

Curculionoidea (Insecta: Coleoptera) from the state of Guanajuato, Mexico

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Resumen. Este trabajo contribuye al conocimiento de las especies de curculionoideos presentes en el estado de Guanajuato, México. Se determinaron 73 géneros y 125 especies; se destacan, por el número de éstas, las subfamilias Baridinae, Curculioninae y Entiminae con 24, 24 y 23 especies, respectivamente. Los géneros con mayor cantidad de especies fueron *Geraeus* y *Anthonomus* con siete, y *Conotrachelus* con seis. Se obtuvieron 18 nuevos registros para la República Mexicana. El 53.7% de las especies de curculionoideos del estado de Guanajuato son de afinidad neotropical, el 26% son de afinidad neártica, el 18.4% son de distribución cosmopolita, y el resto (1.9%) antes solo se han registrado en las Antillas.

Summary. This study is a contribution to the knowledge of the weevil species present in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico. During this study, 73 genera and 125 species were identified. The subfamilies best represented were Baridinae, Curculioninae and Entiminae with 24, 24 and 23 species, respectively. The genera best represented were *Geraeus* and *Anthonomus* with seven species and *Conotrachelus* with six. Of the 125 species identified, 18 represent new country records. Of the weevil species found in Guanajuato, 53.7% are Neotropical, 26% are Nearctic, 18.4% are cosmopolitan, and the remainder (1.9%) previously were known only from the West Indies.

Introduction

The weevils are the family of living organisms with the largest number of species known. They can be found in all terrestrial habitats, and some species are aquatic. Larvae of many species feed on roots, stalks, branches, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds of grasses, shrubs and trees; some feed on mosses, and others on fungi (Zimmerman, 1994).

O'Brien & Wibmer (1978) mentioned that through 1971 there were 4,237 genera and 44,883 species of Curculionidae *sensu lato* recognized as valid in the world. Also they pointed out that the Neotropical region contains the largest number of described species, with a total of 12,962. Luna

(1983) indicated that 36 of the then recognized 52 Neotropical subfamilies had been recorded for Mexico, which constituted 69.23% of the total number of subfamilies of Curculionoidea.

The endemism of the Mexican weevil genera is 6.5% and the endemism of the species is 40.5%. In the United States and Canada, endemism is much higher (31.2% of the genera and 76.6% of the species); this fact is due to the geographical location of Mexico in the center of the continent, which favors the faunal exchange with the northern and southern regions (Anderson & O'Brien, 1996). In the central area of Mexico, particularly in the State of Guanajuato, knowledge of the Curculionoidea is poor. This is the first study toward the contribution

to taxonomic knowledge of the superfamily Curculionoidea in Guanajuato.

Methods and materials

Location of the study area

This study was conducted in the State of Guanajuato, which is located near the center of Mexico, between $19^{\circ} 55' 08''$ and $21^{\circ} 52' 09''$ North latitude and between $99^{\circ} 36' 06''$ and $102^{\circ} 05' 07''$ West longitude.

Collection, preparation and identification of the material

Between January 1996 and December 1997, 20 collecting trips were carried out in different areas representative of the State. These areas correspond to an arid region in the northern municipalities, the mountainous country of central Guanajuato, an agricultural area of the Bajío, and the hotter and humid area of the south. Weevils were collected from trees by placing a mat underneath and shaking the foliage; a beating sheet was used for herbaceous and shrubby vegetation; some weevils with nocturnal habits were captured using an ultraviolet trap; some apterous species were obtained using pitfall traps; active fliers were captured using flight intercept traps in addition to yellow pan traps filled with water. Seeds and branches with larval damage were placed in rearing chambers in order to obtain adults.

The main reference used for the identification of the species was the Biología Centrali-Americana (Champion, 1902-1909; Sharp, 1889-1911). The keys in Kissinger (1964), Hatch (1971), Dillon & Dillon (1972), Arnett (1973), Whitehead (1980), Arnett (1985), and Bright (1994) were used as well. The names and higher classification follow O'Brien & Wibmer (1982 & 1984), Wibmer & O'Brien (1986 & 1989) and Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (2000). Many species were identified through comparisons with specimens from the following collections: Charles W. O'Brien Collection (Tallahassee, Florida); National Insect Collection of INIFAP (Celaya, Guanajuato), and IFIT-CP Collection (Montecillos, Mexico). Reference material is deposited at the Entomological Collection "Leopoldo Tinoco Corona" of ICA-UGTO (Irapuato, Guanajuato).

Results and discussion

Weevil fauna

During this study, 1,787 specimens were collected, belonging to five families, 17 subfamilies, 42 tribes, 73 genera and 125 species. The subfamilies best represented are Baridinae (15 genera and 24 species), Curculioninae (10 genera and 24 species) and Entiminae (16 genera and 23 species). The genera represented by the most species are *Geraeus* and *Anthonomus* with seven each, and *Conotrachelus* with six. Eighteen of the species represent new country records (Table 1). Of special significance are *Sitona hispidulus* (Fabricius) (Entiminae) and *Hypera postica* (Gyllenhal) (Hyperinae), which were collected in large numbers in alfalfa fields and have been reported to be important pests of that crop in the United States and Europe.

Weevil species from the state of Guanajuato

Family APIONIDAE

Subfamily APIONINAE

Tribe APIONINI

Apion spp. Sierra de Lobos, León. 20/IX/95, 20/III/96, 20/VII/96. *Acacia* spp.; *Amaranthus* spp.; *Mimosa* spp.; *Quercus* spp. (10 specimens).

Apion nr. *tenuirostrum* Smith. 9 mi. N.E. Guadalupe Victoria 8000 feet, VIII/16/74, (3 specimens); 1 mi. N. Sauceda 7000 Feet, VI/29/1971. (1 specimen).

Apion nr. *varicorne* Smith. 1 mi. N. Sauceda 7000 Feet, VI/29/1971. (4 specimens)

Tribe PIEZOTRACHELINI

Chrysapion auctum (Sharp). El Copal, Irapuato. 4/VII/96. Maleza. (1 specimen).

Family ATTELABIDAE

Subfamily ATTELABINAE

Tribe ATTELABINI

Himatolabus umbrosis Hamilton. 3 km S Xichú. 3/VIII/96. Maleza. (2 specimens).

ense (L.) Pers.; *Tithonia tubaeformis* (Jacq.) Cass.; *Triticum aestivum* L. (11 specimens).

Rhodobaenus mundus (Champion). San Antonio, Salvatierra. 17/VII/96. Maleza. (1 specimen).

Scyphophorus acupunctatus Gyllenhal. Puentecillas, Guanajuato; Hacienda Silva, Romita. 12/IV/00, 12/V/00. *Agave* spp. (12 specimens).

Sphenophorus cicatristriatus Fähræus. Villagrán. 10/XI/92. Maleza. (1 specimen).

Sphenophorus phoeniciensis Chittenden. El Dorado, Irapuato. 12/XII/93, 16/IX/97, 13/VI/98. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.). (4 specimens).

Sphenophorus venatus (Say). El Dorado, Irapuato. 10/IV/97. *Cynodon dactylon* (L.). (1 specimen).

Faunal distribution

The State of Guanajuato has 2.6% of the weevil genera and 0.68% of the weevil species recorded for the American Continent, and 15.8% of the genera and 5.2% of the species recorded for Mexico.

The geographic location of Central America, including Mexico, allows an extensive faunal exchange, evidenced by the low endemism at the generic level. Only 29 genera of Curculionoidea are endemic to Mexico and 57 to Central America; in addition, most endemic genera are monotypic (25 of the 29 genera present in Mexico and 49 of the 57 genera present in Central America), which suggests that they are members of a highly evolved taxon (Anderson & O'Brien, 1996). It is probable that the number of species listed in this work represents less than half of the species present in Guanajuato, since the irregular nature of the terrain provides various microhabitats that favor isolation of populations leading to speciation.

A comparison of the weevil fauna of Guanajuato with the weevil fauna of other regions shows that 53.7% of the species (e.g., *Pandeleteius* and *Conotrachelus*) are Neotropical, 26% (e.g., *Smicronyx*) are Nearctic, 18.4% (e.g., *Sitophilus*) are cosmopolitan, and 1.9% previously were known only from the West Indies. Most of the Nearctic species are distributed in the southwestern United States, and it is possible that the corridor between the Sierra Madre Oriental and the Rocky Mountains has contributed to their spread. Some species are present in the southern United States, because the Mexican Plateau is an extension of the Chihuahuan desert. Three subfamilies (Baridinae, Entiminae and Molytinae) are primarily Neotropical. O'Brien & Wibmer (1978) record 411 genera and 2,968

species of Baridinae. During this study, 15 genera and 24 species of this subfamily were identified. The subfamily Entiminae is also one of the largest, with 107 genera and 899 species; 16 genera and 23 species were identified in the material collected in Guanajuato. The subfamily Tychiinae, which is predominantly Nearctic, contains eight genera and 58 species in the United States; five species of *Sibinia* were identified in this study.

Conclusions

Only a handful of major publications deal with Mexican Curculionoidea; to date, the only taxonomic reference work for all groups of Mexican weevils is the *Biología Centrali-Americana* (Sharp, 1889-1911; Champion, 1902-1909). There are some studies corresponding to limited areas, such as Kissinger (1962) for the Yucatan Peninsula, as well as some taxonomic revisions including Mexican species (e.g., Barber, 1935; Clark, 1982, 1983; Clark & Burke, 1985, 1986, 1987; O'Brien, 1977, 1984, 1989; Vaurie, 1951, 1954, 1967, 1970, 1981). The present study contributes to knowledge of the distribution of Mexican weevils and we believe that the 125 species identified represent less than half of the species present in the State of Guanajuato.

The subfamilies Baridinae, Curculioninae and Entiminae are represented by the largest number of genera. The former is one of the largest weevil subfamilies but it is in need of revision. Many species were collected that could not be identified.

Eighteen percent of the species collected during this study are known to be pests of crops. This percentage may increase later given the large number of weevil species able to feed on cultivated plants.

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Table 1. Families, subfamilies, tribes, genera and species of Curculionoidea from the State of Guanajuato, Mexico

FAMILIES	SUBFAMILIES	TRIBES	SPECIES (* = new for Mexico)
Apionidae	Apioninae	Apionini	<i>Apion</i> spp. <i>Apion</i> nr. <i>tenuirostrum</i> Smith <i>Apion</i> nr. <i>varicorne</i> Smith <i>Chrysapion auctum</i> (Sharp) <i>Himatolabus umbosis</i> Hamilton <i>Pilolabus klugii</i> (Gyllenhal) <i>Eugnamptus</i> spp. <i>Haplorrhynchites mexicanus</i> (Gyllenhal) * <i>Haplorrhynchites quadripennis</i> (Fall) <i>Haplorrhynchites subauratus</i> (Sharp) <i>Involvulus mollis</i> (Sharp) <i>Baris corrusca</i> (Bohemian) <i>Baris strenua</i> (LeConte) <i>Pseudobaris apicalis</i> (Bohemian) <i>Trepobaris perlonga</i> Champion <i>Trichobaris championi</i> Barber <i>Trichobaris major</i> Barber <i>Trichobaris pelicea</i> (Bohemian) * <i>Onychobaris ambigua</i> Casey <i>Stictobaris ornatella</i> Casey * <i>Apinocis angustus</i> (Casey) * <i>Barilepton quadricolle</i> LeConte <i>Barinus</i> spp. <i>Centrinopus mistus</i> Champion <i>Geraeus candidus</i> Champion <i>Geraeus dugesi</i> Champion <i>Geraeus hospes</i> (Casey) <i>Geraeus perscitus</i> (Herbst) <i>Geraeus senilis</i> (Gyllenhal) <i>Geraeus tonsus</i> Champion <i>Geraeus varius</i> Champion <i>Limnobaris discreta</i> Champion * <i>Nicentrus femoralis</i> Champion <i>Pseudocentrinus ochraceus</i> (Bohemian) <i>Optatus palmaris</i> (Pascoe)
Attelabidae	Attelabinae	Piezotrichelini	
Rhynchitidae	Rhynchitinae	Attelabini Pilolabini Rhynchitini	
Curculionidae	Baridinae	Baridini	
		Madarini	
		Madopterini	
		Optatini	
	Ceutorhynchinae	Ceutorhynchini Cnemogonini Phytobiini	<i>Ceutorhynchus truquii</i> (Champion) * <i>Auleutes asper</i> (LeConte) * <i>Rhinoncus pyrrhopus</i> Boheman
	Conoderinae	Lechriopini Piazurini Zygopini	<i>Lechriops auritus</i> (Schönherr) <i>Cratosomus punctulatus</i> Gyllenhal <i>Cylindrocopturus adspersus</i> (LeConte) <i>Cylindrocopturus biradiatus</i> Champion <i>Cylindrocopturus ganglbaueri</i> (Heller)
	Cossoninae	Cossonini	<i>Cossonus convexirostris</i> Champion
	Cryptorhynchinae	Dryotribini Cryptorhynchini	<i>Caulophilus oryzae</i> (Gyllenhal) <i>Gerstaeckeria mutillaria</i> (Gerstaecker) <i>Gerstaeckeria unicolor</i> Fisher <i>Maemactes punctatus</i> Kissinger <i>Pseudomopsis similis</i> Champion
	Curculioninae	Anthonomini	<i>Anthonomus deliquulus</i> Clark & Burke <i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> Cano

Table 1. Continued.

FAMILIES	SUBFAMILIES	TRIBES	SPECIES (* = new for Mexico)
			<i>Anthonomus mexicanus</i> Boheman <i>Anthonomus squamans</i> Champion * <i>Anthonomus suturalis</i> LeConte <i>Anthonomus texanus</i> Dietz * <i>Anthonomus thyasocnemooides</i> Hustache <i>Pseudanthonomus gluon</i> Clark * <i>Smicraulax tuberculatus</i> Pierce <i>Curculio ortegai</i> Gibson <i>Phyllotrox suturalis</i> (Boheman) <i>Myrmex</i> spp. <i>Prionobrachium schoenherri</i> Faust * <i>Smicronyx albonotatus</i> Anderson * <i>Smicronyx corniculatus</i> (Fåhraeus) * <i>Smicronyx quadrisfer</i> Casey * <i>Smicronyx spretus</i> Dietz <i>Smicronyx tenuirostris</i> Champion <i>Sibinia aulacis</i> Clark <i>Sibinia candidata</i> Champion <i>Sibinia inermis</i> (Casey) <i>Sibinia setosa</i> (LeConte) <i>Sibinia suturalis</i> (Schaeffer) <i>Macrorhoptus sphaeralciae</i> Pierce
		Tychiini	(<i>Incertae sedis</i>)
Cyclominae		Rhytirrhinini	<i>Listronotus grypidioides</i> (Dietz) <i>Listronotus punctiger</i> LeConte
Entiminae		Brachyderini	<i>Ameladus inornatus</i> Sharp <i>Chaetopantus</i> sp. <i>Mitostylus setosus</i> (Sharp) <i>Bradyrhynchoides rugicollis</i> (Sharp) <i>Epicaerus costatus</i> Sharp <i>Epicaerus squalidus</i> Sharp <i>Naupactopsis delumbis</i> Champion <i>Megalostylus albicans</i> (Lacordaire) <i>Pantomorus albosignatus</i> Boheman <i>Pantomorus cervinus</i> (Boheman) <i>Pantomorus uniformis</i> Sharp <i>Ophryastes cinereus</i> Fåhraeus <i>Ophryastes sordidus</i> LeConte <i>Pythis amplicollis</i> Champion * <i>Sitona hispidulus</i> (Fabricius) <i>Isodacrys geminatum</i> Howden <i>Isodrusus debilis</i> Sharp <i>Pandeleteinus subcancer</i> Howden <i>Pandeleteius ciliatipennis</i> Champion <i>Pandeleteius tibialis</i> Boheman <i>Pandeleteius viridiventris</i> Champion <i>Pandeleteius vitticollis</i> Champion <i>Tanymecus confusus</i> Say
Erirhininae		Tanysphyrini	* <i>Tanysphyrus lemnae</i> (Fabricius)
Hyperinae		Hyperini	* <i>Hypera postica</i> (Gyllenhal)
Lixinae		Lixini	<i>Lixus inermis</i> Champion * <i>Lixus merula</i> Suffrian

Table 1. Continued.

FAMILIES	SUBFAMILIES	TRIBES	SPECIES (* = new for Mexico)
			* <i>Microlarinus lypriformis</i> (Wollaston)
	Mesoptiliinae	Laemosaccini	<i>Laemosaccus exsculptus</i> Champion <i>Laemosaccus ruficornis</i> Champion
	Molytinae	Cleogonini	<i>Rhyssomatus nigerrimus</i> Fåhraeus <i>Rhyssomatus sculpturatus</i> Champion
		Conotrachelini	<i>Conotrachelus aguacatae</i> Barber <i>Conotrachelus cinerascens</i> Champion <i>Conotrachelus dimidiatus</i> Champion <i>Conotrachelus flavangulus</i> Champion <i>Conotrachelus leucophaeatus</i> Fåhraeus <i>Conotrachelus lobatus</i> Champion <i>Pheloconus rubicundulus</i> (Boheman)
Dryophthoridae	Rhynchophorinae	Litosomini	<i>Sitophilus granarius</i> (Linnaeus) <i>Sitophilus linearis</i> (Herbst) <i>Sitophilus oryzae</i> (Linnaeus) <i>Sitophilus zeamais</i> Motschulsky <i>Metamasius spinolae</i> (Gyllenhal) <i>Rhodobaenus auctus</i> Chevrolat <i>Rhodobaenus mundus</i> (Champion) <i>Scyphophorus acupunctatus</i> Gyllenhal <i>Sphenophorus cicatristriatus</i> Fåhraeus <i>Sphenophorus phoeniciensis</i> Chittenden <i>Sphenophorus venatus</i> (Say)
		Sphenophorini	