

CURCULIO

An International Newsletter for Curculionoidea Research

Volume 55

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Academic Background

Bachelor of Science in Entomology, University of Maryland, MD - 2005

Master of Science in Systematic Entomology, University of Kansas, KS - 2008 (expected)

Research interests

Morphological and molecular systematics of Curculionidae, particularly the fauna of tropical canopies and Baridinae, with emphasis on coevolution and biodiversity informatics.

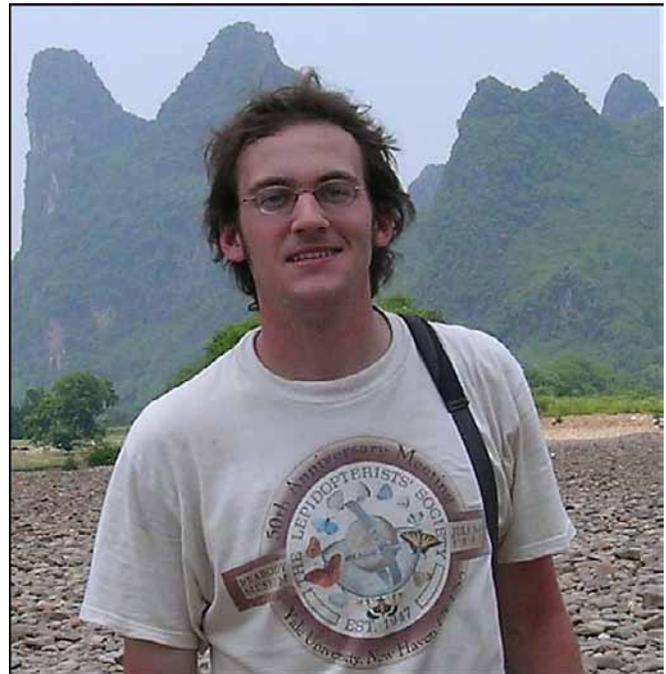
The experiences that have cleared a path and directed me to study towards becoming an entomologist are probably not more noteworthy or much different than those of many others who have already told of their story in this newsletter. I am grateful to have this opportunity and add one more tale to those of our colleagues, one common to all of us, the reason why we do what we do - the pursuit of discovery and knowledge.

My research experience began as an undergraduate in the Entomology Department at the University of Maryland, during the summer following my freshman year. Although I began with a major in entomology - largely motivated by a previous work assignment at an animal rehabilitation center, being a technician at a veterinary hospital, and by volunteering in the Invertebrate House at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. - I was very eager to begin entomological research once I entered college because I was fascinated, even before high school, with this particular field. I started working in a lab concerned with

Featured Researcher

Steve Davis

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Steven Ray Davis in the field in Yangshuo, China

Integrated Pest Management, where I assisted three graduate students with their research projects. One project that I assisted with focused on the effects of systemic pesticides on natural insect communities in boxwood (*Buxus* spp.; Buxaceae) and hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.; Pinaceae) assemblages. My part involved placing insect traps in specific areas on the study plants, collecting the traps after a certain amount of time, and subsequently identifying to family all insects present on the traps. This particular project contributed to my understanding of the complexities of experimental design.

Another project that I was involved in concerned rearing colonies of black vine weevils (*Otiorynchus sulcatus* Fabricius), used in a study that examined the effects of nitrogen levels

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Editorial Comments

Welcome to volume 55 of CURCULIO. Some of us are coming off an energizing meeting and weevil symposium sponsored by the Entomological Society of America, of which we have a detailed report on page 13. Steve Davis, one of the meeting participants and a member of the latest generation of weevil specialists, is our featured researcher this time. His varied interests include the systematics of baridine weevils, a diverse and fascinating lineage that certainly needs a comprehensive phylogenetic revision...

Once more Horace Burke has authored a carefully research piece, this time on past weevil specialist Edwin Cooper Van Dyke (p. 7). Jenifer Garza Puentes has contributed a summary of the life history of the Colombian Potato Whitefringed Weevil (p. 12). The Bulletin Board contains several interesting news, including notice of the **launch of an on-line directory for Weevil Workers, designed by Samuel Crane (p. 16)**. Please support this effort; with a group as relevant as the weevils we stand to gain much from improved connectedness and internet representation. Many thanks as always to everyone who contributed to the new CURCULIO volume!

NMF

Steve Davis (continued)

in plants on weevil fitness. The weevil colonies consisted of hundreds of individuals. This project gave me considerable experience and knowledge in rearing insects for scientific study, a valuable skill in systematics.

The third project that I assisted in focused on the role of small natural refuges in golf courses on the diversity and abundance of natural predators. My main role in this project was collecting the large number of experimental samples that were distributed throughout many golf courses. This project also gave me much experience in learning different aspects of experimental design and certainly the steps required for processing large quantities of data.

I worked on these various projects for one year, continuing to mostly identify insects and rear weevil colonies. The following summer I wanted to conduct an independent project of my own, and so I applied for and received a Howard Hughes Medical Institute Fellowship. This project, which served as my honors thesis at the University of Maryland, was the systematic revision and phylogenetic analysis of the subfamily Cossulinae, in the moth family Cossidae, of Costa Rica. The project involved Dr. Patricia Gentili-Poole at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C., and Dr. Charles Mitter at the University of Maryland as my advisors. As a result of this research, I not only described many new species and established the first phylogeny of the subfamily, I also discovered, and published on, abdominal organs that are new to the insect order Lepidoptera. Due to my passion for Lepidoptera, I continue to research and publish on cossids, as well as microlepidoptera.

The following summer when I renewed my Howard Hughes Fellowship, I decided to tackle another project with a focus on weevils. This project involves Dr. Terry Erwin, who is also at the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. Dr. Erwin is one of the leading tropical canopy biologists in

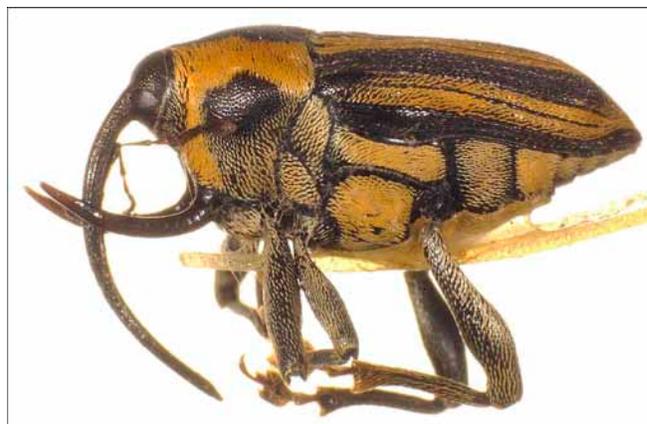


Figure 1: *Centrinus curvirostris* Boheman; all images produced by Steve Davis



Figure 2: *Cylindrocerus comma* Boheman

the world. The study I began with him (and am still working on) involves a biodiversity survey of two weevil subfamilies, the Baridinae and Cryptorhynchinae. This project entails sorting through his canopy fogging material from Ecuador, assigning morphospecies to all weevils sorted from the samples, and

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Steve Davis (continued)

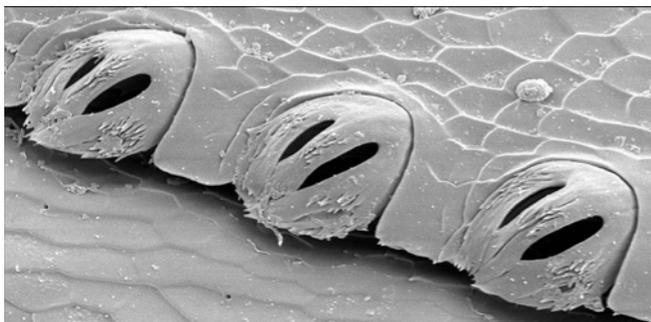


Figure 3: SEM of scleropodia in a baridine weevil

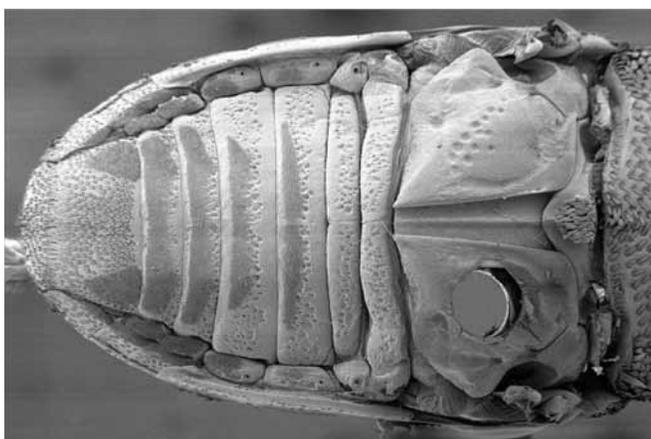


Figure 4: Tergal stridulatory/wing-locking structures in a baridine weevil

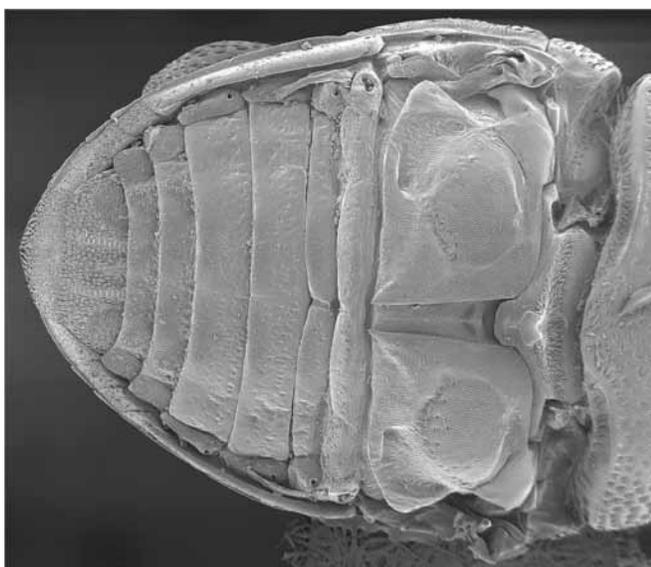


Figure 5: Tergal stridulatory/wing-locking structures in a baridine weevil

running statistical analyses on the biodiversity data. I began this project not only because I was fascinated with weevils, but also because I want to gain experience in canopy biology. I have been quite interested for some time in conducting weevil systematics in tropical forest canopies, because an enormous diversity of weevils is present within this ecological zone. I also believe that many interesting smaller studies could be done in the canopy and many discoveries are probably waiting to be made. It is also one of my goals to integrate canopy studies, particularly in East Asia, into my Ph.D. research.

As a primary goal, I decided to complete a Master's degree at the University of Kansas (which I am currently still working on) to provide me a solid foundation in systematic entomology. I entered the University of Kansas (KU) with Dr. Steve Ashe as my primary advisor; however, with Dr. Ashe's unfortunate passing late in 2005 I have been under the guidance of Dr. Michael Engel. As a Master's student at KU, I have developed many more interests in entomology since I was an undergraduate, extending from lepidopteran, hymenopteran, and coleopteran systematics of extant species, to systematics of fossil species in amber and compression fossils, into computational and developmental biology.

After receiving a National Science Foundation East Asia and Pacific Summer Institutes Fellowship (NSF-EAPSI) in 2006, I have also developed a program of my own in weevil systematics with a professor at the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China. Dr. Runzhi Zhang and I are working on the Baridinae of China, an area of weevil systematics that is untouched. I also hope to begin a program in association with a few Japanese professors whom I have been in contact with (such as Dr. Hiraku Yoshitake and Dr. Hiroaki Kojima). To strengthen my collaborations in China and Japan (and also for personal interest in world culture), I have been studying the Chinese and Japanese languages.

Other projects I am working on include examining the evolution of pro-sternal horns (Figs. 1 & 2), sclerolepidia (Fig. 3), and stridulatory and wing-locking mechanisms (Figs. 4 & 5) in baridine weevils.

For my Master's degree I am developing the first phylogeny for the weevil subfamily Baridinae, based on morphology, including approximately 260 exemplar taxa and 100 characters. As a result of such a broad undertaking in morphology, which includes a rich array of morphological diversity (Figs. 6-13), I have begun to ponder the molecular bases of the characters I examine.

In addition to my current focus in systematics and phylogenetics, I would like to take an evolutionary development approach in my doctoral studies, applying methods in gene expression and morphogenetic research towards elucidating insect phylogeny, particularly weevil phylogeny.

(continued page 4)

Steve Davis (continued)



Figure 6: *Megabaris quadriguttata* (Dejean)



Figure 9: *Eurbinus festinus* (Fabricius)



Figure 7: *Diastethus eurbinoides* Champion



Figure 10: *Fryella quadrituberculata* Hustache



Figure 8: *Plocamus ebnida* Champion



Figure 11: *Microstrates cocois* Bondar

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Steve Davis (end)

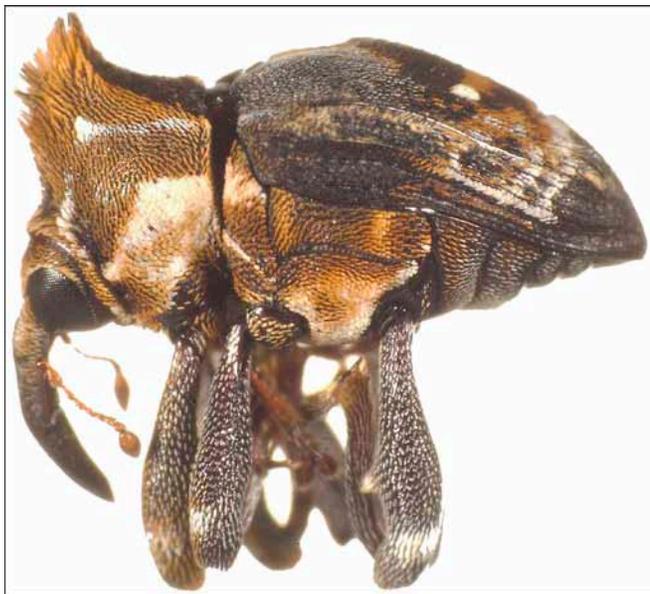


Figure 12: *Pistus galeatus* (Boheman)



Figure 13: *Diorymerus lancifer* Guérin-Ménéville

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Research Activities and Requests for Specimens

Raul Bonal (United Kingdom: r.bonal@nhm.ac.uk). Currently a postdoctoral researcher at the Natural History Museum, working on the evolutionary ecology of granivorous insects, mainly the acorn weevils in the genus *Curculio*, from a phylogenetic perspective and focusing on the interactions with their host plants. Collecting specimens principally in Western Europe and Central North America. **Interested in *Curculio* specimens collected, either as adults or larvae, on any host plant** (such as oaks, hazelnuts, chestnut trees, etc.) and from any locality. Specimens preserved in > 70% ethanol are preferred, with locality and host plant information whenever available.

Ailton Conceição de Oliveira (Brazil: aibio@hotmail.com). Initiating comparative morphological studies of two species of *Stenocerus* (Anthribidae) - *S. frontalis* and *S. longulus* - under the supervision of José Ricardo M. Mermudes. **Requesting material of *Stenocerus* (all species).**

Samuel Crane (USA: scrane@amnh.org). Conducting a systematic treatment of the genus *Conotrachelus* and a population genetic study of *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, the plum curculio. **All *Conotrachelus* specimens are appreciated, especially**

North American taxa. The following species are of particular interest: *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, *C. juglandis*, *C. buchanani*, *C. albicinctus*, and *C. iowensis*. **Specimens of the plum curculio from west of the Mississippi would be especially useful.** When possible, donated specimens will be processed for DNA using a nondestructive extraction protocol. Specimens may be pinned or in alcohol.

Nico Franz (USA: franz@uprm.edu). The *Cotithene* manuscript (Curculioninae: Derelomini) describing six new species has been revised and resubmitted to *Zootaxa*. A manuscript reviewing the life history and systematics of the Curculioninae, jointly authored with Roberto Caldara (Italy) and intended as a chapter in the upcoming weevil volume of the European *Handbook of Zoology*, is at an advanced stage. Continues to reorient his research program towards Caribbean weevils. The NSF-funded Caribbean *Exophthalmus* project is well underway; a first manuscript describing a new entimine weevil from Puerto Rico (see habitus picture on page 6), co-authored with graduate student Jennifer Girón, has been submitted to Neotropical Entomology. Field work throughout Puerto Rico has pro-

(continued page 6)

Research Activities (end)

duced several additional new species of entimines that will be described in the near future. Meanwhile, Anyimilehidi Mazo Vargas has been recruited into the project and will start her M.Sc. thesis in the Franz lab (<http://academic.uprm.edu/~franz/>) in January 2008. Her thesis project will concentrate on the molecular phylogenetics of Caribbean entimine weevils. A third graduate student, Juliana Cardona Duque, is joining our lab at the same time. Her interests include morphology-centered weevil systematics, weevil/host plant interactions, and biogeography. The scope of her thesis project is currently being defined. **We invite specialists to travel to Puerto Rico and join us for field trips and other entomological activities.**



Habitus of a new entimine weevil from southwestern Puerto Rico (see p. 5)



Malcolm Furniss (USA: mfurniss@uidaho.edu). Is concluding a study of *Dendroctonus murrayanae* Hopkins (Curculionidae: Scolytinae) and **wishes to contact anyone familiar with this beetle**, particularly in eastern North America. Records of museum specimens is also sought.

Sara Pinzon-Navarro (United Kingdom: s.pinzon-navarro@imperial.ac.uk). Currently working on her Ph.D. project at the Natural History Museum, London, with Christopher Lyal and Alfried Vogler. The focus is on seed feeding weevils and their host specificity in the Neotropics. A molecular analysis is being conducted to establish the phylogenetic relationships between the weevil taxa and to assess how host specificity may have evolved. DNA barcoding is being used to associate larvae with adults. **Is interested in fresh specimens (preserved in 70-100% ethanol) of the genus *Conotrachelus***, ideally with

known host plant (at species or genus level) and locality information. **Also interested in specimens reared or collected from *Arecaceae* (palm) seeds from the Neotropics.**

John Pulgarín (Colombia: jalexanderpulgarin@gmail.com). Currently working on a M.Sc. project in entomology at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, investigating scolytine bark beetles associated with *Jacaranda copaia* (Bignoniaceae) and *Cedrela odorata* (Meliaceae) in tropical wet forests.

Semyon Volovnik (Ukraine: volovnik@mv.org.ua). Continuing his work on the Lixinae (= Cleoninae) - geography, taxonomy, ecology, origin, evolution, and economic importance. Would be grateful for literature and any another information on this subject; and is prepared to send his papers on Lixinae in exchange.

Nikolai Yunakov (Russia: omias@mail.ru). Investigating the morphological and ecological adaptations and evolution of broad-nosed weevils (Curculionidae: Entiminae). Preparing several portions of the "Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera"; viz. Curculionidae: Entiminae II (Alophini, Blosyrini, Ceulthetini, Cratopodini, Cyphicerini, Dermatodini, Episomini, Mesostyliini, Nastini, Ophryastini, Pachyrhynchini, Psallidiini, and Polydrusini). Completing a revision of the genus *Brachysomus* Schoenherr (Curculionidae: Entiminae), encompassing 50 species. Working on the classification of the tribe Polydrusini, and preparing a revision of the genus *Urometopus* Formánek (Curculionidae: Entiminae), with approximately 20 species. Also describing a new genus close to *Paophilus* from the Balkan Peninsula, in collaboration with Roman Borovec, and describing a new *Amicromias* species (Curculionidae: Entiminae) from Lesbos Island (Greece), in collaboration with Christoph German. Investigating the Middle Asian species of the genus *Otiorrhynchus*.

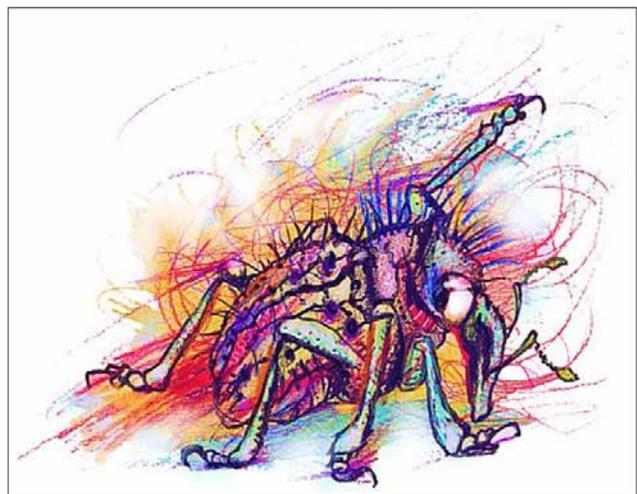


Illustration contributed by Snezana Pestic (Serbia: snpestic@kg.ac.yu)

Notable Weevil Specialists of the Past

By **Horace R. Burke** (USA: hrburke@tamu.edu)

Our early history is replete with the names of taxonomists who individually made major contributions to the knowledge of diverse families of Coleoptera, including weevils. **Edwin C. Van Dyke** is a notable example of one who had such a broad interest in and familiarity with many families of beetles - being a virtual coleopterological polyhistor. Fortunately, he selected Curculionidae as one of his favorites. A brief sketch of Van Dyke, abstracted mainly from biographical accounts by Essig (1953), Tanner (1953) and Mallis (1971), is presented here as a basis for an assessment of his work on weevils. Anyone who interested in more details about the life of Van Dyke, his personality, and the totality of his entomological contributions should consult these publications.

I am indebted to Elin Claridge for providing information on the status of Van Dyke's species of the extant genus *Rhyncogonus* of the Polynesian Islands (see Claridge, 2005, for a brief account of her work on this genus). Thanks are also due Vincent Lee, Managing Editor of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society, for permission to reproduce the photograph of Van Dyke originally published by Essig (1953) in *Pan-Pacific Entomologist*.

Edwin Cooper Van Dyke (1869-1952)

Edwin C. Van Dyke was born in Oakland, California, April 7, 1869. While attending high school in Oakland, Edwin joined the Agassiz Club where association with students of like interests served to focus his already budding fascination with natural history and insect collecting. His youthful dedication to the study of nature continued in high school in Los Angeles when his family moved there in 1885. The "bug" had certainly bitten him by this time and he began to develop a more serious interest in insects. He obviously realized at this time that he needed help in understanding the intricacies of insects and their study and began to establish acquaintances with local professional and amateur entomologists. One of his most influential contacts was D.W. Colquillet, a United States Department of Agriculture entomologist, who at the time was conducting experiments on insect control in the area. Colquillet had an insect collection and was eager to help the enthusiastic young Van Dyke to identify specimens and to build his own collection. Colquillet instructed him on collecting methods and proper preparation of specimens and the two collected together in the Los Angeles area. The first "real" collecting expedition of Van Dyke was to Yosemite Valley in 1890. This collecting trip whetted not only his growing interest in field work but furthermore provi-

ded the material on which his first paper (on the butterflies of the Yosemite) was published in 1892. During this period of his rapidly developing knowledge of insects, Van Dyke also became acquainted with prominent southern California coleopterists H. C. Fall and A. Feynes, both of whom must have greatly influenced his choice of beetles as a lifetime study.

After graduation from high school in 1889, Van Dyke entered the University of California from which he graduated with the B.S. degree in 1893. Immediately after completion of his baccalaureate studies, he entered Cooper Medical College (now Stanford University School of Medicine) from which he graduated with the M.D. degree in 1895. The next two years were spent as a physician in hospitals in San Francisco and Santa Monica, California. After contracting a severe illness, he resigned from hospital work and upon recovery spent the 1901-1902 period pursuing postgraduate studies in New York and Maryland. Returning to San Francisco in 1903, he was involved the next nine years in a private medical practice.

During the years as a practicing physician Van Dyke maintained an active interest in entomology. He became deeply involved in the activities of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society (formed in 1901 as the California Entomological Club) and served continuously as its president for an unusually long time from 1907 to 1931 (see Essig, 1953, for details of meetings of the Society and Van Dyke's involvement). It should be noted that the journal *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* came into existence in the Society in 1924 during his tenure as president. Most of the papers he wrote afterwards were published in this journal. Immediately after retiring from his medical practice in 1912, Van Dyke began collecting more widely in California and eventually expanded his area of interest to much of the western United States, assembling an extensive collection of beetles in the process. He also collected for an extended period in the Aleutian Islands in 1907.

A significant change in Van Dyke's professional life occurred in 1913 when he accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Entomology at the University of California at Berkeley. While he had already published a few short papers, his productivity soared after obtaining the position in entomology. Involved in both teaching and research at Berkeley, he advanced through the academic ranks and retired in 1938 as Professor Emeritus.

Van Dyke was a prolific collector. His main geographic area of interest was the western United States where he collected in many states. He expanded coverage to a few of the northeastern states while visiting there to study major beetle collections and during his medical postgraduate study. In 1923-1924 he visited China, Manchuria and Japan. A trip to Europe and North

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Edwin C. Van Dyke (continued)

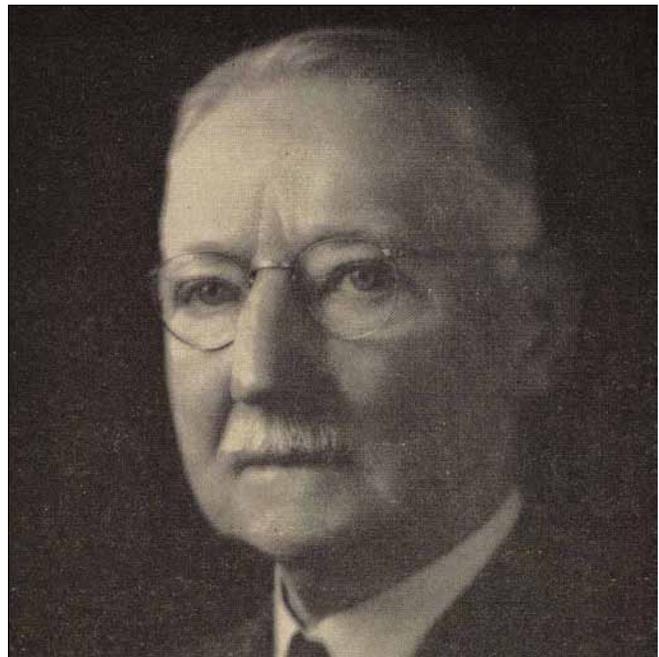
Africa in 1933 to visit major collections and to collect boosted the diversity of his holdings and broadened his knowledge of beetles. After retirement from the University of California, Van Dyke and his wife traveled by automobile in 1939-1940 through the southern states on their way to spend the winter collecting in Florida. That winter was a particularly cold one in Florida and he was not pleased with the results of his efforts to find beetles. Most unfortunately, however, on the return trip to California his wife became ill and died in Alabama. After his wife's death, Van Dyke devoted his life to working in the California Academy of Sciences where he was appointed Honorary Curator of Entomology. He worked diligently to curate and improve the collections there and donated his personal collection of approximately 200,000 specimens to the Academy. Edwin Van Dyke died September 28, 1952 following a brief illness.

As mentioned earlier, Van Dyke had an interest in many families of Coleoptera and described numerous new taxa in several of these. According to Tanner (1952): "he concentrated his efforts mainly on five families, since, he described four-hundred thirty-six species in the Carabidae (110), Meloidae (31), Elateridae (94), Buprestidae (51), and Curculionidae (150 [present number of species-level taxa described is 178]). The balance of species he described, 163, are contained in twenty-nine other families of North American beetles."

Most of Edwin Van Dyke's papers on the Curculionidae consist primarily of descriptions of new taxa supplemented, in many cases, with keys for identification of species. In some instances the keys he provided are still the most up-to-date ones available for the groups on which he worked. Van Dyke had a special interest in weevils of the subfamily Entiminae. Almost 75% of the new species-level taxa he described belong to this subfamily. However, as with most specialists, he occasionally strayed outside his favorite group to write about other weevils that were submitted to him for identification or description by individual collectors or by members of various expeditions. These specimens supplemented by his own collection and those of institutions, especially the California Academy of Sciences, provided him with ample material on which to maintain a steady stream of descriptive papers. He sometimes wrote short notes bringing to attention new introductions and distribution records, as well as a few accounts of economically important or nuisance species. He also had an interest in the zoogeography of beetles, especially those of the western United States, and wrote papers of general interest on this subject. His total publication record on all families of beetles was 153 papers, 43 of which were either entirely on weevils or contained significant information on the group.

Van Dyke published his first paper on weevils in 1915, at

the age of 46. This paper (Van Dyke 1915) was essentially a revision of the genus *Cossonus* in America North of Mexico. Interestingly, this first paper is one of the few significant deviations he made from study of the entimine weevils. *Cossonus* has since been treated in part by others but none of these publications is as complete as Van Dyke's. Aside from publication of two other early papers (Van Dyke 1921, 1924) treating Alaskan weevils, much of his subsequent taxonomic work was concentrated on western United States Entiminae (i.e., his "Brachyrhininae").



Edwin C. Van Dyke (source: Essig 1953; reproduced with permission)

The receipt of what proved to be a new species of *Rhyncogonus* Sharp collected on the Hawaiian island of Kauai set the stage for publication of a series of papers (Van Dyke 1922a, 1932, 1933a, 1935c, 1937a) on this Polynesian genus. These publications have served as a basis for subsequent modern study by others on the systematics and zoogeography of this interesting genus of insular species (Samuelson 2003; Claridge 2005, 2007). Of the 112 described species (Claridge 2007) of *Rhyncogonus*, 58 were described by Van Dyke. *Rhyncogonus alternatus* Van Dyke is the only member of the genus he described from the species-rich Hawaiian Islands, now known to contain 47 species (Samuelson 2003). Various expeditions provided Van Dyke with a plethora of new material of *Rhyncogonus* from the Austral, Marquesas, Society, Cook, Line and Pitcairn islands. His is the only major published work on the *Rhyncogonus* of French Polynesia. Aside from standard descriptions of new species, identification keys are provided and, unlike most of Van Dyke's other publications, occasion-

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Edwin C. Van Dyke (continued)

ally habitus illustrations are included. Given his interest in the zoogeography of Coleoptera, it is not surprising that he discussed the distribution and relationships of species of different islands and taxonomic groups. Claridge (2007), while not agreeing entirely with Van Dyke's views regarding colonization and phylogenetic considerations, found that the validity of his described species is supported by her molecular phylogenetic studies. She also gives him credit for refining his work on the genus as his knowledge of the diversity of the species improved. Furthermore, Claridge states that, when taking into account the amount of material Van Dyke had to work with, "he did a great job." Considering that only one of the 58 species names he proposed in *Rhyncogonus* is presently considered to be a synonym, his excellent ability to distinguish species based on the inadequate material available to him is beyond question.

The full sweep of Van Dyke's extensive knowledge of Coleoptera is exemplified in his publication on the Coleoptera of the Galapagos Islands (Van Dyke 1953d). Based on specimens collected by members of the 1905-1906 California Academy of Sciences Expedition to the Galapagos and later expeditions, Van Dyke undertook a long (nearly 45 years) and difficult study of the beetles of the islands. This was the most extensive project he was involved in during his entire career but, unfortunately, he did not live to see it in print. Thirty seven families of Galapagos Coleoptera were treated and 84 new species were described. Twenty species of curculionoids were included, 11 of which were described as new. Four of these species were described in *Pantomorus* Schoenherr (now assigned to *Galapagonus* Lanteri). Van Dyke seldom recognized infraspecific categories but he apparently believed it necessary to do so with his new *Gerstaeckeria galapagoensis* Van Dyke, dividing it into four subspecies. Only one of the species of curculionids he described as new from the Galapagos is now considered to be a synonym. Van Dyke's publication provided a basis for more recent works on Galapagos beetles (e.g., Linsley 1966, Linsley & Usinger 1977, Peck 2006). As in the case of *Rhyncogonus* of Polynesia, Van Dyke was able to contribute significantly to the knowledge of Galapagos weevils without ever having collected there himself.

Edwin C. Van Dyke was a coleopterist of the "old school"; he was primarily a describer of new taxa but obviously also had interests in weevils beyond merely providing names. The latter is evidenced by his occasional papers on the origin and distribution of Coleoptera in general and by his introductory comments on these subjects in papers that were primarily descriptive in nature. His papers were seldom illustrated, as was common at the time, and never co-authored. He recognized the value of keys for identification and the presentation of diagnostic characters for new taxa and provided these in

many cases. An analysis of his success in recognition of new taxa shows that he was a careful worker, had an "eye" for discrimination of taxonomic entities, and possessed a familiarity with a wide diversity of weevils. Of the 178 species-level names (placed in 56 genera) of weevils he described as new, only 16 are presently considered to be synonyms. He proposed 14 new genus-level names of which three are now considered synonyms. Edwin C. Van Dyke occupies a honored place among notable coleopterists of North America. He also deserves special recognition for his long and dedicated study of weevils.

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- O'Brien, C.W., and G.J. Wibmer. 1982. Annotated checklist of weevils (Curculionidae *sensu lato*) of North America and the West Indies (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Memoirs of the American Entomological Institute 34: ix + 1-382.

(continued page 10)

Edwin C. Van Dyke (continued)

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- Samuelson, G.A. 2003. Review of *Rhyncogonus* of the Hawaiian Islands (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Bishop Museum in Entomology 11, Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. viii + 107 pp.
- Tanner, V.M. 1953. Edwin Cooper Van Dyke (1869-1952). Great Basin Naturalist 13: 29-34.
- Edwin C. Van Dyke's Publications on Curculionidae - An Annotated List**
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1915. The species of *Cossonus* Clairv. (Coleoptera) of America north of Mexico. Bulletin of Brooklyn Entomological Society 10: 1-23. [Revision of *Cossonus* of America North of Mexico; key to species; descriptions of four new species.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1916. Supplementary notes and descriptions of North American Ostomidae, Cleridae, and *Cossonus* (Col.). Bulletin of Brooklyn Entomological Society 11: 71-79. [Descriptions of two new species of *Cossonus* with notes on six previously described species.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1919. The distribution of insects in western North America. Annals of Entomological Society of America 12: 1-12. [General mention of curculionoids in analysis.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1921. Coleoptera from the Pribilof Islands, Alaska [pp. 156-166]. In: Insects of the Pribilof Islands (G. Dallas Hanna et al., editors). Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Series 4, 11(14): 153-195. [Notes on curculionids *Lophalophus inquinatus* Mann., *Lephyrus palustris* Scopol. and *Trachodes ptinoides* Germ. Note: last sentence under discussion of the latter species is incomplete.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1922a. A new species of *Rhyncogonus* (Rhynchophorous Coleoptera), from the Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. Proceedings of Hawaiian Entomological Society 5 (1921): 49-50. [*Rhyncogonus alternatus*; a photograph of the new species is inserted in plate 1 of preceding article in Journal: Van Dyke, E.C. 1922. A study of the lucanid Coleoptera of the Hawaiian Islands. Proceedings of Hawaiian Entomological Society 5: 42.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1922b. Destructive bark beetles in the Monterey pine forests. Journal of Economic Entomology 15: 180. [Brief note on red turpentine beetle, *Dendroctonus valens* LeConte, *Ips plastographus* LeConte, *Ips radiatae* Hopkins, and *Pityophthorus* sp. damaging pine trees.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1924. The Coleoptera collected by the Katmai Expeditions. National Geographic Society Contributed Technical Papers 2: 1-26. [Lists 15 species of curculionids with notes, including ten species of scolytines; no new taxa described.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1926a. Certain peculiarities of the coleopterous fauna of the Pacific Northwest. Annals of Entomological Society of America 19: 1-12. [Of general interest; several genera and higher categories of Curculionoidea are briefly mentioned.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1926b. *Listronotus obliquus* [sic!] Fab. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 3: 63. [Error for *Listroderes obliquus* Fab.; note on the vegetable weevil in California.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1926c. *Dyslobus (Amnesia) granicollis*. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 3: 63. [Note on this species developing on roots of cultivated strawberries in Oregon.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1927a. *Coccotrypes dactyliperda* Fab. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 3: 151. [Note on this species being found in California infesting seeds of ornamental palms.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1927b. The secondary sexual characters of the Coleoptera. Proceedings of Pacific Coast Entomological Society 2: 1-10. [Of general interest; some curculionoids briefly mentioned at family level.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1927c. New species of North American Rhynchophora (Coleoptera). Pan-Pacific Entomologist 4: 11-17. [Describes new species in *Pissodes*, *Anculopus*, *Acmaegenius*, *Trichalophus* and *Phloeophagus*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1928. The species of the genus *Lepyrus* Germ. (Coleoptera-Curculionidae) in North America. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 5: 53-58. [A taxonomic review of the genus with key to species; two new subspecies described.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1929a. Two new species of *Listronotus* (Coleoptera-Curculionidae). Pan-Pacific Entomologist 5: 106-108. [Describes *L. impressus* and *L. elegans*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1929b. *Brachyrhinus (Otiorynchus) cribicollis* (Gyll.). Pan-Pacific Entomologist 6: 8. [Note on the first record for the continent; discusses distribution and hosts in California; mentions other species of the genus.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1930a. New Rhynchophora (Coleoptera) from western North America. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 6: 149-165. [Provides a key to species of *Lepidophorus*; describes new species of *Lepidophorus*, *Myrmex*, *Cylindrocopturus*, *Conotrachelus*, *Rhyssematus*, *Chalcodermus*, and *Sphenophorus* (as *Calendra*) with notes on a few other species.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1930b. The orchard bark beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus* Ratz). Sunsweet Standard [San Jose, Calif.] 14: 4.
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1932. *Microgonus*, new genus, and *Rhyncogonus*, from the Marquesas. Pacific Entomological Survey Publication 1, Article 4, Bernice P. Museum (Honolulu) Bulletin 98: 23-52. [17 new species of *Rhyncogonus* and

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Edwin C. Van Dyke (continued)

- one species of new genus *Microgonus* described, along with redescription of species previously described; key to species; habitus illustrations of four species and map of Marquesas Islands; introductory taxonomic and distributional information provided.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1933a. *Rhyncogonus submetallicus*, new species from Tahiti. Pacific Entomological Survey Publication 6, Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 113: 51-52.
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1933b. A short review of *Dyslobus* LeConte, a genus of broad-nosed weevils of the subfamily Otiorynchinae with descriptions of new species. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 9: 31-47. [Eight new species and one new subspecies of *Dyslobus* described with taxonomic and distributional notes on previously described species; key to species.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1934. New species of North American weevils in the family Curculionidae, subfamily Brachyrhinae. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 10: 175-191. [New species are described in *Sapotes*, *Eupagoderes*, *Pseudorimus*, and *Crocidema*; the new genera *Pseudorimus* and *Crocidema* are described, with key to species of the latter.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1935a. New species of North American weevils in the family Curculionidae, subfamily Brachyrhinae, II. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 11: 1-10. [New species described in *Cimbocera*, *Miloderes*, *Melanolemma*, *Peritaxia*, *Dyslobus*, *Adaleres*, and *Panscopus*; with key to species of *Cimbocera*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1935b. New species of North American weevils of the family Curculionidae, subfamily Brachyrhinae, III. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 11: 83-96. [New species described in *Mimetes*, *Tanymecus*, *Sciopithes*, *Paraptochus*, *Stenoptochus*, and *Omius*; key to species of *Mimetes*, *Sciopithes*, and *Paraptochus*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1935c. Supplementary notes concerning certain species of *Rhyncogonus* (Curculionidae) from the Marquesas. Pacific Entomological Publication 8, Article 13, Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 142: 149-150. [Additional notes on three Marquesan species previously treated in 1932 paper.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1936a. New species of North American weevils of the family Curculionidae, subfamily Brachyrhinae, IV. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 12: 19-32. [Describes the genus *Anchitelus* and new species in that and other genera *Peritelinus*, *Nemocestes*, and *Eucyllus*; keys provided for species of *Nemocestes* and *Eucyllus*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1936b. New species of North American weevils of the family Curculionidae, subfamily Brachyrhinae, V. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 12: 73-85. [Describes the new genera *Lupinocolus* and *Stereogaster* and new species in these and other genera: *Cimbocera*, *Miloderoides*, *Lepidopus*, *Parataxia*, *Mitostylus* and *Trigonoscuta*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1936c. A correction. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 12: 183. ["On page 29 of this volume change the name of *Nemocestes koebeli* to *Nemocestes koebelei*".]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1936d. Change of name. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 12: 191. ["*Lepidopus* Van Dyke, 1936, Pan-Pacific Entomologist 12, pp. 76-77, being preoccupied... I now wish to change to *Cryptolepidus*".]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1937a. *Rhyncogonus* of the Mangarevan Expedition. Occasional Papers of Bernice P. Bishop Museum 13: 89-129. [Treats 41 species of *Rhyncogonus*, 39 of which are described as new; key to species; habitus illustrations of 10 species.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1937b. Weevil larvae annoying to householders. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 13: 93. [Notes larvae and teneral adults of tentatively identified *Dorytomus nubiculinus* Casey dropping from poplar tree and entering houses in Sacramento, California.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1937c. *Eudiagogus pulcher* Fahr. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 13: 170. [A note on the occurrence of the species in California.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1938a. New species of Rhynchophora (Coleoptera) from western North America. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 14: 1-9. [Describes *Paracimbocera* and *Thysanocorynus* as new genera and new species of these and other genera *Dyslobus* and *Trichalophus*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1938b. *Calendra (Sphenophorus) minimus* Hart in California. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 14: 187. [Note on *C. minimus*, *C. reticulaticollis* Boheman and *C. sequoiae* Van Dyke in California.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1940. The origin and distribution of the coleopterous insect fauna of North America. Proceedings of the Sixth Pacific Science Congress, Volume 4: 255-268. [General mention of several curculionid genera as examples.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1943. Additional new species of west American Coleoptera. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 19: 101-108. [Describes *Pandeteleius viridissimus*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1947. A European weevil newly introduced into the San Francisco Bay region. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 23: 96. [*Barypithes pellucida* Boheman collected in California.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1949. New species of North American Coleoptera. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 25: 49-56. [Describes *Panscopus remotus*.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1950. Another European weevil established in California. Pan-Pacific Entomologist 26: 35. [*Baris (Cosmobaris) scolopacea* Germar collected in California.]
- Van Dyke, E.C. 1953a. New Coleoptera from western North America (Carabidae, Throscidae, Curculionidae). Pan-Pa-

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cific Entomologist 29: 98-101. [Describes *Dinocleus bryanti* from Arizona.]

Van Dyke, E.C. 1953b. New Coleoptera from western North America (Carabidae, Melasidae, Buprestidae, Curculionidae). Pan-Pacific Entomologist 29: 102-107. [Describes *Nemocestes fragariae* and *Dysticheus rotundicollis* from California.]

Van Dyke, E.C. 1953c. A new cossonid beetle from California, probably introduced (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Pan-Pacific Entomologist 29: 107-108. [Describes *Macrancylus franciscanus*.]

Van Dyke, E.C. 1953d. The Coleoptera of the Galapagos Islands. Occasional Papers of California Academy of Sciences, No. XXII: 1-181. [Describes new species of *Pantomorus*, *Gerstaeckeria*, *Lembodes*, *Macrancylus*, and *Neopentarthrum*, with notes on previously described species.]

The Colombian Potato Whitefringed Weevil

Life History of the “Tiroteador de la Papa” (*Naupactus* sp.; Curculionidae)

By Jenifer Paola Garza Puentes

(Colombia: tiroteador@gmail.com)

The Colombian Potato Whitefringed Weevil (Curculionidae: Entiminae: Naupactini: *Naupactus* sp.), called “Tiroteador de la Papa” in Spanish, is an important pest of Colombian potato crops. This pest name refers in actuality to a species complex, usually assigned to the genus *Naupactus* Dejean; however, it remains unconfirmed whether all species in this complex are correctly assigned to *Naupactus*, and what their relationships are. An increase in population density population and range expansion in Colombia over the past 15 years has brought a renewed focus on different biotypes attacking the growing areas. New studies on the basic biology and ecology of these weevils are being produced in order to obtain the necessary baseline data to control their effects via an Integrated Pest Management approach.

Here I review the results of a study conducted in 2006 at the Agricultural Center Corpoica Tibaitata, focusing on the life history of one of the biotypes of the Potato Whitefringed Weevil found in Sibaté (Colombia: Cundinamarca).

Life Cycle of the “Tiroteador”

Under laboratory conditions, the life cycle of the Sibaté biotype lasted 319 days from egg until initiation of adult oviposition. The adults measured 7.2 mm in length. They feed and mate at night and typically hide in humid crevices on the ground during the day. The most apparent damage to the host plants is a marginal notching of the leaves.

The Sibaté biotype of *Naupactus* sp. lacks male individuals; it is therefore assumed that the females reproduce via parthenogenesis, as has been reported for members of several naupactine genera. The females laid their eggs on the straws of dry grass plants. Their fecundity reaches a total of 541 eggs. The rate of net fecundity is three eggs per day, and the fertility of the eggs is 92%.



Adult individuals of the “Tiroteador” feeding on potato leaves



A001 Jenifer garza

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Colombian Potato Weevil (end)



Life stages of the "Tiroteador": eggs, pupa, and larva (head/habitus)



The female produces an adhesive substance that is secreted at the time of oviposition. Females lay 18-60 oval-shaped, superficially smooth eggs.

The larva is legless, eucephalous, and vermiform. The body is cylindrical and slightly curved. The first instar larva is white, whereas the final instar larva has a creamy, yellowish color. Eleven abdominal segments are present and the sclerotized head capsule's color is similar to that of the thorax and abdomen, in contrast to the Andean Potato Weevil *Premnotrypes vorax* (Hustache), which has a yellow head capsule. The mandibles constitute the most heavily sclerotized structures of the larval body, and may be reddish, brown, or orange. Each mandible has two terminal teeth. Dyar's rule was applied to measurements of the mandibular length, leading to the determination of eight different larval instars.

The first larval instar may survive at least 22 days without feeding and can even molt to the second stage under such adverse conditions. It has been shown that the larvae drop into the roots of the host plants, and subsequently attack the roots and underground stems, leading to systemic plant damage. The pupa on the potato, the roots and underground stem and a systemic damage to the plant. The exarate pupa is white or yellowish and measures approximately 9.2 mm.

For more information about this potato pest, photos of the other biotypes found in Colombia, and information about other potato pest, please refer to <http://tiroteador.googlepages.com> and also to the webpage of the Agricultural Research Center Corpoica Tibaitata at <http://www.corpoica.org.co>.

Informal Weevil Meeting - San Diego 2007

By Nico M. Franz (USA - Puerto Rico: franz@uprm.edu)

Weevils had a strong showing at the 2007 Meeting of the Entomological Society of America (ESA), held in San Diego, California. In the afternoon of Tuesday, December 12, and following the weevil symposium that took place on Monday, a mix of "veterans" and "newcomers" to weevils gathered to attend the Informal Weevil Meeting, organized and led by Charles O'Brien who started this helpful activity many years ago. **More than 20 weevil specialists talked about their interests, projects, and related issues.** It was not easy to keep up with the tidal wave of scientific names and research topics coming at me as I was taking notes! Hopefully the most important points are reflected in this report and will stimulate our readers to get in touch with each other in cases of shared interests.

Rolf Aalbu (Sacramento, CA; USA) is a tenebrionid specialist and former student of Elbert Sleeper, and has an interest in collecting weevils.

Robert Anderson (Canadian Museum of Nature; Canada) is in the midst on the LLAMA project (see CURCULIO 54: 8-

9) with Jack Longino and Jesús Luna Cozar as principal collaborators. He also visited the NZAC collection to help organize Willy Kuschel's curculionoid collection (see CURCULIO: 54: 9-11). He has published smaller papers revising *Eubulus*, North American *Cryptorhynchus*, *Eucalandra*, and *Alloscolytoproctus*, and is attempting to complete his large revision of *Theognete*. Finally, he plans to organize a **weevil taxonomy course to be held at the Southwest Research Station in Arizona**. The course would be modeled on similar courses offered for ants, with a basic format of two weeks course length (partial attendance is possible) and 6-8 rotating instructors. Charles O'Brien's superlative collection housed at nearby Green Valley would help provide critical taxa for identification practices. **Students interested in taking such a course should establish contact** (randerson@mus-nature.ca), as a sizeable group of candidates will likely be needed to move the process ahead.

Don Bright (Colorado State University, CO; USA) remains active with weevils; his internet publication on the Canadian Entiminae (with Pat Bouchard) will be published soon. He is

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Weevil Meeting SD 2007 (continued)

reviewing the scolytines of the West Indies, with 200-300 species total, and expects to have a first draft ready in 2008. He is also preparing another supplement to the bark beetle catalogue, for the time span of 2000-2010. He furthermore announces that **Stephen Wood** (Brigham Young University, UT; not present) **has published a new book on the South American bark beetles**. Copies will be available through the BYU Monte L. Bean Museum webpage (<http://mlbean.byu.edu/home/page/books.aspx>). This new book treats 1300 South American species with keys and descriptions, and is abundantly illustrated.

Samuel Crane (American Museum of Natural History, NY; USA) is investigating the phylogeography of the plum curculio *Conotrachelus nenuphar* and the systematics of (primarily North American) *Conotrachelus*.

Ruth Dahlquist (CATIE; Costa Rica) is conducting research with indigenous farmers in smallholder plantain farms in Talamanca, Costa Rica, on alternatives to pesticides for management of the banana weevil *Cosmopolites sordidus*. She has also worked with a local organic cooperative to determine the severity of banana weevil damage in organic banana farms and recommend potential nonchemical pest management practices.

Steve Davis (University of Kansas, KS; USA) is working on his M.Sc. thesis on the phylogenetics of baridine weevils based on morphology, and planning to complete this study in the coming semester. He is also working on fossil weevils from Dominican Myocene/Oligocene Amber impression, and on baridine weevils from China.

Stephanie Dole (Michigan State University, MI; USA) is revising the bark beetle genus *Xylosandrus*, using morphological and molecular evidence, as part of Anthony Cognato's PEET project on the Xyleborini. She is also working with bark beetle specimens produced via Terry Erwin's canopy inventory projects in Ecuador; there are at least 240 species and possibly half of these are new to science.

Nico Franz (University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez, PR; USA) – see page 5 of this volume of CURCULIO. **Students interested in graduate studies on weevils at UPRM are always welcome to establish contact.**

Jennifer Girón (University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez, PR; USA) has completed her undergraduate research at the Universidad del Valle, Colombia. A related manuscript on Colombian entimine weevils has been revised and resubmitted. She is

now working towards a M.Sc. thesis on the systematics of Neotropical entimines, with an emphasis on the Eustylini and on Puerto Rican taxa.

Robert Hamilton (Loyola University, IL; USA) has published two papers in 2007, on the *Euscelus* leaf-rolling weevils of the West Indies (14 species; in *Zootaxa*) and on the systematics of *Attelabus* (with two species in the United States; in collaboration with Alexander Riedel; *Synolabus* was elevated to generic status; in *The Coleopterists Bulletin*). Continues with an interest in the biogeography of West Indian eusceline weevils and their relationships to Central American and South American relatives. Other projects include a revision of *Temnocerus*, a lineage of small, leaf tip-cutting rhynchitids that are particularly diverse in Mexico.

Muhammad Haseeb (Florida A & M University, FL; USA) reports that the first Lucid system has been deployed on-line as well as on CDs (see CURCULIO 54: 12), and is now working with several collaborators (including Charles O'Brien) on the second Lucid system which will concentrate on invasive Caribbean weevils. Additional projects include a revision of rice water weevils, *Lissorhoptrus* (with Charles O'Brien), a USDA-APHIS sponsored project on invasive weevil species associated with palms, and an incipient project to use weevils *Bagous* as a control agents for aquatic *Hydrilla* weeds.

Henry Hespeneide (University of California at Los Angeles, CA; USA) has published papers on new species of *Eulechriops* and also on two new species of *Lissoderes*. His revision of *Laemosaccus* of the United States (including some species from Baja California) is nearing completion. He is continuing research on conoderines from Costa Rica and particularly species associated with *Cecropia*, in collaboration with Louis LaPierre.

Raymond Hix (Florida A&M University, FL; USA) is investigating the potential and effectiveness of swimming weevils controlling the aquatic weed *Hydrilla*.

Pamela Horsley (McGill University; Canada) is completing her extensive M.Sc. thesis on Central American *Trachyphloeomimus* weevils (Entiminae).

Jiri Hulcr (Michigan State University, MI; USA) is continuing his Ph.D. research on the systematics of xyleborine bark beetles, including a worldwide genus-level revision and a monograph of the Papua New Guinean fauna, as well as biodiversity studies jointly with specialists from the Czech Republic. The fungal associations of scolytines in Papua New Guinea remain largely unknown; and the host plant specificity is

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Weevil Meeting SD 2007 (continued)

apparently low.

Robert Jones (Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro; Mexico) has moved his lab to a new facility and collection area with the University. He currently coordinates his Department's graduate program. He has produced checklists of the weevils of El Scielo (with Charles O'Brien) and of the State of Querétaro (with

with the BTOL project, specifically the morphology of Phytophaga (see CURCULIO: 11-12). She is **requesting specimens representing ancient lineages of the Phytophaga for the BTOL project** (to be sent to Harvard University). In addition, she is making steps towards a phylogeny of the sub-families of the Curculionidae, and has two graduate students working on entomine weevils placed in the tribes Naupactini and Premnotrypini..



Participants of the Weevil Meeting (from left to right): Muhammad Haseeb, Pamela Horsley, Raymond Hix, Charles O'Brien, Robert Anderson, Adriana Marvaldi, Henry Hespeneheide, Stephanie Dole, Nico Franz, Robert Hamilton, Samuel Crane, Jennifer Girón, Gregory Setliff, Frank Pelsue (hidden), José Ricardo Mermudes, Robert Jones, Steve Davis, and Javier Victor. Photo contributed by Jennifer Girón.

Jesús Luna Cozar), and also published a revision of *Sapotes* with Charles O'Brien (PDFs are available upon request). He is presently working on a revision of *Amphidees*; as well as the ecology of leaf litter weevil communities in Chiapas (in collaboration with EcoSur); the molecular systematics of *Anthonomus* (with graduate student Aurora Álvarez); the ecology of *Anthonomus rufipennis* on *Senna* plants (legumes); and the leaf litter weevils of Sierra Gorda (Querétaro) with an emphasis on conservation policies. He extends an invitation to other specialists who may wish to work in Querétaro.

Adriana Marvaldi (CONICYT – Mendoza; Argentina) is investigating the higher-level phylogeny of weevils, based on a combined dataset of larval and adult morphology and molecular sequence information. Recent and ongoing projects include the systematics of Belidae, Oxycoryninae, and a collaboration

Alec McClay (Alberta, Canada) is working on biological control of weeds and invasive plants, now as an independent consultant (<http://www.mcclay-ecoscience.com/home.htm>). He has a project with CABI Switzerland on biological control of *Tanacetum vulgare*, one candidate agent being *Ceutorhynchus millefolii*, and has also been assessing the control of toadflax (*Linaria* spp.) using *Mecinus janthinus*, with mixed, climate-influenced results.

José Ricardo Mermudes (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro; Brazil) is now a professor in Rio de Janeiro, with a high course load, and continues to work on the Ptychoderini and Anthribidae in general. More recently has developed a research focus on Belidae, including descriptions of fossils and new species of belids from Brazil.

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Weevil Meeting SD 2007 (continued)

Charles O'Brien (Green Valley, AZ; USA) is advancing his revision (with William Tang) of *Rhopalotria*. The authors have identified 14-18 new species in the genus and plan to submit their study for publication in the course of 2008. Other ongoing projects include a revision of *Lissorhoptus* (with Muhammad Haseeb); an assessment of the holotype of *Diaprepes abbreviatus*; descriptions of four new species of *Notiodes*; a new species of *Conotrachelus* attacking hackberry; a note (with Boris Korotyaev) on a North American species of *Sphenophorus* introduced into Russia; a new species of *Cholus* attacking coconut in Martinique; a revision of the *Amphideus* genus complex in Mexico (with Robert Jones); the species of *Cercopius* – at least 30 new species – of the southern United States “winter weevil” fauna (in part with Janet Ziegler – South Carolina species); a reanalysis of the subtribes and genera of the Curculionini of the world (with Frank Pelsue); the Curculionidae of the Seychelles (ca. 40-60 species; also with Frank Pelsue); a checklist of the weevils of Dominica (ca. 190 species; 15 species were reported previously), the Island’s fauna resembles that of Guadeloupe, and patterns of endemism are not well known given the incomplete sampling of weevils in the Lesser Antilles; a reassessment of *Premnotrypes* potato weevils (with Jesús Alazar; Peru); identifications of weevil species

from the Bahamas and from Madagascar; and taxonomic studies of *Trigonoscuta* in the western United States.

Frank Pelsue (Corona, CA) is revising the Curculionini of China, Southeast Asia, and the Austral-Pacific Islands; and is furthermore progressing towards a genus-level revision of this tribe, in collaboration with Charles O'Brien.

Keve Ribardo (California Academy of Sciences, CA; USA) has secondary interests in collecting weevils, now mainly throughout southern California.

Gregory Setliff (University of Minnesota, MN; USA) continues revising the crown weevil genera (*Asystesta*, etc.) of the Indo-Australian region. His checklist of Curculionoidea of Papuan region is now freely downloadable from Zootaxa. He has three manuscripts on Indo-Australian cryptorhynchids in press. Other projects include a revision of *Panopides*, a review of the *Nothotragopus*, and a new species of *Imalithus*.

Javier Victor (Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas; Mexico) is a bark beetle systematist who recently finished his M.Sc. thesis focusing on a phylogenetic reassessment of *Dendroctonus* based on adult and larval morphology. He is broadening his interests to include the Cossoninae of Mexico.

The Bulletin Board

News About Weevils

Maxwell Barclay (United Kingdom: m.barclay@nhm.ac.uk) announces the opportunity of a **Ph.D. project on the speciation and diversification of *Cratopus* weevils** (Entiminae) Coleoptera in the south west Indian Ocean area. The application deadline is February 1, 2008. For more information please refer to the web announcement: <http://biobis.bio.uea.ac.uk/Resproject/show.aspx?ID=114>

Samuel Crane (USA: scrane@amnh.org) announces the launch of **Weevil Workers, an online directory of weevil researchers**. The hope is that this will serve as a link between the public and researchers as well as between researchers working on different taxonomic groups and themes in the Curculionoidea. Each person in the database will have a page with their contact information, a short research description (provided by the researcher), and a list of selected publications. Names will be organized alphabetically, by country of residency, and by taxonomic specialty (with multiple entries possible for the latter two categories). **To be added** to the directory, please send a

request via email to Samuel Crane. Upon receipt, further instructions for inclusion will be sent via email. The directory will be viewable at <http://weevils.amnh.org>.

Trevor Hawkeswood (Australia: drtjhawkeswood@hotmail.com) announces the existence of a website for **Calodema** (<http://www.calodema.com/>), a new Journal that publishes papers on the taxonomy, biology, ecology and distribution of all biota in the Australasian and Pacific Regions. Freely downloadable PDFs of his papers on weevils are posted there. More than 50 papers and book reviews have been published to date.

Lawrence Kirkendall (Norway: lawrence.kirkendall@bio.uib.no) announces the start of **two webpages with taxonomic and biological information on bark beetles**: (1) Kirkendall’s bark beetle pages (http://web.mac.com/larry.kirkendall/Kirkendalls_bark_beetles/Introduction.html), a collection of short webpages on current and past taxonomic projects, with color photos from publications; and (2) the multi-authored Bark

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Bulletin Board (end)

and Wood Boring Beetles of the World (<http://www.barkbeetles.org/>), coordinated by the University of Georgia Bugwood Network.

Jirislav Skuhrovec (Czech Republic: jirislav@email.cz) provides an internet address summarizing the proceedings of the successful course **IBM 2007 - Immature Beetles Meeting**, October 4-5, 2007, in Prague - at http://web.natur.cuni.cz/zoologie/entomologie/meeting/IBM_2007.htm.

Peter Sprick (Germany: psprickcol@t-online.de) announces plans of the **2008 Romania Excursion of the Curculio-Institute**. The 5th International Meeting is organized by Lucian Teodor (Babes Bolyai-University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania),

with the help of Stanislaw Knutelski (CURCI East; Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland) and Peter Sprick (Curculio-Institute). The collecting sites are located near Cluj-Napoca, and among them are the Apuseni National Park in NW Romania (Transylvania) and other nature reserves. The excursion will take place from **July 20th to 27th, 2008**, and is free for all members. The initial meeting point will be Rimetea, probably, in the vicinity of Cluj-Napoca. There are accommodations available at a reasonable cost (ca. €100 per person). For logistic reasons the number of participants is limited to 30. Please register until December 31st, 2007, or soon thereafter by contacting the organizers. Following registration participants will receive more detailed information concerning the accommodations, lectures, and localities. Meanwhile, the **Curculio-Institute has published Snudebiller 8**; see <http://www.curci.de/html/snudebiller2.php>

Recent Publications on Curculionoidea

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- Beaver, R. A., and L.-Y. Liu. 2007b.** A new species of *Scolytoplatus* Schaufuss (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) from Taiwan. Entomologist's Monthly Magazine 143: 227-231.
- Bonal, R., and A. Muñoz. 2007.** Multitrophic effects of ungulate intraguild predation on acorn weevils. Oecologia 152: 533-540.
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- Furniss, M. M. 2007.** A history of forest entomology in the Intermountain and Rocky Mountain areas, 1901 to 1982. USDA Forest Service, General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-195, Fort Collins, Colorado. 40 pp.
- Gültekin, L. 2007.** Oviposition niches and behavior of the genus *Lixus* Fabricius (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Lixinae). Entomologica Fennica 18: 74-81.
- Guzmán, N. V., V. V. Lía, A. A. Lanteri, and V. A. Confalonieri. 2007.** Population structure of the boll weevil in cotton fields and subtropical forests of South America: a bayesian approach. Genetica 131: 11-20.
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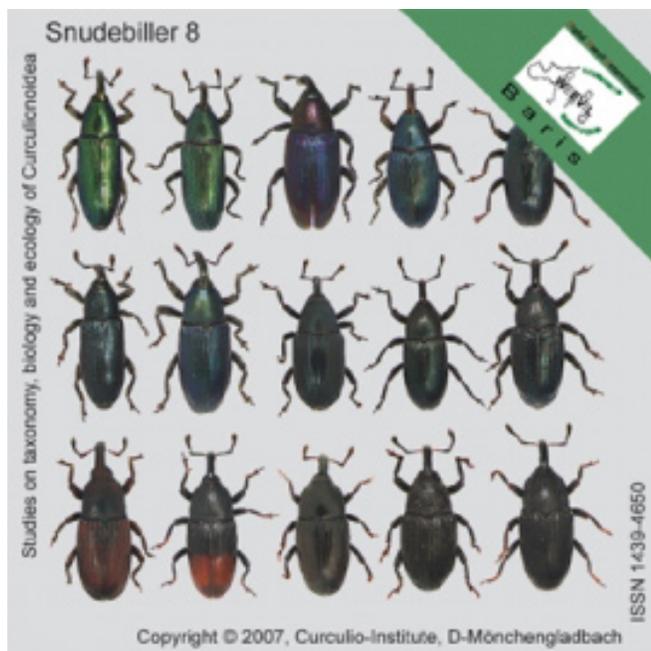
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- Knutelski, S., and P. Sprick. 2007.** Report on weevil species collected in several regions of the Polish Western Carpathians in August 2004. *Snudebiller* 8: 245-258.
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- Perrin, H., J. Poussereau, S. Quilici, and J.-F. Voisin. 2007.** Trois espèces de curculionides nouvelles pour l'Île de la Réunion (Coleoptera). *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* 112: 127-130.
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