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New and Confirmed Combinations of New World Bruchinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) with a List of *incertae sedis* Species

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Abstract

We identify 94 species of New World Bruchinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) that have not been revised since original publications that predate the establishment of current bruchine genera. Many of these have appeared in catalogs or checklists and have been transferred to genera without inspection of primary type specimens. We were able to inspect the primary types of 77 of these species; we provide new combinations for 38 and confirm previous combinations made in catalogs for an addition 39. We provide emended names for four taxa and designate a neotype for *Bruchus atrosignatus* Pic, 1935. Type specimens could not be located for 14 of the additional 17 species, with only three species of known deposition not yet inspected. These 17 species should be considered as species *incertae sedis* and included as such in any catalogs or checklists until types are examined by future reviewers.

Key words: Seed beetles, taxonomy

Introduction

The roughly 1,750 described species of Bruchinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) represent the largest radiation of insects that obligately feed inside the seeds of plants (1,650 cited in Morse 2014; approximately 100 have been added since). They are best known for the economic consequences of their ability to destroy seed crops and stored seeds (Kingsolver 2004). Species are distributed on all continents (except Antarctica) and are placed into 65 currently recognized genera (Anton 2024a; Borowiec 1987). The classification of New World Bruchinae has advanced significantly in the past century. In the early 1900s most New World seed beetles were placed into either the genus *Bruchus* Linnaeus, *Spermophagus* Schoenherr, or *Pachymerus* Thunberg. Blackwelder (1946) was the first to transfer a large number of these species to different genera, treating over 500 species and providing new combinations for many. Most of these were based on Schilsky's (1905) separation of members of the genus *Bruchus* Linnaeus into the Old World genus *Bruchidius* Schilsky and the New World genus *Acanthoscelides* Schilsky. The seminal taxonomic work by Bridwell (1929, 1931, 1932, 1946, 1952a, 1952b) developed many of the criteria for further generic divisions and he and subsequent authors have placed most New World species into 39 different genera. Blackwelder (1946) could be forgiven for not examining type specimens, as most of the genus names proposed by Bridwell (1946) for taxa affiliated with *Acanthoscelides* were not yet available as the checklist was being prepared. Numerous new combinations, including reallocations of Blackwelder's (1946) combinations, have been made since that time in revisionary works, with most of these combinations coming from explicit review of the type specimens. Following this tradition, most catalogs of or including many New World Bruchinae (e.g., Chaboo & Morse 2015; Johnson & Kingsolver 1981; Kingsolver & Silva 1991; Romero-Nápoles & Johnson 2004; Turnbow *et al*. 2003; Udayagiri & Wadhi 1989; Wilcox 1975) relied on the combinations previously made by Blackwelder (1946) or by these revisions; treating species not reviewed as *incertae sedis*. As a result, a large number of combinations remain from Blackwelder (1946) in which type specimens were never reviewed or have languished in genera that are now defined to include only species that are native to the Old World (e.g. *Spermophagus, Bruchus*, and *Bruchidius*).

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More recently, Romero *et al*. (2018, 2020, 2021) have transferred numerous species to genera without reviewing the type specimens, creating the possibility of propagating name combinations that appear to be based on recent authority, but are instead based on the same assumptions used by Blackwelder (1946).

Since 2015, we have reviewed and taken high-resolution images of primary type specimens from 30 museums. This allowed the first author to inspect most species that have yet to be reviewed since their original publication. While we did not have the opportunity to review specimens from Motschulsky (1858, 1874; alternative spelling Motschoulsky) deposited in the Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia), it was possible to review notes provided by the late J.M. Kingsolver on his review of the Bruchinae types from the New World deposited there in which he confirms generic placement for numerous species. The only institution with confirmed type depositions that still need review is the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Havana, Cuba), where three species published by Suffrian (1870) are deposited in the Gundlach collection (Alvarez Marin & Kingsolver 1997). The purpose of this paper is to review combinations for all species not previously reviewed in the New World and either provide new combinations or affirm previous combinations made without inspection of type specimens that have not been revised and have only appeared in catalogs or checklists (Blackwelder 1946; Romero *et al*. 2018, 2020, 2021). The types of some species have not been located by either us or by J.M. Kingsolver. These should remain as species *incertae sedis* and not allocated to new genera until their types have been located and reviewed.

Methods

Literature was exhaustively reviewed for publications with the original descriptions of all species of seed beetles and for subsequent revisionary work. All original publications were viewed in order to confirm publication date, described type locality, and original spellings. Species that have only been included in catalogs or checklists since their original description are included in this review. While specimens were reviewed from 30 museums, only nine museums held primary types of New World specimens that had not been reviewed since their original publication: BMNH, MACN, MLPA, MNHN, NHRS, SDEI, USNM, ZMHB, ZMUC (see abbreviations referencing these museums, the hosting curator, and the year of review below). These primary type specimens were inspected for informative characters to genus assignment, photographed using high-resolution imaging equipment from Macroscopic Solutions (Tolland, CT), and their labels were imaged and transcribed. Images are included of the dorsal aspect, lateral aspect, and labels for six species from the six genera with new combinations.

For each species listed, the original publication and first page of appearance are included. For specimens which we were able to physically inspect, the locations from the labels themselves are provided as this is usually more comprehensive than what is published. These are included in quotes, with line breaks indicated with " / " and label breaks indicated with "; ". For a very few specimens, locality information is provided from a publication that is referenced on the label. For specimens that could not be located and are considered species *incertae sedis*, and for types inspected by Kingsolver in the ZMUM, the locality information from the publication and page of that locality reference is provided. For all, the country of origin (if identifiable) is included in brackets. We then provide the type status for the specimen(s) examined. The vast majority of the specimens examined are syntypes. Many of these have a "Holotype", "Holotypus", or "Lectotype" label affixed to them. Many of these are for specimens described by M. Pic of Paris, France in the first half of the 1900s, but were added later by a curator (M. Geisier, A. Mantilleri, pers. comm.). But for most of these there was no holotype designated in the original publication, nor was there information provided about the number of specimens examined by the author. Because lectotype designations have never been published for these specimens, they are therefore considered syntypes in accordance with Article 73 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). Specimens for which there is evidence in the literature that only a single specimen was examined are considered holotypes in accordance with Article 73 of the ICZN (1999), and this evidence is provided in quotes and with page numbers. In his notes, Kingsolver does not indicate the number of types that he inspected from the ZMUM, and Motschulsky (1858, 1874) does not indicate the number of specimens. We therefore refer to these as "syntype(s)" in order to express this uncertainty.

In this paper, we only address new combinations and do not address synonymy, status of taxa described as varieties, or designate lectotypes. All published varieties are included as varieties, we will treat these as either junior synonyms or species with new status in separate publications. We emend the spelling of three species and one named variety of one of these species. We designate one neotype for a type specimen destroyed in the Hamburg Museum

in World War II. All taxonomic judgments are included in bold: "**New combination**", "**Combination confirmed**", "**Species *incertae sedis***", "**Neotype designated**", "**Spelling emendation**"; and "***nomen nudum***".

Publications citing the species names and a short description of the context of the citation are included. For each, the full combination is included and the first appearance of any combinations that differ from the original publication are cited as "comb. nov.", whether they are indicated as new combinations in the publications or not. Misspellings of genus or specific epithet are indicated with "[sic]".

We present the species in three separate lists: (1) new combinations, (2) confirmed combinations, and (3) species *incertae sedis*. Within each list, species are presented in alphabetical order without regard to Bruchinae hierarchical classification. For the last list, we include notes regarding museums in which the types were suspected to have been deposited, or information provided in correspondence with J.M. Kingsolver before his death.

Museums referenced, including abbreviations, hosting curators, and year types reviewed:

BMNH: Natural History Museum (London, UK), Michael Geiser, types reviewed in 2016.

IFML: Instituto Fundación Miguel Lillo (Tucumán, Argentina), Emilia Constanza Perez, types reviewed in 2024.

IRSNB: Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Belgium, Brussels), Wouter Dekoninck, types reviewed in 2016

MACN: Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" (Buenos Aires, Argentina), Pablo Mulieri, types reviewed in 2024.

MLPA: Museo de La Plata (La Plata, Argentina), Adriana Marvaldi, types reviewed in 2024.

MNHC: Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Havana, Cuba), collection not visited.

MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France), Antoine Mantilleri, types reviewed in 2016.

MZH: Finnish Museum of Natural History (Helsinki, Finland), collection not visited.

NHRS: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Stockholm, Sweden), Niklas Apelqvist, types reviewed in 2016.

SDEI: Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Müncheberg, Germany), Stephan Blank, types reviewed in 2016.

USNM: National Museum of Natural History (Washington, DC, USA), Alexander Konstantinov, types reviewed in 2022–2023.

ZIN: Russian Academy of Sciences, Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg, Russia), collection not visited.

ZMHB: Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität (Berlin, Germany), Johannes Frisch, types reviewed in 2016.

ZMUC: University of Copenhagen, Zoological Museum (Copenhaven, Denmark), Alexey Solodovnikov, types reviewed in 2016.

ZMUK: Universität Kiel, Zoologisches Museum (Kiel, Germany), collection not visited.

ZMUM: Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia), collection not visited, type information communicated by J.M. Kingsolver.

Results

We identify 38 species in need of new combinations into six genera. The majority of these are new combinations in the genus *Sennius* Bridwell. We can confirm that 39 species that were transferred in catalogs without examination of type material were indeed transferred into the genus to which they actually belong. The majority of these had been transferred into the genera *Acanthoscelides* and *Amblycerus* Thunberg. 17 species are considered species *incertae sedis* and should be treated as such in future checklists or catalogs until their type specimens can be examined.

New combinations

Acanthoscelides subnubilus (Pic, 1942). **New combination**.

Bruchidius subnubilus Pic, 1942: p. 10. From label: "Colombie" [Colombia]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Lectotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. Because this has not been published, this must be considered a syntype.

Bruchidius subnubilus: Pic (1954a), p. 184 (distribution); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 158 (catalog).

Amblycerus clermonti (Pic, 1952). **New combination**.

Spermophagus clermonti Pic, 1952a: p. 10. From label: "Pérou / Tarapoto / Mai à Août 1886 / M. de Mathan" [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN.

Amblycerus frater (Jekel, 1855). **New combination**.

Spermophagus frater Jekel, 1855: p. 32. From label: "Columbia" [Colombia]. Holotype male deposited in the BMNH. "A single specimen" [Jekel (1855): p. 32]. Therefore, a holotype.

Amblycerus mutatus Pic, 1927. **New combination.**

Spermophagus testaceus Pic, 1922: p. 16 (not Pic (1917)), p. 302: name pre-occupied (Pic, 1927b). From labels: "Caparo, Trinidad / A. Heyne, Berlin-Wilm." [Trinidad and Tobago]. Female syntype deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen by J.M. Kingsolver. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype, nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Amblycerus testaceus (*sensu* Pic, 1922): Blackwelder (1946), p. 763 (catalog, comb. nov.); Pfaffenberger (1985), p. 2 (checklist).

Spermophagus mutatus Pic, 1927b: p. 14. New name for *Spermophagus testaceus* Pic, 1922. Pic (1927b) incorrectly cited the name for this species in a *lapsus* as *S. testaceus* Pic (1912) instead of Pic (1922). This created confusion about which species he was providing a replacement name for.

Spermophagus mutatus: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 16 (catalog, incorrectly stated as an unnecessary replacement name for *S. testaceus* Pic, 1917).

Spermophagus testaceicolor Pic, 1938a: p. 20. New name for *Spermophagus testaceus* Pic, 1922. Pic (1938a) seems to have misinterpreted his own new name from Pic (1927b), as he provided this **unnecessary replacement name** for this species, which in itself was a junior homonym as he had already applied the name to a species from Japan (Pic, 1917b).

Amblycerus testaceicolor: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 16 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Amblycerus nigromarginatus var. *mathani* (Pic, 1952). **New combination**.

Spermophagus nigromarginatus var. *mathani* Pic, 1952a: p. 10. From label: "Pérou / Tarapoto / Mai à Août 1886 / M. de Mathan" [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN.

Amblycerus pelleranoi (Pic, 1948). **New combination**. **Spelling emendation**. Fig. 1

Spermophagus pelleranai Pic, 1948: p. 10. From label: "S. Tomé / Corrientes / G. Pellarano" [Argentina]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. Pic publishes this as "Brésil. Corientes" (p. 15), but Santo Tomé is in Corrientes state, Argentina, and G. Pellerano is a known Argentine coleopterist from the first half of the 20th century with numerous specimens collected in Santo Tomé, Corrientes, Argentina. Pic (1948) publishes this as *Spermophagus pelleranai*, with the collector cited as "G. Pellerana". However, the specimen label cites the collector as G. Pellerano, and the specific epithet as *pelleranoi*. While Pic does not discuss the etymology of the name, it is clear that it is meant to recognize the collector. As G. Pellerano collected numerous Coleoptera from this same location, the spelling in the publication appears to be incorrect. Given the clear intention and label name, this is a spelling that must be corrected under Article 32.5 of the ICZN (1999). Subsequent authors have all used this corrected spelling.

Spermophagus pelleranoi: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 27 (catalog); Cabrera & Fernández (1998), p. 4 (catalog).

Zabrotes pelleranoi: Romero-Nápoles *et al*. (2021), p. 210 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Amblycerus peruvianus (Pic, 1942). **New combination**.

Spermophagus peruvianus Pic, 1942: p. 10. From label: "N. Pérou / Prov Tumbez / Grau / G.A. Baer" [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Spermophagus peruvianus: Pic (1954b), p. 16 (mentioned); Pic (1955), p. 3 (description of new species, but refers to the same specimen described in 1942); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 27 (catalog).

FIGURE 1. Syntype male of *Spermophagus pelleranoi* Pic, 1948: a) dorsal habitus; (b) lateral habitus; (c) specimen labels. New combination is *Amblycerus pelleranoi* (Pic, 1948).

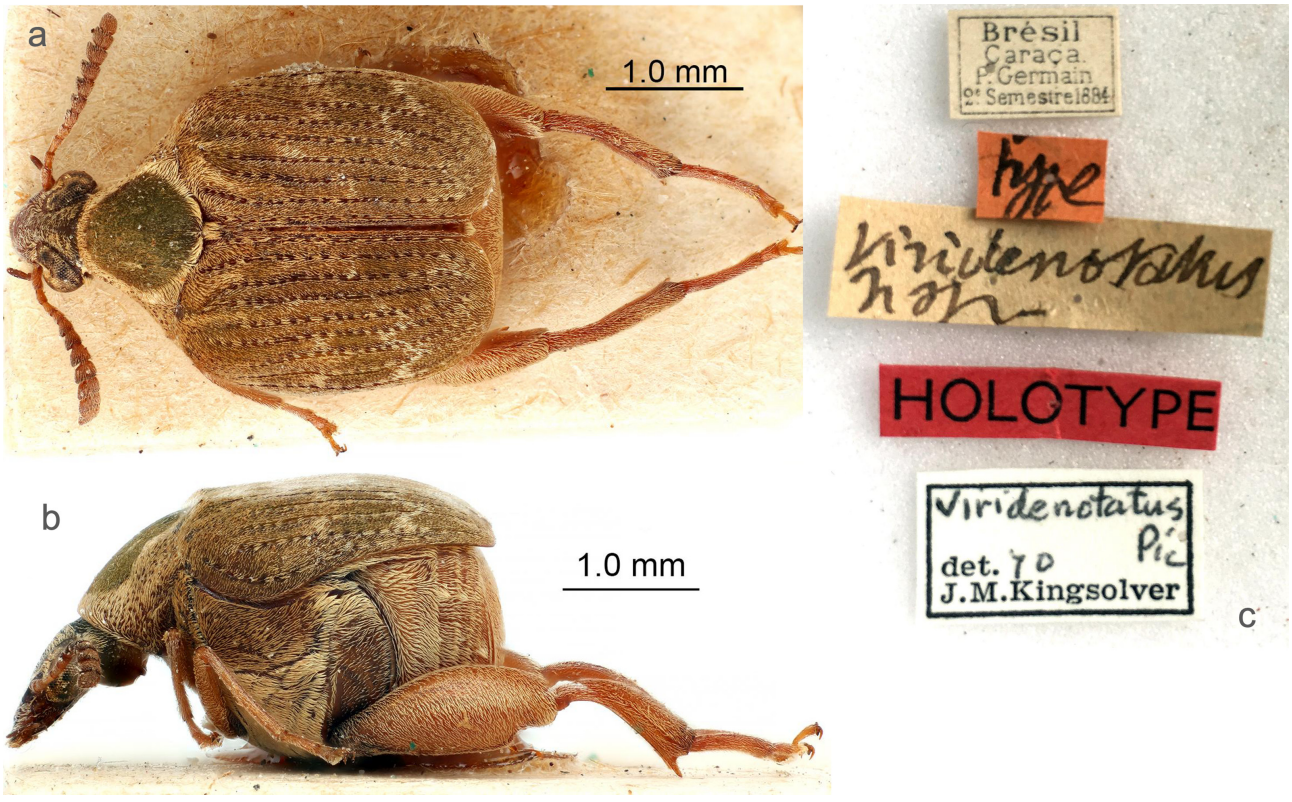

FIGURE 2. Syntype male of *Pseudopachymerus viridenotatus* Pic, 1952: a) dorsal habitus; (b) lateral habitus; (c) specimen labels. New combination is *Caryedes viridenotatus* (Pic, 1952).

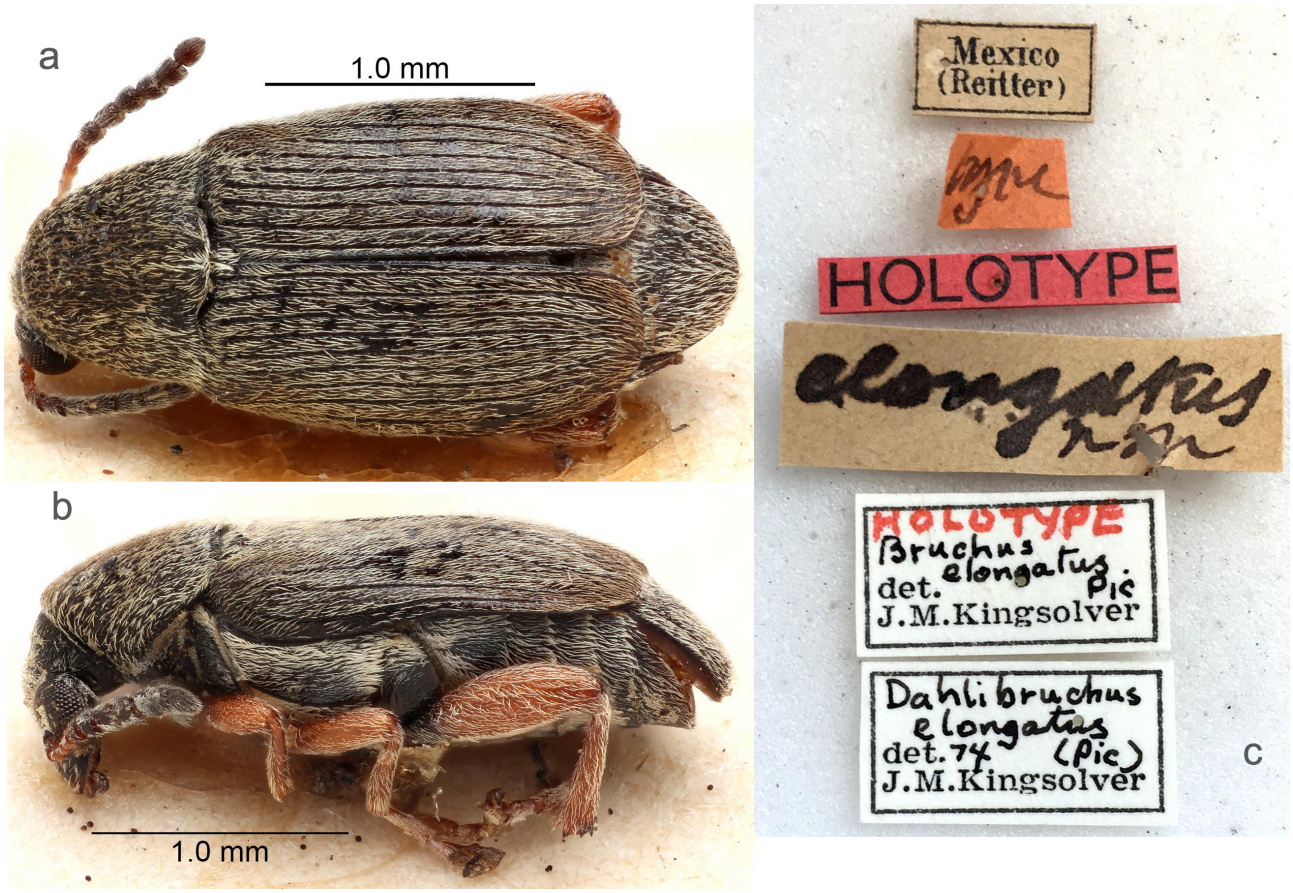

FIGURE 3. Syntype male of *Bruchus elongatus* Pic, 1933: a) dorsal habitus; (b) lateral habitus; (c) specimen labels. New combination is *Dahlibruchus elongatus* (Pic, 1933).

Caryedes viridenotatus (Pic, 1952). **New combination**. Fig. 2.

Pseudopachymerus viridenotatus Pic, 1952b: p. 15. From label: "Brésil / Caraça. / P. Germain / 2^{t} Semestre 1884" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Dahlibruchus elongatus (Pic, 1933). **New combination**. Fig. 3.

Bruchus elongatus Pic, 1933: p. 19. From label: "Mexico / (Reitter)" [Mexico]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchus elongatus: Pic (1938b), p. 123 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides elongatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 5 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 414; Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 45 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles & Johnson (2004), p. 619 (catalog).

Meibomeus bicoloritarsis (Pic, 1933). **New combination**. Fig. 4

Bruchus bicoloritarsis Pic, 1933: p. 17. From label: "Brésil—Mendés / á 92 kil. De Rio de Janeiro / col. Ection le Moult" [Brazil]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides bicoloritarsis: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 39 (catalog).

FIGURE 4. Syntype male of *Bruchus bicoloritarsis* Pic, 1933: a) dorsal habitus; (b) lateral habitus; (c) specimen labels. New combination is *Meibomeus bicoloritarsis* (Pic, 1933).

Meibomeus exilis (Gyllenhal, 1839). **New combination**.

Bruchus exilis Gyllenhal, 1839: p. 60. From label: "Amer. Merid. / Steven.". From Gyllenhal (1839, p. 60): "America meridionalis, in seminibus Hedysari. A Dom. Steven donatus". [South America, no country specified]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus exilis: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3223 (catalog); Zacher (1952), p. 462 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 188 (catalog).

Bruchus (*Pachybruchus*) *exilis*: Pic (1913), p. 25 (catalog).

Megacerus exilis: Blackwelder (1946), p. 762 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Sennius albomarginatus (Pic, 1929). **New combination**.

Bruchus albomarginatus Pic, 1929a: p. 26. From label: "Dr. Hahnel. / Amazonas / (Staudinger.)" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Sennius alboscutus (Pic, 1929). **New combination**.

Bruchus alboscutus Pic, 1929b: p. 35. From label: "Matosinhos / (Brèsil)" [Brazil]". Syntype male deposited in the MNHN.

Bruchus alboscutus: Pic (1934a), p. 117 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides alboscutus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 36 (catalog); Romero *et al*. (2021), p. 210 (catalog).

Sennius aureomicans (Pic, 1930). **New combination**.

Bruchus aureomicans Pic, 1930a: p. 10. From label: "Colombie" [Colombia]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a male specimen with a "Lectotype" label affixed by Kingsolver. But this was never published, so this remains a syntype.

Bruchus aureomicans: Pic (1931), p. 34 (mentioned); Pic (1938b), p. 123 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides aureomicans: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 38 (catalog).

Bruchidius aureomicans: Pic (1947), p. 3 (mentioned).

Sennius aureomicans var. *nigricolor* (Pic, 1930). **New combination**.

Bruchus aureomicans var. *nigricolor* Pic, 1930a: p. 10. From label: "Rep. Argentina / Prov. Buenos Aires / C. Bruch" [Argentina]. Syntype female deposited in the MACN. This specimen bears a "Holotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Sennius bicoloriceps (Pic, 1929). **New combination**.

Bruchus bicoloriceps Pic, 1929b: p. 35. From label: "Matosinhos / (Brèsil)" [Brazil]". Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. This specimen bears a "Holotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides bicoloriceps: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 39 (catalog); Romero *et al.* (2021), p. 211 (catalog).

Sennius callanganus (Pic, 1929). **New combination**.

Bruchus callanganus Pic, 1929a: p. 26. From label: "Callanga / Peru" [Peru]". Syntypes deposited in the MNHN. There is a female specimen with a "Holotype" label affixed, and two specimens with a "Paratype" label affixed. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, these must be considered syntypes.

Acanthoscelides callanganus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 40 (catalog); Chaboo & Morse (2015), p. 358 (catalog); Romero *et al.* (2021), p. 211 (catalog).

Sennius catamarcanus (Pic, 1930). **New combination**.

Bruchus catamarcanus Pic, 1930b: p. 56. From label: "Rep Argentina / Prov Catamarca / 16.II.1923 / C. Bruch" [Argentina]. Syntype male deposited in the MACN. This specimen bears a "Holotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides catamarcanus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 41 (catalog).

Sennius crassulus (Sharp, 1885). **New combination**.

Bruchus crassulus Sharp, 1885: p. 457. From label: "V. de Chiriqui, 25–4000 ft. / Champion." [Panama]. Holotype male deposited in the BMNH. "…a single individual…" (Sharp (1885): p. 457). Therefore, a holotype.

Bruchus crassulus: Pic (1913), p. 23 (catalog); Fiery (2013), p. 44 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides crassulus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 414 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 414 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 44 (catalog).

Sennius flaviventris (Sharp, 1885). **New combination**.

Bruchus flaviventris Sharp, 1885: p. 470. From label: "Duenas, / Guatemala, / C. Champion" [Guatemala]. Holotype male deposited in the BMNH. "Of this very distinct species, only one example has been procured" (Sharp (1885): p. 470). Therefore, a holotype.

Bruchus flaviventris: Pic (1913), p. 25 (catalog); Pic (1929a), p. 26 (mentioned); Fiery (2013), p. 44 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides flaviventris: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 5 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 419 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 46 (catalog).

Sennius inapicalis (Pic, 1929). **New combination**.

Bruchus inapicalis Pic, 1929a: p. 25. From label: "Jatahy / Prov. Goyas, Brésil" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Sennius jatahyensis (Pic, 1930). **New combination**.

Bruchus jatahyensis Pic, 1930a: p. 14. From label: "Jatahy / Prov. Goyas, Brésil" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Sennius leucopygius (Perty, 1830). **New combination**.

Bruchus leucopygius Perty, 1830: p. 67. From label: "Para Int., Sieber" [Brazil]. Syntypes deposited in the ZMHB.

Bruchus leucopygius: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3225 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 30 (catalog); Zacher (1952), p. 462 (catalog); Wendt (1978), p. 366 (type depository).

Acanthoscelides leucopygius: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 50 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 212 (catalog).

Sennius maculaticollis (Pic, 1930). **New combination**.

Bruchus maculaticollis Pic, 1930a: p. 13. From label: "Bahia / Brasilia / Fruhstorfer" [Brazil]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. This specimen bears a "Holotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must be considered a syntype.

Bruchus maculaticollis: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 193 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides maculaticollis: Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 213 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Sennius nescius (Fåhraeus, 1839). **New combination**.

Bruchus nescius Fåhraeus, 1839: p. 31. From label: "in Semin. / Cassiæ. Bras. / Falderm" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus nescius: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3227 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 37 (catalog); Zacher (1952), p. 462 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides nescius: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Acanthoscelides nesicus [sic]: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 53 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 213 (catalog).

Sennius notulatus (Fåhraeus, 1839). **New combination**.

Bruchus notulatus Fåhraeus, 1839: p. 30. From label: "Columbia / Chevrol" [Colombia]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus notulatus: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3227 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 37 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides notulatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 54 (catalog).

Sennius obtusus (Boheman, 1859). **New combination**.

Bruchus obtusus Boheman, 1859: p. 113. From label: "Monte / video" [Uruguay]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus obtusus: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3227 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 38 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides obtusus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 56 (catalog).

Sennius ocananus (Pic, 1947). **New combination**. Fig. 5.

Bruchidius ocananus Pic, 1947: p. 3. From label: "Süd - Peru / Ocana, 2600 m / 7.4.1936; Hbg. -Süd - Peru / Sammelreise 1936. / Eing. Nr. 1, 1937" [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. This specimen bears a "Holotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchidius ocananus: Pic (1954a), p. 185 (description of new species, but refers to the same specimen described in 1947); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 148 (catalog).

Bruchus ocananus: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 196 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Acanthoscelides ocananus: Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2018), p. 106 (catalog, comb. nov.).

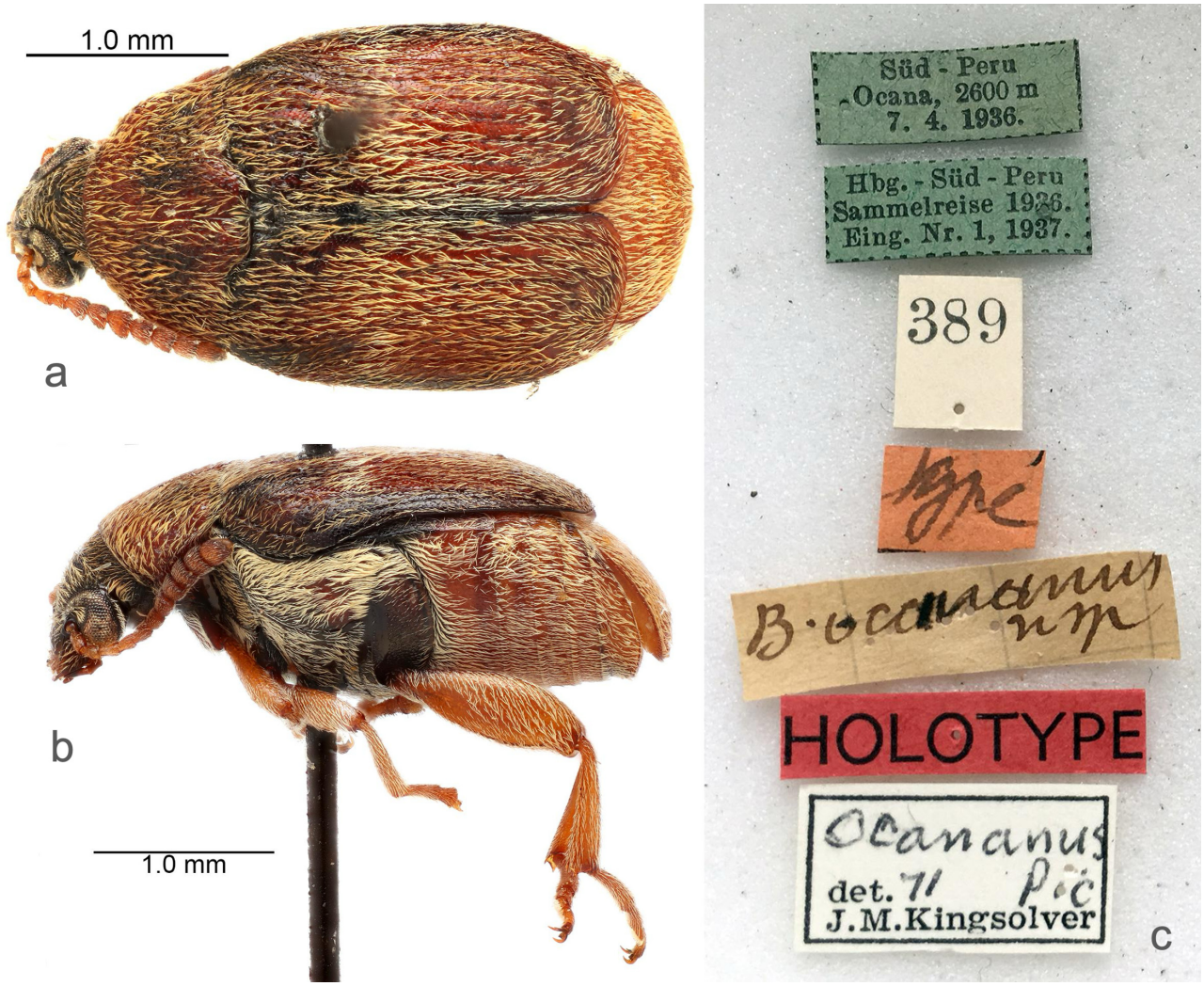

FIGURE 5. Syntype male of *Bruchidius ocananus* Pic, 1947: a) dorsal habitus; (b) lateral habitus; (c) specimen labels. New combination is *Sennius ocananus* (Pic, 1947).

Sennius rodingeri (Pic, 1947). **New combination**.

Bruchidius rodingeri Pic, 1947: p. 3. From label: "Süd - Peru / Ocana, 2600 m / 7.4.1936; Hbg. -Süd - Peru / Sammelreise 1936. / Eing. Nr. 1, 1937" [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. This specimen bears a "Lectotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchidius rodingeri: Pic (1954), p. 185 (description of new species, but refers to the same specimen described in 1947); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 153 (catalog).

Bruchus rodingeri: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 199 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Acanthoscelides rodingeri: Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2018), p. 106 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Sennius ruber (Pic, 1952). **New combination**.

Bruchus ruber Pic, 1952b: p. 16. From label: "Pérou / Tarapoto / Mai à Août 1886 / M. de Mathan" [Peru]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Sennius ruficolor (Pic, 1942). **New combination**.

Bruchidius ruficolor Pic, 1942: p. 11. From label: "Peru" [Peru]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. This specimen bears a "Holotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchidius ruficolor: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 154 (catalog); Chaboo & Morse (2015), p. 358 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides ruficolor: Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2018), p. 106 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Sennius rufoplagiatus (Fåhraeus, 1839). **New combination**.

Bruchus rufoplagiatus Fåhraeus, 1839: p. 94. From label: "in Semin. Cæs- / alpiniæ, Bresil. / Falderman" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus rufoplagiatus: Reiche & Saulcy (1857), p. 650 (mentioned); Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3230 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 46 (catalog); Zacher (1952), p. 462 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides rufoplagiatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 62 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 214 (catalog).

Sennius schaumi (Pic, 1934). **New combination**.

Bruchus schaumi Pic, 1934a: p. 117. From label: "Coll. Schaum; "Brasil" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the SDEI. This specimen bears a "Holotypus" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides schaumi: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 62 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 214 (catalog).

Sennius testaceimembris (Pic, 1927). **New combination**.

Bruchus testaceimembris Pic, 1927a: p. 33. From label: "Brésil / (Dr. B. Pickel)" [Pic's handwr.]; "Graines / de Cassia / medica Vell" [Brazil]. Syntypes deposited in the MNHN.

Megacerus testaceimembris: Zacher (1952), p. 466 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Sennius titschacki (Pic, 1947). **New combination. Spelling emendation**.

Bruchidius tischacki Pic, 1947: p. 4. From label: "Süd-Peru / Bei Hualla, 3300 m / 21. 4. 1936; Hbg.-Süd-Peru / Sammelreise 1936. / Eing. Nr. 1, 1937; Von Cassia spec" [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. This specimen bears a "Holotype" label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must be considered a syntype. Both the specimen label and the subsequent publication by Pic (1954) spell this name as *Bruchidius titschacki*, and this is almost certainly in honor of Erich Titschack, a prominent collector in Peru and Ecuador in the first half of the 20th century, although Pic (1947, 1954a) makes no mention of the etymology of the specific epithet. Given the intention, label name, and subsequent spelling, this is certainly a spelling that must be corrected under Article 32.5 of the ICZN (1999). Subsequent authors have all used this corrected spelling.

Bruchidius titschacki: Pic (1954a), p. 185 (description of new species, but refers to the same specimen described in 1947); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 159 (catalog).

Bruchus titschacki: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 205 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides titschacki: Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2018), p. 106 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Sennius titschacki var. *diehli* (Pic, 1947). **New combination. Spelling emendation.**

Bruchidius tischacki var. *diehli* Pic, 1947: p. 4. From label: "Süd-Peru / Unterh. Cayara / 21. 4. 1936; Von Malesherbia; Hbg. - Süd - Peru / Sammelreise 1936." [Peru]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. This

specimen bears a “Holotype” label. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must be considered a syntype. Emendation of the specific epithet to *titschacki* is described for the nominal species variety, although only the identifier “var. diehli” appears on the original labels.

Bruchidius titschacki var. *diehli*: Pic (1954a), p. 185 (description of new species, but refers to the same specimen described in 1947); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 159 (catalog).

Sennius vestitus (Fåhraeus, 1839). **New combination**.

Bruchus vestitus Fåhraeus, 1839: p. 28. From label: “Carthagena Co. / lumbia. Dej." [Colombia]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus vestitus: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3232 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 55 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides vestitus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 67 (catalog).

Sennius villicus (Fåhraeus, 1839). **New combination**.

Bruchus villicus Fåhraeus, 1839: p. 29. From label: “Campos; Bra- / silien" [Brazil]. Syntype males deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus villicus: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3232 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 56 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides villicus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 68 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 215 (catalog).

Confirmation of combinations

The following combinations have only ever appeared in catalogs (e.g. Blackwelder 1946; Udayagiri & Wadhi 1989; Romero *et al.* 2018, 2020, 2023) in which type specimens have not been inspected, but where we can confirm their combination.

Acanthoscelides albovittatus (Pic, 1933). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus albovittatus Pic, 1933: p. 16. From label: “Corumba, Matt. Grosso” [Brazil]. Syntype male and female deposited in the MNHN.

Acanthoscelides albovittatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 36 (catalog); Romero Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 210 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides angustior (Pic, 1942). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchidius angustior Pic, 1942: p. 10. From label: “Brasilien / Nova Teutonia / Fritz Plaumann” [Brazil]. Syntype males and females deposited in the MNHN. There is a male specimen with a “Lectotype” label and two females with “Paralectotype” labels all affixed by Kingsolver. But this was never published, so these remain syntypes.

Bruchidius angustior: Pic (1947), p. 3 (mentioned); Pic (1954), p. 184 (distribution); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 117 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021b), p. 215 (catalog).

Acanthocelides [sic] *angustior*: Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 211 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Acanthoscelides argentinus (Pic, 1938). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus argentinus Pic, 1938a: p. 19. From label: “Chaco-Argentina / Resistencia / 1-1936 / M.J. Viana” [Argentina]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN; syntype males and females deposited in the MLPA; syntype male deposited in the USNM. The female specimen in Paris has a “Lectotype” label affixed by Kingsolver. But this was never published, so these remain syntypes.

Bruchus argentinus: Cabrera & Fernández (1998), p. 2 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides argentinus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 36 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides argentinus var. *nigrocephalus* (Pic, 1938). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus argentinus var. *nigrocephalus* Pic, 1938a: p. 20. From label: “Republique Argne / Chaco de Santiago / Del Estero – Rio Salado; Février; Collection / Wagner” [Argentina]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN; syntype males deposited in the MLPA. The male specimen in Paris has a “Lectotype” label affixed by Kingsolver. But this was never published, so these remain syntypes.

Bruchus argentinus var. *nigrocephalus:* Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 37 (catalog); Cabrera & Fernández (1998), p. 3 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides atrocephalus var. *nigrocephalus*: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Acanthoscelides atrosignatus (Pic, 1935). **Combination confirmed**. **Neotype designated.**

Bruchus atrosignatus Pic, 1935: p. 65. From label: "Costa Rica, Farm la Caja, 8 km westl. San José; 15.IV.–20.VI.1924. H. Schmidt leg." (Pic, 1935, p. 65). Type(s) destroyed in World War II in Hamburg Museum. A **Neotype is hereby designated** for a specimen identified by Pic in the NMNH with the labels "Turrialba / Costa Rica; voir / atrosignatus / Pic; G115; det. As near / atrosignatus / by Pic / det. / J.M. Kingsolver; Not the Type. / Type probably destroyed / in Hamburg Museum / during world War 2; Acanthoscelides / (pertinax / group) / det. 74 / J.M. Kingsolver".

Acanthoscelides atrosignatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 5 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 414 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 36 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides bahianus (Pic, 1930). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus bahianus Pic, 1930a: p. 10. From label: "Brazil / Bahia / 1929 / Dr. G. Bondar / On wild Mimosa / 1450" [Brazil]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen by Kingsolver. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchus bahianus: Bondar (1936), p. 40 (distribution, host association); Pic (1938c), p. 24 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides bahianus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 38 (catalog); Kingsolver & Silva (1991), p. 412 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 211 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides donckieri (Pic, 1934). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus (*Pachybruchus*) *donckieri* Pic, 1934b: p. 29. From label: "Jatahy / prov. Goyas. Brésil / Sept. a Nov. 97" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a male specimen with a "Lectotype" label affixed by Kingsolver. But this was never published, so this remains a syntype.

Acanthoscelides donckieri: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 45 (catalog); Johnson (1990), p. 375 (mentioned); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 212 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides edmundi (Pic, 1938). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus edmundi Pic, 1938b: p. 123. From label: "Blumenau / S.O. Brasilien / (Reitter)" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. Specimen has a "Lectotype" label affixed by Kingsolver. But this was never published, so this remains a syntype.

Acanthoscelides edmundi: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 45 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 212 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides fuscosparsus (Motschulsky, 1874). **Combination confirmed (J.M. Kingsolver, pers. comm.)**

Bruchus fuscosparsus Motschulsky, 1874: p. 225. "Brésil" [Brazil]. Syntype(s) deposited in the ZMUM; examination of types and confirmation of placement in *Acanthoscelides* from Kingsolver (pers. comm.).

Bruchus fuscosparsus: Pic (1913), p. 27 (catalog); Pic (1927a), p. 33 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides fuscosparsus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 47 (catalog); Romero Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 212 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides glycinae (Fåhraeus, 1839). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus glycinae Fåhraeus, 1839: p. 33. From label: "in Semin: Gly- / cinæ. Bras. / Falderman" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Bruchus glycinae: Chevrolat (1871), p. 6 (mentioned); Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3223 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 27 (catalog); Zacher (1952), p. 462 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides glycinae: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 48 (catalog); Kingsolver & Muruaga de l'Argentier (2004), p. 84 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 212 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides grossoensis (Pic, 1929). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus grossoensis Pic, 1929b: p. 35. From label: "Corumba / Matt Grosso" [Brazil]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides grossoensis: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 48 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 212 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides maculicollis (Gyllenhal, 1839). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus maculicollis Gyllenhal, 1839: p. 16. From label: "Campos"; from Gyllenhal (1839): "Brasilia interior" (p. 16) [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Acanthoscelides maculicollis: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3226 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 33 (catalog); Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 51 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 213 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides mapiriensis (Pic, 1933). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus mapiriensis Pic, 1933: p. 16. From label: "Mapiri / Bolivia". Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen by J.M. Kingsolver. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchus mapiranus [sic]: Pic (1938c), p. 24 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides mapiriensis: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 51; Romero-Nápoles *et al*. (2020), p. 17 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides metallicus (Pic, 1947). **Combination confirmed**. Fig. 6.

Bruchidius metallicus Pic, 1947: p. 3. From label: "Süd-Peru / Bei Ocana / 6.4.1936; Hbg.-Süd-Peru / Sammelreise 1936. / Eing. Nr. 1, 1937; Am Licht." [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Lectotype" label affixed to this specimen by J.M. Kingsolver. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because this lectotype has not been published, this must be considered a syntype.

Bruchidius metallicus: Pic (1954a), p. 184 (description of new species, but refers to the same specimen described in 1947); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 144 (catalog).

Bruchus metallicus: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 194 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides metallicus: Romero *et al*. (2018), p. 105 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Acanthoscelides multialbonotatus (Pic, 1923). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus multialbonotatus Pic, 1923: p. 14. From label: "Nova Friburg / Bresil" [Brazil]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides multialbonotatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 53 (catalog); Romero *et al*. (2021), p. 213 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides multilineatus (Pic, 1923). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus multilineatus Pic, 1923: p. 11. From label: "Rep. Arg. Tucuman / Lules / Enero 10/1900 / [illegible]" [Argentina]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides multilineatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 53 (catalog).

FIGURE 6. Syntype male of *Bruchidius metallicus* Pic, 1947: a) dorsal habitus; (b) lateral habitus; (c) specimen labels. Confirmed combination is *Acanthoscelides metallicus* (Pic, 1947).

Acanthoscelides patagonicus (Pic, 1902). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus patagonicus Pic, 1902a: p. 51. From label: “Patagonia / S. Cruz / Silvestri 1906” [Argentina]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a “Holotype” label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchus patagonicus: Pic (1913), p. 40 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides patagonicus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 57 (catalog) Barriga-Tuñon (1990), p. 14 (checklist).

Acanthoscelides peruvianus (Pic, 1938). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus peruvianus Pic, 1938c: p. 24. From label: "Vilcomora [sp?] / Perou" [Peru]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN. There is a “Holotype” label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides peruvianus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 59 (catalog); Chaboo & Morse (2015), p. 358 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2018), p. 106 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides reductelineatus (Pic, 1939) **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus reductelineatus Pic, 1939: p. 251. From labels of type series: "Buenos Aires Argentina / Isla Martin Garcia / 6-1936 / M.J. Viana" [Argentina]; "Buenos Aires Argentina / Tigre / 1938 M.J. Viana" [Argentina]. Syntype male deposited in the MNHN; syntype male and female deposited in the MLPA. There is a "Lectotype" label affixed to the specimen in the MNHN by J.M. Kingsolver. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because this lectotype has not been published, this must be considered a syntype.

Bruchus reductelineatus: Cabrera & Fernández (1998), p. 4 (catalog).

Bruchus reductilineatus [sic]: Cabrera & Fernández (1998), p. 4 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides reductelineatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 61 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides scutulatus (Motschulsky, 1874). **Combination confirmed (J.M. Kingsolver, pers. comm.).**

Bruchus scutulatus Motschulsky, 1874: p. 228. "Brésil" [Brazil]. Syntype(s) deposited in the ZMUM; examination of types and confirmation of placement in *Acanthoscelides* from Kingsolver (pers. comm.).

Bruchus scutulatus: Pic (1913), p. 47 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides scutulatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 63 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 214 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides semiannulatus (Pic, 1929). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus semiannulatus Pic, 1929a: p. 27. From labels: "Brazil. / Bahia / 1928 / In seeds of / Tiliaceae / Dr. G. Bondar" [Brazil]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchus semiannulatus: Pic (1929c), p. 35 (mentioned); Pic (1930a), p. 10 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides semiannulatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 63 (catalog); Romero-Napoles *et al.* (2021), p. 214 (catalog).

Bruchus subannulatus: Bondar (1936), p. 43 (distribution, host association): Based on the location description and host association, this is almost certainly an error in transcription by Bondar. *Bruchus subannulatus* is therefore a ***nomen nudum***; Zacher (1952), p. 463 (catalog); Kingsolver & Silva (1991), p. 413 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides semiannulatus var. *obscuricolor* (Pic, 1929). **Combination confirmed.**

Bruchus semiannulatus var. *obscuricolor* Pic, 1929a: p. 28. From labels: "Brazil. / Bahia / 1928 / In seeds of / Tiliaceae / Dr. G. Bondar" [Brazil]. Syntype female deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Paratype" label affixed to this specimen by J.M. Kingsolver as a paratype of *Bruchus semiannulatus*. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, and because this synonymy was not intended by Pic (1929) in the original description, this must be considered a syntype.

Acanthoscelides semiannulatus var. *obscuricolor*: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 63 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides senex (Motschulsky, 1874). **Combination confirmed (J.M. Kingsolver, pers. comm.).**

Bruchus senex Motschulsky, 1874: p. 234. "Brésil" [Brazil]. Syntype(s) deposited in the ZMUM; examination of types and confirmation of placement in *Acanthoscelides* from Kingsolver (pers. comm.).

Bruchus senex: Pic (1902a), p. 51 (mentioned); Pic (1913), p. 49 (catalog); Pic (1938c), p. 25 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides senex: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 63 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al*. (2021), p. 214 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides serenus (Sharp, 1885). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus serenus Sharp, 1885: p. 455. From labels: "San Joaquin, / Vera Paz. / Champion" [Guatemala]. Holotype male deposited in the BMNH. There is a "Lectotype" label affixed to this specimen. However, the original publication states "Another species represented by a single example" (p. 455); this is therefore a holotype.

Bruchus serenus: Pic (1913), p. 49 (catalog); Fery (2013), p. 45 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides serenus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 7 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 416 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 63 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides tantillus (Motschulsky, 1858). **Combination confirmed (J.M. Kingsolver, pers. comm.).**

Bruchus tantillus Motschulsky, 1858: p. 98. From Motschulsky (1858, p. 98): "Panama" [Panama]. Syntype(s) deposited in the ZMUM; examination of types and confirmation of placement in *Acanthoscelides* from Kingsolver (pers. comm.).

Bruchus tantillus: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3231 (catalog); Motschulsky (1874), p. 98 (key for identification); Sharp (1885), p. 492 (taxonomy); Pic (1913), p. 51 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides tantillus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 7 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 416 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 66 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides trinotatus (Pic, 1927). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus trinotatus Pic, 1927a: p. 33. From labels: "Bresil / nova Freiburg / (Gounelle)" [Brazil]. Male syntype deposited in the MNHN. There is a "Holotype" label affixed to this specimen not added by M. Pic. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype.

Bruchus trinotatus: Pic (1933), p. 16 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides trinotatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 67 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2018), p. 106 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al*. (2021), p. 215 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides vianai (Pic, 1938). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus vianai Pic, 1938d: p. 78. From labels: "Buenos Aires Argentina / Isla Martin Garcia / 6-1936 M.J. Viana"; "Buenos Aires Argentina / Tigre / 1938 M.J. Viana". Syntype female deposited in the MNHN, five syntypes deposited in the MLPA. The female specimen in Paris has a "Holotype" label affixed by Kingsolver. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, these must therefore be all considered syntypes.

Bruchus vianai: Pic (1938a), p. 20 (brief description); Cabrera & Fernández (1998), p. 4 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides vianai: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 68 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides virgiliae (Motschulsky, 1874). **Combination confirmed (J.M. Kingsolver, pers. comm.).**

Bruchus virgiliae Motschulsky, 1874: p. 226. From Motschulsky (1874, p. 226): "Brésil" [Brazil]. Syntype(s) deposited in the ZMUM; examination of types and confirmation of placement in *Acanthoscelides* from Kingsolver (pers. comm.).

Bruchus virgiliae: Pic (1913), p. 57 (catalog); Zacher (1952), p. 463 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides virgiliae: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 7 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 416 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 66 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 215 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides vittatus (Fabricius, 1801). **Combination confirmed**.

Bruchus vittatus Fabricius, 1801: p. 401. From labels: "Essequibo / Smidt" [Guyana]. Syntypes deposited in the ZMUC. This is regularly cited as *Bruchus vittatus* Fabricius, 1798 or *Acanthoscelides vittatus* (Fabricius, 1798), including by Fabricius (1801). However, this name does not appear in this publication. The first appearance is in Fabricius (1801). This is what is cited in Fåhraeus (1839, p. 97), which also has an excellent description.

Bruchus vittatus: Schoenherr (1833), p. 99 (description); Fåhraeus (1839), p. 97 (description); Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3232 (catalog); Pic (1902a), p. 51 (mentioned); Pic (1913), p. 57 (catalog); Zimsen (1964), p. 192 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides vittatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 68 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 215 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides x-signatus (Pic, 1938). **Combination confirmed**. **Spelling emendation**.

Bruchus xsignatus Pic, 1938c: p. 25. From labels: “Bresil / Nova Friburg / (Bresil)” [Brazil]. Female syntype deposited in the MNHN. There is a “Holotype” label affixed to this specimen by J.M. Kingsolver. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, this must therefore be considered a syntype. Pic (1938c) publishes this without a hyphen, but includes the hyphen on the specimen label. Because the “x” explicitly refers to an appearance of the specimen (“Jolie espèce, à dessins noirs particuliers des élytres formant, étendus sur la suture et les extrémités, une sorte d'x” = “Pretty species, with particular black patterns on the elytra forming, extended over the suture and the extremities, a sort of x”), and Pic clearly indicates the spelling *x-signatus* on the label, the spelling is emended to *x-signatus* in accordance with Article 32.5.2.4.3 of the ICZN (1999). All subsequent publications have used this spelling.

Acanthoscelides x-signatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 68 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 215 (catalog).

Amblycerus atripes (Pic, 1927). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus atripes Pic, 1927b: p. 13. From labels: “Itaituba / Amazonas” [Brazil]. Male syntype deposited in the MNHN. Kingsolver has affixed a label to the specimen with the following: “This specimen cannot be type of *S. atripes* Pic; description & locality do not fit. Nov. 1975. J.M. Kingsolver". However, Pic has affixed a type label to this specimen and the locality in the description (Pic, 1927) is simply "Am. méridionale" and is therefore not very specific. There is no head on the specimen so it is impossible to examine the red coloration of the antennae and the head specified. But the black scutellum and black legs both agree with the description. The length is different but given Pic's sloppiness it is likely that he eye-balled this.

Amblycerus atripes: Blackwelder (1946), p. 762 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 1 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 410 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 7 (catalog); Turnbow *et al.* (2003), p. 277 (mentioned).

Amblycerus gravidus (Sharp, 1885). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus gravidus Sharp, 1885: p. 493. From Sharp (1885, p. 494): “Mexico, Almolonga, Jalapa (Höge); Guatemala, San Geronimo, San Joaquin, Mirandilla (Champion)” [Mexico and Guatemala]. Syntypes deposited in the BMNH. There is a specimen in London with the labels “San Geronimo / Vera Paz. / Champion” with a “Lectotype” label affixed, but no lectotype has been published. So, this must remain a syntype.

Spermophagus gravidus: Pic (1913), p. 59 (catalog); Fery (2013), p. 45 (catalog).

Amblycerus gravidus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 762 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 1 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 410 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 10 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles & Johnson (2004), p. 616 (catalog).

Amblycerus leporinus (Sharp, 1885). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus leporinus Sharp, 1885: p. 497. From labels: “S. Geronimo, / Guatemala. / Champion." [Guatemala]; "Taboga Isl., / Panama. / Champion." [Panama]. Syntypes deposited in the BMNH. The specimen from Panama bears a “Lectotype” label while the specimen from Guatemala bears a “Syntype” label, but no lectotype has been published. So, these both remain a syntypes.

Spermophagus leporinus: Pic (1913), p. 60 (catalog); Fery (2013), p. 45 (catalog).

Amblycerus leporinus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 762 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 1 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 410 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 11 (catalog).

Amblycerus obductus (Sharp, 1885). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus obductus Sharp, 1885: p. 495. From labels: "San Feliz, / Panama. / Champion."; "V. de Chiriqui, / 2–3000 ft. / Champion." [Panama]. Syntypes deposited in the BMNH. The specimen from San Feliz bears a “Lectotype” label while the specimen from V. de Chiriqui bears a “Syntype” label, but no lectotype has been published. So, these both remain as syntypes.

Spermophagus obductus: Pic (1913), p. 60 (catalog); Fery (2013), p. 45 (catalog).

Amblycerus obductus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 763 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 2 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 410 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 12 (catalog).

Amblycerus planifemur (Chevrolat, 1877). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus planifemur Chevrolat, 1877: p. CXXX. From labels: "Mexico / Melly" [Mexico]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Spermophagus planifemur: Sharp (1885), p. 503 (mentioned); Pic (1913), p. 60 (catalog).

Amblycerus planifemur: Blackwelder (1946), p. 763 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 2 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 410 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 13 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles & Johnson (2004), p. 616 (catalog).

Amblycerus puncticollis (Gyllenhal, 1839). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus puncticollis Gyllenhal, 1839: p. 133. From Gyllenhal (1839, p. 133): "Cayenna. Ex musæo D. Chevrolat descriptus" [French Guiana]. Syntype male deposited in the NHRS.

Spermophagus puncticollis: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3218 (catalog); Baudi (1887), p. 469 (taxonomy); Pic (1913), p. 60 (catalog).

Amblycerus planifemur: Blackwelder (1946), p. 763 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 13 (catalog).

Amblycerus rufulus (Sharp, 1885). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus rufulus Sharp, 1885: p. 499. From labels: "Teleman. Guat. Champion" [Guatemala]. Syntype female deposited in the BMNH.

Spermophagus rufulus: Pic (1913), p. 61 (catalog); Fery (2013), p. 45 (catalog).

Amblycerus rufulus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 763 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 2 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 410 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 14 (catalog).

Amblycerus togatus (Sharp, 1885). **Combination confirmed**.

Spermophagus togatus Sharp, 1885: p. 496. From labels: “Capetillo, / Guatemala. / Champion" [Guatemala]. Syntypes deposited in the BMNH. The female specimen bears a “Lectotype” label, while the male specimen bears a “Paralectotype label”. However, no lectotype designation has been published, these are therefore syntypes.

Spermophagus togatus: Pic (1913), p. 62 (catalog); Blair (1928), p. 679 (mentioned); Fery (2013), p. 45 (catalog).

Amblycerus togatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 763 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 2 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 410 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 16 (catalog).

Sennius lateapicalis var. *diversus* (Pic, 1927). **Combination confirmed.**

Bruchus lateapicalis var. *diversus* Pic, 1927a: p. 33. From label: “Corumba / Matt. Grosso” [Brazil]. Syntypes deposited in the MNHN. There is a “Holotype” label affixed to a badly damaged specimen and a “Paratype” label affixed to another. However, the original publication does not designate a holotype nor does it indicate the number of specimens examined. Because no lectotype has been published, these must therefore be considered syntypes.

Acanthoscelides lateapicalis var. *diversus*: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Sennius lateapicalis var. *diversus*: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 104 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Species *incertae sedis*

The types of the following species have not been located, are known to be destroyed (e.g. during the bombing of the Hamburg Museum during World War II), or have not yet been examined by any expert on seed beetle systematics. Only the three species from Suffrian (1870) deposited in the MNHC have types with known depositories.

Bruchidius fulvomarginatus Pic, 1952. **Species *incertae sedis.***

*Bruchidius fulvomarginatus P*ic, 1952b: p. 15. “Pérou” [Peru]. No types located in the MNHN in 2016. Kingsolver (pers. comm.) believes the type to be lost.

Bruchidius punctopygus Pic, 1942. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchidius punctopygus Pic, 1942: p. 11. “Bolivie” [Bolivia]. No types located in the MNHN in 2016. Kingsolver (pers. comm.) indicates that this was not found in any European museum by him.

Bruchidius punctopygus: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 151 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides punctopygus: Romero *et al.* (2020), p. 18 (catalog): established the new combination in *Acanthoscelides* despite not having examined any types. Pic (1942) states "A placer près de *lineaticollis* Sharp" (p. 11). As this species is now *Merobruchus lineaticollis* (Sharp), the transfer to *Acanthoscelides* is inappropriate and premature without having examined specimens. This should remain a species *incertae sedis*.

Bruchus attelaboides Drapiez, 1819. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus attelaboides Drapiez, 1819: p. 46. "Guyanne" [French Guiana or Guyana]. No types were found in 2016 in the MNHN or the IRSNB, which house most of the collections of Drapiez. Figure 5 (Drapiez, 1819, p. 42) indicates that this is almost certainly *Caryedes*. However, without inspection of the type this must remain species *incertae sedis*.

Bruchus attelaboides: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3220 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 17 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides attelaboides: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 38 (catalog).

Bruchus boops Gyllenhal, 1833. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus boops Gyllenhal, 1833: p. 90. "Brasilia. Mus. Dom. Falderman" [Brazil] (Gyllenhal (1874), p. 90). No types were found in 2018 in the NHRS, which houses most of the collections of Gyllenhal and Falderman.

Bruchus boops: Schoenherr (1839), p. 125 (catalog); Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3221 (catalog).

Pseudopachymerus boops: Pic (1913), p. 10 (catalog, comb. nov.)

Caryedes boops: Blackwelder (1946), p. 758 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 71 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 216 (catalog).

Bruchus corallipes Motschulsky, 1874. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus corallipes Motschulsky, 1874: p. 232. "Am. Bor. N. Orl." [USA] (Motschulsky (1874), p. 232). Kingsolver (pers. comm.) notes that the type of this was not found in the collections in the ZMUM where Motschulsky's collection is mostly deposited.

Bruchus corallipes: Pic (1913), p. 23 (catalog); Bottimer (1968), p. 1040 (unrecognized species); Wilcox (1975), p. 9 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 185 (catalog); Poole & Gentili (1996), p. 160 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides corallipes: Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 414 (catalog, comb. nov.).

Bruchus cruciatus Hummel, 1827. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus cruciatus Hummel, 1827: p. 9. "E Brasilia, in semenibus Clitoriarum" (Hummel (1827), p. 9). Type depository not confirmed, could be the ZIN or the MZH. Not found in other European collections in 2016 or by J.M. Kingsolver (pers. comm.).

Bruchus cruciatus: Boheman (1833), p. 38 (catalog); Schoenherr (1839), p. 16 (catalog); Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3222 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 23 (catalog); Zacher (1952), p. 461 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides cruciatus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 44; Romero Nápoles *et al.* (2021a), p. 210 (catalog).

Bruchus ferrugineus Olivier, 1790. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus ferrugineus Olivier, 1790: p. 198. "trouve à Cayenne, d'où elle a été apportée par M. Gautier" [French Guiana]. Types not found in the MNHN in 2016; not found by J.M. Kingsolver in any European collection (pers. comm.)

Bruchus ferrugineus: Olivier (1800; note that this date is usually cited as 1795, but Bousquet (2018) clarifies the date of this publication), p. 7; Pic (1913), p. 25 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides ferrugineus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 759 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 46 (catalog).

Bruchus leibfarthi Pic, 1935. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus leibfarthi Pic, 1935: p. 65. "Guatemala. E. Leibfarth ded 30. V. 1894". Type(s) destroyed in World War II in the Hamburg Museum.

Bruchus leibfarthi: Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 191 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides leibfarthi: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 5 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 414 (catalog).

Bruchus livens Suffrian, 1870. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus livens Suffrian, 1870: p. 154. "Cuba". Syntype(s) deposited in the Gundlach collection of the MNHC. No specialist has yet had a chance to review these for proper generic placement (Alvarez Marin & Kingsolver, 1997); inspection of non-type specimens in the BMNH from St. Vincent and the Grenadines identified by K.G. Blair support placement in *Acanthoscelides*.

Bruchus livens: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3225 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 32 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides livens: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 6 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 414 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 50 (catalog); Alvarez Marin & Kingsolver (1997), p. 218 (catalog).

Bruchus obliteratus Pic, 1930. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus obliteratus Pic, 1930a: p.11. "Brésil" [Brazil]. No types located in the MNHN in 2016. According to Pic (1930a), this species is very closely related to *Bruchus reductus* (now *Sennius reductus* (Pic, 1930a)). It is likely to be in the genus *Sennius*, but this transfer cannot be made until inspection of the type specimen.

Bruchus ocananus var. *notatithorax* Pic, 1954. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus ocananus var. *notatithorax* Pic, 1954a: p. 185. "Hamb. Südperu-Exped.: Ocafia, 7. 4. 1936" [Peru]. No types located in the MNHN in 2016. According to Pic (1954a) there is a single specimen. If found, this would be a Holotype. As this is described as a variety of *B. ocananus* (now *Sennius*), this is likely also to be in the genus *Sennius*.

Bruchus pantherinus Suffrian, 1870. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus pantherinus Suffrian, 1870: p. 163. "Cuba". Syntype(s) deposited in the Gundlach collection of the MNHC. No specialist has yet had a chance to review these for proper generic placement (Alvarez Marin & Kingsolver, 1997).

Bruchus pantherinus: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3227 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 39 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides pantherinus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 760 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 6 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 415 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 57 (catalog); Alvarez Marin & Kingsolver (1997), p. 218 (catalog).

Bruchus quadratus Suffrian, 1870. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus quadratus Suffrian, 1870: p. 161. "Cuba". Syntype(s) deposited in the Gundlach collection of the MNHC. No specialist has yet had a chance to review these for proper generic placement (Alvarez Marin & Kingsolver, 1997).

Bruchus quadratus: Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3229 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 43 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides quadratus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 6 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 415 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 61 (catalog); Alvarez Marin & Kingsolver (1997), p. 218 (catalog).

Bruchus silvestrii Pic, 1902. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus silvestrii Pic, 1902a: p. 51. "Patagonie (Silvestri); Chili (coll. Pic)". No types located in MNHN in 2016. Kingsolver (pers. comm.) indicates that this was not found in any European museum by him and suggested that it may be in the MLPA. However, no types or specimens were located in the MLPA, in the MACN, or in the IFML in 2024.

Bruchus silvestrii: Pic (1913), p. 50 (catalog).

Acanthoscelides silvestrii: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 64 (catalog); Barriga-Tuñon (1990), p. 15 (checklist).

Bruchus spinosus Fabricius, 1775) **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus spinosus Fabricius, 1775: p. 64. "Habitat in Jamaica. D. Drury" [Jamaica]. The Zimsen (1964) catalog of the type material of Fabricius lists no specimens for this species, nor were they located in the Fabricius collections in the ZMUK (Zimsen, 1964) or the ZMUC in 2016.

Bruchus spinosus: Fabricius (1781), p. 74 (brief description); Fabricius (1787), p. 41(brief description); Olivier (1790), p. 197 (brief description); Fabricius (1792), p. 369 (brief description); Fabricius (1801), p. 396 (brief description); Schoenherr (1833), p. 98 (brief description); Schoenherr (1839), p. 130 (brief description); Gemminger & Harold (1873), p. 3231 (catalog); Pic (1913), p. 50 (catalog); Zimsen (1964), p. 191 (mentioned).

Acanthoscelides spinosus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Wilcox (1975), p. 7 (catalog); Johnson & Kingsolver (1981), p. 416 (catalog); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 64 (catalog).

Bruchus testaceopygus Pic, 1933. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Bruchus testaceopygus Pic, 1933: p. 17. "Brésil: Rio-de-Janeiro" [Brazil]. No types located in MNHN in 2016. Pic (1933) states that this is a communication from Zacher, many of whose specimens are in the BMNH. However, no specimens were located here in 2016 either. Based on the comparison with *Bruchus bisbimaculatus* var. *immaculatus*, it is likely that this is a member of the genus *Stator* Bridwell.

Acanthoscelides testaceopygus: Blackwelder (1946), p. 761 (catalog, comb. nov.); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 66 (catalog); Romero-Nápoles *et al.* (2021), p. 215 (catalog).

Spermophagus albovittatus Chevrolat, 1877. **Species *incertae sedis.***

Spermophagus albovittatus Chevrolat, 1877: p. CXXV. "Nova-Grenata: Bogota" [Colombia]. No types were found in NHRS in 2016. It is likely that this is either *Amblycerus* or *Zabrotes* as all New World *Spermophagus* have been transferred to these two genera.

Spermophagus albovittatus: Pic (1902b), p. 172 (mentioned); Udayagiri & Wadhi (1989), p. 19 (catalog).

Discussion

We provide new combinations or confirmed confirmations for 77 species that had not been reviewed since their original description. Having now reviewed nearly every primary type of senior synonyms in the New World, only 17 remain that should be included in checklists or catalogs only as species *incertae sedis*. This provides clarity in accurate nomenclature and systematics, much as a similar effort by Anton (2010a,b, 2024a,b) has done for Palaearctic Bruchinae. The work of Blackwelder (1946) was important in transferring described species of New World Bruchinae to New World specific genera. The use of assumptions based on the previously applied generic names (e.g. *Bruchus* were mostly transferred to *Acanthosceldies*; *Spermophagus* were transferred to *Amblycerus*) was perhaps understood as a first step as the catalog was for all Coleoptera and Blackwelder was not a specialist of the Bruchinae. However, the practice of modern specialists transferring species into new genera without inspecting type specimens should be avoided. The descriptions in publications from the 1800s and early 1900s are too vague (particularly those of M. Pic) to specify most generic-level characters. And the weight of opinion by specialists of a taxon creates the illusion of stability when in reality there is none. As an example, all ten of the new combinations made in recent catalogs (Romero *et al.*, 2018, 2020, 2021) were made without inspection of type specimens.

Physical inspection of these ten new combinations reveals that seven of them were transferred into the incorrect genera: *Spermophagus pelleranoi* into *Zabrotes* instead of *Amblycerus*; *Bruchus maculaticollis* and *B. villicus* into *Acanthoscelides* instead of *Sennius*; *Bruchidius ocananus*, *B. rodingeri*, *B. ruficolor*, and *B. titschacki* into *Acanthoscelides* instead of *Sennius*. Only two were transferred into the correct genus: *Bruchidius angustior* and *B. metallicus* into *Acanthoscelides*. And one was transferred without type specimens being available: *Bruchidius punctopygus* into *Acanthoscelides*. For this last, if the original publication is correct about similar species (*Bruchus lineaticollis*, now *Merobruchus lineaticollis*) then a better "guess" would have been *Merobruchus* instead of *Acanthoscelides*. Instead of being incorrect 70–80% of the time in making new transfers, authors would be better to leave these species as *incertae sedis* until such time when the primary types can be appropriately inspected and allocated to modern genera based on recognized criteria.

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