocchii* (Osella, 1985), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) doderoi* (A. Solari and F. Solari, 1903), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) giaquintoii* (F. Solari, 1932), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) giustii* (Osella, 1981), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) grenieri* (Allard, 1868), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) gridellii gridellii* (Español, 1949), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) gridellii bonretorni* (Español, 1952), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) hummleri* (Flach, 1899), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) hummleri andreinii* (F. Solari, 1932), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) hummleri cheminii* (Osella, 1976), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) irenae* (Hoffmann, 1956), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) latirostris* (Bargagli, 1871), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) laurae* (A. Solari and F. Solari, 1907), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) leonii* (A. Solari and F. Solari, 1908), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) magrinii* (Osella, 1978), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) majusculus* (F. Solari, 1932), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*
- O. (Lixorrhynchus) martini* (Fairmaire, 1862), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*

- O. (Lixorrhynchus) mayeti* (Fairmaire, 1878), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) microphthalmus* (A. Solari and F. Solari, 1908), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) monteionii* (Osella and Abbazzi, 1985), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) pacei* (Osella, 1976), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) pennisi* (Osella and Abbazzi, 1985), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) samniticus* (Osella, 1976), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) sardous* (F. Solari, 1932), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) stolzi* (Holdhaus, 1908), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) sulcicollis* (Hoffmann, 1956), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) taitii* (Abbazzi, Bartolozzi and Osella, 1992), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) terricola* (Linder, 1863), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) torrerressalai torrerressalai* (Español, 1945), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) torrerressalai spagnoli* (Vives, 1976), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Lixorrhynchus) pennisi* (Español, 1949), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Namertanus) argus* (Reitter, 1896), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Namertanus) inaliparum* (Rost, 1893), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Namertanus) myops* (Reitter, 1882), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) alutaceus alutaceus* (Germar, 1817), **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) alutaceus coarctaticornis* A. Solari and F. Solari, 1907, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) bicostatus* Boheman, 1843, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) cyrrorrhynchoides* Reitter, 1912, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) driveni* (Braun, 1996) **comb. n.** from *Cryphiphorus*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) emiliae* Apfelbeck, 1889, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) gemellatus gemellatus* Stierlin, 1875, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) gemellatus subnudus* Stierlin, 1888, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) gemellatus wankai* Reitter, 1909, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) kyllinensis* Apfelbeck, 1922, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) liophloeoides* Apfelbeck, 1889, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) luteus* Stierlin, 1862, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) modestus* Stierlin, 1875, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) montandoni* A. Solari and F. Solari, 1903, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) nunciatus* Faust, 1890, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) obcoecatus obcoecatus* (Gyllenhal, 1832:220), **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) obcoecatus hesper* Apfelbeck, 1932, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) obcoecatus rhodopicola* Apfelbeck, 1932, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) orbicularis* (Herbst, 1795), **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) orientalis* Gyllenhal, 1834, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) parreyssi* Stierlin, 1861, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) petrensis petrensis* Boheman, 1843, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) petrensis gyraticollis* Stierlin, 1861, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) petrensis ludovici* Reitter, 1912, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) picimanus picimanus* Stierlin, 1861, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) picimanus koracensis* Stierlin, 1888, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) picimanus koronae* Stierlin, 1889, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) picimanus oxianus* Reitter, 1914, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) pindicola* (Braun, 1996) **comb. n.** from *Cryphiphorus*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) stramosus* Heller, 1886, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Paracryphiphorus) simplicatus* Stierlin, 1861, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) arcticus arcticus* (O. Fabricius, 1780), **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) arcticus baraudi* Tempère, 1977, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) arcticus bigoti* Tempère, 1977, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) arcticus catalanus* Meregalli, 1992, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) arcticus jugicola* Stierlin, 1861, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) arcticus monticola* Germar, 1824, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) corsicus* Fairmaire, 1859, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) fulvipes* Gyllenhal, 1834, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) patruelis* Stierlin, 1861, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) politus* Gyllenhal, 1834, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) pourtoyi pourtoyi* Tempère, 1972, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) pourtoyi aubryi* Tempère, 1972, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*

- O. (Phalanthorrhynchus) seriehispidus* Stierlin, 1872, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Podonebistus) beroni* (Angelov, 1985), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Podonebistus) doriae* (A. Solari and F. Solari, 1903), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Podonebistus) gueorgievi* (Angelov, 1985), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Podonebistus) loebli* (Osella, 1974), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Podonebistus) imprevisus* nom. n. for *winkleri* (F. Solari, 1955) [nec *winkleri* F. Solari, 1937], **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) argillosus* Hochhuth, 1851, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) conspersus* (Herbst, 1795), **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) histrio* Gyllenhal, 1834, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) histrioides* Reitter, 1912, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) irritabilis* Faust, 1886, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) pachycerus* Csiki, 1942, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) pullus* Gyllenhal, 1834, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) tristis* (Scopoli, 1763), **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Pseudocryphiphorus) zebeli* Stierlin, 1861, **comb. n.** from *O. (Cryphiphorus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) bastarnicus* Csiki, 1942, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) bifurcatus* Mazur, 1993, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) bistrata* Angelov, 1979, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) blanchardi* Apfelbeck, 1896, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) clavalis* Apfelbeck, 1922, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) denigrator* Boheman, 1843, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) dorymeroides* F. Solari, 1937, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) isfahanensis* Voss, 1964, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) iskrae* Angelov, 1979, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) jakupicensis* Mesaros, 1987, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) macedonicus macedonicus* Reitter, 1913, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) macedonicus conorhynchus* F. Solari, 1937, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) macedonicus visitoriensis* Lona, 1943, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) macedonicus novakianus* Lona, 1943, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) meriditanus* Apfelbeck, 1907, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) perrinae* Bajtenov, 1980, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) piliger* Apfelbeck, 1896, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) sitonoides* Apfelbeck, 1907, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) turcicus* Arnoldi, 1963, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) winkleri* F. Solari, 1937, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Stupamacus) winkleri grebensis* Lona, 1943, **comb. n.** from *O. (Microphalantus)*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) amicalis* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) amicalis cauduroi* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) amicalis lessinicus* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) anophthalmus* (Schmidt, 1854), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) anophthalmoides anophthalmoides* (Reitter, 1914), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) anophthalmoides istriensis* (F. Solari, 1955), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) baldensis* (Czwalina, 1875), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) bericus* (Magnano, 1977) **comb. n.** from *Tirolius*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) blesioi* (Osella, 1968), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) brixianensis* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) carinatus* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) celejensis* (G. Müller, 1924), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) ferrarii* (F. Solari, 1955) **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) judicariensis* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) kahleni kahleni* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) kahleni toscolanus* (Osella, 1983) **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) kahleni valvestinus* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) mozariskii mozariskii* (Breit, 1913), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) mozariskii comotii* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) proluxus* Rosenhauer, 1847, **comb. n.** from *O. (Tirolius)*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) premeri* (F. Solari, 1955), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*O. (Trogloorhynchus) vailatii* (Osella, 1983), **comb. n.** from *Trogloorhynchus*  
*Parotiorhynchus antistes* (Peyerimhoff, 1923), **comb. n.** from *Otiiorhynchus*  
*Rhynchotius vaucheri* (Peyerimhoff, 1927), **comb. n.** from *Otiiorhynchus*





Fig. 22. - Geographical distribution of *Otiorhynchus* Germar section 1. Eastern limits of range are not precisely known. Cosmopolitan parthenogenetic species are excluded.

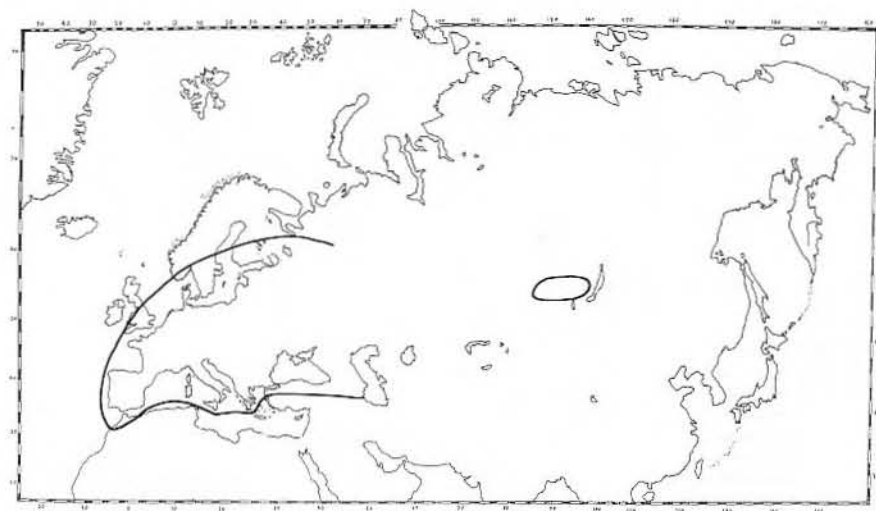


Fig. 23. - Geographical distribution of *Otiorhynchus* Germar section 2. Eastern limits of range are not precisely known. Cosmopolitan parthenogenetic species are excluded. Eastern isolated area is that of distribution of *O. (Amosilnus) grandineus* Germar, 1824 and of *O. (Amosilnus) oberti* (Faust, 1886).

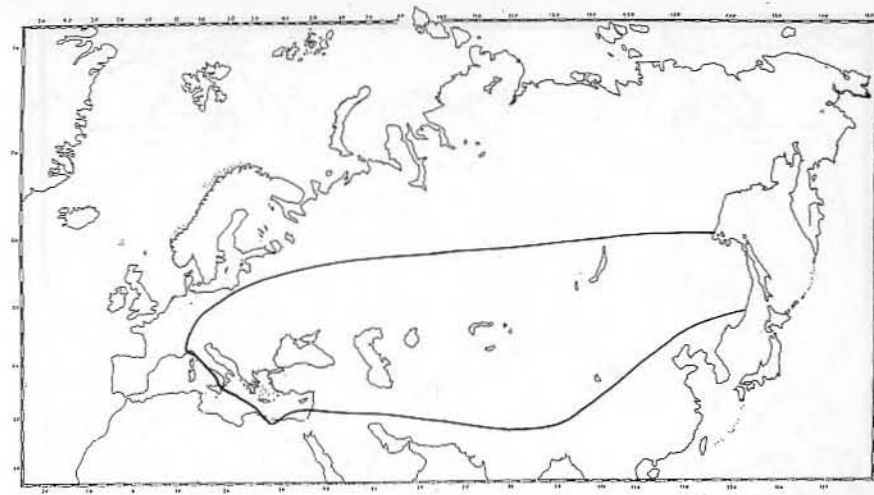


Fig. 24. - Geographical distribution of *Otiorhynchus* Germar section 3. Cosmopolitan parthenogenetic species are excluded.

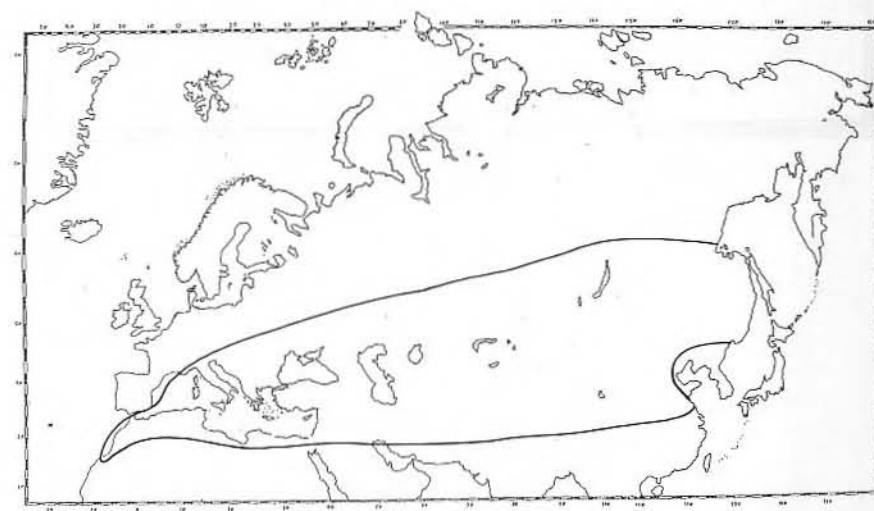


Fig. 25. - Geographical distribution of *Otiorhynchus* Germar section 4. Cosmopolitan parthenogenetic species are excluded.



Fig. 26. - Geographical distribution of the genus *Dodecastichus* Stierlin.



Fig. 27. - Geographical distribution of the genus *Cirrorhynchus* Apfelbeck.

	GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION										
	OF GENERA AND SUBGENERA										
	MA	NA	WE	IT	CE	BA	EE	ME	WA	CA	EA
<i>TYLOTUS</i>				●							
<i>DODECASTICHUS</i>				●	●	●	●				
<i>CIRRHORHYNCHUS</i>				●	●	●					
<i>LIMATOGASTER</i>						●					
<i>Dialonedus</i>				●		●					
<i>PAROTIORHYNCHUS</i>	●										
<i>RHYNCHOTIUS</i>	●										
<i>NEOTOURNIERIA</i>						●	●	●			
<i>OTIORHYNCHUS</i>											
<i>Talycrynychus</i>				●	●	●					
<i>Urorrhynchus</i>					●	●					
<i>Otiorrhynchus</i>			●	●	●	●					
<i>Petalorrhynchus</i>			●	●							
<i>Harpinorrhynchus</i>			●	●							
<i>Phalantorrhynchus</i>			●	●							
<i>Postaremus</i>					●		●				
<i>Jelenantus</i>	●		●	●							
<i>Neobudemoides</i>						●					
<i>Otiomimus</i>						●		●			
<i>Fondajenus</i>						●					
<i>Zustalestus</i>					●	●					
<i>Elechranus</i>			●	●	●	●					
<i>Rusnepranus</i>					●						
<i>Motilacanus</i>							●	●			
<i>Otiomotulus</i>							●	●			
<i>Lolatismus</i>				●	●	●		●			
<i>Nilepolemis</i>				●							
<i>Nihus</i>			●	●	●	●	●				
<i>Aranihus</i>	●		●	●	●						
<i>Egydelenus</i>	●		●				●				
<i>Metopiorrhynchus</i>	●		●	●	●						
<i>Lixorrhynchus</i>			●	●							
<i>Tirolus</i>				●							
<i>Aleutinops</i>						●					
<i>Satralistus</i>				●	●						
<i>Majetnecus</i>					●						
<i>Duphanastus</i>				●	●						
<i>Amosilnus</i>					●	●	●	●			
<i>Necotaleus</i>				●		●					
<i>Rosvalestus</i>			●								

	MA	NA	WE	IT	CE	BA	EE	ME	WA	CA	EA
<i>Nehrodistus</i>				●		●	●	●			
<i>Obvoderus</i>								●			
<i>Mesaniomus</i>			●			●		●			
<i>Ulozenus</i>						●					
<i>Normotionus</i>				●							
<i>Mitadileus</i>						●					
<i>Ergiferanus</i>			●		●	●					
<i>Mierginus</i>					●						
<i>Provadilus</i>			●		●	●	●				
<i>Vicoranius</i>					●						
<i>Postupatus</i>				●		●					
<i>Pirotovedus</i>						●					
<i>Prilisvanus</i>					●	●	●				
<i>Otirolehus</i>						●	●				
<i>Anchorrhynchus</i>				●		●					
<i>Misenatus</i>				●		●		●			
<i>Dorymerus</i>					●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Cryphiphorus</i>				●	●	●	●	●			
<i>Cryphiphoroides</i>						●					
<i>Paracryphiphorus</i>				●	●	●	●	●			
<i>Pseudocryphiphorus</i>					●	●	●	●	●		
<i>Padilehus</i>					●						
<i>Spodocellinus</i>					●						
<i>Kreinidius</i>				●							
<i>Podonebistus</i>				●		●	●	●	●		
<i>Zuriedus</i>									●	●	●
<i>Rimenostolus</i>						●	●	●	●		
<i>Pinduchus</i>									●	●	
<i>Panorosemus</i>				●		●	●	●			
<i>Pocodalemes</i>				●		●	●	●			
<i>Podoropelmus</i>				●	●		●	●			
<i>Sulcorhynchus</i>							●				
<i>Udonedus</i>							●	●			
<i>Zelotomelus</i>							●				
<i>Eprahenus</i>							●	●	●	●	
<i>Proremus</i>					●	●	●				
<i>Acunotus</i>			●	●							
<i>Namertanus</i>					●	●	●	●			
<i>Zavodesus</i>						●		●			
<i>Prodeminus</i>				●		●	●	●	●		
<i>Choilisanus</i>			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
<i>Viroprius</i>						●					
<i>Tournieria</i>				●		●	●	●			
<i>Melaseenus</i>					●	●	●	●	●	●	



	MA	NA	WE	IT	CE	BA	EE	ME	WA	CA	EA
<i>Aequipennis</i>								●			
<i>Pendragon</i>			●	●	●	●	●	●			
<i>Zadrehus</i>					●	●					
<i>Tithonus</i>				●	●		●				
<i>Arammichnus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
<i>Elvandrinus</i>							●	●			
<i>Odelengus</i>						●		●			
<i>Edelengus</i>	●										
<i>Elendegus</i>	●										
<i>Delenegus</i>	●										
<i>Geneledus</i>	●										
<i>Lengedeus</i>								●			
<i>Tecutinus</i>						●	●	●			
<i>Lacocnesus</i>								●			
<i>Hanibotus</i>							●	●	●		
<i>Mitomiris</i>									●	●	●
<i>Stupamacus</i>					●	●	●	●	●	●	
<i>Bytosmesus</i>						●					
<i>Meriplodus</i>						●	●	●	●	●	
<i>Nubidanus</i>						●	●	●	●	●	
<i>Arammichnasus</i>								●			
<i>Osmobodes</i>										●	●
<i>Mongolorrhynchus</i>										●	
<i>Paradoxidis</i>										●	
<i>Prototus</i>										●	●
<i>Trichosmobodes</i>										●	
<i>Altaivagus</i>										●	
<i>Ditrichosomus</i>										●	
<i>Holomrasus</i>										●	
<i>Protarammichnus</i>										●	

Fig. 28. - Geographical distribution of the genera and subgenera of the *Otiorhynchus* Germar complex. MA: Maghreb; NA: Northern Africa Maghreb excluded; WE: West Europe; IT: Italy and Alps; CE: Central Europe; BA: Balkans; EE: East Europe; ME: Middle East; WA: West Asia; CA: Central Asia; EA: East Asia. Generic names in capital letter, subgeneric ones in small letters.

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#### RIASSUNTO

A risultanza di ricerche ventennali, l'autore propone un nuovo inquadramento generale degli *Otiorhynchus* Germar sensu AA. Vengono elevati a generi a sé stanti i sottogeneri: *Cirrorhynchus* Apfelbeck, *Dodecastichus* Stierlin, *Limatogaster* Apfelbeck, *Neoturnieria* Apfelbeck e *Tylotus* Schoenherr (= *Tyloderes* Schoenherr). *Dialonedus* Reitter e *Trogloorhynchus* Schmidt sono considerati sottogeneri, rispettivamente, di *Limatogaster* Apfelbeck e di *Otiorhynchus* Germar. Diagnosticati come nuovi sono i sottogeneri: *Cryphiphoroides*, *Delenegus*, *Elendegus*, *Gelenedus*, *Legendeus*, *Paracryphiphorus*, *Pseudocryphiphorus*. Nuovi generi sono *Parotiorhynchus* (Algeria) e *Rhyncotius* (Marocco). Sinonimi sono invece i seguenti sottogeneri di Reitter: *Mitarodes*, *Delhandus*; *Cerdacus*, *Besobarvus*, *Asphaerorrhynchus*, *Stierlinellus*, *Dibredus*, *Usipoconus*, *Advenardus*, *Dostacashus*, *Eunihus*, *Pocusogetus*, *Microphalantus* (di quest'ultimo, specie tipica, qui designata, è *Curculio arcticus* Fabricius), *Piopsisidus*, *Vedopranus*, *Obrasilius*, *Acalorrhynchus*, *Ecestomus*, *Pliadonus*, *Udosellus*. Concludono il lavoro una chiave dicotomica di tutti i generi e sottogeneri considerati validi e l'elenco di tutte le nuove combinazioni proposte.

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