

NEW FINDINGS AND CHECKLIST OF THE WEEVILS OF RHODES ISLAND, GREECE (COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONOIDEA)

Herbert Winkelmann¹ and Friedhelm Bahr²

¹ Attendorner Weg 39A, 13507, Berlin, Germany, e-mail: hyperiniwinkelmann@web.de

² Gartenstr. 8A, 41747 Viersen, Germany, e-mail: fried.bahr@t-online.de

Published online: July 5, 2023

Abstract

With new weevil records and evaluation of various sources (GR-Cat., CCPCC) we can present a checklist of the weevil fauna of Rhodes Island as a supplement to Bayer et al. (2007). Of the 221 species, *Pachytychius basimaculatus* Caldara, 1978 is reported for Greece and Europe for the first time. Also new for Greece are the reports of *Corimalia tamarisci* (Gyllenhal, 1838). After the first records of the genus *Cionus* 2022 (2 species), further species from this genus are expected on the island of Rhodes.

Keywords: Eastern Aegean Islands, new records, *Pachytychius basimaculatus*.

Introduction

For an overview of the Greek weevils (checklist), the knowledge of the species of the larger islands is essential. The East Aegean Islands of Dodecanese with their geographical proximity to Turkey (Asia) are important (Fig. 1). In the dispersal of species, they can be used individually like stepping stones, on the other hand, endemic species may have evolved on the islands. Thus, it is important to be able to compare data from several large islands. For the islands of Lesbos (Germann & Braunert 2016, Winkelmann et al. 2021) and Samos (Germann et al. 2015, Germann 2017), comprehensive checklists of weevils are now available. For the island of Rhodes, we are now able to present an updated checklist with all known species (Curculionoidea, excl. Scolytinae and Anthribidae). With this Rhodes list, the similarities and differences of the three largest Dodecanese islands become even clearer.

Material and methods

Information on the island of Rhodes is summarised in Bayer et al. (2007). Figure 1 illustrates the geographic setting and size of the three large East Aegean islands: Lesbos, Samos and Rhodes. Bayer

– 45 –



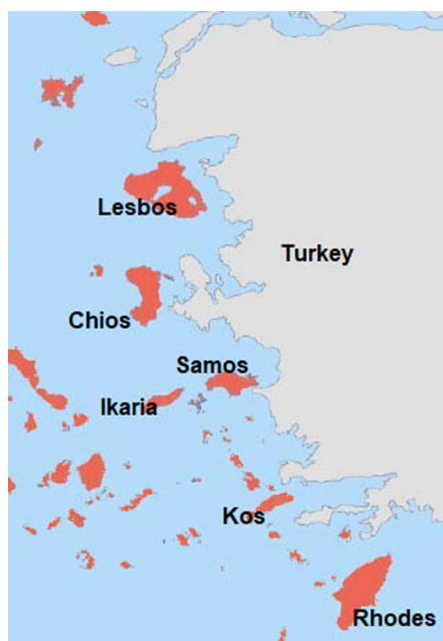


Fig. 1. The East Aegean Islands with Rhodes in the south. Map by F. Bahr.



1. Afandou (Afántou)
2. Akramites Mt.
3. Apolakia N reservoir
4. Apolakia (Apolakkia)
5. Apollona
6. Archipoli
7. Arnithia (Arnithi)
8. Eleousa
9. Emponas
10. Faliraki
11. Filerimos
12. Genadi
13. Glifada
14. Plimiri beach
15. Lalysos
16. Kalavarda
17. Kallithea (Kaliithea)
18. Kamiros
19. Kolymbia (Kolympia) (Kolimbia)
20. Lachania
21. Laerma
22. Lardos
23. Lindos
24. Loutani Riv.
25. Maritsa
26. Masari
27. Mesanagros
28. Moni Kamiri
29. Panagia Kalopetra
30. Panagia Tsambika
31. Paradiisi
32. Petaloudes
33. Profitis Ilias
34. Rhodes
35. Salakas (Salakos)
36. Siana
37. Soroni
38. Theologos
39. Vati
40. Trianda
41. Archangelos

Fig. 2. Map of Rhodes Island with most sampled locations (Appendix 1). Map by F. Bahr.

et al. (2007) listed 127 weevil species from 19 localities. The present checklist is supplemented by additional data obtained from the literature, collections and recent fieldwork. We use “GR-Cat.” to refer to the Internet Catalogue (Germann et al. 2022) giving detailed collecting data, and “CCPCC” to refer to the Cooperative Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera Curculionoidea by Alonso-Zarazaga et al. (2023) including classificatory system and distributions by country.

For a better overview, we assigned most sites to known localities, mostly villages (Fig. 2). The resulting 41 localities (Appendix I) show an improved coverage of the southern part of the island, while the north had been surveyed more intensively in the past due to the availability of hotels between Rhodes town and Lindos. About one half of the localities were surveyed more than once (Appendix I).

Figure 3 give an impression of typical habitats, from the shore up to the Ataviros Mountains at 1216 m. They are similar to those documented for Lesbos (Germann & Braunert 2016, Winkelmann et al. 2021) and Samos islands (Germann et al. 2015).

Results

1. Corrections and updates of identifications and names in Bayer et al. (2007)

Bagous cosiensis Caldara & O’Brien, 1998

Bagous sp. indet. in Bayer et al. (2007)

The single specimen has been identified by Caldara as *B. cosiensis*. Further information with illustrations can be found in Winkelmann et al. (2013).

Ceutorhynchus contractus (Marsham, 1802)

Ceutorhynchus pallipes Crotch, 1866 in Bayer et al. (2007)

The name of the species has been changed again (CCPCC), since the name of *C. contractus* has been conserved over *C. pallipes* (ICZN 2008:71).



Fig. 3. Typical habitats of Rhodes. 1- species-rich coastal biotopes on the north-west coast near Soroni (1.5.2014), 2- bathing beach - now vegetation-free sandy beach near Kolymbia (former habitat of *Sitona syriacus*) (5.5.2014), 3- wooded hill region near Mesanagros (15.5.2022), 4- view of the treeless plateaus of the Ataviros Mountain, which are difficult to access (11.5.2022), 5- Coastal wetland south of Lindos (13.5.2022), 6- in the southwest of Rhodes, north of Apolakkia, lies the still well-filled Limni Apolakkias reservoir (15.5.2022), 7- in the very dry south of Rhodes, there are large areas of dwarf shrubs (macchia) near Prasonisi (13.5.2022), 8 - in the north of Rhodes, between Maritsa and the airport, there are always burnt coniferous forests (18.5.2022).

***Chiloneus winkelmanni* Borovec & Colonnelli, 2021**

Chiloneus jonicus Kraatz, 1859 in Bayer et al. (2007)

The first determination was made by Pelletier. Borovec & Colonnelli (2021), re-examining two specimens, found them to belong to the new species *C. winkelmanni*. The species has been found only once, in 2007. The genus is not yet known from the more northern islands of Samos and Lesbos.

***Coniatus splendidulus* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Coniatus suavis Gyllenhal, 1834 in Bayer et al. (2007)

After repeated comparison with additional material, we concluded that the species present in Rhodes is *C. splendidulus*, not *C. suavis*. Habitus and developmental stages of material from Kolymbia are illustrated in **GR-Cat**. The genus needs revision.

Hypolixus pica (Fabricius, 1798)

***Hypolixus ornatus* (Reiche, 1857) in Bayer et al. (2007)**

The Fabricius name has precedence over the Reiche one (CCPCC), commented in detail and illustrated by Winkelmann et al. (2021) while dealing with the fauna of Lesbos.

Larinus grisescens Gyllenhal, 1835

***Larinus orientalis* Capiomont 1874 in Bayer et al. (2007)**

Gültekin & Alonso-Zarazaga (2015) recognized *L. orientalis* as a subjective junior synonym of *L. grisescens* based on type comparison.

Lixus pulverulentus (Scopoli, 1763)

***Lixus angustatus* (Fabricius, 1775) in Bayer et al. (2007)**

The Scopoli name has precedence over the Fabricius one (CCPCC).

Lixus linearis Olivier, 1807

***Lixus cribricollis* Boheman, 1836 in Bayer et al. (2007)**

The Olivier name has precedence over the Boheman one (CCPCC).

Lixus angustus (Herbst, 1795)

***Lixus sanguineus* (Rossi, 1790) in Bayer et al. (2007)**

The Rossi name is a primary homonym and cannot be used (CCPCC).

Mecinus variabilis (Rosenhauer, 1856)

***Mecinus* cf. *pr. caucasicus* Reitter, 1907 in Bayer et al. (2007)**

After careful examination, including genital dissection, we identified all specimens as *M. variabilis*.

Styphlus oros (Reitter, 1899)

***Orthochaetes* spec. 1 indet. in Bayer et al. (2007)**

We now are able to assign with confidence to *Styphlus* Schoenherr, 1826 the Rhodes species. *Styphlus oros* is the commonest species and has been also reported from the islands of Lesbos (Winkelmann et al. 2021) and Samos (Germann et al. 2015).

Styphlus syriacus Stierlin, 1881

***Orthochaetes* spec. 2 indet. in Bayer et al. (2007)**

This species is also incorrectly reported for the island of Samos as *Styphlus penicillus* Schoenherr, 1826 (Germann et al. 2015). Germann (2019) showed that all East Mediterranean specimens belong to *S. syriacus*, while *S. penicillus* is West Mediterranean.

Otiorhynchus bleusei Faust, 1899

***Otiorhynchus* cf. *thaliarchus* Reitter, 1914 in Bayer et al. (2007)**

Behne considered the single specimen cited in 2007 close to *Otiorhynchus thaliarchus*, species so far only known from Crete. According to Faust (1899) description, specimens from the island of Rhodes belong instead to *Otiorhynchus bleusei*. From the island of Samos, Germann et al. (2015) report 8 similar specimens as *Otiorhynchus* cf. *bleusei* and also illustrate one of them. Białooki (2015) has selected *Otiorhynchus bleusei* as the type species of the subgenus: *Pterygodontus* Białooki, 2015.

Tychius lineatulus Stephens, 1831

***Tychius* cf. *pr. ruscicus* Desbrochers 1908 in Bayer et al. (2007)**

Caldara examined a specimen of the species in question and identified it as *Tychius lineatulus*. So far, only a few findings of this species have been reported from Greece (GR-Cat.), all from the mainland.

2. Annotations to selected species and biotopes/locations



Fig. 4. *Coelositona ocellatus*, with the two typical tufts of hairs on the frons before the pronotum.

Further data, which we have evaluated for the species list (Appendix II) of Rhodes, can be found in the GR-Cat. which provides exact finding data for each species. In the meantime, the species from the CCPCC are also integrated there, which indicate GR (“Rhodes”) as distribution. However, the GR-Cat. still lacks our most recent data, which we add here to the species list (Appendix II), basing on identifications and on our collections (May 2022, leg. Winkelmann). For the following species it seems appropriate to give some additional information.

Coelositona ocellatus (Küster, 1849)

Since two rare *Sitona* species (*S. fairmairei* Allard, 1869 and *S. syriacus* Stierlin, 1885) are already known from Rhodes (Bayer et al. 2007), the first author paid in 2022 special attention to this genus of Sitonini Gistel, 1848. Just a single specimen which could not be identified with certainty in the field belongs to *Coelositona ocellatus* (Fig. 4). Velázquez de Castro et al. (2010) reported *Retama* and *Ononis* as possible hostplants for this species in Tunisia. Until now, all known Greek records were from Crete. The first collection from Rhodes is a single female, taken near Lindos between 8.5.-20.5.2022 (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann).

Coniocleonus nigrosuturatus (Goeze, 1777)

The identification of the generally conspicuously coloured species of *Coniocleonus* may be challenging when specimens are old, abraded and dirty. Characters on the rostrum and pronotum are diagnostic. In *C. nigrosuturatus*

(Fig. 5.1), the median carina on the pronotum is extended into the pit, while it ends before the pit in the otherwise similar *C. pseudobliquus* (Müller, 1921). A single male specimen was collected near Lindos on 8.5.2022 (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann). Cleonids appear to be generally rare in Rhodes.

Coniocleonus vittiger (Fahraeus, 1842)

Compared to other species of the genus, the color pattern of *C. vittiger* is inconspicuous. Bayer et al. (2007) found three specimens in 2007. Since then, one more specimen (Fig. 5.2) was collected on 4.5.2014 above Salakos at 280-400 m (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann).

Dichromacalles boroveci Stüben, 1998

Originally described from Rhodes, this species has been reported meanwhile also from the island of Samos (Germann et al. 2015), another East Aegean island. Little is known about its biology, since *Dichromacalles boroveci* (Fig. 5.3) is rather accidentally sifted from the upper soil layer. Feeding experiments with live specimens did not yield any indications of preferred plant species. We searched for it in the region of the first finds near Salakos and obtained the last specimen on 12./16.5.2022 (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann).



Fig. 5. 1- *Coniocleonus nigrosuturatus*, 2- *Coniocleonus vittiger*, 3- A group of *Dichromacalles boroveci*, 4- *Hypera farinosa*, 5- *Larinus* sp., 6- *Larinus griseus*, 7- *Larinus latus*, 8- *Lixus scolopax*.

Hypera farinosa (Boheman, 1842)

Winkelmann et al. (2021) discussed this species in detail for the island of Lesbos. The first record of *Hypera farinosa* (Fig. 5.4) for the island of Rhodes was made in 2014 by Messutat (GR-Cat.). The presence of this species is supported by a recent finding in the south of the island, at Plimiri beach. In May 2022, more than 50 specimens were hiding in dry sand under dried grass tufts (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann).

Larinus griseus Gyllenhal, 1835

The names of many species of *Larinus* have changed in recent years, so that vouchers of some species may bear two or more identification names. Frequently confused are species with a thin rostrum. Gültekin & Perrin (2011) noted that: “*Larinus centaurii* is one of most confused, misspelled and misidentified species with *Larinus griseus* Gyllenhal, 1835.” In an earlier paper, Gültekin (2006) illustrated the aedeagi of *L. centaurii* and *L. griseus*, which can be used to distinguish the males of these species. In May 2022, the first author collected about 25 specimens on thistles near Lindos. The size of these specimens (5.9 mm to 8.5 mm) and their live colouration (Fig. 5.6) varied considerably. All specimens were checked by Gültekin and confirmed as *Larinus griseus*. Existing records of *L. centaurii* (Olivier, 1807) from Rhodes are questionable and need verification.

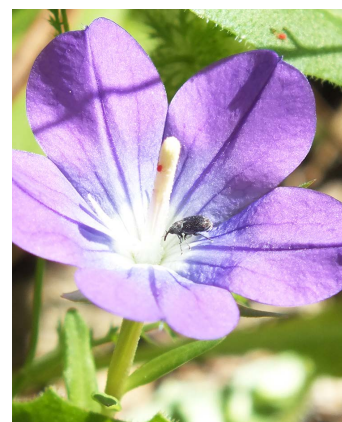


Fig. 6. *Cleopomiarus plantarum* on flowering Campanulaceae



Fig. 7. male *Magdalis scutellaris*, conspicuous with the long antennal club.



Fig. 8. *Magdalis scutellaris*, male genitalia.

***Magdalis scutellaris* Daniel, 1903**

The genus *Magdalis* is represented in Greece by 17 species (GR-Cat.), all of which develop on various woody plants. It is remarkable that only one species, *M. scutellaris*, is known from the East Aegean Islands Rhodes and Lesbos. Many existing records of other wood-dwelling weevil species (*Phyllobius* sp., *Polydrusus* sp.) suggest a sufficiently high collecting effort in typical *Magdalis* habitats. We obtained a single specimen of *M. scutellaris* (Fig. 7, 8) at Sálakos on 16.5.2022 (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann). The species can be distinguished from the very similar *M. exarata* Brisout, 1862 by the small tooth at the base of the claw (Daniel, 1903).

***Miarus praecursor* Caldara, 2001 and *Cleopomiaru splantarum* (Germar, 1823)**

Miarus praecursor (Fig. 9) was described at the beginning of this century, with the type locality Sálakos, Profitis Ilias Mountain, Rhodes. The species occurs also in Turkey, Syria and Jordan (Caldara 2001, 2007). Roman Borovec collected the series from Sálakos from *Campanula* sp. This observation may support the discovery of further specimens, although *Campanula* is represented by over 80 species in Greece, along with another four species of the similar genus *Legousia* (Lafranchis & Sfikas, 2009). At Sálakos we could also detect the similar *Cleopomiarus plantarum* (Germar, 1823) (Fig. 11) on the same plants. Both species drop quickly or fly away. For a safe species identification males are needed, the genital differences are clear (Fig. 10, Fig. 12).

***Larinus latus* (Herbst, 1783)**

Of all species of *Larinus*, the largest one has never been found on the islands of Rhodes, Lesbos and Samos. Specimens of *L. latus* (Fig. 5.7) may reach almost 2 cm in length and need large thistles for development, such as *Onopordum*. Other species, even of other genera, may hide between the spiny plant parts (e.g. *Lixus scolopax* Boheman, 1835, Fig. 5.8). Our targeted search on large thistles near Lindos, between 8.-20.5.2022, yielded four *L. latus* (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann).



Fig. 9. *Miarus praecursor*.



Fig. 10. *Miarus praecursor*, male genitalia, conspicuous by the curved protruding tip.



Fig. 11. *Cleopomiarus plantarum*.



Fig. 12. *Cleopomiarus plantarum*, male genitalia.



Fig. 13. *Pachytychius basimaculatus*, with a typical elongated body shape.



Fig. 14. *Pachytychius basimaculatus*, male genitalia.

Pachytychius basimaculatus Caldara, 1978

Some *Limonium* species grow on rocky coastal sections in the north of the island of Rhodes. When searching the ground for *Sibinia* species living on it, we discovered a single specimens of *Pachytychius* (Fig. 13, 14). Extensive search under neighbouring plants of *Lotus* yealded further specimens, which were conspicuous by their elongate shape. They were identified as *P. basimaculatus* by comparison with a specimen from the island of Cyprus, collected by the first author (Winkelmann 2017). The first, nomenclaturally unavailable description by Voss (1964) was based on specimens from northern Sudan near the Egyptian border (North Africa). Caldara (1978) formally named the species, adding Egypt and Cyprus (Asia) to the distribution range. Our nine specimens from a beach near Kalithea, collected between 24.4.-7.5.2014, are the **first records for Europe and Greece** (leg., det. and coll. Winkelmann).

Psallidium levrati Reiche & Saulcy, 1858

Most of the approximately 20 *Psallidium* species present in Greece occur also on the island of Rhodes. Currently, five species are reported from there (Appendix II). Many are difficult to identify, and results of an ongoing revision by M. Košťál are sorely needed. Since little is known about the life history of almost all the species, adults are accidentally found on the ground or under stones. *Psallidium levrati* (Fig. 15) can be recognized by long oval pits on the pronotum, whereas they are circular in all other species. Germann (2017) synonymized *P. levrati rugicolle* Faust, 1889 with *P. levrati* based on material from Rhodes, Syria and Turkey. We did not find any species of *Psallidium* in May 2022, not even at known locations, probably due to drought.



Fig. 15. *Psallidium levrati*, reliably distinguished from the other *Psallidium* species by the elongated pronotum puncture.

Discussion

Comparing the known species numbers of the islands Lesbos (240 species, without Anthribidae) Samos (152 species, without Scolytinae) and Rhodes (221 species), more species are known from the two larger islands than from the smaller island of Samos, as can easily be expected. More species are to be expected everywhere in future surveys. It is more difficult to assess the disappearance or extinction of some species, and for this reason we mention the last year of detection for each species. Tourism and building, agriculture and water shortage are steadily worsening the living conditions of sensitive species (e.g. of *Bagous*). As an example, *Larinus hedenborgi* Boheman, 1845 and *Elytrodon platalea* Pesarini, 1980 (leg. III-1929!), both described from the island of Rhodes, were never found there again.

In addition to a large number of common species with a wide distribution in Greece, others occurring in the East Aegean Islands are absent from the rest of Greece. An example of this is *Ceratapion onopordi parviclava* (Desbrochers, 1897) (Wanat, 1995). Examples of true island endemics known from only one of these islands are more difficult to identify. For example, *Dichromacalles boroveci* Stüben, 1998, which was described from the island of Rhodes, has now been found also on the island of Samos. *Phyllobius schatzmayri* Pesarini, 1981 was previously also considered a Rhodes endemic (Pesarini, 1981). New records from the Peloponnese (**GR-Cat.**) testify a larger distribution area for this species. With the new treatment by Germann (2018) of the often confused *Polydrusus* of the subgenus *Conocetus*, Desbrochers des Loges, 1875, the species from the island of Rhodes can now also be reliably identified. Germann demonstrated that the occurrence of *Polydrusus rhodiacus* (Schilsky, 1912) on the island of Rhodes is erroneous, since all the known findings actually originate from the island of Cyprus.

With the help of the existing checklists, it will be better possible in future to conduct more targeted researches. Bayer et al. (2007) already pointed out the lack of *Cionus* records from the island of Rhodes. Even in the extensive *Cionus* revision by Košťál & Caldara (2019), in which specimens from museums and other private collections were also evaluated, reports from the island of Rhodes are missing. It was not until 2022 that the first author was able to record two *Cionus* species here; presumably, further of them will be found in the summer months.

According to initial evaluations, the geographical location and the wetter climate of the much smaller Ionian Islands lead us to expect greater species diversity among weevils there. Germann & Braunert (2018) list 231 weevil species (incl. Anthribidae and Scolytinae) for the island of Kefalonia, which is about half the size of Rhodes. Unfortunately, data from the winter months are missing for all islands.

Acknowledgements

We are especially grateful to all the colleagues who have supported us in many ways, especially to: M.A. Alonso-Zarazaga (SP), L. Behne (GE), P. Białooki (PL), R. Borovec (CZ), R. Caldara (IT), E. Colonnelli (IT), C. Germann (SZ), C. Guisto (IT), L. Gültekin (TR), P. Jansa (CZ), M. Košťál (CZ), J. Kratky (CZ), J. Messutat (GE), J. Pelletier (FR), J. Prena (GE), K. Schön (CZ), F. Talamelli (IT), M. Wanat (PL), W. Ziegler (GE). We thank G. Kakiopoulos (GR) for the Greek summary.

Literature

Alonso-Zarazaga M.A., Barrios H., Borovec R., Bouchard P., Caldara R., Colonnelli E., Gültekin L., Hlavác P., Korotyaev B., Lyal C.H.C., Machado A., Meregalli M., Pierotti H., Ren L., Sánchez-

weevils (Curculionoidea) of Rhodes Island

- Ruiz M., Sforzi A., Silverberg H., Skuhrovec J., Trýzna M., Velázquez de Castro A.J. & Yunakov N.N. 2023. Cooperative Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera Curculionoidea (2nd edition). - Monografias electrónicas de la Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa 14: 1-781.
- Bayer C., Winkelmann H. & Bahr F. 2007. Ergebnisse einer faunistischen Studie auf der Insel Rhodos. Erster Beitrag zur Fauna von Griechenland (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). - Weevil News (37): 1-10.
- Białooki P.Z. 2015. Descriptions of new taxa of Otiorhynchini and related tribes (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae) from the Middle East and Balkans. - Israel Journal of Entomology 44-45: 13-50.
- Borovec R. & Colonnelli E. 2021. On the species of *Chiloneus* Schöenherr, 1842 from Greece and Cyprus, with description of two new species, and taxonomic notes on related genera (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae). - Koleopterologische Rundschau 91: 227-238.
- Caldara R. 1978. Revisione dei *Pachytychius* paleartici (Coleoptera Curculionidae). - Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana 56: 131-216.
- Caldara R. 2007. Taxonomy and phylogenie of the species of the weevil genus *Miarus* Schöenherr, 1826 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Curculioninae). - Koleopterologische Rundschau 77: 199-248.
- Daniel K. 1903. Das *Magdalis*-Subgenus *Panus* SCHÖNH. Versuch einer natürlichen Neugruppierung der *Magdalis*-Arten. - Münchener Koleopterologische Zeitschrift 1: 229-249.
- Faust J. 1899: Zwei Curculioniden von der Insel Rhodos. - Wiener Entomologische Zeitung 18: 173-174.
- Germann C., Müller G., Müller U. & Schön K. 2015. An annotated checklist of the weevil fauna of Samos Island with new records for Greece (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). - Contribution to Natural History 27:1-26.
- Germann C. & Braunert C. 2016. An annotated checklist of the weevils of Lesbos Island, Greece (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). - Parnassiana Archives 4: 3-17.
- Germann C. 2017. Erster Nachtrag zur Checkliste der Rüsselkäfer der Insel Samos, Griechenland (Coleoptera, Curculionidae).- Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte, 61(3-4): 197-200.
- Germann C. 2018. A review of *Conocetus* Desbrochers Des Loges, 1875, subgenus of *Polydrusus* Germar, 1817 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Entiminae). - European Journal of Taxonomy 392: 1-39.
- Germann C. & Braunert C. 2018. Contribution to the Weevils (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea) of Kefalonia Island (Greece). - Parnassiana Archives 6: 25-40.
- Germann C. 2019. Remarks on the identity and distribution of *Styphlus syriacus* Stierlin, 1881, and *Styphlus penicillus* Schöenherr, 1826, (Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Styphlini). - Entomologist's Monthly Magazine 155: 151-158.
- Germann C., Bahr F., Braunert C. & Link A. 2022. Die Rüsselkäfer Griechenlands. Katalog der Curculionoidea Griechenlands (Coleoptera). Le Charançon. Catalogues & Keys No. 3, Curculio-Institute, Mönchengladbach. Available from: <http://curci.site.at/> (accessed 30.12.2022.)
- Gültekin L. 2006. A new weevil species *Larinus araxicola* sp. n. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Lixinae) from northeastern Turkey with biological notes. - Proceedings of the Russian Entomological Society 77: 44-47.
- Gültekin L. 2008. Taxonomic review of the stem-inhabiting trehala-constructing *Larinus* Dejean, 1821 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae): New species, systematics and ecology. - Zootaxa 1714: 1-18.

- Gültekin L. & PERRIN H. 2011. Study of a part of the A. G. Olivier Lixini collection (Coleoptera: Curculionidae): lectotype designations, new synonymies and nomenclatural acts. - *Zootaxa* 2943: 45-57.
- Gültekin L. & Alonso-Zarazaga M. A. 2015. A review of the Palearctic species of *Larinus* Dejean (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in C. J. Schoenherr collection: nomenclature and lectotype designations. - *Journal of Insect Biodiversity* 3(9): 1–26.
- Košťál M. & Caldara R. 2019. Revision of Palearctic species of the genus *Cionus* Clairville (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cionini). - *Zootaxa* 4631(1): 1-144.
- Lafranchis T. & Sfikas G. 2009. *Flowers of Greece. Volume II., Diatheo*, 447 pp.
- Pesarini C. 1980. Osservazioni sugli *Elytrodon* Schoenh., con descrizione di un nuovo genere e di tre nuove species. - *Bolletino della Società Entomologica Italiana* 112: 112-119.
- Pesarini C. 1981. Le specie paleartiche occidentali delle tribu Phyllobiini (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). - *Bollettino di Zoologia agraria e di Bachicoltura, Serie II* 15: 49-230.
- Velázquez de Castro A.J., Friedman A. L. L. & Borovec R. 2010. Sitonini of Israel (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Entiminae). - *Israel Journal of Entomology* 40, 71-108.
- Wanat M. 1995. Systematics and phylogeny of the tribe *Ceratapiini* (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea: Apionidae). - *Genus, International Journal of Invertebrate Taxonomy (Supplement)*: 1-406.
- Winkelmann H., Bahr F. & Sprick P. 2013. Neue Daten zu zwei wenig bekannten *Bagous*-Arten aus Griechenland: *Bagous bulgaricus* Angelov, 1989 und *Bagous cosiensis* Caldara & O'Brien, 1998. 6. Beitrag zur Fauna von Griechenland.- *Snudebiller: Studies on taxonomy, biology and ecology of Curculionoidea* 14, No. 214: 4 pp., CURCULIO-Institute: Mönchengladbach.
- Winkelmann H. 2017. Neue Daten zur Rüsselkäfer-Fauna Zyperns (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). - *Nachrichtenblatt der bayerischen Entomologen* 66 (1/2): 2-12.
- Winkelmann H., Bahr F. & Messutat J. 2021. First Supplement to the Checklist of the Weevil Fauna (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea) of Lesbos Island, Greece. - *Parnassiana Archives* 9: 23-39.

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Με νέες καταγραφές και με αξιολόγηση από διάφορες βιβλιογραφικές πηγές (GR-Cat., CCPCC), πλέον μπορούμε να παρουσιάσουμε έναν κατάλογο της πανίδας των Curculionoidea της νήσου Ρόδου, ως συμπλήρωμα των Bayer et al. (2007). Από τα 221 περιλαμβανόμενα είδη, το *Pachytychius basimaculatus* Caldara, 1978 αναφέρεται για πρώτη φορά στην Ελλάδα και στην Ευρώπη. Νέες επίσης για την Ελλάδα είναι οι αναφορές του *Corimalia tamarisci* (Gyllenhal, 1838). Μετά τις πρώτες καταγραφές του γένους *Cionus* κατά το 2022 (2 είδη) και άλλα είδη από αυτό το γένος αναμένονται από το νησί της Ρόδου.

Appendix I

List of entomologists who have contributed finding data (month, year of their collections) (sorted by year).

- A A. Schatzmayr (4.1932)
B T. Leiler (5.1966)
C R. Köstlin (4.1981)
D E. Zimmermann (10.1982)

weevils (Curculionoidea) of Rhodes Island

| | |
|---|--|
| E | R. Frieser (5.1983) |
| F | L. Ivanovs (4.1990) |
| G | H. Grunwald (4.1991) |
| H | H. Schmalfuss (4.1992) |
| I | A. Elbert (4.1993) |
| J | A. Teunissen (4.1996) |
| K | R. Borovec (5.1996) |
| L | K. Schön (5.1996) |
| M | R. Franke (5.2001) |
| N | F. Bahr, C. Bayer & H. Winkelmann (3./4.2007) |
| O | P. Kresl (6.2007) |
| P | M. Egger (5.2011) |
| Q | F. Bahr, J. Messutat & H. Winkelmann (4./5.2014) |
| R | J. Messutat (4.2015) |
| S | A. Link (5.2017) |
| T | W. Ziegler (4.2018) |
| U | H. Winkelmann (5.2022) |

List of finding regions with their visitors (entomologists)

List of important Localities where samples were taken. Here is only named the next village or known locality, more exact dates will be given in the GR-Cat.

| Sampled location | Collector |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Afandou (Afántou) | K, N, Q |
| 2. Akramites | Mt. N |
| 3. Apolakia N reservoir | N, U |
| 4. Apolakia (Apolakkia) | K, M, N |
| 5. Apollona | Q, S, U |
| 6. Archipoli | N, Q |
| 7. Arnithia (Arnithi) | N |
| 8. Eleousa | Q |
| 9. Emponas | K, N, Q, S |
| 10. Faliraki | E, F, P, Q, U |
| 11. Filerimos | K, J, O |
| 12. Genadi | Q |
| 13. Glifada | N |
| 14. Plimiri beach | U |
| 15. Ialysos | K |
| 16. Kalavarda | H, S |
| 17. Kallithea (Kaliithea) | Q |
| 18. Kamiros | H |
| 19. Kolymbia (Kolymphia) (Kolimbia) | K, N, Q, R |
| 20. Lachaniá | K, L |
| 21. Laerma | Q, U |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------|
| 22. | Lardos | C, M |
| 23. | Lindos | F, M, U |
| 24. | Loutani Riv. | J |
| 25. | Maritsa | U |
| 26. | Masari | I, N |
| 27. | Mesanagros | N, Q, U |
| 28. | Moni Kamiri | N |
| 29. | Panagia Kalopetra | N |
| 30. | Panagia Tsambika | N |
| 31. | Paradissi | K, L |
| 32. | Petaloudes | B |
| 33. | Profitis Ilias | J, K, N, S |
| 34. | Rhodes (Rodi) | D, G |
| 35. | Salakas (Sálakos) | F, S, Q, U |
| 36. | Siana | S |
| 37. | Soroni | Q |
| 38. | Theologos | N |
| 39. | Vati | U |
| 40. | Trianda | A |
| 41. | Archangelos | I |

Appendix II

Checklist of the 221 species of Curculionoidea (**Attelabidae**, Subfamily Rhynchitinae; **Brentidae**, Subfamily Apioninae and Nanophyinae; **Curculionidae**, excluding Scolytinae) recorded from Rhodes Island. Systematics and notation according to **CCPCC** (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2023); order in the families is alphabetical. Additional collection data and illustrations are in **GR-Cat.** and will be updated there. We have used the old short Authors name in some cases (Brisout = C. Brisout de Barneville; Desbrochers = Desbrochers des Loges). For species that are only known from one locality so far, the source with the last year of record is also mentioned.

| Family/genus/species | Sampled location(last record) |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Family Attelabidae</u> | |
| 1) <i>Auletobius sanguisorbae</i> (Schrank, 1798) | 4, 11, 31, 33 |
| 2) <i>Eomesauletes politus</i> (Lepeletier & Audinet-Serville, 1825) | 9, 33, 35 |
| 3) <i>Lasiorrhynchites praeustus</i> (Boheman, 1845) | 11, (GR-Cat.: 1996) |
| 4) <i>Mesauletobius pubescens</i> (Kiesenwetter, 1851) | 4, 7, 9 |
| 5) <i>Neocoenorrhinus pauxillus</i> (Germar, 1823) | 9, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 6) <i>Rhodocyrtus cribripennis</i> (Desbrochers, 1869) | 4, 5, 6, 19, 27, 35 |
| <u>Family Brentidae</u> | |
| 7) <i>Acentrotypus brunnipes</i> (Boheman, 1839) | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2015) |
| 8) <i>Allomalina quadrivirgata</i> (A. Costa, 1863) | 10, 14 |
| 9) <i>Apion frumentarium</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 6, 10, 12, 18, 33, 37, 38 |

weevils (Curculionoidea) of Rhodes Island

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 10) | <i>Apion haematodes</i> Kirby, 1808 | 1, 30, 33 |
| 11) | <i>Aspidapion aeneum</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | 27, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 12) | <i>Aspidapion radiolus</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 4, 19, 21, 27, 37, 38 |
| 13) | <i>Catapion pubescens</i> (Kirby, 1811) | 6, 8, 17, 19, 23, 27, 35 |
| 14) | <i>Catapion seniculus</i> (Kirby, 1808) | 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 30, 33, 35, 37 |
| 15) | <i>Ceratapion gibbirostre</i> (Gyllenhal, 1813) | 17, 19, 27, 35, 37 |
| 16) | <i>Ceratapion onopordi parviclava</i> (Desbrochers, 1897) | 7, 17, 34 |
| 17) | <i>Corimalia fausti</i> Reitter, 1890 | 4, 19, 30 |
| 18) | <i>Corimalia pallida</i> (Olivier, 1807) | 19, 20 |
| 19) | <i>Corimalia tamarisci</i> (Gyllenhal, 1838) | 19, (GR-Cat.: 1996), new GR |
| 20) | <i>Dieckmanniellus nitidulus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1838) | 4, 37, 38 |
| 21) | <i>Diplapion confluens</i> (Kirby, 1808) | 5, 35 |
| 22) | <i>Diplapion detritum</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1858) | 5, 19, 33, 35 |
| 23) | <i>Eutrichapion ervi</i> (Kirby, 1808) | 9, 19 |
| 24) | <i>Eutrichapion viciae</i> (Paykull, 1800) | 4, 7, 9, 19, 35, 38 |
| 25) | <i>Eutrichapion vorax</i> (Herbst, 1797) | 4, 7, 9, 11, 19, 21, 27, 35 |
| 26) | <i>Exapion canescens</i> (Desbrochers, 1889) | 4, 6, 27, 35 |
| 27) | <i>Hemitrichapion pavidum</i> (Germar, 1817) | 4, 5, 8, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 35, 37, 39 |
| 28) | <i>Holotrichapion gracilicolle</i> (Gyllenhal, 1839) | 19, 35 |
| 29) | <i>Holotrichapion ononis</i> (Kirby, 1808) | 4, 9, 27, 35, 38 |
| 30) | <i>Ischnopterapion virens</i> (Herbst, 1797) | 17, (leg. Winkelmann 2014) |
| 31) | <i>Kalcapion semivittatum</i> (Gyllenhal, 1833) | 4, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 35, 38 |
| 32) | <i>Malvapion malvae</i> (Fabricius,1775) | 4, 38 |
| 33) | <i>Oryxolaemus croceifemoratus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1839) | 5, 9, 11, 21, 23, 35, 37 |
| 34) | <i>Oryxolaemus scabiosus</i> (Weise, 1889) | 5, 20, 31 |
| 35) | <i>Perapion hydrolapathi</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 4, 19 |
| 36) | <i>Phrissotrichum tubiferum</i> (Gyllenhal, 1833) | 4, 6, 7, 9, 19 |
| 37) | <i>Protapion angusticolle</i> (Gyllenhal, 1833) | 4, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |
| 38) | <i>Protapion dentipes</i> (Gerstaecker, 1854) | 1, 5, 6, 8, 19, 21, 25, 35, 37 |
| 39) | <i>Protapion dissimile</i> (Germar, 1817) | 5, 19, 35 |
| 40) | <i>Protapion nigritarse</i> (Kirby, 1808) | 4, 6, 17, 25, 35, 37 |
| 41) | <i>Protapion schoenherri</i> (Boheman, 1839) | 4, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 42) | <i>Protapion trifolii</i> (Linnaeus, 1768) | 1, 4, 17, 19, 25, 27, 35, 39 |
| 43) | <i>Protapion truquii</i> (Reiche & Sauley, 1858) | 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 35, 39 |
| 44) | <i>Protapion varipes</i> (Germar, 1817) | 19, 35 |
| 45) | <i>Pseudapion rufirostre</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17, 21, 27, 35, 38 |
| 46) | <i>Pseudoperapion brevirostre</i> (Herbst, 1797) | 4, 31, 35 |
| 47) | <i>Pseudoprotapion elegantulum</i> (Germar, 1818) | 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 17, 21, 27, 35, 38 |
| 48) | <i>Stenopterapion tenue</i> (Kirby, 1808) | 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 35, 38, 39 |

Family Curculionidae

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 49) | <i>Achradidius syriacus</i> (Boheman, 1842) | 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33, 35, 36, 39 |
| 50) | <i>Anthonomus kirschi</i> Desbrochers, 1868 | 5,9 |
| 51) | <i>Anthonomus multifasciatus</i> Pic, 1926 | 9, 31, 33 |
| 52) | <i>Anthonomus pomorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 5, 6, 9, 27, 33, 35 |
| 53) | <i>Anthonomus stierlini</i> Desbrochers, 1869 | 5, 35 |
| 54) | <i>Archarius lodosi</i> (Dieckmann, 1975) | 34, (GR-Cat.: 1991) |
| 55) | <i>Archarius pyrrhoceras</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 5, 31, 35 |
| 56) | <i>Archarius troglodytes</i> (Jekel, 1861) | 33, (GR-Cat.: 1996) |
| 57) | <i>Aulacobaris caerulescens</i> (Scopoli, 1763) | 4, 8, 19 |
| 58) | <i>Bagous cosiensis</i> Caldara & O'Brien, 1998 | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 59) | <i>Bangasternus planifrons</i> (Brullé, 1832) | 10, 23 |
| 60) | <i>Brachycerus aegyptiacus</i> Olivier, 1807 | 2, 9, 10, 19, 23, 30, 33, 35 |
| 61) | <i>Brachycerus argillaceus</i> Reiche & Saulcy, 1857 | 2, 30, 33 |
| 62) | <i>Brachycerus lutosus</i> Gyllenhal, 1833 | 33, (GR-Cat.: 1996) |
| 63) | <i>Brachycerus muricatus</i> (Olivier, 1790) | 10, 35 |
| 64) | <i>Brachycerus plicatus</i> Gyllenhal, 1833 | 29, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 65) | <i>Brachypera audax</i> (Faust, 1887) | 27, 33, 38, 39 |
| 66) | <i>Brachypera crinita</i> (Boheman, 1834) | 13, 38 |
| 67) | <i>Brachypera dauci</i> (Olivier, 1807) | 4, 13, 19, 38 |
| 68) | <i>Brachypera lunata</i> (Wollaston, 1854) | 10, 19, 23, 38 |
| 69) | <i>Calosirus orientalis</i> (Hustache, 1915) | 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 33, 35 |
| 70) | <i>Caulostrophus obsoletehispidus</i> (Lucas, 1854) | 8, 21,35 |
| 71) | <i>Ceutorhynchus contractus</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 33, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 72) | <i>Ceutorhynchus fallax</i> Boheman, 1845 | 4, 7, 27 |
| 73) | <i>Ceutorhynchus hepaticus</i> Gyllenhal, 1837 | 21, 35 |
| 74) | <i>Ceutorhynchus nanus</i> Gyllenhal, 1837 | 37, (leg. Winkelmann 2014) |
| 75) | <i>Ceutorhynchus obstrictus</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2015) |
| 76) | <i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 4, 7, 8, 10, 19, 21, 27, 35, 37, 38 |
| 77) | <i>Ceutorhynchus picitarsis</i> Gyllenhal, 1837 | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2015) |
| 78) | <i>Charagmus intermedius</i> (Küster, 1847) | 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 19, 23, 27, 35, 37, 39 |
| 79) | <i>Chiloneus winkelmanni</i> Borovec & Colonnelli, 2021 | 2, 33 |
| 80) | <i>Cionellus gibbifrons</i> (Kiesenwetter, 1852) | 35, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |
| 81) | <i>Cionus olivieri</i> Rosenschould, 1838 | 23, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |
| 82) | <i>Cionus thapsus</i> (Fabricius, 1792) | 23, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |
| 83) | <i>Cleopomiarus plantarum</i> (Germar, 1823) | 5, 33 |
| 84) | <i>Coeliodes aequabilis</i> A. Schultze, 1898 | 11, 15, 31 |
| 85) | <i>Coeliodes ilicis</i> (Bedel, 1885) | 35, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 86) | <i>Coeliodes ruber</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 11, (GR-Cat.: 1996) |
| 87) | <i>Coelositona ocellatus</i> (Küster, 1849) | 23, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |

weevils (Curculionoidea) of Rhodes Island

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 88) | <i>Coniatus splendidulus</i> (Fabricius, 1781) | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 89) | <i>Coniatus tamarisci</i> (Fabricius, 1787) | 4, 10, 12, 17, 23 |
| 90) | <i>Coniocleonus nigrosuturatus</i> (Goeze, 1777) | 23, 30 |
| 91) | <i>Coniocleonus vittiger</i> (Fahraeus, 1842) | 4, 35 |
| 92) | <i>Cosmobaris scolopacea</i> (Germar, 1819) | 38, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 93) | <i>Curculio glandium</i> Marsham, 1802 | 5, 29, 35 |
| 94) | <i>Curculio pellitus</i> (Boheman, 1843) | 9, 35 |
| 95) | <i>Curculio reichei</i> (Desbrochers, 1868) | 9, 11, 31 |
| 96) | <i>Curculio venosus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1807) | 35, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 97) | <i>Dichromacalles boroveci</i> Stüben, 1998 | 9, 33, 35 |
| 98) | <i>Donus orientalis</i> (Capiomont, 1868) | 2, 5, 9, 19, 23, 33, 35 |
| 99) | <i>Echinodera pseudovariegata</i> Stüben, 1998 | 31, 35 |
| 100) | <i>Elytrodon platalea</i> Pesarini, 1980 | 34, (Pesarini 1980: 1929) |
| 101) | <i>Eremobaris picturata</i> (Ménétriés, 1849) | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 102) | <i>Eumycterus albosquamulatus</i> Boheman, 1883 | 34, (GR-Cat.: 1932) |
| 103) | <i>Gymnetron niloticum</i> Kirsch, 1881 | 4, 7, 19, 27, 37 |
| 104) | <i>Gymnetron tibiellum</i> Desbrochers, 1900 | 19, (leg. Winkelmann 2014) |
| 105) | <i>Hadroplontus trimaculatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | 4, 5, 9, 11, 19, 27, 35 |
| 106) | <i>Hoplopteridius depressicollis</i> Reiche, 1879 | 2, (leg. Bayer 2007) |
| 107) | <i>Hypera farinosa</i> (Boheman, 1842) | 10, 14 |
| 108) | <i>Hypera jucunda</i> (Capiomont, 1868) | 10, 17, 19 |
| 109) | <i>Hypera melancholica</i> (Fabricius, 1792) | 4, 5, 9, 12, 17, 19, 23, 27, 38 |
| 110) | <i>Hypera meles</i> (Fabricius, 1792) | 13, 19, 21, 27, 35 |
| 111) | <i>Hypera ononidis</i> (Chevrolat, 1863) | 35, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 112) | <i>Hypera pastinacae</i> (Rossi, 1790) | 21, 27, 38 |
| 113) | <i>Hypera plantaginis</i> (De Geer, 1775) | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2015) |
| 114) | <i>Hypera postica</i> (Gyllenhal, 1813) | 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 35, 37, 38 |
| 115) | <i>Hypera venusta</i> (Fabricius, 1781) | 5, 9, 19, 21, 25, 33, 35 |
| 116) | <i>Hypolixus pica</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | 17, 19, 20, 38 |
| 117) | <i>Larinus carinirostris</i> Gyllenhal, 1835 | 4, 5, 6, 17, 19, 23, 27, 35, 37 |
| 118) | <i>Larinus cf. grisescens</i> Gyllenhal, 1835 | 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 21, 23 |
| 119) | <i>Larinus hedenborgi</i> Boheman, 1845 | 34, (Gültekin 2008 without year, before 1845) |
| 120) | <i>Larinus latus</i> (Herbst, 1783) | 23, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |
| 121) | <i>Larinus onopordi</i> (Fabricius, 1787) | 4, 10, 19, 23, 36 |
| 122) | <i>Larinus syriacus</i> Gyllenhal, 1835 | 1, 10 |
| 123) | <i>Larinus ursus</i> (Fabricius, 1792) | 9, 19 |
| 124) | <i>Limobius borealis</i> (Paykull, 1792) | 5, 9, 19, 21, 25, 33, 35 |
| 125) | <i>Liparus tenebriodes</i> (Pallas, 1781) | 9, 19 |
| 126) | <i>Lixus albomarginatus</i> Boheman, 1842 | 4, 19 |
| 127) | <i>Lixus angustus</i> (Herbst, 1795) | 4, 38 |

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| 128) | <i>Lixus cardui</i> Olivier, 1807 | 5, 17, 23, 33 |
| 129) | <i>Lixus juncii</i> Boheman, 1835 | 4, 38 |
| 130) | <i>Lixus linearis</i> Olivier, 1807 | 4, 38 |
| 131) | <i>Lixus ochraceus</i> Boheman, 1842 | 12, (leg. Winkelmann 2014) |
| 132) | <i>Lixus pulverulentus</i> (Scopoli, 1763) | 4, 38 |
| 133) | <i>Lixus scolopax</i> Boheman, 1835 | 8, 9, 17, 19, 27, 39 |
| 134) | <i>Lixus vilis</i> (Rossi, 1790) | 4, 11, 19, 30 |
| 135) | <i>Magdalis scutellaris</i> Daniel, 1903 | 5, 34, 35 |
| 136) | <i>Malvaevora timida</i> (Rossi, 1792) | 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, 23, 27, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 |
| 137) | <i>Mecaspis alternans</i> (Herbst, 1795) | 4, 13 |
| 138) | <i>Mecinus baridioides</i> Caldara & Fogato, 2013 | 11, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 139) | <i>Mecinus circulatus</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 7, 10, 14, 17, 19, 23, 33 |
| 140) | <i>Mecinus comosus</i> Boheman, 1845 | 17, 23, 35, 37 |
| 141) | <i>Mecinus ictericus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1838) | 1, 19 |
| 142) | <i>Mecinus pyraister</i> (Herbst, 1795) | 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 37 |
| 143) | <i>Mecinus simus</i> (Mulsant & Rey, 1859) | 19, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 144) | <i>Mecinus variabilis</i> (Rosenhauer, 1856) | 19, 23, 25, 27, 35, 39 |
| 145) | <i>Mesites akbesianus</i> Desbrochers, 1895 | 34, (CCPCC without year) |
| 146) | <i>Mesites pallidipennis</i> Boheman, 1838 | 4, (GR-Cat.: 2001) |
| 147) | <i>Metadrosus bellus</i> (Kraatz, 1859) | 9, 32, 35 |
| 148) | <i>Miarus praecursor</i> Caldara, 2001 | 5, 9, 33, 35 |
| 149) | <i>Microplontus rugulosus</i> (Herbst, 1795) | 4, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, 27, 35, 37, 38 |
| 150) | <i>Mogulones beckeri</i> (Schultze, 1900) | 4, 19, 35, 37, 38 |
| 151) | <i>Mogulones crucifer</i> (Pallas, 1771) | 12, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 152) | <i>Mogulones geographicus</i> (Goeze, 1777) | 7, 19, 21 |
| 153) | <i>Mogulones raphani</i> (Fabricius, 1792) | 8, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 154) | <i>Mogulones sublineelus</i> (C. Brisout, 1869) | 26, 34 |
| 155) | <i>Oedecnemidius varius</i> (Brullé, 1832) | 5, 9, 11, 21, 24, 35 |
| 156) | <i>Oprohinus consputus</i> (Germar, 1823) | 35, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 157) | <i>Orchestes hirtellus</i> (Miller, 1862) | 9, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 158) | <i>Otiorhynchus aberrans</i> Stierlin, 1876 | 9, 29, 33 |
| 159) | <i>Otiorhynchus bisphaericus</i> Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 | 1, 2, 10, 12, 17, 19, 39 |
| 160) | <i>Otiorhynchus bleusei</i> Faust, 1899 | 33, (leg. Winkelmann 2007) |
| 161) | <i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i> Gyllenhal, 1834 | 10, (GR-Cat.: 1984) |
| 162) | <i>Otiorhynchus lugens</i> (Germar, 1817) | 23, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |
| 163) | <i>Otiorhynchus obesus</i> Stierlin, 1861 | 11, 34 |
| 164) | <i>Otiorhynchus ovalipennis</i> Boheman, 1842 | 27, 33, 35 |
| 165) | <i>Pachytychius basimaculatus</i> Caldara, 1978 new GR, new Europe! | 17, (leg. Winkelmann 2014) |
| 166) | <i>Pachytychius hordei</i> (Brullé, 1832) | 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 17, 19, 21, 27, 35, 38 |
| 167) | <i>Phyllobius schatzmayri</i> Pesarini, 1981 | 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 21, 31, 33, 35, 40 |

weevils (Curculionoidea) of Rhodes Island

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 168) | <i>Polydrusus angustus</i> (Lucas, 1854) | 8, 9, 11, 12,14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, 31, 35, 37, 39 |
| 169) | <i>Polydrusus armipes</i> Brullé, 1832 | 38, (GR-Cat.: 2007) |
| 170) | <i>Polydrusus bardus</i> Gyllenhal, 1834 | 5, 11, 23, 34, 35 |
| 171) | <i>Polydrusus cocciferae</i> Kiesenwetter, 1864 | 5, 9, 21, 35 |
| 172) | <i>Polydrusus stierlini</i> Schilsky, 1910 | 34, (GR-Cat.: 1991) |
| 173) | <i>Psallidium difficile</i> Faust, 1889 | 1, 31 |
| 174) | <i>Psallidium levrati</i> Reiche & Saulcy, 1858 | 17, 22, 27, 38 |
| 175) | <i>Psallidium planicolle</i> Chevrolat, 1879 | 34, (CCPCC without year) |
| 176) | <i>Psallidium reichei</i> Faust, 1889 | 2, 4, 9, 16, 18, 30 |
| 177) | <i>Psallidium spinimanum</i> Reiche, 1861 | 4, 9, 11, 21, 31, 41 |
| 178) | <i>Pseudocoeliodes rubricus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1837) | 11, 31 |
| 179) | <i>Rhamphus oxyacanthae</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 5, 8 |
| 180) | <i>Rhinocyllus conicus</i> (Frölich, 1792) | 4, 5, 9, 19, 23, 27, 35 |
| 181) | <i>Rhinocyllus oblongus</i> Capiomont, 1873 | 9, 34 |
| 182) | <i>Rhinusa moroderi</i> (Reitter, 1906) | 1, 10, 17, 19,23, 39 |
| 183) | <i>Rhytideres plicatus</i> (Olivier, 1790) | 4, 19 |
| 184) | <i>Sibinia femoralis</i> (Germar, 1823) | 1, 4, 9, 10, 12, 17, 19, 23, 25, 28, 35, 38 |
| 185) | <i>Sibinia meridionalis</i> Brisout, 1867 | 17, (leg. Winkelmann 2014) |
| 186) | <i>Sibinia phalerata</i> Gyllenhal, 1835 | 25, (leg. Winkelmann 2022) |
| 187) | <i>Sibinia planiuscula</i> Desbrochers, 1873 | 12, 17 |
| 188) | <i>Sirocalodes mixtus</i> (Mulsant & Rey,1858) | 37, 42 |
| 189) | <i>Sitophilus oryzae</i> (Linnaeus, 1763) | 27, 37 |
| 190) | <i>Sitona concavirostris</i> Hochhuth, 1851 | 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 30,35, 37, 38, 39 |
| 191) | <i>Sitona fairmairei</i> Allard, 1869 | 10, 19, 35 |
| 192) | <i>Sitona hispidulus</i> (Fabricius, 1777) | 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33, 35, 37,39 |
| 193) | <i>Sitona lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | 4, 6, 7, 9, 19, 23, 27, 35, 37, 38 |
| 194) | <i>Sitona macularius</i> (Marsham, 1802) | 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 14,23, 27, 35, 37, 38 |
| 195) | <i>Sitona puncticollis</i> Stephens, 1831 | 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 35, 37, 39 |
| 196) | <i>Sitona syriacus</i> Stierlin, 1885 | 10, 14, 19 |
| 197) | <i>Smicronyx albosquamosus</i> Wollaston, 1854 | 19, (leg. Winkelmann 2014) |
| 198) | <i>Smicronyx coecus</i> (Reich, 1797) | 19, 35 |
| 199) | <i>Smicronyx cyaneus</i> (Gyllenhal, 1835) | 17, 27 |
| 200) | <i>Smicronyx jungermanniae</i> (Reich, 1797) | 17, 19, 23, 30, 35 |
| 201) | <i>Smicronyx nebulosus</i> Tournier, 1874 | 4, 5, 19, 23, 33 |
| 202) | <i>Smicronyx pauperculus</i> Wollaston, 1864 | 35, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 203) | <i>Smicronyx syriacus</i> Faust, 1887 | 8, 17, 23 |
| 204) | <i>Strophomorphus albarius</i> (Reiche & Saulcy, 1858) | 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, 31, 35, 37 |
| 205) | <i>Strophomorphus porcellus</i> (Schönherr, 1832) | 1, 5, 9, 11, 14, 19, 21, 27, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 |

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| 206) | <i>Styphlus oros</i> (Reitter, 1899) | 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 17, 19, 21, 27, 35, 37 |
| 207) | <i>Styphlus syriacus</i> Stierlin, 1881 | 8, 21 |
| 208) | <i>Trichosirocalus thalhammeri</i> (A. Schultze, 1906) | 1, (GR-Cat.: 2014) |
| 209) | <i>Trichosirocalus urens</i> (Gyllenhal, 1837) | 4, 5, 30, 33 |
| 210) | <i>Tychius aurarius</i> Boheman, 1843 | 10, 19, 23 |
| 211) | <i>Tychius bicolor</i> Brisout, 1862 | 4, 19, 20, 37, 38 |
| 212) | <i>Tychius cupriferooides</i> Ragusa, 1923 | 9, (GR-Cat.: 1996) |
| 213) | <i>Tychius hebes</i> Desbrochers, 1875 | 4, 5, 9, 17, 19, 21, 35 |
| 214) | <i>Tychius hirtellus</i> Tournier, 1874 | 10, 35 |
| 215) | <i>Tychius lineatulus</i> Stephens, 1831 | 5, 33 |
| 216) | <i>Tychius naxiae</i> Faust, 1889 | 5, 13, 14, 19, 23, 31, 35, 37, 38, 41 |
| 217) | <i>Tychius picirostris</i> (Fabricius, 1787) | 9, (leg. Borovec 1996) |
| 218) | <i>Tychius pusillus</i> Germar, 1842 | 12, 17, 23, 35, 39 |
| 219) | <i>Tychius ruficornis</i> Tournier, 1873 | 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 31, 35 |
| 220) | <i>Tychius thoracicus</i> Boheman, 1843 | 4, 5, 8, 19, 21, 23, 30, 35 |
| 221) | <i>Tychius tibialis</i> Boheman, 1843 | 9, 21 |