ON FAMILY GROUP NAMES BASED UPON *EURHIN*, *EURHINUS* AND *EURHYNCHUS* (COLEOPTERA). Z.N.(S.)2269

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Difficult problems arise concerning the formation of family-group names based upon *Eurhin, Eurhinus* and *Eurhynchus*. It appears to have escaped general notice that there are now in curculionid literature homonymous family-group names based upon *Eurhinus*. Casey, 1922, vol. 10, p. 417, used EURHININI as a tribal name in the BARIDINAE, and Kissinger, 1968, p. 10 used EURHININI as a tribal name in the APIONINAE.

2. The facts are as follows:

In the APIONIDAE (or APIONINAE) there is the following:

EURHYNUS Kirby, 1819 (1818), vol. 12, p. 427, as a spelling error

in the body of the original description;

Eurhynchus Kirby & Spence, 1828, vol. 3, p. 324, an unjustified emendation for Eurhinus and a junior homonym of Eurhynchus Berthold, 1827 (Aves);

Eurhynchus Schoenherr, 1833, vol. 1(1), p. 247, an unjustified replacement name for Eurhinus Kirby and a junior homonym of Eurhynchus Berthold and Eurhynchus Kirby & Spence.

Eurrhinus, as a misspelling by Marshall, 1952, p. 268.

3. Any family-group name based upon this genus should be formed upon Eurhinus. The homonyms Eurhynchus Kirby & Spence and Eurhynchus Schoenherr were both 'stillborn' and cannot be used

in the formation of family-group names.

4. In 1863, p. 380, p. 527, Lacordaire proposed the family group name 'Eurhynchides' based upon the homonym *Eurhynchus* Schoenherr. For the reasons of homonymy noted above, 'Eurhynchides' is an invalid form. The name should have been 'Eurhinides', based upon the valid *Eurhinus* Kirby. Kissinger, 1968, p. 10, noting the homonymy of *Eurhynchus*, used 'Tribe EURHININI Kissinger, new name'. In doing so, Kissinger created a homonym of EURHININI Casey, 1922, in the Baridinae, as noted below.

5. In the BARIDINAE there is the following:

Eurhin Illiger, 1807a, vol. 6, p. 309;

Eurhin Illiger, 1807b, vol. 6, p. 326;

Eurhinus Schoenherr, 1826, p. 312, as an emendation of Eurhin and a homonym of Eurhinus Kirby, 1819;

Macrorhine [vernacular] Latreille, 1825, p. 395. Synonymy by Lacordaire, 1866, vol. 7, p. 221, footnote 1, as Macrorhinus.

6. In 1866, vol. 7, p. 217, p. 220, Lacordaire proposed the family-group name 'Eurhinides', in the BARIDINAE, based upon the homonym *Eurhinus* Schoenherr instead of *Eurhin* Illiger. Because *Eurhinus* and *Eurhin* both have the same stem, *eurhin*—, each would give the form 'Eurhinides'. Hence, 'Eurhinides', EURHININA and EURHININI are valid names only in the BARIDINAE. Pierce, 1916, p. 472, proposed the subfamily name EURHININAE. Casey, 1922, p. 417, used the tribal name EURHININI. Hustache, 1938, p. 24 used the subtribal name EURHININA.

7. The acceptance of the family-group name EURHININI in the BARIDINAE renders the 'Eurhinini' presently in the APIONIDAE without a valid name. It is necessary, therefore, to circumvent the fact that the stem of both *Eurhin* and *Eurhinus* is the same, and the stem eurhin—cannot be used outside of the Baridinae where it has priority.

8. Because an impossible situation arises if the normal rules of compounding names are followed, an arbitrary decision appears to be required. Hence, it is suggested that the entire name *Eurhinus* Kirby be used as a stem to form Eurhinusina, Eurhinusini, Eurhinusinae and Eurhinusidae. Such action would agree with the example given in the Code under Article 55 where 'Merope (Insecta) and Merops (Aves) each formed the basis of a family name MEROPIDAE. To overcome the homonymy, the Commission ruled that Merope should form the family name MEROPEIDAE (Opinion 140)'.

9. The Commission is requested to give a binding decision regarding the problem of family-group names based upon Eurhin and Eurhinus, by accepting Eurhinus- as the stem for the four taxa cited in

the paragraph above.

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(2) By R. T. Thompson (British Museum (Natural History), London)

The name Eurhinus has been used for each of two distantly related genera of weevils (Curculionoidea) and homonymous familygroup names have been based on this name in the two groups concerned. One of the two genera belongs to the CURCULIONIDAE-BARIDINAE and is usually known by the name Eurhinus Schönherr. It comprises some 23 species (P. Vaurie, pers. comm.) which are widely distributed in Central and South America. Several species are notable for their brilliant metallic colours. The larvae produce galls on the stems of Vitaceae (Cissus spp.) (Bondar, 1948, p. 21; Costa Lima, 1956, p. 231). The other genus is generally regarded as belonging to the APIONIDAE and was, until recently, known by the name Eurhynchus Schönherr. It comprises some ten Australian species whose habits are mostly unknown, though one species has been reported tunnelling in the stem of Persoonia lanceolata (Proteaceae) (Froggatt, 1895, p. 328). Neither Eurhinus Schönherr nor Eurhynchus Schönherr is the original name for the genus concerned.

2. The earliest name for the barid genus is *Eurhin* Illiger, 1807; that for the apionid genus is *Eurhinus* Kirby, 1819. Germar, 1824, p. 216, used *Eurhinus* as an alternative form of *Eurhin* and pointed out that the former name had already been used by Kirby. Schönherr, 1825, p. 586, apparently unaware of the works of Kirby and Germar, created absolute homonymy by emending Illiger's name to *Eurhinus*. Several attempts to remove this homonymy have been made.

(a) Latreille, 1825, p. 395, proposed 'Macrorhine' as a replacement name for 'eurin Germ.' (having cited 'Eurhine' [Kirby] on p. 388). This vernacular name is not available but Berthold, in a German edition of Latreille, 1825 (1827, p. 390) gave 'Macrorhinus (Eurin oder Eurhinus, Germ.)'. This name is available as a replacement name for Eurhinus Schönherr. It is cited as a synonym of the latter by Schönherr, 1836, p. 812; Guérin-Méneville, 1857, p. 209; Lacordaire, 1866, p. 221, note 1; Gemminger & Harold,

1871, p. 2619; Casey, 1922, p. 417; Hustache, 1938, p. 25; and Blackwelder, 1947, p. 891, all of whom attribute the name to Latreille, not Berthold. This name was probably not adopted because *Eurhynchus* Schönherr, 1833 (see (d) below) made it unnecessary.

(b) Kirby, in Kirby & Spence, 1828, p. 324, proposed Eurhynchus expressly as a replacement name for Eurhinus Kirby, nec Eurhin Illiger. This name is buried in the text and was

long overlooked (see (e) below).

(c) Latreille, in Cuvier, 1829, p. 86, proposed Camptorhynchus as a further replacement name for Eurhinus Schönherr nec Kirby and it is used as the valid name in subsequent editions of Règne animal. This name is available as a replacement name (Camptorhynchus Fischer de Waldheim, 1808 is a nomen nudum) but is a senior homonym of

Camptorhynchus Bonaparte, 1838 (Aves).

(d) Schönherr, 1833, pp. 5, 247, proposed Eurhynchus expressly as a replacement name for Eurhinus Kirby nec Illiger. This name was accepted and remained in use until 1952. Unfortunately, however, it is a junior homonym both of a Latreille avian name (1825, p. 76), which was made available by Berthold, 1827, p. 74 (cf. (a) above), and of Eurhynchus Kirby, 1828 ((b) above). However, since Eurhinus Kirby would not now be regarded as a homonym of Eurhin Illiger, the former does not need to be replaced.

(e) Marshall, 1952, p. 268, observed that 'Eurrhinus Kirby' is valid because Eurhynchus Kirby is a junior homonym and was, in any case, proposed 'without any justification'. Presumably he meant by this that Eurhinus Kirby is not homonymous with Eurhin Illiger (as stated by Kirby) and so the latter is the valid name for the barid genus. There is, however, no evidence, published or otherwise, to confirm this. On the contrary, whereas Marshall annotated his working copy of the Junk catalogue to show the validity of Eurhinus Kirby (Wagner, 1910, p. 3), he did not so annotate the entry for Eurhin Illiger (Hustache, 1938, p. 25) and specimens of the latter which he received in May 1953 were determined as 'Eurrhinus festivus F.' and 'Eurrhinus sp.' (CIE list No. 909 (America), issued 19th May 1955). Although Eurrhinus Marshall is available as a replacement name for Eurhinus Kirby, it is clear that Marshall did not intend it as such; he invariably used the -rrh- spelling in preference to -rh- in compound names.

3. Family-group names were proposed by Lacordaire: Eurhynchides (1863, pp. 380, 527) and Eurhinides (1866, pp. 217, 220). These names, suitably emended, remained in use for a hundred years, although

both are invalid under Art. 39 of the present Code (their type-genera are junior homonyms). Then Kissinger, in a synoptic work on world APIONIDAE, followed Marshall in using *Eurhinus* Kirby as the valid name of the apionid genus and proposed EURHININI as a new family-group name, correctly based on *Eurhinus* Kirby (Kissinger, 1968, p. 10). He, in turn, was followed by Morimoto, 1976, p. 469. Unfortunately, EURHININI Kissinger is a junior homonym of EURHININI Lacordaire, so there is at present no valid name for either family-group taxon.

The situation, and the proposals for its solution which follow, can

best be appreciated by reference to Table I.

Table I. Names involved in the *Eurhinus* problem. Names in use before 1968 in bold type; other available names in ordinary type; unavailable names in italics.

CURCULIONIDAE

APIONIDAE

Eurhin Illiger, 1807

²Eurhinus Germar, 1824 Eurhinus Schönherr, 1825 Macrorhinus Berthold, 1827

Camptorhynchus Latreille, 1829

EURHINIDES Lacordaire, 1866

Eurhinus Kirby, 1819 ¹Eurhynus Kirby, 1819

[Eurhynchus Berthold, 1827 (Aves)] Eurhynchus Kirby, 1828

Eurhynchus Schönherr, 1833 EURHYNCHIDES Lacordaire, 1863

²EURYNCHIDES Lea, 1909 Eurrhinus Marshall, 1952 EURHININI Kissinger, 1968

4. Under the provisions of the present Code, Eurhinus Kirby is clearly the valid name for the apionid genus and the long-disused, unlatinised Eurhin Illiger is valid for the barid genus. For the family-group taxa, entirely new, non-homonymous names would be needed. These could be based upon the valid generic names by artificially changing their stems, or upon names chosen from among the various available replacement names and other synonyms. These changes would destroy the stability of nomenclature which existed from 1866 to 1952 and the transfer of Eurhinus, as the valid name, from one group of weevils to another would inevitably cause confusion. These many and undesirable changes can be avoided, stability of nomenclature restored, and homonymy removed, by (1) ruling that Schönherr's emendation of Eurhin to Eurhinus is justified, so the name then dates from 1807 with Illiger as

¹Incorrect original spelling ²Incorrect subsequent spelling

author and becomes a senior homonym of Eurhinus Kirby, and (2) suppressing Eurhynchus Berthold, thus validating Eurhynchus Kirby, a now necessary replacement name for Eurhinus Kirby nec Illiger. Lacordaire's family-group names are also thereby validated, being now based on valid generic names. Eurhynchus Berthold is a junior objective synonym of Probosciger Kuhl (Aves, Psittacidae) and has not been used as a senior synonym since its original publication (D. W. Snow, pers. comm.).

5. Other generic names derived from the same Greek root are:

(a) Eurina Meigen, 1830, p. 3, a valid name in Insecta (Diptera, CHLOROPIDAE);

(b) Eurhina Fitzinger, 1843, p. 32, proposed as a subgenus of Bufo L. and not subsequently used as a senior synonym (E.

N. Arnold, pers. comm.);

(c) Eurhina Agassiz, 1846, p. 150, an unjustified emendation of Eurina Meigen and junior homonym of Eurhina Fitzinger.

These generic names are not homonymous with those in the present case and no family-group names have been based upon them, but any that are so based will compete in homonymy with EURHININI Lacordaire, 1866.

6. In order to implement the proposals made in paragraph (4) above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to rule that *Eurhinus* Schönherr, 1825 is a justified emendation of *Eurhin* Illiger, 1807;

(b) to suppress the generic name Eurhynchus Berthold, 1827 for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of

Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) Eurhinus Illiger, 1807 (gender: masculine), type species, by monotypy, Eurhin cupratus Illiger, 1807 (as emended by Schönherr, 1825 and ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be a justified emendation);

(b) Eurhynchus Kirby, in Kirby & Spence, 1828 (gender: masculine), type species, by subsequent designation by Schönherr, 1833, Eurhinus scabrior Kirby, 1819;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) cupratus Illiger, 1807, as published in the binomen Eurhin cupratus (specific name of type species of

Eurhinus Illiger, 1807);

(b) scabrior Kirby, 1819, as published in the binomen Eurhinus scabrior (specific name of type species of Eurhynchus Kirby, in Kirby & Spence, 1828);

(4) to place the following family-group names on the Official

List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) EURHYNCHINAE (correction of EURHYNCHIDES) Lacordaire, 1863 (type genus *Eurhynchus* Kirby, in Kirby & Stephen, 1828);

(b) EURHININI (correction of EURHINIDES) Lacordaire,

1866 (type genus Eurhinus Illiger, 1807);

(5) to place the generic name *Eurhynchus* Berthold, 1827 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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This application is supported by Dr G. Kuschel (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Auckland, New Zealand), Dr D. R. Whitehead (Systematic Entomology Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC), Professor C. W. O'Brien (Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Fla., U.S.A.) and by Dr D. G. Kissinger (Loma Linda University, California, U.S.A.). Shortly before her death in March, 1982, Mrs P. Vaurie submitted for publication a revision of the barid genus for which the name Eurhinus Illiger is here requested. In this revision she uses Eurhin Illiger as the valid name, having been correctly advised to do so by several other specialists, including (at first) the author of the present application. It is known, however, (P. Vaurie, pers. comm.) that she would have preferred to use the name Eurhinus Illiger in anticipation of the success of this application.

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