

THE NAMES OF CERTAIN RHYNCHOPHORA.

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Among other nomenclatorial changes that it has seemed necessary to make in connection with the preparation of a forthcoming Manual of the genera of beetles known to occur in America north of Mexico, there are some which require explanation. These are the cases which I here wish to discuss.

THE FAMILY AND SUBFAMILY NAMES OF THE BROAD-NOSED WEEVILS.

Billberg, 1820, by the use of the name Anthribides, intended to constitute *Anthribus* the type genus of the broad-nosed weevils. But Pierce, '16, has shown that *Anthribus* Geoffroy, 1762, is not identifiable as a rhynchophorid genus. Consequently it is not available as type genus of a family of weevils, and the designation of Billberg, 1820, will not apply to the beetles under consideration. So far as I am aware, the next type designation was by Thomson in 1859. This author divided the family *Anthribidae* as follows:

- I. Subfamily Urodontides.
- II. Subfamily Anthribides.
 - a. Tribe Choragina.
 - b. Tribe Brachytarsina.
 - c. Tribe Anthribina.

Although *Urodon* is retained in the family "*Anthribidae*" by Wolfrum, '29 (*Coleopterorum Catalogus*), Dr. Carl Jordan, '24, has shown abundant and conclusive evidence for removing it to the Mylabridae. It therefore may be ruled out as a possible type genus for the broad-nosed weevils.

There remain the Brachytarsina of which the type genus is *Brachytarsus* Schönherr, 1826, and the Choragina of which the type genus is *Choragus* Kirby, 1818. Each of these genera are to-day recognized as valid and within the family. Each in fact represents a distinct subfamily. As they are of the same date, the only choice between them is by page precedence, and thereby falls on *Choragus* and the family name will be Choragidae. This has the advantage of not being an unfamiliar group name, Choragina having been used after Thomson by Fowler, 1890, and Choragini by Bedel, 1882, and Reitter, 1916, as subtribe, tribe or subfamily names.

Doctor Jordan, '06, has been followed by Wolfrum, '29, in using Pleurocerinae and Anocerinae for the names of the two subfamilies. But these are descriptive names, not based on a contained genus, and hence unavailable under the code. On basis of the facts stated in the preceding paragraph, Choraginae becomes available and must be used in lieu of "Anocerinae" and Brachytarsinae in lieu of "Pleurocerinae."

CHORAGIDAE.

(Anthribidae auctt.)

(Platyrrhinidae Bedel, '82; Fowler, 1891, 1892; Everts, '03)

(Platystomidae and Choragidae Pierce, '16)

(Platystomidae Leng, '19)

a. Subfamily BRACHYTARSINAE.

(Tribe Brachytarsina Thomson, '59)

(Pleurocerinae Jordan, '06; Wolfrum, '29)

(Anthribides pleuroceres Lacordaire, '66)

(Anthribini Seidlitz, '91; Reitter, '16)

(Tropiderini and Anthribini Leng, '19)

b. Subfamily CHORAGINAE

(Tribe Choragina Thomson, '59)

(Anocerinae Jordan, '06; Wolfrum, '29)

(Anthribides anoceres Lacordaire, '66)

(Choragini Bedel, '82; Reitter, '16)

(Araeocerini Seidlitz, '91)

(Araeocerini and Xenorchestini Leng, '19)

THE RHINOMACERINAE, RHYNCHITINAE AND ATTELABINAE.

Voss, '22, has united the first two subfamilies under the name of Rhynchitinae. This subfamily he divides into four tribes: 1. Rhinomacerini, 2. Allocorynini, 3. Auletini, 4. Rhynchitini.

Des Gozis (Bull. Soc. Ent. de France, 1881, p. cxii) drew attention to the fact that *Rhinomacer* Fabr., 1787, is a homonym of *Rhinomacer* Geoffroy, 1762, and proposed *Cimberis* as a substitute name. Pierce, '16, accepts *Cimberis* as the valid name of the genus. But in dealing with the higher group names based on *Rhinomacer*, he has without warrant changed the type genus from *Rhinomacer* Fabr., 1787, to *Doydirhynchus* Dejean, 1821. It is, however, necessary to retain the original type genus, and under Art. 5 of the Code, to change the higher group names to correspond to the change in the genus name (which is a very different

matter from changing the genus). *Rhinomacerini* thus becomes *Cimberini*, and *Rhinomacerinae* becomes *Cimberinae*.

If we unite the two subfamilies, as Voss has done, then we must do so under the name *Cimberinae*, because the group dates back to Leach, 1817 (*Rhinomaceridae*), whereas *Rhynchites* was not made type of a higher group until by Thomson in 1859.

CURCULIONIDAE.

Subfamily CIMBERINAE.

(*Rhinomacerinae* auctt.)

(*Doydirhynchoidea* Pierce, '16, and *Attelaboidea*,
in part, Pierce, '16)

Tribe CIMBERINI.

(*Rhinomacerini* auctt.)

Doydirhynchoidea, in part, Pierce, '16)

THE TRIBES CEUTORHYNCHINI AND CRYPTORHYNCHINI.

Pierce, '19, has shown that *Cryptorhynchus* Schönherr, 1826, is preoccupied by *Cryptorhynchus* Illiger, 1807. The latter is the genus of the tribe *Ceutorhynchini* called *Rhinoncus* in Leng's Catalogue. On this account, and since *Cryptorhynchus* Illiger, 1807, is the oldest genus in the tribe, Pierce instead of using the name *Ceutorhynchidae* for the including group, which he terms family, uses *Cryptorhynchidae*. This course seems to be unnecessary. The genus contained within the limits that we assign to the tribe which was first made a type genus for a tribe or higher group was, so far as I am aware, *Ceutorhynchus*, which was used by Thomson in 1859 for his group *Ceutorhynchides*. *Ceutorhynchini* is therefore, in my view, the acceptable tribal name.

Since the type genus of *Cryptorhynchini* (in the sense used in Leng's Catalog) is a homonym, under Art. 5 of the Code we must change the name of that tribe. The type genus remains the same, and the tribe changes its name to correspond to the new name of the type genus—in this case *Cryptorhynchidius* Pierce.

CEUTORHYNCHINI auctt. remains CEUTORHYNCHINI.

CRYPTORHYNCHINI auctt. becomes CRYPTORHYNCHIDIINI, type
Cryptorhynchidius Pierce = *Cryptorhynchus* Schönherr,
1826, *nec* Illiger, 1807.

THE CORRECT GENERIC NAME OF *Pantomorus godmani* CROTCH.

On page 47 to the Supplement to Leng's Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America north of Mexico, *Pantomorus godmani* Crotch

is transferred to *Asynonychus* which is there ascribed to Champion, Entomologists' Monthly Magazine, vol. 58, p. 162, 1922.

Asynonychus was described by Crotch, '67, not by Champion. Champion used *Pantomorus* and meant to refer to *Asynonychus* Crotch as a synonym. Leng's number 16659, *godmani* Crotch, must therefore be restored to *Pantomorus*.

NOTICE.

ENTOMOLOGICA AMERICANA.

As volume XI of ENTOMOLOGICA AMERICANA we are publishing a very full monograph by Dr. A. G. Böving and Dr. F. C. Craighead, on certain beetle larvae, under the title "*An Illustrated Synopsis of the Principal Larval Forms of the Order Coleoptera.*" It will consist of 125 (more or less) line plates of the larvae and their structural details, with complete explanations. It is without doubt a very extensive, and, we believe, very full work on these immature forms. The names of the authors are a guarantee of this. It represents the accumulated labors of years of Dr. Böving and Dr. Craighead, dating from 1915.

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Bradley, J. Chester. 1930. "The names of certain Rhynchophora." *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 25, 259–262.

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