



Zootaxa 4051 (1): 001–071
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

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Monograph

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)

ZOOTAXA

ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4051.1.1>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:A162F3D5-E219-4358-B026-2EFE3E273318>

ZOOTAXA

4051

THE TYPES OF PALAEARCTIC HIPPORHININI (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Cyclominae) CONSERVED AT THE MUSÉUM NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE, PARIS

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Magnolia Press
Auckland, New Zealand

Accepted by R. Anderson: 1 Sept. 2015; published: 30 Nov. 2015

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(*Zootaxa* 4051)

71 pp.; 30 cm.

30 Nov. 2015

ISBN 978-1-77557-845-1 (paperback)

ISBN 978-1-77557-846-8 (Online edition)

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 2015 BY

Magnolia Press

P.O. Box 41-383

Auckland 1346

New Zealand

e-mail: zootaxa@mapress.com

<http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/>

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ISSN 1175-5326 (Print edition)

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ABSTRACT

The Palaearctic species of Curculionidae: Cyclominae: Hipporhinini conserved at the Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris were critically revised in order to recognise the type specimens, select lectotypes or, where necessary, designate neotypes. Out of 135 species whose types were presumably preserved in the MNHN, original type specimens of 116 could be found. The holotypes of 21 species were available, either because originally designated as such, or because the species was unequivocally based on a single specimen; a paratype of another taxon, whose holotype is preserved in another collection, was also examined. The lectotypes of 93 species were designated, and a syntype of another species was also seen. Neotypes of 10 more species were designated, thus leading to a total number of species whose type is conserved at the MNHN to 126. Type specimens of five more species described by French authors, not present in the MNHN but conserved in other museums, were found as well and were included in the paper, with the further designation of three lectotypes. All types treated herein were labelled and photographed.

Key words: Typification, nomenclature, lectotype, neotype, museology

INTRODUCTION

The weevil tribe Cyclominae: Hipporhinini (Rhytirrhini in the sense of Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999, pro parte) includes a few hundred species, distributed over the Mediterranean region, in western and central Asia and eastern and southern Africa (Oberprieler 2010). It also includes some Neotropical genera, but according to the first author these last should be excluded from the tribe. The Palaearctic fauna is composed of 140 currently accepted species, with 60 more names referred to subjective synonyms (Meregalli 2013). Their taxonomy and nomenclature was never completely and critically analysed, the last more or less complete "revision" being that of Melichar (1923). Since that time only scattered descriptions of single species (Hustache 1932, 1936; Ruter 1941; Roudier 1954, and more), or partial revisions of small complexes of species and rearrangements of genera (Solari 1940; Roudier 1959) have appeared, whereas faunal lists for many countries were based on the original descriptions or old catalogues (Schenkling & Marshall 1929; Winkler 1932). Usually the nomenclatural types were not examined (or could not be traced) for these taxonomic papers and faunal lists. This resulted in a quite chaotic understanding of the taxonomy