

**BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.
INSECTA. COLEOPTERA. VOL. IV.
PART 7. RHYNCHOPHORA.
CURCULIONIDAE. CURCULIONIDAE
(CONCLUDED) AND CALANDRINAE**

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G. C. CHAMPION

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INSECTA.

COLEOPTERA. VOL. IV. PART 7.

RHYNCHOPHORA.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

CURCULIONINÆ (concluded) AND CALANDRINÆ.

BY

G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

1909-1910.

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CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
INTRODUCTION	v	APPENDIX TO THE CURCULIONINÆ.	
ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA	vi	Hylobiina	178
Subfam. CURCULIONINÆ (<i>continued</i>).		Anclonina	181
Group Acamptina	1	Cleonina	181
" Trypetina	4	Ceratopina	182
" Cossonina	7	Eryrhina	183
Sect. Dryophthorides	8	Gymnetrina	185
" Pentarthrides	9	Anthouomina	185
" Pseudapotrepides	21	Tychiina	190
" Cossonides	22	Otideocephalina	194
" Rhyncolides	73	Cholina	194
Subfam. CALANDRINÆ.		Cryptorrhynchina	198
Group Rhynchophorina	79, 177	Zygopina	207
" Sphenophorina	82	Tachygonina	210
" Calandrina	167	Bariua	210
" Litosomina	170	Cossonina	211
" Sipalina	171	INDEX	213
Sect. Orthognathides	171	PLATES.	
" Sipalides	172		



INTRODUCTION.

THIS Volume contains the enumeration of the rest of the species of the subfamily Curculioninæ (under which the Cossonids are here placed) and the whole of the subfamily Calandrinæ. The Appendix to the Curculioninæ was required to include such species as had been overlooked or wrongly placed in the general sorting of the collections, or that had come to hand too late to be inserted in their proper places, one holarctic group, the Gymnetrina, being thus added to the Mexican fauna.

The preceding Volume of this series, Coleoptera, IV. part 6, is devoted to the families Brenthidæ, Scolytidæ, and Anthribidæ, and the general sequence of the arrangement of the Rhynchophora has thus been interrupted: species included in the present Volume, "Coleoptera, IV. part 7," should of course follow those enumerated in "Coleoptera, IV. part 5."

The subfamily Calandrinæ is represented within our limits by a large number of species, some of them (*Cactophagus*, *Phyllerythrus*, *Eucactophagus*, *Metamasius*, *Rhodobænus*, &c.) being very conspicuous brilliantly-coloured insects. *Sphenophorus*, sensu stricto, includes many destructive North-American species, but it is poorly represented south of Mexico. It is probable that some of the Eastern genera of this subfamily named by Chevrolat and others will prove to be inseparable from *Metamasius*; but no attempt has been here made to identify them. *Calandra granaria*, *C. oryzæ*, &c. are carried about everywhere by commerce, and other species are often introduced in imported plants. The larger exotic forms attack palms, Cactaceæ, Amaryllidæ, Liliaceæ, Musaceæ, maize, &c.

Remarks on the three remaining groups of the subfamily Curculioninæ, the Acamptina, Trypetina, and Cossonina, will be found in their respective places in the following pages.

The material belonging to the U.S. National Museum, the Royal Museum at Dresden, and Signor A. Solari, of Genoa, has been examined, and we are again indebted to the last-named gentleman for various species not represented in our collection. The types of the Mexican and Central-American species described by Gyllenhal, Boheman, Fähræus, and Chevrolat have been kindly communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt for examination, these being supplemented by a few others in the Sommer Collection lent by Mr. O. E. Janson. Prof. F. H. Chittenden, too, has sent us co-types of nearly all the North-American *Sphenophori* described by himself for comparison with the Mexican forms.

Altogether 344 species are enumerated in the present volume (193 of which belong to Curculioninæ—bringing the total for this subfamily to 2466—and 151 to Calandrinæ), with seventeen new genera.

The nine coloured or partly coloured Plates have been drawn and lithographed, as before, by Mr. E. Wilson, of Cambridge.

G. C. C.

October 1910.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page	Line	
58	8	For " <i>C. parvicollis</i> " read <i>C. parvicollis</i> .
80	16	for Brazil ²³⁴ read Brazil ²⁴ .
80	17, 18	The remarks as to "the introduced example found at Boston" refer to <i>It. noxius</i> and not to <i>D. germari</i> as stated.
102	23	For <i>Matamasius</i> read <i>Metamasius</i> .

BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.

ZOOLOGIA.

Class INSECTA.

Order COLEOPTERA.

Tribe RHYNCHOPHORA.

Fam. CURCULIONIDÆ.

Subfam. CURCULIONINÆ (continued) * †.

Group ACAMPTINA.

Cryptorhynchini, Group II. *Acampti*, Leconte.

To this group Leconte and Horn referred a single N.-American genus, *Acamptus*, at the same time calling attention to its relationship with the Byrsopides and Cossonides. The new genera now added from within our limits, particularly *Chærorhynchus*, show such a decided affinity with various members of the last-mentioned group that they seem to me to be best placed near the Cossonina and Trypetina. The "Acamptina" have the rostrum stout and deflexed, its basal portion received in a deep groove in the prosternum and its apex resting on the narrowly separated anterior coxæ; the prothorax projecting over the head anteriorly; the third tarsal joint simple; the funiculus 5-, 6-, or 7-jointed; and the body more or less setose and lutose. The four genera may be separated thus ‡:—

Funiculus 5-jointed; antennal club with the basal joint shining and very sparsely pilose; tarsi rather stout	ACAMPTOPSIS.
Funiculus 6-jointed; antennal club with the basal joint shining and very sparsely pilose; tarsi rather stout	PSEUDACAMPTUS.

* By G. C. CHAMPION.

† In a preceding volume of this subject a recorded Central-American Hylobiid was omitted, viz. *Iechiomastus marginatus* Faust (Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 10), from Costa Rica and Colombia. This insect, the ♀ type of which I have seen, is certainly congeneric with *Lixomorpha albomarginata*, Champ. (B. C.-A., Coleopt. iv. 4, pp. 63, 719), also from Costa Rica, and, like it, differs from typical *Iechiomastus* (*plinthoides*, Kirsch, *torulosus*, Faust, &c.) in having the mentum and anterior coxæ unarmed in the ♂. *Lixomorpha* (1902) must be sunk as a synonym of *Iechiomastus*, Kirsch (1889).

‡ *Paracamptus*, Casey, and *Acamptoidea*, Ch., have a complete rostral canal, a bilobed, pubescent third tarsal joint, &c., and they do not belong to this group.

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