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## Neotype designations and nomenclatural actions for Apionidae described by Johann Ludwig Christian Carl Gravenhorst in 1807 (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea)

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### Abstract

In accordance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature with the express purpose of clarifying the systematic status of some species, neotypes are designated for *Apion atratum* Gravenhorst, 1807, *Apion chloris* Gravenhorst, 1807, *Apion longirostre* Gravenhorst, 1807 and *Apion pilosellum* Gravenhorst, 1807. Three new synonymies are proposed: *Perapion hydrolapathi* (Marsham, 1802) = *Apion atratum* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.**, *Ischnopterapion virens* (Herbst, 1797) = *Apion chloris* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.** and *Eutrichapion vorax* (Herbst, 1797) = *Apion longirostre* Gravenhorst, 1807, **syn. n.** The junior primary homonym *Apion atratum* Wagner, 1908 (non Gravenhorst, 1807) is replaced by *Pseudopiezotrachelus gravenhorsti* **nom. n.**

**Key words:** nomenclature, taxonomy, neotypes, new synonymies, new replacement name, Gravenhorst

### Introduction

During the description of a new species of *Rhopalapion* Schilsky, 1906, I had to deal with the existence of two homonyms, *Apion longirostre* Gravenhorst, 1807 and *Apion longirostre* Olivier, 1807. To resolve the issue, before referring the case to the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Giusto 2014), I read the monumental work of Gravenhorst published in 1807. The German author, in addition to the aforementioned *A. longirostre*, described three other species belonging to the genus *Apion* Herbst, 1797: *Apion atratum*, *Apion chloris* and *Apion pilosellum*.

Excluding the last species, already synonymised with *Eutrichapion vorax* (Herbst, 1797) by Alonso-Zarazaga (2011), all other species—on the basis of the short and vague descriptions and due to the lack of type specimens—are at the moment placed among the Apionidae ‘incertae sedis’ and their names are considered ‘nomina dubia’.

Because, according to Jałoszyński & Wanat (2014), Gravenhorst’s coleopteran collection no longer exists and the use of “these names might cause changes in the nomenclature currently in use and therefore their position must be clarified”, I chose, in accordance with the provisions of the Article 75 of the Code (ICZN 1999), with the express purpose of clarifying their systematic status, to select neotypes of all Gravenhorst’s *Apion* species.

Although all taxa described by Gravenhorst had no type locality, they are presumed to come from Germany (Colonnelli 1998, Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* 2013), thus I selected all the neotype specimens from Germany and I deposited them in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität in Berlin. The new labels added to these specimens are printed and rectangular: red for the neotype designations and white for the current valid names.

### Measurements and acronyms

Abbreviations of measurements (in alphabetical order) are as follows: Le = length of elytra from anterior margin to apex, in dorsal view; Lp = length of prothorax from front margin to base along midline, in dorsal view; Lr = length of rostrum from apex (excluding mandibles) to fore margin of eye, in lateral view; We = width of elytra at their widest point, in dorsal view; Wmsr = width of mesorostrum at the antennal insertion, in dorsal view; Wp = width of prothorax at the