



A redefinition of the Curculionini of the world, with a key to subtribes and genera, and two new genera: *Pseudoculio* and *Megaoculis* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Curculioninae)

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Abstract

A key to the subtribes and genera of the Curculionini is presented, and two new genera are described: *Pseudoculio* with *Curculio (Balaninus) discreticoxis* Marshall, as its type species (new combination); and *Megaoculis* with *Megaoculis egeri*, new species, as its type species. Keys to the species of the new genera are provided. Photos of habitus are included for most taxa and of genitalia of the new species. The following taxa are described as new in this paper: subtribes Archariina, new subtribe, Erganiina, new subtribe, and Labaninina, new subtribe; and new species: *Pseudoculio barclayi*, new species, *P. confusicoxis*, new species, *P. crinitus*, new species, *P. promissus*, new species, *P. spiesi*, new species, and *P. vittatus*, new species. *Curculio guyanensis* Rheinheimer is reassigned to the new genus *Megaoculis*, new combination. The following genera placed in *Incertae sedis* in Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal are removed from the tribe: *Allocionus* Hustache, *Balaninorhynchus* Fairmaire, *Bradyninus* Fairmaire, *Semicardius* Hustache and *Trichanthonomus* Hustache.

Key words: new genera, new species, new subtribes, taxonomy, weevils

Introduction

In recent years there has been an increased need to better understand the weevil tribe Curculionini Latreille (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Curculioninae). To put the tribe in greater perspective we have to understand that much of the work done on the Curculionini or Balaninini was done more than one hundred years ago by Fabricius, Boheman, Chevrolat, Fairmaire, Faust, Roelofs and more recently by Heller, Hustache, Voss and others. Based on our recent studies, we concluded that the tribe Curculionini must be redefined.

The purpose of this treatise is to propose a redefinition of the tribe Curculionini and to present a key to the subtribes and genera. Prior to the publication of Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal (1999), the subfamily Curculioninae included only a single tribe, the Curculionini. Latreille (1802) did not provide a definition of Curculionini as it is called today, but is nevertheless considered the author of the higher categories above the genus level. He proposed the higher taxon Curculionites, in which he placed the genus *Curculio* proposed by Linnaeus (1758) and designated *Curculio nucum* Linnaeus as the type species.

Lacordaire (1863) presents a general description of the Balaninides, primarily for the genus *Balaninus* Germar which is a junior synonym of *Curculio*, including all of the classical characteristics except for the movement of the mandibles, which together with an ascending mesepimeron are central in separating the Curculionini from the remainder of the Curculionidae, along with the mesepimera not being visible in dorsal view. The exception is the Baridinae, with many genera with mandibles that move vertically, rather than transversely, *i.e.* opposable.

LeConte (1876) presents the following definition of the Balaninidae (now Curculionini): "The single genus which constitutes this subfamily has been heretofore arranged as a tribe, in the vicinity of Anthonomini. It differs, however, from that tribe, as from all other Coleoptera, known to me by the movement of the mandibles being vertical instead of horizontal; the mandibles are short, pyramidal and acute, and the condyle is on the upper side; the