

Communication

Validation of the Names of Four Weevil Species Described by Caldara & Košťál, Description of Four New Species of the Afrotropical Weevil Genus *Afroryzophilus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae); *Diversity* 2018, 10, 37

Roberto Caldara ^{1,*} and Michael Košťál ²

¹ Via Lorenteggio 37, 20146 Milano, Italy

² Střelecká 459, 50002 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic; michael.kostal@iol.cz

* Correspondence: roberto.caldara@gmail.com

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:84D9D43F-47FB-40D4-9310-1D867BECDDDB>

Received: 31 July 2018; Accepted: 6 August 2018; Published: 9 August 2018



Abstract: Four new species of the erirhinine genus *Afroryzophilus* Lyal, 1990 from Africa are described, *A. centrafricanus* sp. n., *A. congoanus* sp. n., *A. kuscheli* sp. n. and *A. somalicus* sp. n., with bibliographic reference to fuller descriptions and illustrations in the recent paper by Caldara & Košťál (2018) published in the journal *Diversity* 10 (2), 37, in which the names were not made available under the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature dealing with electronic publication.

Keywords: Brachycerinae; Tanysphyrini; *Afroryzophilus*; new species; Afrotropical region

1. Introduction

The recent paper by Caldara & Košťál published in *Diversity* 10 (2) [1] was not in full compliance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature [2] regarding publication of online taxonomic papers. Article 8.5. states that, to be considered published [within the meaning of the Code], “a work issued and distributed electronically must be registered in the Official Register of Zoological Nomenclature (ZooBank) (see Article 78.2.4) and contain evidence in the work itself that such registration has occurred” (Article 8.5.3.). Because the paper by Caldara & Košťál (2018) was not registered in ZooBank prior to publication and therefore evidence of registration was not included in it, the new taxonomic names proposed in the paper are not available under the Code [3]. The purpose of this paper is to make those names available.

To fulfill the requirements of Article 8.5, this paper has been registered in ZooBank, under the LSID above, and the names of the species described below have also been registered, following recommendation 10B of the Code. Their LSIDs are given under each name. To meet the requirements of Article 13.1.2. of the Code, the names listed below are accompanied by a bibliographic reference to their full descriptions and are thereby made available from the publication of this paper. The wording of Article 13.1.2. is somewhat ambiguous as to the status of descriptions based on bibliographic reference, so to avoid any further problems we have added below a brief description differentiating each taxon and a holotype designation with the repository identified; these are repeated from the original paper [1].

2. New Nomenclatural Acts

Afroryzophilus centrafricanus Caldara & Košťál, sp. n.

Afroryzophilus centrafricanus Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 4 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:024B33CD-3AC6-4077-BDC2-DEF596639721>

Description. Integument completely, densely covered with decumbent and appressed scales, pronotum moderately pitted at sides, mainly pale brown, basal half of interstria 1, base of pronotum along middle and at sides also dark brown, base of odd elytral interstriae and third quarter of interstria 1 whitish and with robust, subrecumbent, posteriorly distinctly recurved, lanceolate brown seta-like scales, these distinct and unevenly sparsely distributed on pronotum, arranged in single regular rows on each elytral interstria. Forehead 1.4 times broader than rostrum at base. Tarsi with second and third tarsomere moderately transverse, only slightly wider than long, fifth tarsomere slightly projecting beyond lobes of third tarsomere. Penis with body short and parallel-sided in dorsal view, distinctly thin in lateral view, with apodemes twice as long as body, only slightly enlarged at their extremities; endophallus with weakly sclerotized flagellum. Length 2.2–2.6 mm. See Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 4, Figures 1b, 2b, 3b, 4b and 5b [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: “Central African Rep., Bamingui-Bangoran Pr. [Prefecture] 75 km SSW Ndele, 8–12 July 2011, 450 m, A. Kudrna Jr. Lgt”. (Repository: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy). Paratypes listed in [1].

Distribution. Central African Republic.

Afroryzophilus kuscheli Caldara & Košťál, sp. n.

Afroryzophilus kuscheli Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 7 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0C0AE3AD-FFCC-43BE-AA31-728AC8056848>

Description. Integument with vestiture as in *A. centrafricanus* with regard to colour and pattern, except for very sparse seta-like scales on pronotum and thinner and sparse (except on interstria 1) on elytra, especially on even interstriae, almost indistinct as completely flattened. Forehead 1.3 times broader than rostrum at base. Tarsi with second and third tarsomere moderately transverse, only slightly wider than long, fifth tarsomere not projecting beyond lobes of third tarsomere. Penis with body moderately long and parallel-sided in dorsal view, moderately robust in lateral view, with apodemes only slightly longer than body, somewhat enlarged at their extremities; endophallus with distinctly sclerotized flagellum. Length 2.7–3.4 mm. See Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 7–8, Figures 1c,f,g, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: “Senegal-Kaolack, Norio du Rip, 24 July 2009, Moretto” (Repository: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy). Paratypes listed in [1].

Distribution. Senegal.

Afroryzophilus congoanus Caldara & Košťál, sp. n.

Afroryzophilus congoanus Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 8 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:178C0859-A8F9-4AA2-B889-0E3054950C66>

Description. Integument with colour and pattern as in *A. djibai*, vestiture with scales on pronotum and elytra more robust, more numerous and darker in colour. Forehead slightly narrower than rostrum at base. Tarsi with second and third tarsomere distinctly transverse, with fifth tarsomere not projecting beyond lobes of third tarsomere. Penis in dorsal view with body long and gradually narrowed from base to apex, in lateral view moderately robust, with apodemes moderately longer than body and distinctly enlarged at their extremities; endophallus with distinctly sclerotized flagellum. Length 2.10–2.40 mm. See Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 8, Figures 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 5d [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: “Congo Belge: P.N.A. [Parc National Albert, currently Parc National des Virunga], 14-15-VIII-1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch, 767-70/Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2.210 m” (Repository: Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium). Paratype listed in [1].

Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo.

Afroryzophilus somalicus Caldara & Košťál, sp. n.

Afroryzophilus somalicus Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 8 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1B43833E-251D-4F0E-BC6E-1B998E73DF28>

Description. Integument completely, densely covered with decumbent and appressed scales, pronotum distinctly and deeply pitted, mainly pale brown; on basal half of elytra, especially on perisutural interstriae, with pale brown scales intermixed with pale and slightly darker scales, with distinct micaceous reflections; lanceolate, seta-like scales apically distinctly recurved, almost transparent with silvery reflections, recumbent to semi-erect on pronotum and elytra, moderately thin on rostrum, femora and tibiae, very sparse on pronotum, a little more numerous and barely visible on elytra, more numerous on basal half of rostrum and legs. Forehead slightly narrower than rostrum at base. Tarsi with second and third tarsomere moderately broad, almost as long as wide, fifth tarsomere slightly projecting beyond lobes of third tarsomere. Length 2.80 mm. See Caldara & Košťál, 2018: 8–9, Figures 1e, 2e, 3e and 4e [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♀: “Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Somalie: Afgoi [Afgooye], August 1977, Leg. Olmi” (Repository: Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium).

Distribution. Somalia.

Author Contributions: Both authors contributed equally to the design, analysis and writing of the paper.

Acknowledgments: We are very grateful to the editorial staff of *Diversity* and especially to Dr. Christopher Lyal (The Natural History Museum, London) and Dr. Rolf Oberprieler (CSIRO Australian National Insect Collection) for their assistance in resolving this matter and for ensuring compliance with the relevant articles of the Code.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Caldara, R.; Košťál, M. Description of four new species of the Afrotropical weevil genus *Afroryzophilus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae). *Diversity* **2018**, *10*, 37. [CrossRef]
2. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE Fourth Edition [Incorporating Declaration 44, Amendments of Article 74.7.3, with Effect from 31 December 1999 and the Amendment on E-Publication, Amendments to Articles 8, 9, 10, 21 and 78, with Effect from 1 January 2012]. 2012. Available online: <http://www.iczn.org/iczn/index.jsp> (accessed on 26 July 2018).
3. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Amendment of Articles 8, 9, 10, 21 and 78 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature to expand and refine methods of publication. *Zookeys* **2012**, *219*, 1–10. [CrossRef]



© 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).