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THE CHECKLIST OF THE WEEVILS (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONOIDEA) OF POLAND REVISITED

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Abstract.— A complete and updated list of 1,066 species and subspecies of the superfamily Curculionoidea recorded from Poland until the end of 2017 is provided, including over 290 comments on all taxonomic, nomenclatural and faunistic changes made since the first edition of the checklist published in 2005. An additional 37 species in the list are considered as erroneously recorded and excluded from the fauna of Poland. An update of the index of genera and subgenera, together with their type species, is provided separately. The following two new synonyms are recognised: *Bruchela rufipes nigritarsis* (Reitter, 1916) = *B. rufipes rufipes* (Olivier, 1790) (Anthribidae: Urodontinae), *Otiorhynchus proximus iteratus* Magnano, 2001 = *O. proximus proximus* Stierlin, 1861 (Curculionidae: Entiminae). Six species are resurrected from synonymy with the species given in parentheses: *Squamapion serpyllicola* (Wencker) (*S. minutissimum* (Rosenhauer)), *Polydrusus thalassinus* Gyllenhal (*P. formosus* (Mayer)), *Phyllobius vespertinus* (Fabricius) (*Ph. pyri* (L.)), *Microplontus melanostigma* (Marsham) (*M. rugulosus* (Herbst)), *Otiorhynchus smreczynskii* Cmoluch (*O. rotundus* Marseul), *Romualdius angustisetulus* (Hansen) (*R. scaber* (Linnaeus)). *Phyllobius fessus* Boheman is replaced in the list with *Ph. jacobsoni* Smirnov due to the former misidentification of Polish specimens. *Brachysomus strawinskii* Cmoluch is transferred from subgenus *Hippomias* to *Brachysomus* s. str. Eleven new weevil species have been discovered in Poland since 2005, including the still unpublished records of *Pachycerus madidus* (Olivier). The occurrence in Poland of four species, having hitherto only uncertain old records, has been confirmed with recent findings. The number of dubious species in Poland increased to 27 after the inflow of uncertain data in the literature and probable cases of extinction.

Key words.— Insecta, weevils, catalogue, taxonomy, new synonyms, faunistics.

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INTRODUCTION

Weevils (Curculionoidea) are the most diverse group of beetles in the world (Bouchard *et al*. 2009), though in Poland and probably the whole Palaearctic more speciose is the family of rove-beetles (Staphylinidae), especially after recent inclusion of several smaller groups having for a long time being considered as separate families, such as Pselaphinae, Scydmaeninae, Micropeplinae, Dasycerinae, Scaphidiinae, etc. (Newton & Thayer 1995, Thayer 2005, Grebennikov & Newton 2009, Lawrence *et al*. 2011). However, due to overall phytophagy and economic importance of so many weevils, they are much more frequently a subject of various scientific studies and publications. Therefore, the weevil portion in the enormous, numbering in all 22 volumes and over 6,500 pages, Catalogue of the Beetles of Poland (Katalog Fauny Polski – Coleoptera – KFP) published by B. Burakowski, M. Mroczkowski and J. Stefańska from 1971 to 2000, is by far the largest (four volumes, over 1,200 pages). This monumental work had a strong impact on further studies on beetles of Poland. Soon well over 100 new faunistic contributions on the weevils were published. At the same time, both taxonomy and nomenclature of various weevil groups and species changed dramatically and became highly discordant from those adopted for Curculionoidea in KFP. This encouraged us to publish the first updated checklist of the weevils of Poland (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). The checklist focused not only on updating of the list of species occurring in Poland, but even more on attribution of proper current species names to existing faunistic records.

The problem re-appeared after another decade. Again, approximately 300 species – more than one-fourth of the weevils occurring in Poland – had been affected by various name changes since their publication in the first edition of the Checklist in 2005. These changes were of various significance – from simple corrections of an author or year of publication, or a name spelling, through combinations with different genus names, to radical changes of meaning or synonimisations. This large number of corrections is further increased when including the changes in higher classification, new tribal placements, replaced genera and changed subgenera are counted. Such a situation causes increasing discrepancies in weevil species nomenclature used by various authors in Polish faunistic literature. This in turn leads to numerous misunderstandings and is highly inconvenient for anybody working with faunal lists, e.g. of the protected areas in Poland, and for anybody who is not well acquainted with the current weevil literature. As we wrote in 2005, it remains difficult to compare weevil faunal lists of any regions of Poland, or to unite faunistic databases, if so discrepant species nomenclature and classification systems exist. This has led us to prepare the updated, second version of the Checklist.

The main sources of the subsequent "revolution" in nomenclature and classification of Polish weevils after 2005 were two Palaearctic catalogues of Curculionoidea issued, respectively, from 2011 to 2013 and 2017. The final volumes of the series Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera (CPC7-8) (Löbl & Smetana 2011, 2013a) were wholly devoted to Curculionoidea and provided hundreds of taxonomic changes and nomenclatural corrections. Moreover, various authors responsible for particular weevil subgroups in CPC7-8 unintentionally generated many new doubts concerning the occurrence of particular species in Poland: either new listings for PL were given without any cited evidence, while others were unlisted, despite of well documented records present in Polish literature. In addition, a number of species dubiously recorded from Poland and listed with a question mark by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), were inconsistently treated in CPC7-8 and further erratae (Löbl & Smetana 2013b, Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2016). Some were listed for PL while others not.

Recently, a Cooperative Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera Curculionoidea (CCPCC) was published online and distributed as a PDF file in an open access formula (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2017). This was actually an update of CPC7-8, though issued by another editor. Unlike CPC7-8, where particular authors were responsible for subsequent weevil subgroups and they ought to be cited individually, the whole CCPCC fortunately (?) has a collective authorship of nearly the same group of 22 weevil specialists. Only the Notes (84 in all, on pp. 541–544), beside comments often containing taxonomical or nomenclatural acts, are authored individually. The catalogue brings further changes that affect the names of weevils in Poland, though not as many as in CPC7-8. Regarding species distribution in PL, the new catalogue changes just a little: more than 90% of numerous doubts and errors revealed in CPC7-8 are simply repeated in CCPCC.

Since the newest CCPCC is intended by its main coordinator, M. A. Alonso-Zarazaga, to be updated "from time to time", it will long stay a fundamental global reference for the distribution of Palaearctic weevil species in particular countries. Hence, we did our best herein to explain all doubts and update the records from Poland. In this new edition we have addressed numerous doubts and discrepancies between CPC, CCPCC, KFP and the first edition of our Checklist are addressed by us in this new edition. The new edition can be treated as a subsequent "addenda et corrigenda" to both the weevil volumes of CPC and CCPCC with regard of the fauna of Poland. Occasionally, our corrections also concern other specialized global services, such as Fauna Europaea, or global catalogues of particular weevil groups (e.g. Meregalli 2017) presenting online uncertain

data related to distribution of certain weevil species in Poland.

Several revisionary works on particular weevil genera have been published since 2005, e.g. on *Minyops* (Osella & Bello 2010) or *Cotaster* (Diotti *et al*. 2015), thus changing the identity of taxa recorded from Poland in literature. Some species were resurrected from synonymy in the meantime. They must be added to the list of Polish weevils, e.g. *Pithophthorus cephalonicae* Pfeffer (Wood & Bright 1992), *Crypturgus subcribrosus* Eggers (Jordal & Knižek 2007) or *Polygraphus punctifrons* (Thomson) (Bright 2014). Meanwhile, an additional 150 papers on Polish weevils have been published, changing the picture of distribution of hundreds of species and adding the new ones to the list of Polish fauna. Problematic species records were explained. Examples introductions and expansions of new weevil species were documented. The following eleven weevil species – never before recorded – have been discovered in Poland since 2005. These were not announced by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005): *Nanophyes brevis*, *Dieckmanniellus chevrieri*, *Stenopelmus rufinasus*, *Anthonomus chevrolati*, *Otiorhynchus crataegi*, *Asproparthenis punctiventris*, *Pachycerus madidus*, *Magdalis caucasica*, *Phloeosinus aubei*, *Gnathotrichus materiarius*, *Trypodendron laeve*. Excepting *P. madidus*, all these records have already been published. An additional four species (*Dodecastichus geniculatus*, *Otiorhynchus armadillo*, *Liophloeus herbstii*, *Sciaphobus squalidus*), unnumbered in KFP and not listed by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), were recently confirmed to occur in Poland, whilst the attribution of *Minyops costalis* to Polish fauna resulted from taxonomic division of a complex European species.

Fauna of the area of Poland, a country that lies in the middle of central Europe, is always in a state of flux due to the dynamic processes of species migrations/regresses in response to climatic and ecological changes. Nowadays, this flux is more pronounced due to a human activity leading to unintentional introductions. Nevertheless, as with before the publication of the first edition of this Checklist in 2005, a great majority of commented corrections again concern taxononomy, nomenclature, and subjective ordering of names and classification, but not the real changes in faunal composition. Hopefully, it is the last such required "deep ploughing" of the list of Polish Curculionoidea and the eventual third edition will not be as dominated with unstable nomenclature and could at last focus on the real changes in the composition of the fauna. Regarding the species-level nomenclature, the list of weevil species names seems close to being fixed, thanks to the enormous ordering work done both by the main coordinator M. A. Alonso-Zarazaga, and by the numerous specialists for particular weevil subgroups in CPC7-8 and CCPCC. The higher classification of the weevils will actually always remain unfixed, being no more than a scientific hypothesis undergoing procedures of testing and falsification. However, this problem does not much affect species inventories of particular areas, such as this Checklist.

Higher classification of Curculionoidea

Major events in the history of weevil higher classification were summarized by Kuschel (1995) and Oberprieler *et al*. (2014a). In modern phylogenetic classifications, the superfamily Curculionoidea comprises seven families: Nemonychidae, Belidae, Attelabidae, Caridae, Brentidae and Curculionidae (Kuschel *l.c.*, Marvaldi *et al*. 2002, Oberprieler *et al*. 2007). Such an approach, supported with several published phylogenetic hypotheses, both morphological and molecular (e.g. Marvaldi & Morrone 2000, McKenna *et al*. 2009, Jordal *et al*. 2011, Gunter *et al*. 2016), is accepted in currently prevailing weevil systematics. Nevertheless, a varying number of additional families is recognized by other authors (e.g. Crowson 1955, Morimoto 1976, Thompson 1992, Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal 1999, Wanat 2001, Bouchard *et al*. 2011, Bright 2014), who thus promote morphological coherence and distinctness of several monophyletic groups downgraded to subfamilies or even tribes by Kuschel (*l.c.*) and his apologists.

The two Palaearctic catalogues of Curculionoidea published in last years differ significantly in higher classifications adopted. In CPC7-8 (Löbl & Smetana 2011, 2013), 13 families with 39 subfamilies are recognized. The system is rather fragmented, with a division of Attelabidae to two families, the family status given to the three main brentoid lineages and several distinct families derived from the Curculionidae, following Thompson (1992). In CCPCC (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2017), the system proposed in the Handbook of Zoology, Coleoptera, Beetles (Leschen & Beutel 2014) and authorized by a group of weevil specialists, has been widely adopted, thus reducing the number of weevil families to 6, and subfamilies to 26. The families Attelabidae and Brentidae are in a broad sense, with the former Rhynchitidae, Apionidae and Nanophyidae included, respectively, as subfamilies. The most sound novelties are in the Curculionidae, which is considered broadly as well. The former family Dryophthoridae was reduced in rank to subfamily; the Erirhinidae was downgraded in rank to a tribe and placed in the subfamily Brachycerinae. The subfamily Cryptorhynchinae appears as two separate tribes in the Molytinae (Cryptorhynchini and Gasterocercini), while the subfamilies Baridinae, Ceutorhynchinae, and Orobitidinae have been all downgraded in rank to supertribes in the

subfamily Conoderinae. Also the traditional division of Scolytinae into two supertribes (former subfamilies): Hylesinitae and Scolytitae, was abandoned in CCPCC.

The classification system adopted in CCPCC actually reflects the most recent comprehensive phylogenetic hypothesis on the Curculionoidea. Nevertheless, this hypothesis is still tentative and far from being tested, fixed, or widely accepted, at least in regard to the enormously diverse family Curculionidae. There are two ongoing and advanced molecular projects focused on the problem of phylogeny of the Curculionidae (1K Weevils) and the Curculionoidea (1K Beetles). Their initial and as yet unpublished results indicate a necessity for further significant modifications of the family-level classification of the weevils (McKenna 2013, 2015). Moreover, some further evidence for the expected re-classification of weevil families and/or subfamilies may be soon provided by Burmese amber inclusions, which quite recently became available to science in a great number and constitute a priceless snapshot of the Cretaceous weevil fauna.

There are various family concepts adopted in phylogenetic studies of beetle series and superfamilies. As with the weevils, a trend towards consolidation and preference of large and diverse families is evident in the series Staphyliniformia. Even the superfamilies are often united (Hydrophiloidea and Histeroidea), and the number of families in each of 2–3 superfamilies does not exceed 6 (e.g. Lawrence & Newton 1982, 1995; Hansen 1995, 1997; Bouchard *et al*. 2011, McKenna *et al*. 2015). The opposite approach can be observed in a diverse superfamily Cucujoidea, where recent phylogenetic studies resulted in the elevation of a new superfamily Coccinelloidea and six new families (Robertson *et al*. 2015). The family category in a modern beetle systematics has actually now become simply a basal node on the cladogram and no longer a morphologically definable unit. This problem is particularly well illustrated in the Curculionoidea, with an extraordinarily limited number of families preferred by far in the most speciose group of beetles. A good example could be the family Brentidae *s. lato*. It is actually supported with only two inconspicuous synapomorphies, which surely have been insufficiently studied through even major brentid subgroups. The first is a single median sensillum on larval labrum; the second concerns a reduction in number of Malpighian tubules from six to four, also noticed for some basal curculionid lineages (Oberprieler 2014b). Both these characters are completely useless for any key to identification of weevil families, so it would have to be actually a key to subfamilies. This results in a situation that many subfamilies are much better defined and distinct morphologically than their rather "enigmatic" superior taxa (e.g. Cimberidinae, Urodontinae, Oxycoryninae, Apioninae, Nanophyinae, Eurhynchinae, Microcerinae, Ithycerinae, etc.). The senior author highly appreciates the genius of late Roy A. Crowson, who well recognized basal clades of the weevils despite not being a taxonomic specialist in this beetle group. Therefore, several groups such as Apionidae, Oxycorynidae, Urodontidae, Cimberididae, were given a family status by him (Crowson 1955, 1981, 1984, 1985), further reduced by Kuschel (1995) and the followers of his concept. Recent molecular phylogenetics, though developing very rapidly, still only touches the problem of weevil phylogeny, not really resolving it. We expect that at least a further decade is needed for a rough stabilization and consensus on the weevil family-level classification, if it is even possible to do so.

The problems with higher classification of the weevils are actually beyond the scope of our work, as this is in fact just an update of a local faunal list for the country, where not all major weevil groups occur. Hence, we find it natural and convenient to leave the system from the first edition basically unchanged, as long as the requirement of monophyly of the classified taxa is not violated, when compared with the currently accepted phylogenetic hypotheses. In a single such case, convincingly evidenced by Riedel (2014), we follow CCPCC when including Rhynchitidae in Attelabidae as a subfamily. Therefore, the undoubtedly monophyletic families Apionidae and Nanophyidae are maintained herein in their ranks, and consequently the tribal, not subtribal level of division of the Apioninae (as it was proposed in CCPCC for the tribe Apionini *s. lato*), is followed. This is in accordance with a narrower family concept preferred by the senior author, which is nothing exceptional in beetle systematics. The analogous and even more impressive example of two competing family definitions is brought by the Hydrophiloidea. The family Hydrophilidae is either treated in a broad sense, so including all major hydrophiloid lineages as subfamilies (Lawrence & Newton 1982, 1995; Newton & Thayer 1992, 1995; Archangelsky *et al*. 2005, Lawrence *et al*. 2011, Bouchard *et al*. 2011, Lawrence & Ślipiński 2013), or it is considered in a narrow sense, as one of five or six families assigned to Hydrophiloidea, altogether with three histeroid families or not (e.g. Crowson 1955, 1981; Hansen 1995, 1997; Beutel 1994, Beutel & Leschen 2005, Bernhardt *et al*. 2006, Archangelsky 2008, Short & Fikáček 2013). Disadvantages of the former concept have been well identified by Short & Fikáček (*l.c.*). These are, in our opinion, fully applicable to the currently preferred concepts of the weevil families Anthribidae, Belidae, and Brentidae in the Curculionoidea. The situation in the family Curculionidae *s. lato* is different, because of the lack of its first comprehensive phylogenetic hypothesis, supported with both morphological and molecular evidence. The classification presented in the Handbook of Zoology (Leschen & Beutel 2014) and followed in CCPCC is only a provisional approximation, in any case

incomplete, due to some tribes (e.g. Bagoini, Hyperini) left outside the system. While adopting unmodified higher classification of the Curculionidae from the first edition (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005), and abandoning all the changes on the family-level proposed by Jordal *et al*. (2011), Oberprieler (2014a), Oberprieler *et al*. (2007), Anderson & Marvaldi (2014), Prena *et al*. (2014) and Lyal (2014), altogether followed in CCPCC, we focus on indication of major and well defined curculionid lineages, not on their phylogenetic relationships to be reflected in a hierarchical classification. The Curculionidae are kept intact, thus comprising several families formerly proposed by Thompson (1992) and temporarily ranked as such by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) and in CPC7-8. Finally, 18 subfamilies are recognized in the Curculionidae, including e.g. Dryophthorinae, Erirhininae, Baridinae, Ceutorhynchinae, Orobitidinae, Cryptorhynchinae and Platypodinae, thus following Anderson (2002).

The adoption of a curculionid system different from that in CCPCC does not mean that we propose here a new shape of weevil phylogeny. We just refrain from phylogenetic problems in this simple inventory list, primarily to make it more suitable and easier to use for anybody interested in the weevil fauna of Poland, but less interested in a weevil phylogeny and tentative classifications corrected year by year. We are trying to keep the reader thoroughly informed about the situation and the most recent concepts of the weevil higher classification, but we think that it is enough when we do it in this chapter and in the respective comments, not directly in the system adopted. To simplify the species list and make it more intact and less hierarchical and indented, we also fully refrain from using the category of supertribe. This idea is apparently present also in CCPCC, where listing of (four) supertribes was unavoidable only in the consolidated subfamily Conoderinae, but not in the subfamilies where this category exists well in classification when the non-Palaearctic taxa are also considered (e.g. in Apioninae).

The synopsis of families and subfamilies used here for grouping of the weevil species recorded from Poland, is provided below (with pagination indicated). The reader is encouraged to regularly visit the website http://weevil.info, where the corrections and additions to CCPCC should be presented in the future, as well as the information on published major weevil phylogenetic hypotheses and consequent changes in the higher classification.

METHODS AND CONVENTIONS

Editorial arrangement from the first edition (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005) is followed as far as possible, though with some exceptions. Certainly the most distinctive and perhaps inconvenient is the order of taxa changed to a fully alphabetical order on every taxonomic level beneath family, and thus replacing the traditional and "semi-phylogenetic" approach from the first edition. Also, the nominotypical taxa are no longer placed at the beginning on every level of classification. We thus follow the method of cataloguing now commonly adopted in most of recent species lists, including CPC7-8 and CCPCC, just to facilitate the process of comparing with other regional weevil lists.

The following abbreviations were used in the text:

CCPCC – Cooperative Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera Curculionoidea (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2017);
Code – International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 4th edition;
CPC7 – Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Volume 7 (Löbl & Smetana 2011);
CPC8 – Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera, Volume 8 (Löbl & Smetana 2013a);
ICZN – International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature;
ISEZ – Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland;

KFP – Katalog Fauny Polski (*Catalogus faunae Poloniae*), part XXIII – Coleoptera (Burakowski *et al*., jointly referring to five subsequent volumes 18–22 issued from 1992 to 2000);
MHNG – Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland;
MNHW – Museum of Natural History, University of Wrocław, Poland;
MW – the senior author;
SDEI – Senckenberg German Entomological Institute, Müncheberg, Germany.

The genus and subgenus names are always given in full in the list, not abbreviated to their initial in subsequent items (as it was done in the first edition). Species are arranged in families, subfamilies, tribes, and subtribes (the latter omitted in the first edition) currently recognized for these weevils in CCPCC, with the exception of the differences in rank of several family-level groups discussed above in the second chapter. The supertribe level is omitted, being actually irrelevant for the weevil fauna of Poland.

Subgenera and subspecies are not indicated for those genera and species, in which any other than nominotypical taxon is unlikely to be found in Poland.

The comments are referenced by subsequent numbers in square brackets, and listed after the full list of species and the generic list. The latter is just an addenda & corrigenda to the full generic list given by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005); it is not commented upon herein. Eventual comments concerning genus-level names are referenced in the main list of species. The same concerns several comments referring to the family-level taxa. Minor changes concerning the genus/species name spelling, the year of its publication or the author's name, are not commented upon individually. Instead, such minor corrections, nearly always derived from CPC7-8 and/or CCPCC, are indicated with an underlined font.

The synonymical names considered in comments are always given in their original combinations with genus names. A number of homonymies and replacement names were actually first published online before CPC7-8 in the Fauna Europaea website. Unfortunately, the modified present shape of this website does not allow for precise dating and authorization of such nomenclatural acts.

The occurrence in Poland of 27 species is considered as doubtful; these are marked with a question mark "?" in the list, but these species are still conditionally included in the fauna of Poland and counted in the total number of species. This is usually because of old data and missing new records from Poland for at least 70 to 100 years, combined with a knowledge of the present distribution of these species and their host plants in Europe. Occasionally there are also cases of probable extinction of the species after environmental change in its sole Polish locality (see the comments under *Anthonomus rubripes* and *Datonychus transsylvanicus*). Unlike in the first edition, such doubtful species are always commented on individually. Species (37) being actually deleted from the list of the weevils of Poland in present boundaries (hence considered as never occurring there) are preceded with a dash "—".

TAXONOMIC CHANGES

This paper was basically not thought to present new ideas on the species-level weevil classification. However, we have failed to avoid a few new taxonomic acts when disagreeing with previous interpretations.

In the Anthribidae subfamily Urodontinae the subspecies *Bruchela rufipes nigritarsis* (Reitter, 1916) is synonymized with the nominotypical *B. rufipes* (Olivier, 1790). In the Curculionidae subfamily Entiminae the subspecies *Otiorhynchus proximus iteratus* Magnano, 2001 is synonymized with the nominotypical *O. proximus* Stierlin, 1861. Both acts are justified in the respective comments.

The statuses of two species formerly resurrected as valid by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), i.e. *Phyllobius vespertinus* (Fabricius, 1792) and *Microplontus melanostigma* (Marsham, 1802), are maintained despite of their subsequent synonymizations in CPC8 by Alonso-Zarazaga (2013b) and Colonnelli (2013), respectively (both followed in CCPCC). If the present Checklist concerns the weevils of Poland, and this country lies in the central European zone, where both species are well distinguishable from their respective sibling relatives (*Ph. pyri* (L.) and *M. rugulosus* (Herbst)), their taxonomic amalgamations in a purely faunistic contribution would simply result in a loss of biodiversity information. The barcoding tools hitherto applied to both species pairs brought no convincing results primarily due to a poor sampling, yet some genetic distinctness was revealed in both cases (Stüben *et al*. 2015). Several authors later disagreed (Benedikt *et al*. 2010, Rheinheimer & Hassler 2013, Morris & Barclay 2015) with Colonnelli's (2004) early synonymization of *Microplontus melanostigma* with *M. rugulosus*.

Another species, *Polydrusus thalassinus* Gyllenhal, 1834, is here provisionally resurrected from the synonymy with *P. formosus* (Mayer) to provide the oldest existing name for an evidently distinct biological species occurring in Poland and other countries of central and south-east Europe. It is surprisingly synonymized with *P. formosus* in CPC8 by Yunakov (2013b) and has thus remained unnamed since then. It remains unknown whether or not that synonymization was based on examination of the name-bearing types. This unclear situation remains unchanged in CCPCC.

It is beyond the scope of this Checklist to resolve taxonomy and nomenclature of the *Polydrusus* subgenus *Eudipnus* or to propose a new name, which, in our opinion, would obviously soon become a junior synonym (for further explanation see the respective comment #187).

Recent synonymization of *Apion serpyllicola* Wencker, 1864 (currently in genus *Squamapion*) with *Apion minutissimum* Rosenhauer, 1856 by Stüben *et al*. (2017) is rejected here as groundless morphologically and not supported with any other kind of evidence. Hence, the former species is treated as valid. Analogously, several other controversial species synonymizations proposed or suggested in the earlier paper by Stüben *et al*. (2015), considering only barcoding results and often ignoring morphological evidence, are generally not accepted herein, in one case following CCPCC (see the respective comment #209 under *Sitona lateralis*). Actually, only some of these synonymizations can be regarded as valid nomenclatural acts, namely those selected and published in a printed version of Snudebiller vol. 16 on December 1, 2015 (Stüben & Bayer 2015). The online paper by Stüben *et al*. (2015), not registered in ZooBank and not containing its Life Science Identifiers, does not fall under provisions of the Code and must be dismissed in this regard (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2017). Among the synonymizations validated by Stüben & Bayer (2015) one is rejected herein by MW, namely that of *Otiorhynchus smreczynskii* Cmoluch with *O. rotundus* Marseul. Despite its formal invalidity, the synonymization of *Romualdius angustisetulus* with *R. scaber*, only discussed by Stüben *et al*. (2015) and not confirmed by Stüben & Bayer (2015), was surprisingly followed in CCPCC. Therefore, the following two species are considered here as distinct and receive a status of species resurrected from synonymy: *Otiorhynchus smreczynskii* Cmoluch (from *O. rotundus* Marseul) and *Romualdius angustisetulus* (Hansen) (from *R. scaber* (Linnaeus)). More detailed explanations of both cases are in the respective comments (#168 & #216). Actually only the synonymization of *Ceutorhynchus cakilis* (Hansen) with *C. typhae*, fixed by Stüben & Bayer (2015) and concerning the fauna of Poland, is followed in this new Checklist. Virtually all of the invalidly proposed and odd synonymizations of several weevil genera proposed in the paper by Stüben *et al*. (2015) solely on the ground of the COI-based cladistic tree and not confirmed by Stüben & Bayer (2015), are passed over in CCPCC (except the critical notes by Colonnelli (2017) on the synonymical suggestions concerning several ceutorhynchine genera). They are ignored herein as well.

Two subtribes of the Apionidae, i.e. Catapiina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990 and Trichapiina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, are automatically raised here to a tribal rank due to adoption of the step-higher family-level classification.

Several other published taxonomic and/or nomenclatural proposals were discussed and generally contradicted by MW in the first edition (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). These include the splitting of rhynchitid *Neocoenorrhinus* to three genera and several other taxonomic acts by Legalov (2003), the generic classification of Baridini by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (1999) or the reinstating of the forgotten name *Graptus* for a type-genus of Alophini by the same authors. After fixing of all these changes in CPC7-8, subsequently accepted in CCPCC, they are followed also in this edition of the Checklist regardless of controversies.

Checklist of the weevil species (Curculionoidea) of Poland

Totally 1,066 weevil species and subspecies (2) are listed below as recorded from Poland until the end of 2017. Among them there are 27 ambiguous species preceded with a question mark indicating, that their occurrence in Poland is problematic for various reasons. The number of species per family/subfamily is as follows (*nomina dubia* not counted):

Nemonychidae 3
- Cimberidinae 2
- Nemonychinae 1

Anthribidae 23
- Anthribinae 15
- Choraginae 4
- Urodontinae 4

Attelabidae 28
- Attelabinae 3
- Rhynchitinae 25

Apionidae 118

Nanophyidae 9

Curculionidae 885
- Bagoinae 27
- Baridinae 13
- Ceutorhynchinae 172
- Conoderinae 2
- Cossoninae 19
- Cryptorhynchinae 13
- Curculioninae 184
- Cyclominae 2
- Dryophthorinae 7
- Entiminae 200
- Erirhininae 16
- Hyperinae 31
- Lixinae 37
- Mesoptiliinae 18
- Molytinae 30
- Orobitidinae 1
- Platypodinae 1
- Scolytinae 112

Additional 37 species in the list are preceded with "—", being thus deleted from the fauna of Poland. They should be considered as never confirmed to occur in the present area of this country.

Superfamily Curculionoidea Latreille, 1802

Nemonychidae Bedel, 1882 [1]

Cimberidinae Gozis, 1882

Cimberidini Gozis, 1882

Cimberis attelaboides (Fabricius, 1787) [2]

Doydirhynchini Pierce, 1916

Doydirhynchus austriacus (Olivier, 1807)

Nemonychinae Bedel, 1882

Nemonyx lepturoides (Fabricius, 1801)

Anthribidae Billberg, 1820

Anthribinae Billberg, 1820

Allandrini Pierce, 1930 [3]

Allandrus fuscipennis (Guillebeau, 1891)

Allandrus undulatus (Panzer, 1795)

Phaeochrotes pudens (Gyllenhal, 1833) [4]

Anthribini Billberg, 1820

Anthribus fasciatus Forster, 1770

Anthribus nebulosus Forster, 1770

Anthribus scapularis Gebler, 1833

Discotenini Lacordaire, 1865

Pseudeuparius sepicola (Fabricius, 1792) [5]

Platyrhinini Imhoff, 1856

Platyrhinus resinosus (Scopoli, 1763)

Ulorhinus bilineatus (Germar, 1819) [6] [7]

Platystomini Pierce, 1916

Platystomos albinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Trigonorhinini Valentine, 1999

Opanthribus tessellatus (Boheman, 1829) [8]

Tropiderini Lacordaire, 1865

Gonotropis dorsalis (Gyllenhal, 1813) [9] [10]

Tropideres albirostris (Schaller, 1783)

Zygaenodini Lacordaire, 1865

Dissoleucas niveirostris (Fabricius, 1798)

Rhaphitropis marchica (Herbst, 1797)

Choraginae Kirby, 1819

Araecerini Lacordaire, 1865

Araecerus fasciculatus (DeGeer, 1775) [11]

Choragini Kirby, 1819

Choragus horni Wolfrum, 1930

Choragus sheppardi Kirby, 1819

Pseudochoragus piceus (Schaum, 1845)

Urodontinae C. G. Thomson, 1859

Bruchela conformis (Gyllenhal, 1833) [12]

Bruchela kaszabi (Strejček, 1973) [13] [14]

Bruchela rufipes (Olivier, 1790) [15]

Bruchela suturalis (Fabricius, 1792)

Attelabidae Billberg, 1820

Attelabinae Billberg, 1820

Apoderini Jekel, 1860

Apoderus coryli (Linnaeus, 1758)

Compsapoderus erythropterus (Gmelin, 1790) [16]

Attelabini Billberg, 1820

Attelabus nitens (Scopoli, 1763)

Rhynchitinae Gistel, 1848 [17]

Auletini Desbrochers des Loges, 1908

Auletobiina Legalov, 2001

Auletobius sanguisorbae (Schrank, 1798)

Pseudomesauletina Legalov, 2003

? *Eomesauletes politus* (Lepeletier et Audinet-Serville, 1825) [18] [19]

Byctiscini Voss, 1923

Byctiscina Voss, 1923

Byctiscus betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)

Byctiscus populi (Linnaeus, 1758)

Deporaini Voss, 1929

Chonostropheina Morimoto, 1962

Chonostropheus tristis (Fabricius, 1794)

Deporaina Voss, 1929

Caenorhinus megacephalus (Germar, 1823) [20] [21]

Deporaus betulae (Linnaeus, 1758)

Rhynchitini Gistel, 1848

Involvulus (*Involvulus*) *cupreus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Involvulus (*Teretriorhynchites*) *icosandriae* (Scopoli, 1763) [22]

Involvulus (*Teretriorhynchites*) *pubescens* (Fabricius, 1775) [23]

Lasiorhynchites (*Coccygorrhynchites*) *sericeus* (Herbst, 1797)

Lasiorhynchites (*Lasiorhynchites*) *cavifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1833)

Lasiorhynchites (*Nelasiorhynchites*) *comatus* (Gyllenhal, 1833) [24] [25]

Lasiorhynchites (*Stenorhynchites*) *caeruleocephalus* (Schaller, 1783)

Mecorhis (*Pseudomechoris*) *aethiops* (Bach, 1854) [26]

Neocoenorrhinus (*Neocoenorhinidius*) *interpunctatus* (Stephens, 1831) [27]

Neocoenorrhinus (*Neocoenorhinidius*) *pauxillus* (Germar, 1823)

Neocoenorrhinus (*Neocoenorrhinus*) *germanicus* (Herbst, 1797)

Neocoenorrhinus (*Schoenitemnus*) *minutus* (Herbst, 1797) [28] [29]

Rhynchites (*Epirhynchites*) *auratus* (Scopoli, 1763)

Rhynchites (*Rhynchites*) *bacchus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Tatianaerhynchites aequatus (Linnaeus, 1767)

Temnocerus coeruleus (Fabricius, 1798) [30]

Temnocerus longiceps (C. G. Thomson, 1888)
Temnocerus nanus (Paykull, 1792)

Apionidae Schoenherr, 1823

Apioninae Schoenherr, 1823

Apionini Schoenherr, 1823

Apion cruentatum Walton, 1844
Apion frumentarium (Linnaeus, 1758)
Apion haematodes Kirby, 1808
Apion rubens Walton, 1837
Apion rubiginosum Grill, 1893

Aplemonini Kissinger, 1968

Aizobius sedi (Germar, 1818)
— *Helianthemapion aciculare* (Germar, 1817) [31]
Helianthemapion velatum (Gerstaecker, 1854) [32]
Perapion (*Eroosapion*) *lemoroi* (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1880) [33]
Perapion (*Perapion*) *affine* (Kirby, 1808)
Perapion (*Perapion*) *connexum* (Schilsky, 1902) [34]
Perapion (*Perapion*) *curtirostre* (Germar, 1817)
Perapion (*Perapion*) *marchicum* (Herbst, 1797)
Perapion (*Perapion*) *oblongum* (Gyllenhal, 1839) [35]
Perapion (*Perapion*) *violaceum* (Kirby, 1808)
Pseudoperapion brevirostre (Herbst, 1797)
Pseudostenapion simum (Germar, 1817)

Aspidapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

? *Alocentron curvirostre* (Gyllenhal, 1833) [36]
Aspidapion (*Aspidapion*) *radiolus* (Marsham, 1802)
Aspidapion (*Aspidapion*) *validum* (Germar, 1817) [37]
Aspidapion (*Koestlinia*) *aeneum* (Fabricius, 1775)

Catapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, stat. nov. [38]

Catapion jaffense (Desbrochers des Loges, 1896)
Catapion koestlini (Dieckmann, 1989)
Catapion meieri (Desbrochers des Loges, 1901) [39]
Catapion pubescens (Kirby, 1811)
Catapion seniculus (Kirby, 1808)

Ceratapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

— *Acentrotypus brunnipes* (Boheman, 1839) [40]
Ceratapion (*Acanephodus*) *onopordi* (Kirby, 1808)
Ceratapion (*Angustapion*) *austriacum* (Wagner, 1904)
Ceratapion (*Ceratapion*) *armatum* (Gerstaecker, 1854)
Ceratapion (*Ceratapion*) *carduorum* (Kirby, 1808)
Ceratapion (*Ceratapion*) *gibbirostre* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Ceratapion (*Echinostroma*) *basicorne* (Illiger, 1807)
Ceratapion (*Echinostroma*) *penetrans* (Germar, 1817)
Diplapion confluens (Kirby, 1808)
Diplapion detritum (Mulsant et Rey, 1859)
Diplapion stolidum (Germar, 1817)
Omphalapion buddebergi (Bedel, 1887)
Omphalapion dispar (Germar, 1817)
Omphalapion hookerorum (Kirby, 1808)
Omphalapion laevigatum (Paykull, 1792)
Taphrotopium sulcifrons (Herbst, 1797)

Exapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

? *Exapion compactum* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1888) [41]
Exapion corniculatum (Germar, 1817)
Exapion difficile (Herbst, 1797)
Exapion elongatulum (Desbrochers des Loges, 1891)
Exapion formaneki (Wagner, 1929)
Exapion fuscirostre (Fabricius, 1775)
? *Exapion ulicis* (Forster, 1771) [42]

Ixapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

Ixapion variegatum (Wencker, 1864)

Kalcapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

Kalcapion pallipes (Kirby, 1808)
Melanapion minimum (Herbst, 1797)
Squamapion atomarium (Kirby, 1808)
Squamapion cineraceum (Wencker, 1864)
Squamapion elongatum (Germar, 1817)
Squamapion flavimanum (Gyllenhal, 1833)
Squamapion mroczkowskii Wanat, 1997
Squamapion oblivium (Schilsky, 1902)
Squamapion samarense (Faust, 1891)
Squamapion serpyllicola (Wencker, 1864), **stat. res.** [43] [44]
Squamapion vicinum (Kirby, 1808)
Taeniapion rufulum (Wencker, 1864)
Taeniapion urticarium (Herbst, 1784)

Malvapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990

Malvapion malvae (Fabricius, 1775)
Pseudapion rufirostre (Fabricius, 1775)
Rhopalapion longirostre (Olivier, 1807) [45]

Oxystomatini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990 [46]

Cyanapion (*Bothryorrhynchapion*) *afer* (Gyllenhal, 1833)
Cyanapion (*Bothryorrhynchapion*) *gnarum* (Faust, 1890)
Cyanapion (*Bothryorrhynchapion*) *gyllenhalii* (Kirby, 1808)
Cyanapion (*Bothryorrhynchapion*) *platalea* (Germar, 1817)
? *Cyanapion* (*Cyanapion*) *alcyoneum* (Germar, 1817) [47]
Cyanapion (*Cyanapion*) *columbinum* (Germar, 1817) [48]
Cyanapion (*Cyanapion*) *spencii* (Kirby, 1808)
Eutrichapion (*Cnemapion*) *gribodoi* (Desbrochers des Loges, 1895) [49]
Eutrichapion (*Cnemapion*) *vorax* (Herbst, 1797)
Eutrichapion (*Eutrichapion*) *ervi* (Kirby, 1808)
Eutrichapion (*Eutrichapion*) *viciae* (Paykull, 1800)
Eutrichapion (*Phalacrolobus*) *melancholicum* (Wencker, 1864)
Eutrichapion (*Psilocalymma*) *facetum* (Gyllenhal, 1839)
Eutrichapion (*Psilocalymma*) *punctiger* (Paykull, 1792)
Hemitrichapion (*Dimesomyops*) *pavidum* (Germar, 1817)

Hemitrichapion (*Tinocyba*) *reflexum* (Gyllenhal, 1833)
Holotrichapion (*Apiops*) *pisi* (Fabricius, 1801)
Holotrichapion (*Apiops*) *pullum* (Gyllenhal, 1833)
Holotrichapion (*Holotrichapion*) *ononis* (Kirby, 1808)
Holotrichapion (*Legaricapion*) *aethiops* (Herbst, 1797)
Ischnopterapion (*Chlorapion*) *virens* (Herbst, 1797)
Ischnopterapion (*Ischnopterapion*) *loti* (Kirby, 1808)
Ischnopterapion (*Ischnopterapion*) *modestum* (Germar, 1817)
Mesotrichapion punctirostre (Gyllenhal, 1839)
Oryxolaemus flavifemoratus (Herbst, 1797)
Oxystoma cerdo (Gerstaecker, 1854)
Oxystoma craccae (Linnaeus, 1767)
Oxystoma dimidiatum (Desbrochers des Loges, 1897)
Oxystoma ochropus (Germar, 1818)
Oxystoma opeticum (Bach, 1854)
Oxystoma pomonae (Fabricius, 1798)
Oxystoma subulatum (Kirby, 1808)
Pirapion immune (Kirby, 1808) [50]
Protopirapion atratulum (Germar, 1817)
Stenopterapion (*Stenopterapion*) *intermedium* (Eppelsheim, 1875)
Stenopterapion (*Stenopterapion*) *meliloti* (Kirby, 1808)
Stenopterapion (*Stenopterapion*) *tenue* (Kirby, 1808)
Synapion ebeninum (Kirby, 1808)

Piezotrachelini Voss, 1959

Protapion apricans (Herbst, 1797)
Protapion assimile (Kirby, 1808)
— *Protapion difforme* (Germar, 1818) [51]
Protapion dissimile (Germar, 1817)
Protapion filirostre (Kirby, 1808)
Protapion fulvipes (Geoffroy, 1785)
Protapion gracilipes (Dietrich, 1857)
Protapion interjectum (Desbrochers des Loges, 1895)
Protapion nigritarse (Kirby, 1808)
Protapion ononidis (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Protapion ruficrus (Germar, 1817)
Protapion trifolii (Linnaeus, 1768)
Protapion varipes (Germar, 1817)
Pseudoprotapion astragali (Paykull, 1800)
Pseudoprotapion ergenense (Becker, 1864)
? *Pseudoprotapion elegantulum* (Germar, 1818) [52]

Trichapiini Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990, stat. nov. [53]

Betulapion simile (Kirby, 1811)

Nanophyidae Gistel, 1848

Nanophyini Gistel, 1848

Dieckmanniellus chevrieri (Boheman, 1845) [54]
? *Dieckmanniellus gracilis* (L. Redtenbacher, 1847) [55]
— *Dieckmanniellus nitidulus* (Gyllenhal, 1838) [56]
Microon sahlbergi (C. R. Sahlberg, 1835)
Nanomimus circumscriptus (Aubé, 1864)
Nanomimus hemisphaericus (Olivier, 1807)
Nanophyes brevis Boheman, 1845 [57]
Nanophyes globiformis Kiesenwetter, 1864
Nanophyes globulus (Germar, 1821)
Nanophyes marmoratus (Goeze, 1777) [58]

Curculionidae Latreille, 1802

Bagoinae C. G. Thomson, 1859 [59] [60]

Bagous (*Bagous*) *binodulus* (Herbst, 1795)
Bagous (*Bagous*) *glabrirostris* (Herbst, 1795)
Bagous (*Bagous*) *lutulentus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Bagous (*Bagous*) *puncticollis* Boheman, 1845
Bagous (*Bagous*) *robustus* H. Brisout de Barneville, 1863
Bagous (*Bagous*) *subcarinatus* Gyllenhal, 1836
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *aliciae* Cmoluch, 1983
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *argillaceus* Gyllenhal, 1836
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *brevis* Gyllenhal, 1836
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *claudicans* Boheman, 1845
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *collignensis* (Herbst, 1797) [61]
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *czwalinai* Seidlitz, 1891
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *diglyptus* Boheman, 1845
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *elegans* (Fabricius, 1801)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *frit* (Herbst, 1795)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *friwaldszkyi* Tournier, 1874 [62]
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *limosus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *longitarsis* C. G. Thomson, 1868
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *lutosus* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *lutulosus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *majzlani* (Kodada, Holecová et Behne, 1992)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *nodulosus* Gyllenhal, 1836
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *petro* (Herbst, 1795)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *rotundicollis* Boheman, 1845
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *tempestivus* (Herbst, 1795)
Bagous (*Macropelmus*) *tubulus* Caldara et O'Brien, 1994
Hydronomus alismatis (Marsham, 1802) [63]

Baridinae Schoenherr, 1836 [64]

Apostasimerini Schoenherr, 1844

Zygobaridina Pierce, 1907

Limnobaris dolorosa (Goeze, 1777)
Limnobaris t-album (Linnaeus, 1758)

Baridini Schoenherr, 1836

Baridina Schoenherr, 1836

Aulacobaris caerulescens (Scopoli, 1763) [65] [66]
Aulacobaris chlorizans (Germar, 1823)
Aulacobaris cuprirostris (Fabricius, 1787)
Aulacobaris lepidii (Germar, 1823)
Aulacobaris picicornis (Marsham, 1802)
Baris analis (Olivier, 1791)
Baris artemisiae (Panzer, 1794)
Baris nesapia Faust, 1887
Labiaticola atricolor (Boheman, 1844) [67]
Melanobaris atramentaria (Boheman, 1836) [68]

Melanobaris laticollis (Marsham, 1802)

Ceutorhynchinae Gistel, 1848 [69]

Amalini Wagner, 1936

Amalus scortillum (Herbst, 1795)

Ceutorhynchini Gistel, 1848

Amalorrhynchus melanarius (Stephens, 1831)
Calosirus apicalis (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Calosirus terminatus (Herbst, 1795)
Ceutorhynchus aeneicollis Germar, 1823
Ceutorhynchus alliariae H. Brisout de Barneville, 1860
Ceutorhynchus assimilis (Paykull, 1792)
Ceutorhynchus atomus Boheman, 1845
Ceutorhynchus barbareae Suffrian, 1847
Ceutorhynchus buniadis Penecke, 1928
Ceutorhynchus canaliculatus C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869
Ceutorhynchus chalybaeus Germar, 1823
Ceutorhynchus chlorophanus Rouget, 1858
? *Ceutorhynchus coarctatus* Gyllenhal, 1837 [70]
Ceutorhynchus cochleariae (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Ceutorhynchus coerulescens Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus constrictus (Marsham, 1802)
Ceutorhynchus contractus (Marsham, 1802) [71]
Ceutorhynchus dubius C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1883
Ceutorhynchus erysimi (Fabricius, 1787)
Ceutorhynchus gallorhenanus F. Solari, 1949
Ceutorhynchus granulicollis C. G. Thomson, 1865
Ceutorhynchus griseus C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869
Ceutorhynchus hampei C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869
Ceutorhynchus hirtulus Germar, 1823
Ceutorhynchus ignitus Germar, 1823
Ceutorhynchus inaffectatus Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus interjectus Schultze, 1902
? *Ceutorhynchus leprieuri* C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1881 [72]
Ceutorhynchus lukesi Tyl, 1914
Ceutorhynchus nanus Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus napi Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus niyazii A. Hoffmann, 1957
Ceutorhynchus obstrictus (Marsham, 1802)
Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus (Marsham, 1802)
Ceutorhynchus pandellei C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869
Ceutorhynchus parvulus C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869
Ceutorhynchus pectoralis Weise, 1895
Ceutorhynchus pervicax Weise, 1883
Ceutorhynchus picitarsis Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus plumbeus C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869
Ceutorhynchus posthumus Germar, 1823
Ceutorhynchus pulvinatus Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus pumilio (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Ceutorhynchus puncticollis Boheman, 1845
Ceutorhynchus pyrrhorhynchus (Marsham, 1802)
Ceutorhynchus querceti (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Ceutorhynchus rapae Gyllenhal, 1837
— *Ceutorhynchus resedae* (Marsham, 1802) [73]
Ceutorhynchus rhenanus (Schultze, 1895)
Ceutorhynchus roberti Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus scapularis Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus scrobicollis Neresheimer et Wagner, 1924
Ceutorhynchus sisymbrii (Dieckmann, 1966)
Ceutorhynchus sophiae Gyllenhal, 1837
Ceutorhynchus striatellus Schultze, 1900
Ceutorhynchus sulcatus C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869
Ceutorhynchus sulcicollis (Paykull, 1800)
Ceutorhynchus syrites Germar, 1823
— *Ceutorhynchus talickyi* Korotyaev, 1980 [74] [75]
Ceutorhynchus tibialis Boheman, 1845 [76]
Ceutorhynchus turbatus Schultze, 1903
Ceutorhynchus typhae (Herbst, 1795) [77]
Ceutorhynchus unguicularis C. G. Thomson, 1871
Ceutorhynchus varius Rey, 1895 [78]
Ceutorhynchus wagneri Smreczyński, 1937
Coeliastes lamii (Fabricius, 1792)
Coeliodes rana (Fabricius, 1787)
Coeliodes ruber (Marsham, 1802)
Coeliodes transversealbofasciatus (Goeze, 1777)
Coeliodes trifasciatus Bach, 1854
Coeliodinus nigritarsis (Hartmann, 1895)
Coeliodinus rubicundus (Herbst, 1795)
Coeliodinus sp. [79]
Datonychus angulosus (Boheman, 1845)
Datonychus arquata (Herbst, 1795)
Datonychus derennei (Guillaume, 1936)
Datonychus melanostictus (Marsham, 1802)
Datonychus paszlavszkyi (Kuthy, 1890)
? *Datonychus transsylvanicus* (Schultze, 1897) [80]
Datonychus urticae (Boheman, 1845)
Ethelcus denticulatus (Schrank, 1781)
Glocianus distinctus (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1870)
Glocianus fennicus (Faust, 1895)
Glocianus inhumeralis (Schultze, 1897)
Glocianus maculaalba (Herbst, 1795) [81]
Glocianus moelleri (C. G. Thomson, 1868)
Glocianus pilosellus (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Glocianus punctiger (C. R. Sahlberg, 1835)
Hadroplontus litura (Fabricius, 1775)
Hadroplontus trimaculatus (Fabricius, 1775)
Micrelus ericae (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Microplontus campestris (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Microplontus edentulus (Schultze, 1897)
Microplontus melanostigma (Marsham, 1802), **stat. res.** [82]
Microplontus millefolii (Schultze, 1897)
Microplontus rugulosus (Herbst, 1795)
Microplontus triangulum (Boheman, 1845)

Mogulones abbreviatulus (Fabricius, 1792)
Mogulones albosignatus (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Mogulones andreae (Germar, 1823)
Mogulones angulicollis (Schultze, 1897)
Mogulones asperifoliarum (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Mogulones aubei (Boheman, 1845)
Mogulones austriacus (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869)
Mogulones borraginis (Fabricius, 1792)
Mogulones crucifer (Pallas, 1771)
Mogulones cynoglossi (Frauenfeld, 1866)
Mogulones diecki (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1870)
Mogulones dimidiatus (J. Frivaldszky, 1865)
Mogulones euphorbiae (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1866)
Mogulones geographicus (Goeze, 1777)
Mogulones hungaricus (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869)
Mogulones javetii (Gerhardt, 1867)
Mogulones larvatus (Schultze, 1897)
Mogulones pallidicornis (Gougelet & H. Brisout de Barneville, 1860)
Mogulones pannonicus (Hajóss, 1928)
Mogulones raphani (Fabricius, 1792)
Mogulones venedicus (Weise, 1879)
Nedyus quadrimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Oprohinus consputus (Germar, 1823)
Oprohinus suturalis (Fabricius, 1775)
Parethelcus pollinarius (Forster, 1771)
Phrydiuchus tau Warner, 1969
Phrydiuchus topiarius (Germar, 1823)
Poophagus hopffgarteni Tournier, 1873
Poophagus sisymbrii (Fabricius, 1777)
Ranunculiphilus faeculentus (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Ranunculiphilus pseudinclemens (Dieckmann, 1970) [83]
Sirocalodes depressicollis (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Sirocalodes quercicola (Paykull, 1792)
Stenocarus cardui (Herbst, 1784)
Stenocarus ruficornis (Stephens, 1831)
Thamiocolus kraatzi (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869)
Thamiocolus pubicollis (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Thamiocolus sahlbergi (C. R. Sahlberg, 1845)
Thamiocolus signatus (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Thamiocolus viduatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Trichosirocalus barnevillei (Grenier, 1866)
— *Trichosirocalus campanella* Schultze, 1895 [84]
— *Trichosirocalus histrix* Perris, 1852 [85]
Trichosirocalus horridus (Panzer, 1801)
? *Trichosirocalus rufulus* (Dufour, 1851) [86]
Trichosirocalus spurnyi (Schultze, 1901)
Trichosirocalus troglodytes (Fabricius, 1787)
Trichosirocalus urens (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Zacladus geranii (Paykull, 1800)

Cnemogonini Colonnelli, 1979

Auleutes epilobii (Paykull, 1800)

Mononychini LeConte, 1876

Mononychus punctumalbum (Herbst, 1784)

Phytobiini Gistel, 1848

Eubrychius velutus (Beck, 1817)
Marmaropus besseri Gyllenhal, 1837
Neophytobius granatus (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Neophytobius muricatus (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1867) [87]
Neophytobius quadrinodosus (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Pelenomus canaliculatus (Fåhraeus, 1843)
Pelenomus commari (Panzer, 1795) [88]
Pelenomus olssoni (Israelson, 1972)
Pelenomus quadricorniger (Colonnelli, 1986)
Pelenomus quadrituberculatus (Fabricius, 1787)
Pelenomus velaris (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Pelenomus waltoni (Boheman, 1843)
Phytobius leucogaster (Marsham, 1802)
Rhinoncus albicinctus Gyllenhal, 1837
Rhinoncus bosnicus Schultze, 1900
Rhinoncus bruchoides (Herbst, 1784)
Rhinoncus henningsi Wagner, 1936
Rhinoncus inconspectus (Herbst, 1795)
Rhinoncus leucostigma (Marsham, 1802) [89]
Rhinoncus pericarpius (Linnaeus, 1758) [90]
Rhinoncus perpendicularis (Reich, 1797)
Rhinoncus smreczynskii Wagner, 1937

Scleropterini Schultze, 1902

Homorosoma validirostre (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Rutidosoma graminosum (Gistel, 1857) [91]
Scleropteridius fallax Otto, 1897
Scleropterus serratus (Germar, 1823)
Tapinotus sellatus (Fabricius, 1794) [92]

Conoderinae Schoenherr, 1833

Coryssomerini C. G. Thomson, 1859

Coryssomerus capucinus (Beck, 1817)
Euryommatus mariae Roger, 1857 [93]

Cossoninae Schoenherr, 1825

Cossonini Schoenherr, 1825

Cossonus (*Caenocossonus*) *cylindricus* C.R. Sahlberg, 1835
Cossonus (*Caenocossonus*) *parallelepipedus* (Herbst, 1795) [94] [95]
Cossonus (*Cossonus*) *linearis* (Fabricius, 1775)

Dryotribini LeConte, 1876

Cotaster cuneipennis (Aubé, 1850) [96]
— *Cotaster uncipes* (Boheman, 1838) [97]

Onycholipini Wollaston, 1873

Brachytemnus porcatus (Germar, 1823)
— *Hexarthrum duplicatum* (Folwaczny, 1966) [98]
Hexarthrum exiguum (Boheman, 1838)
Pselactus spadix (Herbst, 1795)
Pseudophloeophagus truncorum (Stephens, 1831) [99]
Stereocorynes truncorum (Germar, 1823)

Pentarthrini Lacordaire, 1865

Pentarthrum huttoni Wollaston, 1854

Rhyncolini Gistel, 1848

Melicius cylindrus (Boheman, 1838) [100]
Phloeophagus lignarius (Marsham, 1802)
Phloeophagus thomsoni (Grill, 1898)
Phloeophagus turbatus Schoenherr, 1845
Rhyncolus (*Axenomimetes*) *reflexus* Boheman, 1838
Rhyncolus (*Rhyncolus*) *ater* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Rhyncolus (*Rhyncolus*) *elongatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Rhyncolus (*Rhyncolus*) *punctatulus* Boheman, 1838
Rhyncolus (*Rhyncolus*) *sculpturatus* Waltl, 1839

Cryptorhynchinae Schoenherr, 1825 [101]

Cryptorhynchini Schoenherr, 1825

Cryptorhynchina Schoenherr, 1825

Cryptorhynchus lapathi (Linnaeus, 1758)

Tylodina Lacordaire, 1866

Acalles camelus (Fabricius, 1792) [102]
Acalles echinatus (Germar, 1823)
Acalles fallax Boheman, 1844
Acalles misellus Boheman, 1844 [103]
Acalles petryszaki Dieckmann, 1982
— *Acalles ptinoides* (Marsham, 1802) [104]
Acallocrates colonnellii Bahr, 2003 [105]
Echinodera (*Ruteria*) *hypocrita* (Boheman, 1837) [106]
Kyklioacalles (*Kyklioacalles*) *suturatus* (Dieckmann, 1983)
Kyklioacalles (*Palaeoacalles*) *navieresi* (Boheman, 1837) [107]
— *Kyklioacalles* (*Palaeoacalles*) *roboris* (Curtis, 1834) [108]
Onyxacalles croaticus (H. Brisout de Barneville, 1867)
Onyxacalles pyrenaeus (Boheman, 1844) [109]

Gasterocercini Zherikhin, 1991 [110]

Gasterocercus depressirostris (Fabricius, 1792)

Curculioninae Latreille, 1802

Acalyptini C. G. Thomson, 1859

Acalyptus carpini (Fabricius, 1792)
Acalyptus sericeus Gyllenhal, 1835

Anoplini Bedel, 1884 [111]

Anoplus plantaris (Naezén, 1794)
Anoplus roboris Suffrian, 1840
Anoplus setulosus Kirsch, 1870

Anthonomini C. G. Thomson, 1859

Anthonomus (*Anthomorphus*) *phyllocola* (Herbst, 1795)
Anthonomus (*Anthomorphus*) *pinivorax* Silfverberg, 1977
Anthonomus (*Anthonomidius*) *germanicus* Dieckmann, 1968
? *Anthonomus* (*Anthonomidius*) *rubripes* Gyllenhal, 1835 [112]
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *bituberculatus* C. G. Thomson, 1868
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *chevrolati* Desbrochers des Loges, 1868 [112a]
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *conspersus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1868
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *incurvus* (Panzer, 1795) [113]
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *kirschi* Desbrochers des Loges, 1868
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *pedicularius* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *pyri* Gyllenhal, 1835 [114]
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *pomorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *rubi* (Herbst, 1795)
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *rufus* Gyllenhal, 1835
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *sorbi* Germar, 1821
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *ulmi* (DeGeer, 1775)
Anthonomus (*Anthonomus*) *undulatus* Gyllenhal, 1835
Anthonomus (*Furcipus*) *rectirostris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Brachonyx pineti (Paykull, 1792)
? *Bradybatus* (*Bradybatus*) *creutzeri* Germar, 1823 [115]
Bradybatus (*Bradybatus*) *kellneri* Bach, 1854
Bradybatus (*Nothops*) *fallax* Gerstaecker, 1860

Cionini Schoenherr, 1825

Cionus alauda (Herbst, 1784)
Cionus clairvillei Boheman, 1838
Cionus ganglbaueri Wingelmüller, 1914
Cionus gebleri Gyllenhal, 1838
Cionus hortulanus (Geoffroy, 1785)
Cionus longicollis montanus Wingelmüller, 1914
Cionus nigritarsis Reitter, 1904
Cionus olens (Fabricius, 1792)
Cionus olivieri Rosenschoeld, 1838
Cionus scrophulariae (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cionus thapsus (Fabricius, 1792)
Cionus tuberculosus (Scopoli, 1763)
Cleopus pulchellus (Herbst, 1795)
Cleopus solani (Fabricius, 1792)
Stereonychus fraxini (DeGeer, 1775)

Curculionini Latreille, 1802

Archariina Pelsue et O'Brien, 2011

Archarius crux (Fabricius, 1777)
Archarius pyrrhoceras (Marsham, 1802)
Archarius salicivorus (Paykull, 1792)

Curculionina Latreille, 1802

Curculio betulae (Stephens, 1831)
Curculio elephas (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Curculio glandium Marsham, 1802
Curculio nucum Linnaeus, 1758
Curculio pellitus (Boheman, 1843)
Curculio rubidus (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Curculio venosus (Gravenhorst, 1807)
Curculio villosus Fabricius, 1781

Ellescini C. G. Thomson, 1859

Dorytomina Bedel, 1886

Dorytomus carpathicus Petryszak, 1984

Dorytomus dejeani Faust, 1883
Dorytomus dorsalis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Dorytomus filirostris (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Dorytomus hirtipennis Bedel, 1884
Dorytomus ictor (Herbst, 1795)
Dorytomus longimanus (Forster, 1771)
Dorytomus majalis (Paykull, 1792)
Dorytomus melanophthalmus (Paykull, 1792)
Dorytomus minutus (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Dorytomus nebulosus (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Dorytomus nordenskioldi Faust, 1883
Dorytomus occallescens (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Dorytomus puberulus (Boheman, 1843)
Dorytomus reussi Formanek, 1908
Dorytomus rubrirostris (Gravenhorst, 1807) [116]
Dorytomus rufatus (Bedel, 1888)
Dorytomus salicinus (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Dorytomus salicis Walton, 1851
Dorytomus schoenherri Faust, 1883
Dorytomus suratus (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Dorytomus taeniatus (Fabricius, 1781)
Dorytomus tortrix (Linnaeus, 1760)
Dorytomus tremulae (Fabricius, 1787)
Dorytomus villosulus (Gyllenhal, 1835)

Ellescina C. G. Thomson, 1859

Ellescus bipunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Ellescus infirmus (Herbst, 1795)
Ellescus scanicus (Paykull, 1792)

Mecinini Gistel, 1848

Cleopomiarus distinctus (Boheman, 1845)
Cleopomiarus graminis (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Cleopomiarus micros (Germar, 1821)
— *Cleopomiarus plantarum* (Germar, 1823) [117]
Gymnetron beccabungae (Linnaeus, 1760)
Gymnetron melanarium (Germar, 1821)
Gymnetron rostellum (Herbst, 1795)
Gymnetron stimulosum (Germar, 1821)
Gymnetron veronicae (Germar, 1821)
Gymnetron villosulum Gyllenhal, 1838
Mecinus collaris Germar, 1821
Mecinus heydenii Wencker, 1866
Mecinus ictericus (Gyllenhal, 1838)
Mecinus janthinus Germar, 1821
Mecinus labilis (Herbst, 1795)
Mecinus pascuorum (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Mecinus pirazzolii (Stierlin, 1867)
Mecinus plantaginis (Eppelsheim, 1875)
Mecinus pyraster (Herbst, 1795)
Miarus abnormis F. Solari, 1947
Miarus ajugae (Herbst, 1795)
? *Miarus campanulae* (Linnaeus, 1767) [118]
Miarus monticola Petri, 1912
Rhinusa antirrhini (Paykull, 1800)
Rhinusa asellus (Gravenhorst, 1807)
Rhinusa bipustulata (Rossi, 1792)
Rhinusa collina (Gyllenhal, 1813)
— *Rhinusa hispida* (Brullé, 1832) [119]
Rhinusa linariae (Panzer, 1795)
Rhinusa melas (Boheman, 1838)
Rhinusa neta (Germar, 1821)
Rhinusa tetra (Fabricius, 1792)
? *Rhinusa eversmanni* (Rosenschoeld, 1838) [120]
— *Rhinusa thapsicola* (Germar, 1821) [121]

Rhamphini Rafinesque, 1815

Rhamphina Rafinesque, 1815

Isochnus angustifrons (West, 1917)
Isochnus flagellum (Ericson, 1902)
Isochnus foliorum (O.F. Müller, 1764)
Isochnus sequensi (Stierlin, 1894) [122]
Orchestes (*Alyctus*) *calceatus* (Germar, 1821) [123]
Orchestes (*Alyctus*) *rusci* (Herbst, 1795) [124]
Orchestes (*Alyctus*) *testaceus* (O. F. Müller, 1776) [125]
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *alni* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *betuleti* (Panzer, 1795) [126]
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *erythropus* (Germar, 1821)
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *fagi* (Linnaeus, 1758) [127]
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *hortorum* (Fabricius, 1792) [128]
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *jota* (Fabricius, 1787)
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781)
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *quedenfeldtii* (Gerhardt, 1865)
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
— *Orchestes* (*Orchestes*) *sparsus* Fåhraeus, 1843 [129]
Orchestes (*Orchestes*) *subfasciatus* (Gyllenhal, 1835)
? *Pseudorchestes cinereus* (Fahraeus, 1843) [130]
Pseudorchestes circumvistulanus (Białooki, 1997)
Pseudorchestes ermischi (Dieckmann, 1958)
Pseudorchestes pratensis (Germar, 1821)
Pseudorchestes smreczynskii (Dieckmann, 1958)
Rhamphus oxyacanthae (Marsham, 1802) [131]
Rhamphus pulicarius (Herbst, 1795)
Rhamphus subaeneus Illiger, 1807
Rhynchaenus xylostei Clairville, 1798 [132]
Tachyerges decoratus (Germar, 1821)
Tachyerges pseudostigma (Tempère, 1982)
Tachyerges rufitarsis (Germar, 1821)
Tachyerges salicis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Tachyerges stigma (Germar, 1821)

Smicronychini Seidlitz, 1891

Smicronyx coecus (Reich, 1797)
Smicronyx jungermanniae (Reich, 1797)
Smicronyx reichii (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Smicronyx smreczynskii F. Solari, 1952

Storeini Lacordaire, 1863

Pachytychius sparsutus (Olivier, 1807)

Styphlini Jekel, 1861

Orthochaetes setiger (Beck, 1817)

Pseudostyphlus pillumus (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Trachystyphlus beigerae (Smreczyński, 1975)

Tychiini C. G. Thomson, 1859

Lignyodina Bedel, 1884

Lignyodes bischoffi (Blatchley, 1916)
Lignyodes enucleator (Panzer, 1798)
Lignyodes suturatus Fairmaire, 1860 [133] [134]

Tychiina C. G. Thomson, 1859

Sibinia (*Dichotychius*) *sodalis* Germar, 1823 [135]
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *femoralis* Germar, 1823
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *pellucens* (Scopoli, 1772)
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *phalerata* (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *primita* (Herbst, 1795)
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *pyrrhodactyla* (Marsham, 1802)
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *subelliptica* Desbrochers des Loges, 1873
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *tibialis* Gyllenhal, 1835
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *unicolor* Fåhraeus, 1843
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *variata* Gyllenhal, 1835
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *viscariae* (Linnaeus, 1760)
Sibinia (*Sibinia*) *vittata* Germar, 1823
Tychius aureolus Kiesenwetter, 1852
Tychius breviusculus Desbrochers des Loges, 1873
Tychius crassirostris Kirsch, 1871
— *Tychius cuprifer* (Panzer, 1799) [136]
Tychius junceus (Reich, 1797)
Tychius lineatulus Stephens, 1831
Tychius medicagnis C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863
Tychius meliloti Stephens, 1831
Tychius parallelus (Panzer, 1794)
Tychius picirostris (Fabricius, 1787)
Tychius polylineatus (Germar, 1823)
Tychius pumilus C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1863
Tychius pusillus Germar, 1842
Tychius quinquepunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Tychius schneideri (Herbst, 1795)
Tychius sharpi Tournier, 1874
Tychius squamulatus Gyllenhal, 1835
Tychius stephensi Schoenherr, 1835
Tychius trivialis Boheman, 1843

Cyclominae Schoenherr, 1826

Hipporhinini Lacordaire, 1863 [137]
Gronops (*Asperogronops*) *inaequalis* Boheman, 1842 [138]
Gronops (*Gronops*) *lunatus* (Fabricius, 1775)

Dryophthorinae Schoenherr, 1825

Dryophthorini Schoenherr, 1825

Dryophthorus corticalis (Paykull, 1792)

Rhynchophorini Schoenherr, 1825

Litosomina Lacordaire, 1865

Sitophilus granarius (Linnaeus, 1758)
— *Sitophilus linearis* (Herbst, 1795) [139]
Sitophilus oryzae (Linnaeus, 1763)
Sitophilus zeamais Motschulsky, 1855

Sphenophorina Lacordaire, 1865

? *Sphenophorus abbreviatus* (Fabricius, 1787) [140]
? *Sphenophorus piceus* (Pallas, 1771) [141]
Sphenophorus striatopunctatus (Goeze, 1777) [142]

Entiminae Schoenherr, 1823

Brachyderini Schoenherr, 1826

Brachyderes incanus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pholicodes pancaucasicus Davidian, 1992
Strophosoma (*Neliocarus*) *faber* (Herbst, 1784)
Strophosoma (*Neliocarus*) *sus* (Stephens, 1831) [143]
— *Strophosoma* (*Pelletierius*) *albosignatum* (Boheman, 1840) [144]
Strophosoma (*Strophosoma*) *capitatum* (DeGeer, 1775)
Strophosoma (*Strophosoma*) *fulvicorne* (Walton, 1846)
Strophosoma (*Strophosoma*) *melanogrammum* (Forster, 1771)

Byrsopagini Lacordaire, 1863 [145]
Graptus carpathicus (Reitter, 1901) [146]
Graptus kaufmanni (Stierlin, 1884)
Graptus triguttatus triguttatus (Fabricius, 1775)
Graptus triguttatus vau (Schrank, 1781)
Graptus weberi (Penecke, 1901)
Tropiphorus cucullatus Fauvel, 1888
Tropiphorus elevatus (Herbst, 1795)
Tropiphorus micans Boheman, 1842
Tropiphorus obtusus (Bonsdorff, 1785)
Tropiphorus terricola (Newman, 1838)

Cneorhinini Lacordaire, 1863

Philopedon plagiatum (Schaller, 1783)

Geonemini Gistel, 1848

Barynotus makolskii Smreczyński, 1955
Barynotus moerens (Fabricius, 1792)
Barynotus obscurus (Fabricius, 1775)

Omiini Schuckard, 1840

Bryodaemon boroveci Podlussány, 1998
? *Bryodaemon hanakii hanakii* (Frivaldszky, 1865) [147]
Bryodaemon kocsirenae Podlussány, 1998
Bryodaemon rozneri Podlussány, 1998
Humeromima rufipes (Boheman, 1834)
Omiamima mollina (Boheman, 1834)
Omias globulus (Boheman, 1842)
Omias puberulus Boheman, 1834
Rhinomias forticornis (Boheman, 1842)

Otiorhynchini Schoenherr, 1826

Dodecastichus geniculatus (Germar, 1817) [148]
Dodecastichus inflatus (Gyllenhal, 1834)
? *Dodecastichus mastix* (Olivier, 1807) [149]
Dodecastichus obsoletus (Stierlin, 1861)
Dodecastichus pulverulentus (Germar, 1823)
Otiorhynchus (*Arammichnus*) *cribricollis* Gyllenhal, 1834 [150]

Otiorhynchus (*Arammichnus*) *indefinitus* Reitter, 1912 [151]
Otiorhynchus (*Choilisanus*) *raucus* (Fabricius, 1777)
Otiorhynchus (*Choilisanus*) *velutinus* Germar, 1823 [152]
Otiorhynchus (*Crataegodes*) *crataegi* Germar, 1823 [153] [154]
Otiorhynchus (*Cryphiphorus*) *ligustici* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Otiorhynchus (*Dorymerus*) *sulcatus* (Fabricius, 1775)
Otiorhynchus (*Duphanastus*) *apfelbecki* Stierlin, 1887
Otiorhynchus (*Eunihus*) *proximus* Stierlin, 1861 [155] [156]
Otiorhynchus (*Lolatismus*) *porcatus* (Herbst, 1795)
Otiorhynchus (*Magnanotius*) *equestris* (Richter, 1820)
Otiorhynchus (*Magnanotius*) *kollari* Gyllenhal, 1834
Otiorhynchus (*Magnanotius*) *norici* Alonso-Zarazaga, 2013 [157]
Otiorhynchus (*Magnanotius*) *obtusus* Boheman, 1842
Otiorhynchus (*Magnanotius*) *reichei* Stierlin, 1861
Otiorhynchus (*Majetnecus*) *lepidopterus* (Fabricius, 1794)
Otiorhynchus (*Metopiorrhynchus*) *singularis* (Linnaeus, 1767)
Otiorhynchus (*Metopiorrhynchus*) *subdentatus* Bach, 1854
Otiorhynchus (*Nihus*) *carinatopunctatus* (Retzius, 1783) [158]
Otiorhynchus (*Nihus*) *uncinatus* Germar, 1823
Otiorhynchus (*Otiolehus*) *tristis* (Scopoli, 1763) [159]
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *armadillo* (Rossi, 1792) [160]
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *bisulcatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *coecus* Germar, 1823
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *lirus* Schoenherr, 1834 [161]
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *lugdunensis* Boheman, 1842 [162]
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *multipunctatus* (Fabricius, 1792)
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *repletus* Boheman, 1842
Otiorhynchus (*Otiorhynchus*) *tenebricosus* (Herbst, 1784)
Otiorhynchus (*Padilehus*) *pinastri* (Herbst, 1795)
? *Otiorhynchus* (*Paracryphiphorus*) *catenulatus* (Panzer, 1795) [163]
Otiorhynchus (*Pendragon*) *desertus* Rosenhauer, 1847
Otiorhynchus (*Pendragon*) *ovatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Otiorhynchus (*Phalantorrhynchus*) *arcticus* (O. Fabricius, 1780)
Otiorhynchus (*Phalantorrhynchus*) *morio* (Fabricius, 1781)
Otiorhynchus (*Podoropelmus*) *coarctatus* Stierlin, 1861 [164]
Otiorhynchus (*Podoropelmus*) *fullo* (Schrank, 1781)
Otiorhynchus (*Podoropelmus*) *pauxillus* Rosenhauer, 1847 [165]
Otiorhynchus (*Podoropelmus*) *rotundus* Marseul, 1872 [166]
Otiorhynchus (*Podoropelmus*) *smreczynskii* Cmoluch, 1968, **stat. res.** [167] [168]
Otiorhynchus (*Postaremus*) *nodosus* (O. F. Müller, 1764)
Otiorhynchus (*Prilisvanus*) *corvus* Boheman, 1842
Otiorhynchus (*Prilisvanus*) *krattereri* Boheman, 1842 [169]
— *Otiorhynchus* (*Prilisvanus*) *millerianus* Reitter, 1914 [170]
Otiorhynchus (*Prilisvanus*) *obsidianus* Boheman, 1842
Otiorhynchus (*Prilisvanus*) *opulentus* Germar, 1836
Otiorhynchus (*Provadilus*) *rugifrons* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Otiorhynchus (*Pseudocryphiphorus*) *chrysostictus* Gyllenhal, 1834 [171]
Otiorhynchus (*Satnalistus*) *novellae* Lona, 1925
Otiorhynchus (*Thalycrynchus*) *perdix* (Olivier, 1807)
— *Otiorhynchus* (*Tithonus*) *chrysocomus* Germar, 1823 [172]
Otiorhynchus (*Zadrehus*) *atroapterus* (DeGeer, 1775)
Otiorhynchus (*Zustalestus*) *rugosostriatus* (Goeze, 1777)
Stomodes gyrosicollis Boheman, 1842 [173]

Peritelini Lacordaire, 1863

Centricnemus leucogrammus (Germar, 1823)
Peritelus familiaris Boheman, 1834 [174]
Peritelus sphaeroides Germar, 1823 [175]
Simo hirticornis (Herbst, 1795)
Simo variegatus (Boheman, 1842)

Phyllobiini Schoenherr, 1826

Argoptochus (*Argoptochus*) *quadrisignatus* (Bach, 1856)
Phyllobius (*Alsus*) *brevis* Gyllenhal, 1834
Phyllobius (*Dieletus*) *argentatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Phyllobius (*Metaphyllobius*) *glaucus* (Scopoli, 1763)
Phyllobius (*Metaphyllobius*) *jacobsoni* Smirnov, 1913 [176]
Phyllobius (*Metaphyllobius*) *pilicornis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1872
Phyllobius (*Metaphyllobius*) *pomaceus* Gyllenhal, 1834
Phyllobius (*Nemoicus*) *oblongus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
? *Phyllobius* (*Parnemoicus*) *roboretanus* Gredler, 1882 [177]
Phyllobius (*Parnemoicus*) *viridicollis* (Fabricius, 1792)
Phyllobius (*Phyllobius*) *arborator* (Herbst, 1797)
Phyllobius (*Phyllobius*) *betulinus* (Bechstein et Scharfenberg, 1805)
Phyllobius (*Phyllobius*) *pyri* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Phyllobius (*Phyllobius*) *seladonius* Brullé, 1832
Phyllobius (*Phyllobius*) *thalassinus* Gyllenhal, 1834 [178]
Phyllobius (*Phyllobius*) *vespertinus* (Fabricius, 1792), **stat. res.** [179]
Phyllobius (*Phyllobius*) *xanthocnemus* Kiesenwetter, 1852 [180]
Phyllobius (*Plagius*) *pallidus* (Fabricius, 1792) [181] [182]

Phyllobius (*Pterygorrhynchus*) *contemptus* Schoenherr, 1832 [183]
Phyllobius (*Pterygorrhynchus*) *maculicornis* Germar, 1823
Phyllobius (*Subphyllobius*) *virideaeris* (Laicharting, 1781)
Pseudomyllocerus invreae (F. Solari, 1948) [184]
Pseudomyllocerus sinuatus (Fabricius, 1801)

Polydrusini Schoenherr, 1823

Liophloeus (*Liophloeodes*) *gibbus* Boheman, 1842
Liophloeus (*Liophloeodes*) *herbstii* Gyllenhal, 1834 [185]
Liophloeus (*Liophloeodes*) *lentus* Germar, 1823
Liophloeus (*Liophloeodes*) *liptoviensis* Weise, 1894
Liophloeus (*Liophloeus*) *tessulatus* (O. F. Müller, 1776)
Pachyrhinus squamulosus (Herbst, 1795) [186]
Polydrusus (*Chlorodrosus*) *amoenus* (Germar, 1823)
Polydrusus (*Eudipnus*) *formosus* (Mayer, 1779)
Polydrusus (*Eudipnus*) *mollis* (Strøm, 1768)
Polydrusus (*Eudipnus*) *thalassinus* Gyllenhal, 1834, **stat. res.** [187]
Polydrusus (*Eurodrusus*) *cervinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Polydrusus (*Eurodrusus*) *confluens* Stephens, 1831
Polydrusus (*Eurodrusus*) *pilosus* Gredler, 1866
Polydrusus (*Eustolus*) *corruscus* Germar, 1823
Polydrusus (*Eustolus*) *flavipes* (DeGeer, 1775)
Polydrusus (*Eustolus*) *impressifrons* Gyllenhal, 1834 [188]
Polydrusus (*Eustolus*) *pterygomalis* Boheman, 1840
Polydrusus (*Metallites*) *aeratus* (Gravenhorst, 1807) [189]
Polydrusus (*Metallites*) *impar* Gozis, 1882
Polydrusus (*Metallites*) *marginatus* Stephens, 1831
— *Polydrusus* (*Piezocnemus*) *paradoxus* Stierlin, 1859 [190]
— *Polydrusus* (*Poecilodrusus*) *viridicinctus* Gyllenhal, 1834 [191]
Polydrusus (*Polydrusus*) *fulvicornis* (Fabricius, 1792)
Polydrusus (*Polydrusus*) *picus* (Fabricius, 1792)
Polydrusus (*Polydrusus*) *tereticollis* (DeGeer, 1775)
Polydrusus (*Scythodrusus*) *inustus* Germar, 1823

Psallidiini Lacordaire, 1863

— *Mesagroicus obscurus* Boheman, 1840 [192] [193]
? *Psallidium maxillosum* (Fabricius, 1792) [194]

Sciaphilini Sharp, 1891

Archeophloeus inermis (Boheman, 1842) [195]
Brachysomus (*Brachysomus*) *dispar* Penecke, 1910
Brachysomus (*Brachysomus*) *echinatus* (Bonsdorff, 1785)
? *Brachysomus* (*Brachysomus*) *erinaceus* (Fabricius, 1801) [196]
Brachysomus (*Brachysomus*) *hirtus* (Boheman, 1845)
Brachysomus (*Brachysomus*) *setiger* (Gyllenhal, 1840)
Brachysomus (*Brachysomus*) *strawinskii* Cmoluch, 1961 [197]
? *Brachysomus* (*Brachysomus*) *subnudus* (Seidlitz, 1868) [198]
Brachysomus (*Hippomias*) *polonicus* Wanat & M. Mazur, 2005 [199] [200]
Eusomus ovulum Germar, 1823
Exomias araneiformis (Schrank, 1781) [201]
Exomias holosericeus (Fabricius, 1801) [202]
Exomias interpositus interpositus (Roubal, 1920) [203]
Exomias mollicomus (Ahrens, 1812)
Exomias pellucidus (Boheman, 1834)
Exomias trichopterus (Gautier des Cottes, 1863)
Foucartia liturata Stierlin, 1884
Foucartia squamulata (Herbst, 1795) [204]
Paophilus afflatus (Boheman, 1833)
Sciaphilus asperatus (Bonsdorff, 1785)
Sciaphobus (*Neosciaphobus*) *ningnidus* (Germar, 1823) [205] [206]
Sciaphobus (*Neosciaphobus*) *squalidus* (Gyllenhal, 1834) [207]

Sitonini Gistel, 1848 [208]

Andrion regensteinense (Herbst, 1797)
Charagmus gressorius (Fabricius, 1792)
Charagmus griseus (Fabricius, 1775)
Coelositona cambricus (Stephens, 1831)
Coelositona cinerascens (Fahraeus, 1840)
Sitona ambiguus Gyllenhal, 1834
Sitona callosus Gyllenhal, 1834
Sitona cylindricollis Fahraeus, 1840
Sitona hispidulus (Fabricius, 1777)
Sitona humeralis Stephens, 1831
Sitona inops Schoenherr, 1832
Sitona languidus Gyllenhal, 1834
Sitona lateralis Gyllenhal, 1834 [209]
Sitona lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sitona longulus Gyllenhal, 1834
Sitona macularius (Marsham, 1802)
Sitona obsoletus (Gmelin, 1790) [210]
Sitona puncticollis Stephens, 1831
Sitona striatellus Gyllenhal, 1834
Sitona sulcifrons argutulus Gyllenhal, 1834
Sitona sulcifrons sulcifrons (Thunberg, 1798)
Sitona suturalis Stephens, 1831
Sitona tenuis Rosenhauer, 1847
Sitona waterhousei Walton, 1846

Tanymecini Lacordaire, 1863

Tanymecina Lacordaire, 1863

Chlorophanus flavescens (Fabricius, 1787) [211]
? *Chlorophanus pollinosus* (Fabricius, 1792) [212]
Chlorophanus viridis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cycloderes pilosulus (Herbst, 1795)
Tanymecus palliatus (Fabricius, 1787)

Trachyphloeini Gistel, 1848

Cathormiocerus aristatus (Gyllenhal, 1827) [213]
Cathormiocerus spinosus (Goeze, 1777) [214]
Romualdius angustisetulus (Hansen, 1915), **stat. res.** [215] [216]

Romualdius scaber (Linnaeus, 1758) [217] [218]
Trachyphloeus alternans Gyllenhal, 1834
Trachyphloeus heymesi Hubenthal, 1934
Trachyphloeus parallelus Seidlitz, 1868
Trachyphloeus scabriculus (Linnaeus, 1771)
Trachyphloeus spinimanus Germar, 1823

Erirhininae Schoenherr, 1825 [219]

Erirhinini Schoenherr, 1825

Grypus brunnirostris (Fabricius, 1792)
Grypus equiseti (Fabricius, 1775)
Notaris acridulus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Notaris aethiops (Paykull, 1792)
Notaris aterrima (Hampe, 1850)
Notaris maerkeli (Boheman, 1843)
Notaris scirpi (Fabricius, 1792)
— *Procas picipes picipes* (Marsham, 1802) [220]
Thryogenes festucae (Herbst, 1795)
Thryogenes fiorii Zumpt, 1928
Thryogenes nereis (Paykull, 1800)
Thryogenes scirrhosus (Gyllenhal, 1835)
Tournotaris bimaculata (Fabricius, 1787)
Tournotaris granulipennis (Tournier, 1874)

Tanysphyrini Gistel, 1848

Stenopelmus rufinasus Blatchley, 1928 [221]
Tanysphyrus ater Blatchley, 1928
Tanysphyrus lemnae (Paykull, 1792)

Hyperinae Marseul, 1863 [222]

Hyperini Marseul, 1863

Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *dauci* (Olivier, 1807) [223]
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *zoilus* (Scopoli, 1763)
Donus comatus (Boheman, 1842) [224]
Donus elegans (Boheman, 1842)
Donus intermedius (Boheman, 1842)
Donus nidensis M. Mazur et Petryszak, 1981
Donus ovalis (Boheman, 1842)
Donus oxalis (Herbst, 1795)
Donus palumbarius (Germar, 1821)
Donus rubi (Krauss, 1900)
Donus tessellatus (Boheman, 1834)
Donus velutinus (Boheman, 1842)
Donus viennensis (Herbst, 1795)
Hypera (*Boreohypera*) *diversipunctata* (Schrank, 1798)
Hypera (*Dapalinus*) *contaminata* (Herbst, 1795)
Hypera (*Dapalinus*) *fornicata* (Penecke, 1928)
Hypera (*Dapalinus*) *meles* (Fabricius, 1792)
Hypera (*Eririnomorphus*) *arundinis* (Paykull, 1792)
Hypera (*Eririnomorphus*) *conmaculata* (Herbst, 1795) [225]
Hypera (*Eririnomorphus*) *rumicis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hypera (*Hypera*) *denominanda* (Capiomont, 1868)
Hypera (*Hypera*) *melancholica* (Fabricius, 1792) [226]
Hypera (*Hypera*) *miles* (Paykull, 1792) [227]
Hypera (*Hypera*) *nigrirostris* (Fabricius, 1775)
Hypera (*Hypera*) *plantaginis* (DeGeer, 1775)
Hypera (*Hypera*) *postica* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Hypera (*Hypera*) *venusta* (Fabricius, 1781)
Hypera (*Hypera*) *viciae* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Hypera (*Kippenbergia*) *arator* (Linnaeus, 1758) [228]
Hypera (*Kippenbergia*) *carinicollis septentrionalis* Kippenberg, 1986 [229]
Limobius borealis (Paykull, 1792)

Lixinae Schoenherr, 1823

Cleonini Schoenherr, 1826

Asproparthenis punctiventris (Germar, 1823) [230]
Bothynoderes affinis (Schrank, 1781)
Cleonis pigra (Scopoli, 1763)
Coniocleonus (*Augustecleonus*) *hollbergii* (Fahraeus, 1842) [231]
Coniocleonus (*Augustecleonus*) *nebulosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [232]
Coniocleonus (*Augustecleonus*) *turbatus* (Fahraeus, 1842) [233] [234]
Coniocleonus (*Plagiographus*) *cicatricosus* (Hoppe, 1795) [235]
Cyphocleonus dealbatus (Gmelin, 1790)
Cyphocleonus trisulcatus (Herbst, 1795)
Leucophyes pedestris (Poda, 1761)
Mecaspis alternans (Hellwig, 1795) [236] [237]
— *Mecaspis striatella* (Fabricius, 1792) [238]
Pachycerus madidus (Olivier, 1807) [239]
— *Pachycerus segnis* (Germar, 1823) [240]
Pseudocleonus (*Neopseudocleonus*) *grammicus* (Panzer, 1789) [241]
Pseudocleonus (*Pseudocleonus*) *cinereus* (Schrank, 1781)
— *Stephanocleonus* (*Sanzia*) *tetragrammus* (Pallas, 1781) [242]

Lixini Schoenherr, 1823

Larinus (*Larinomesius*) *obtusus* Gyllenhal, 1835
— *Larinus* (*Larinus*) *idoneus* (Gyllenhal, 1835) [243]
Larinus (*Larinus*) *pollinis* (Laicharting, 1781) [244]
Larinus (*Phyllonomeus*) *carlinae* (Olivier, 1807) [245]
Larinus (*Phyllonomeus*) *iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775) [246]
Larinus (*Phyllonomeus*) *sturnus* (Schaller, 1783)
Larinus (*Phyllonomeus*) *turbinatus* Gyllenhal, 1835
Lixus (*Broconius*) *rubicundus* Zoubkoff, 1833 [247]
Lixus (*Callistolixus*) *cylindrus* (Fabricius, 1781)
Lixus (*Compsolixus*) *albomarginatus* Boheman, 1842
? *Lixus* (*Compsolixus*) *ochraceus* Boheman, 1842 [248]
Lixus (*Dilixellus*) *bardanae* (Fabricius, 1787)
Lixus (*Dilixellus*) *fasciculatus* Boheman, 1835
Lixus (*Dilixellus*) *pulverulentus* (Scopoli, 1763) [249]
Lixus (*Dilixellus*) *punctiventris* Boheman, 1835
Lixus (*Epimeces*) *cardui* Olivier, 1807
Lixus (*Epimeces*) *filiformis* (Fabricius, 1781)
Lixus (*Eulixus*) *iridis* Olivier, 1807
Lixus (*Eulixus*) *myagri* Olivier, 1807

Lixus (*Lixus*) *paraplecticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Lixus (*Ortholixus*) *angustus* (Herbst, 1795)
Lixus (*Ortholixus*) *tibialis* Boheman, 1842
— *Lixus* (*Ortholixus*) *vilis* (Rossi, 1790) [250] [251]
Lixus (*Phillixus*) *subtilis* Boheman, 1835 [252]
Rhinocyllus conicus (Frölich, 1792)

Mesoptiliinae Lacordaire, 1863

Magdalidini Pascoe, 1870

Magdalis (*Edo*) *nitidipennis* (Boheman, 1843)
Magdalis (*Edo*) *ruficornis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Magdalis (*Laemosaccidius*) *exarata* (C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1862)
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *duplicata* Germar, 1819
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *frontalis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *linearis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *memnonia* (Gyllenhal, 1837)
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *nitida* (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *phlegmatica* (Herbst, 1797)
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *punctulata* (Mulsant et Rey, 1859)
— *Magdalis* (*Magdalis*) *rufa* Germar, 1823 [253]
Magdalis (*Magdalis*) *violacea* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Magdalis (*Odontomagdalis*) *armigera* (Geoffroy, 1785)
Magdalis (*Odontomagdalis*) *carbonaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Magdalis (*Odontomagdalis*) *caucasica* (Tournier, 1872) [254]
Magdalis (*Panopsis*) *flavicornis* (Gyllenhal, 1836)
Magdalis (*Panopsis*) *fuscicornis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1870
Magdalis (*Panus*) *barbicornis* (Latreille, 1804)
Magdalis (*Porrothus*) *cerasi* (Linnaeus, 1758) [255]

Molytinae Schoenherr, 1823

Lepyrini W. Kirby, 1837

Lepyrus capucinus (Schaller, 1783)
Lepyrus palustris (Scopoli, 1763) [256]
Lepyrus volgensis Faust, 1882

Molytini Schoenherr, 1823

Hylobiina W. Kirby, 1837

Hylobius (*Callirus*) *abietis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hylobius (*Callirus*) *pinastri* (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Hylobius (*Callirus*) *transversovittatus* (Goeze, 1777)
Hylobius (*Hylobius*) *excavatus* (Laicharting, 1781)

Molytina Schoenherr, 1823 [257]

Leiosoma bosnicum K. Daniel, 1906
Leiosoma cribrum (Gyllenhal, 1834)
Leiosoma deflexum (Panzer, 1795)
Leiosoma oblongulum Boheman, 1842
Liparus coronatus (Goeze, 1777)
Liparus germanus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Liparus glabrirostris (Küster, 1849)
Liparus transsilvanicus Petri, 1895

Plinthina Lacordaire, 1863

Adexius scrobipennis Gyllenhal, 1834
— *Minyops carinatus* (Linnaeus, 1767) [258]
Minyops costalis Gyllenhal, 1834
? *Minyops variolosus* (Fabricius, 1775) [259]
Neoplinthus tigratus porculus (Fabricius, 1801) [260]
Plinthus (*Plinthomeleus*) *squalidus parreyssii* Boheman, 1842 [261]
Plinthus (*Plinthomeleus*) *sturmii* Germar, 1819 [262]
Plinthus (*Plinthus*) *tischeri* Germar, 1823 [263]

Pissodini Gistel, 1848

Pissodes castaneus (DeGeer, 1775)
Pissodes harcyniae (Herbst, 1795)
Pissodes piceae (Illiger, 1807)
Pissodes pini (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pissodes piniphilus (Herbst, 1797)
Pissodes scabricollis Miller, 1859
Pissodes validirostris (C.R. Sahlberg, 1834)

Trachodini Gistel, 1848

Trachodes hispidus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Orobitidinae C. G. Thomson, 1859 [264]

Orobitis cyanea (Linnaeus, 1758)

Platypodinae Shuckard, 1840 [265]

Platypodini Shuckard, 1840

Platypus cylindrus (Fabricius, 1792)

Scolytinae Latreille, 1804

Corthylini LeConte, 1876

Corthylina LeConte, 1876

Gnathotrichus materiarius (Fitch, 1858) [266]

Pityophthorina Eichhoff, 1878

Pityophthorus carniolicus Wichmann, 1910 [267]
Pityophthorus cephalonicae Pfeffer, 1940 [268]
Pityophthorus exsculptus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Pityophthorus glabratus Eichhoff, 1878
Pityophthorus lichtensteinii (Ratzeburg, 1837) [269]
Pityophthorus micrographus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pityophthorus morosovi Spessivtsev, 1926
Pityophthorus pityographus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Pityophthorus pubescens (Marsham, 1802)
Pityophthorus traegardhi Spessivtsev, 1921

Cryphalini Lindemann, 1877

Cryphalus asperatus (Gyllenhal, 1813) [270]
Cryphalus intermedius Ferrari, 1867
Cryphalus piceae (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Cryphalus saltuarius Weise, 1891
Ernoporicus caucasicus (Lindemann, 1877)
Ernoporicus fagi (Fabricius, 1798) [271]
Ernoporus tiliae (Panzer, 1793)
Trypophloeus alni (Lindemann, 1875)
Trypophloeus binodulus (Ratzeburg, 1837) [272]
Trypophloeus granulatus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Trypophloeus rybinskii (Reitter, 1895)

Crypturgini LeConte, 1876

Crypturgus cinereus (Herbst, 1793)

Crypturgus hispidulus C. G. Thomson, 1870
Crypturgus pusillus (Gyllenhal, 1813)
Crypturgus subcribrosus Eggers, 1933 [273]

Dryocoetini Lindemann, 1877

Dryocoetes alni (Georg, 1856)
Dryocoetes autographus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Dryocoetes hectographus Reitter, 1913
Dryocoetes villosus (Fabricius, 1792)
Lymantor aceris (Lindemann, 1875)
Lymantor coryli (Perris, 1855)
Taphrorychus bicolor (Herbst, 1793)
Thamnurgus (*Parathamnurgus*) *kaltenbachii* (Bach, 1849) [274]
Thamnurgus (*Thamnurgus*) *varipes* Eichhoff, 1878
Xylocleptes bispinus (Duftschmid, 1825)

Hylastini LeConte, 1876

Hylastes angustatus (Herbst, 1793)
Hylastes ater (Paykull, 1800) [275]
Hylastes attenuatus Erichson, 1836
Hylastes brunneus Erichson, 1836
Hylastes cunicularius Erichson, 1836
Hylastes linearis Erichson, 1836
Hylastes opacus Erichson, 1836
— *Hylastes plumbeus* Blandford, 1894 [276]
Hylurgops glabratus (Zetterstedt, 1828)
Hylurgops palliatus (Gyllenhal, 1813)

Hylesinini Erichson, 1836

Hylastinus obscurus (Marsham, 1802)
Hylesinus crenatus (Fabricius, 1787)
Hylesinus taranio Danthoine, 1788
Hylesinus varius (Fabricius, 1775)
Hylesinus wachtli orni A. G. Fuchs, 1906 [277]
Kissophagus vicinus (Comolli, 1837) [278]
Pteleobius kraatzii (Eichhoff, 1864)
Pteleobius vittatus (Fabricius, 1787)

Hylurgini Gistel, 1848 [279]

Dendroctonus micans (Kugelann, 1794) [280]
Hylurgus ligniperda (Fabricius, 1787)
Tomicus minor (Hartig, 1834)
Tomicus piniperda (Linnaeus, 1758)
Xylechinus pilosus (Ratzeburg, 1837)

Ipini Bedel, 1888

Ips acuminatus (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Ips amitinus (Eichhoff, 1872)
Ips cembrae (Heer, 1836)
Ips duplicatus (C. R. Sahlberg, 1836)
Ips sexdentatus (Boerner, 1776)
Ips typographus (Linnaeus, 1758)
— *Orthotomicus erosus* (Wollaston, 1857) [281]
Orthotomicus laricis (Fabricius, 1792)
Orthotomicus longicollis (Gyllenhal, 1827)
— *Orthotomicus mannsfeldi* (Wachtl, 1880) [282]
Orthotomicus proximus (Eichhoff, 1868)
Orthotomicus starki Spessivtsev, 1926
Orthotomicus suturalis (Gyllenhal, 1827)
Pityogenes bidentatus (Herbst, 1783)
Pityogenes bistridentatus (Eichhoff, 1878)
Pityogenes chalcographus (Linnaeus, 1760)
Pityogenes irkutensis monacensis A. G. Fuchs, 1911 [283]
Pityogenes quadridenes (Hartig, 1834)
Pityogenes saalasi Eggers, 1914
Pityogenes trepanatus (Nördlinger, 1848)
Pityokteines curvidens (Germar, 1823)
Pityokteines spinidens (Reitter, 1895)
Pityokteines vorontzowi (Jakobson, 1895)

Phloeosinini Nusslin, 1912

Phloeosinus aubei (Perris, 1855) [284]
Phloeosinus thujae (Perris, 1855) [285]

Phloeotribini Chapuis, 1869

Phloeotribus rhododactylus (Marsham, 1802)
Phloeotribus spinulosus (Rey, 1883)

Polygraphini Chapuis, 1869

— *Carphoborus cholodkovskyi* Spessivtsev, 1916 [286]
Carphoborus minimus (Fabricius, 1798)
Polygraphus grandiclava C. G. Thomson, 1886
Polygraphus poligraphus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Polygraphus punctifrons C. G. Thomson, 1886 [287]
Polygraphus subopacus C. G. Thomson, 1871

Scolytini Latreille, 1804

Scolytus carpini (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Scolytus ensifer Eichhoff, 1881
Scolytus intricatus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Scolytus kirschii Skalitzky, 1876
Scolytus laevis Chapuis, 1869
Scolytus mali (Bechstein, 1805)
Scolytus multistriatus (Marsham, 1802)
Scolytus pygmaeus (Fabricius, 1787)
Scolytus ratzeburgii E. W. Janson, 1856
Scolytus rugulosus (P. W. J. Müller, 1818)
Scolytus scolytus (Fabricius, 1775)
— *Scolytus sulcifrons* Rey, 1892 [288]

Xyleborini LeConte, 1876

Anisandrus dispar (Fabricius, 1792) [289]
Xyleborinus attenuatus Blandford, 1894 [290]
Xyleborinus saxesenii (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Xyleborus cryptographus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Xyleborus dryographus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Xyleborus eurygraphus (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Xyleborus monographus (Fabricius, 1792)
Xyleborus pfeilii (Ratzeburg, 1837)
Xylosandrus germanus (Blandford, 1894) [291]

Xyloterini LeConte, 1876

Trypodendron domesticum (Linnaeus, 1758)
Trypodendron laeve Eggers, 1939 [292]
Trypodendron lineatum (Olivier, 1800)
Trypodendron signatum (Fabricius, 1792)

Superfamily Curculionoidea, *nomina dubia* referred to Poland

Curculio chrysostictos Gmelin, 1790 – "Silesia" (Burakowski *et al*. 1995: 135).

Curculio piricola Herbst, 1784 – "Pommern" (Burakowski *et al*. 1995: 135).

Curculio versicolor Gmelin, 1790 (= *Curculio bicolor* Herbst, 1784) – "PL" in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013c: 501), followed in CCPCC.

Another *nomen dubium* listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995: 135), *Curculio grus* Herbst, 1784, was synonymized with *Curculio quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758, now *Nedyus quadrimaculatus* (L.) in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013).

Corrections and additions to the index of genera and subgenera of Curculionoidea found in Poland

Currently 288 weevil genera and 108 subgenera (each second and/or other than a nominotypical one was counted) are listed from Poland. The basic list was provided by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), below are listed only the items changed or added since then. The number of genera per family/subfamily is as follows (dubious species with "?" included):

Nemonychidae 3
Cimberidinae 2
Nemonychinae 1
Anthribidae 16
Anthribinae 12
Choraginae 3
Urodontinae 1
Attelabidae 16
Attelabinae 3
Rhynchitinae 13
Apionidae 36
Nanophyidae 4
Curculionidae 213
Bagoinae 2
Baridinae 5
Ceutorhynchinae 38
Conoderinae 2
Cossoninae 11
Cryptorhynchinae 7
Curculioninae 31
Cyclominae 1
Dryophthorinae 3
Entiminae 43
Erirhininae 6
Hyperinae 4
Lixinae 12
Mesoptiliinae 1
Molytinae 10
Orobitidinae 1
Platypodinae 1
Scolytinae 35

The names of genera and subgenera are listed together in alphabetic order and the proper item is indicated with a bold font. The respective type species in its original combination is given in parentheses after each (sub)generic name.

Acallocrates Reitter, 1913 (*Cryptorhynchus denticollis* Germar, 1823)

Orchestes (***Alyctus***) C. G. Thomson, 1859 (*Curculio rusci* Herbst, 1795)

Amalorrhynchus Reitter, 1913 (*Nedyus melanarius* Stephens, 1831)

Andrion Velázques de Castro, 2007 (*Curculio regensteinensis* Herbst, 1797)

Ceratapion (***Angustapion***) Wanat, 1995 (*Apion akbesianum* Desbrochers des Loges, 1897)

Anisandrus Ferrari, 1867 (*Apate dispar* Fabricius, 1792)

Anthonomus (***Anthonomidius***) Reitter, 1915 (*Anthonomus rubripes* Gyllenhal, 1835)

Anthribus Geoffroy, 1762 (*Anthribus fasciatus* Forster, 1770)

Donus (***Antidonus***) Bedel, 1886 (*Curculio punctatus* Fabricius, 1775 = *Curculio zoilus* Scopoli, 1763)

Araecerus Schoenherr, 1823 (*Anthribus coffeae* Fabricius, 1801 = *Curculio fasciculatus* DeGeer, 1775)

Archeophloeus Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1959 (*Archeophloeus hypocrita* Iablokov-Khnzorian, 1959 = *Trachyphloeus inermis* Boheman, 1843)

Argoptochus Weise, 1883 (*Peritelus bisignatus* Germar, 1823)

Gronops (***Asperogronops***) F. Solari, 1940 (*Gronops inaequalis* Boheman, 1842)

Asproparthenis Gozis, 1886 (*Lixus punctiventris* Germar, 1823)

Coniocleonus (***Augustecleonus***) Arzanov, 2006 (*Curculio nebulosus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Aulacobaris Desbrochers des Loges, 1892 (*Baridius corinthius* Fairmaire, 1892)

Auletobius Desbrochers des Loges, 1869 (*Auletes basilaris* Gyllenhal, 1839 = *Involvulus sanguisorbae* Schrank, 1798)

Brachypera Capiomont, 1868 (*Phytonomus crinitus* Boheman, 1834)

Brachytemnus Wollaston, 1873 (*Cossonus porcatus* Germar, 1823)

Bradybatus Germar, 1823 (*Bradybatus creutzeri* Germar, 1823)

Lixus (***Broconius***) Desbrochers des Loges, 1904 (*Lixus rectirostris* Desbrochers des Loges, 1904 = *Lixus rectirostris* Faust, 1890)

Bryodaemon Podlussány, 1998 (*Omias hanakii* J. Frivaldszky, 1865)

Caenorhinus C.G. Thomson, 1859 (*Rhynchites megacephalus* Germar, 1823)

Carphoborus Eichhoff, 1864 (*Bostrichus minimus* Fabricius, 1801)

Cathormiocerus Schoenherr, 1842 (*Trachyphloeus horrens* Gyllenhal, 1834)

Centricnemus Germar, 1827 (*Peritelus leucogrammus* Germar, 1823)

Ceutorhynchus Germar, 1823 (*Curculio assimilis* Paykull, 1792)

Charagmus Schoenherr, 1826 (*Curculio gressorius* Fabricius, 1792)

Polydrusus (***Chlorodrosus***) K. Daniel et J. Daniel, 1898 (*Metallites amoenus* Germar, 1823)

Chlorophanus C.R. Sahlberg, 1823 (*Chlorophanus fallax* C.R. Sahlberg, 1823 = *Curculio excisus* Fabricius, 1801)

Cionus Clairville, 1798 (*Curculio blattariae* Fabricius, 1792 = *Curculio alauda* Herbst, 1784)

Lasiorhynchites (***Coccygorrhynchites***) Prell, 1926 (*Rhynchites sericeus* Herbst, 1797)

Coeliodes Schoenherr, 1837 (*Curculio quercus* Fabricius, 1787 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Curculio rana* Fabricius, 1787)

Coelositona González, 1971 (*Sitona ribesi* González, 1971)

Compsapoderus Voss, 1927 (*Attelabus erythropterus* Gmelin, 1790)

Coniocleonus Motschulsky, 1860 (*Cleonus carinirostris* Gyllenhal, 1834 = *Cleonus schoenherri* Gebler, 1830)

Otiorhynchus (***Crataegodes***) Białooki, 2015 (*Otiorhynchus crataegi* Germar, 1823)

Crypturgus Erichson, 1836 (*Bostrichus cinereus* Herbst, 1794)

Cycloderes C.R. Sahlberg, 1823 (*Cycloderes catarractus* C.R. Sahlberg, 1823 = *Curculio mus* Herbst, 1797)

Hypera (***Dapalinus***) Capiomont, 1868 (*Phytonomus dapalis* Boheman, 1834)

Datonychus Wagner, 1944 (*Curculio arquata* Herbst, 1795)

Sibinia (***Dichotychius***) Bedel, 1885 (*Ceutorhynchus cupulifer* C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1869)

Lixus (***Dilixellus***) Reitter, 1916 (*Curculio algirus* Linnaeus, 1758 sensu Reitter, 1916 = *Curculio pulverulentus* Scopoli, 1763)

Dodecastichus Stierlin, 1861 (*Otiorhynchus pulverulentus* Germar, 1823)

Dryophthorus Germar, 1823 (*Curculio lymexylon* Fabricius, 1792 = *Curculio corticalis* Paykull, 1792)

Echinodera Wollaston, 1863 (*Echinodera crenata* Wollaston, 1863)

Auletobius (***Eomesauletes***) Legalov, 2001 (*Auletes politus* Boheman, 1829 = *Rhynchites politus* Lepeletier et Audinet-Serville, 1825)

Hypera (***Eririnomorphus***) Capiomont, 1868 (*Curculio rumicis* Linnaeus, 1758)

Ernoporicus Berger, 1917 (*Ernoporicus spessivtzevi* Berger, 1917)

Ernoporus C.G. Thomson, 1859 (*Apate tiliae* Panzer, 1793)

Perapion (***Eroosapion***) Ehret, 1994 (*Apion lemoroi* C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1880)

Otiorhynchus (***Eunihus***) Reitter, 1912 (*Otiorhynchus proximus* Stierlin, 1861)

Eusomus Germar, 1823 (*Eusomus ovulum* Germar, 1823)

Exomias Bedel, 1883 (*Omias pellucidus* Boheman, 1834)

Anthonomus (***Furcipus***) Desbrochers des Loges, 1868 (*Curculio rectirostris* Linnaeus, 1758)

Glocianus Reitter, 1916 (*Curculio marginatus* Paykull, 1792 (non Fabricius, 1775) = *Ceutorhynchus distinctus* C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1870)

Gnathotrichus Eichhoff, 1869 (*Gnathotrychus corthyloides* Eichhoff, 1869)

Gonotropis LeConte, 1876 (*Gonotropis gibbosa* LeConte, 1876)

Graptus Schoenherr, 1823 (*Curculio triguttatus* Fabricius, 1775)

Gymnetron Schoenherr, 1825 (*Curculio beccabungae* Linnaeus, 1760)

Brachysomus (***Hippomias***) Yunakov, 2006 (*Brachysomus kubanensis* Reitter, 1888)

Homorosoma Frivaldszky, 1894 (*Ceuthorhynchus speiseri* Frivaldszky, 1894 = *Ceuthorhynchus validirostris* Gyllenhal, 1837)

Hydronomus Schoenherr, 1825 (*Curculio alismatis* Marsham, 1802)

Hylesinus Fabricius, 1801 (*Bostrichus crenatus* Fabricius, 1787)

Hylobius Germar, 1817 (*Curculio pineti* Fabricius, 1792 = *Curculio excavatus* Laicharting, 1781)

Hylurgus Latreille, 1806 (*Bostrichus ligniperda* Fabricius, 1787)

Isochnus C. G. Thomson, 1859 (*Curculio populi* Fabricius, 1792 (non Linnaeus, 1758) = *Rhynchaenus sequensi* Stierlin, 1894)

Hypera (***Kippenbergia***) Alonso-Zarazaga, 2005 (*Curculio arator* Linnaeus, 1758)

Kissophagus Chapuis, 1869 (*Hylesinus hederae* Schmitt, 1843 = *Hylesinus vicinus* Comolli, 1837)

Labiaticola Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999 (*Baris teruelensis* Hustache, 1927)

Magdalis (***Laemosaccidius***) Smreczyński, 1972 (*Magdalis exarata* C.N.F. Brisout de Barneville, 1862)

Larinus (***Larinomesius***) Reitter, 1924 (*Larinus flavescens* Germar, 1823 = *Lixus scolymi* Olivier, 1807)

Holotrichapion (***Legaricapion***) Ehret, 1990 (*Apion aethiops* Herbst, 1797)

Leucophyes G.A.K. Marshall, 1946 (*Curculio ophthalmicus* Rossi, 1790 = *Curculio pedestris* Poda, 1761)

Liophloeus (***Liophloeodes***) Weise, 1894 (*Liophloeus lentus* Germar, 1823)

Liophloeus Germar, 1817 (*Curculio nubilus* Fabricius, 1777 = *Curculio tessulatus* O.F. Müller, 1776)

Bagous (***Macropelmus***) Dejean, 1821 (*Curculio frit* Herbst, 1795)

Otiorhynchus (***Majetnecus***) Reitter, 1912 (*Curculio salicis* Strøm, 1783 = *Curculio lepidopterus* Fabricius, 1794)

Mecorhis Billberg, 1820 (*Curculio ungaricus* Herbst, 1783)

Melanobaris Alonso Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999 (*Baridius morio* Boheman, 1844)

Mesagroicus Schoenherr, 1840 (*Thylacites piliferus* Boheman, 1833)

Polydrusus (***Metallites***) Germar, 1823 (*Metallites mollis* Germar, 1823 = *Polydrusus impar* Gozis, 1882)

Phyllobius (***Metaphyllobius***) Smirnov, 1913 (*Curculio glaucus* Scopoli, 1763)

Mononychus Germar, 1823 (*Curculio pseudacori* Fabricius, 1792 = *Curculio punctumalbum* Herbst, 1784)

Nanophyes Schoenherr, 1838 (*Curculio lythri* Fabricius, 1787 = *Curculio marmoratus* Goeze, 1777)

Nedyus Schoenherr, 1825 (*Curculio quadrimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Lasiorhynchites (***Nelasiorhynchites***) Legalov, 2003 (*Rhynchites syriacus* Desbrochers des Loges, 1869)

Nemonyx L. Redtenbacher, 1845 (*Rhinomacer lepturoides* Fabricius, 1801)

Neocoenorrhinus (***Neocoenorhinidius***) Legalov, 2003 (*Rhynchites pauxillus* Germar, 1823)

Pseudocleonus (***Neopseudocleonus***) Arzanov, 2005 (*Curculio grammicus* Panzer, 1789)

Sciaphobus (***Neosciaphobus***) Apfelbeck, 1922 (*Curculio rubi* Gyllenhal, 1813 = *Thylacites ningnidus* Germar, 1823)

Otiorhynchus (***Nihus***) Reitter, 1912 (*Curculio scaber* Linnaeus, 1758 sensu Reitter, 1912 = *Curculio carinatopunctatus* Retzius, 1783)

Onyxacalles Stüben, 1999 (*Acalles luigionii* A. Solari et F. Solari, 1907)

Opanthribus Schilsky, 1907 (*Anthribus tessellatus* Boheman, 1829)

Orchestes Illiger, 1798 (*Orchestes signifer* Creutzer, 1799 = *Curculio hortorum* Fabricius, 1792)

Orthochaetes Germar, 1823 (*Rhynchaenus setiger* Beck, 1817)

Otiorhynchus (***Otiolehus***) Reitter, 1914 (*Otiorhynchus rugosogranulatus* Stierlin, 1888)

Pachycerus Schoenherr, 1823 (*Lixus madidus* Olivier, 1807)

Kyklioacalles (***Palaeoacalles***) Stüben, 2003 (*Acalles roboris* Curtis, 1834)

Otiorhynchus (***Paracryphiphorus***) Magnano, 1998 (*Curculio orbicularis* Herbst, 1795 = *Curculio catenulatus* Panzer, 1795)

Thamnurgus (***Parathamnurgus***) Mandelshtam, Petrov et Korotyaev, 2011 (*Thamnurgus caucasicus* Reitter, 1887)

Pelenomus C. G. Thomson, 1859 (*Curculio comari* Herbst, 1795 = *Curculio commari* Panzer, 1795)

Strophosoma (***Pelletierius***) Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999 (*Strophosomus albolineatus* Seidlitz, 1867)

Peritelus Germar, 1823 (*Peritelus sphaeroides* Germar, 1823)

Phloeotribus Latreille, 1797 (*Bostrichus oleae* Fabricius, 1792 = *Scolytus scarabaeoides* Bernard, 1788)

Phrydiuchus Gozis, 1885 (*Ceutorhynchus topiarius* Germar, 1823)

Phyllobius Germar, 1823 (*Curculio pyri* Linnaeus, 1758)

Polydrusus (***Piezocnemus***) Chevrolat, 1869 (*Polydrusus paradoxus* Stierlin, 1859)

Pityogenes Bedel, 1888 (*Dermestes chalcographus* Linnaeus, 1760)

Pityokteines Fuchs, 1911 (*Ips curvidens* Germar, 1823)

Pityophthorus Eichhoff, 1864 (*Bostrichus lichtensteinii* Ratzeburg, 1837)

Coniocleonus (***Plagiographus***) Chevrolat, 1869 (*Stephanocleonus saintpierreorum* Chevrolat, 1869 = *Cleonus variolosus* Wollaston, 1864)

Phyllobius (***Plagius***) Desbrochers des Loges, 1873 (*Phyllobius incanus* Gyllenhal, 1834 = *Curculio pallidus* Fabricius, 1792)

Platystomos D.H. Schneider, 1791 (*Curculio albinus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Plinthus (***Plinthomeleus***) Reitter, 1913 (*Plinthus merklii* J. Frivaldszky, 1894)

Plinthus Germar, 1817 (*Curculio megerlei* Panzer, 1802)

Polydrusus (***Poecilodrusus***) Korotyaev et Meleshko, 1997 (*Polydrusus viridicinctus* Gyllenhal, 1834)

Polygraphus Erichson, 1836 (*Bostrichus pubescens* Fabricius, 1792 = *Dermestes poligraphus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Otiorhynchus (***Postaremus***) Reitter, 1912 (*Curculio dubius* Strøm, 1783 = *Curculio nodosus* O.F. Müller, 1764)

Procas Stephens, 1831 (*Curculio picipes* Marsham, 1802)

Otiorhynchus (***Provadilus***) Reitter, 1912 (*Otiorhynchus alpicola* Boheman, 1842)

Psallidium Herbst, 1795 (*Curculio maxillosus* Fabricius, 1792)

Pseudeuparius Jordan, 1914 (*Cratoparis monoceros* Fåhraeus, 1839)

Pseudocleonus Chevrolat, 1872 (*Curculio costatus* Fabricius, 1787 = *Curculio cinereus* Schrank, 1781)

Mecorhis (***Pseudomechoris***) Legalov, 2003 (*Rhynchites aethiops* Bach, 1854)

Pseudomyllocerus Desbrochers des Loges, 1872 (*Curculio mus* Fabricius, 1801 (non Herbst, 1797) = *Phyllobius invreae* F. Solari, 1948)

Pseudophloeophagus Wollaston, 1873 (*Rhyncolus tenax* Wollaston, 1854)

Phyllobius (***Pterygorrhynchus***) Pesarini, 1969 (*Phyllobius maculicornis* Germar, 1823)

Ranunculiphilus Dieckmann, 1970 (*Ceutorhynchus faeculentus* Gyllenhal, 1837)

Rhamphus Clairville, 1798 (*Rhamphus flavicornis* Clairville, 1798 = *Curculio oxyacanthae* Marsham, 1802)

Rhinomias Reitter, 1894 (*Omias forticornis* Boheman, 1842)

Rhynchaenus Clairville, 1798 (*Rhynchaenus xylostei* Clairville, 1798)

Rhynchites D.H. Schneider, 1791 (*Curculio bacchus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Romualdius Borovec, 2009 (*Curculio bifoveolatus* Beck, 1817 = *Curculio scaber* Linnaeus, 1758)

Echinodera (***Ruteria***) Roudier, 1954 (*Acalles hypocrita* Boheman, 1837)

Rutidosoma Stephens, 1831 (*Curculio globulus* Herbst, 1795 (non Panzer, 1794) = *Rhinoncus graminosus* Gistel, 1857)

Stephanocleonus (***Sanzia***) Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal, 1999 (*Curculio tetragrammus* Pallas, 1781)

Otiorhynchus (***Satnalistus***) Reitter, 1912 (*Otiorhynchus duinensis* Germar, 1823)

Neocoenorrhinus (***Schoenitemnus***) Legalov, 2003 (*Rhynchites minutus* Herbst, 1797)

Sciaphobus K. Daniel, 1904 (*Eusomus scitulus* Germar, 1823)

Scleropterus Schoenherr, 1825 (*Cryptorhynchus serratus* Germar, 1823)

Polydrusus (***Scythodrusus***) Korotyaev et Meleshko, 1997 (*Polydrosus inustus* Germar, 1823)

Sibinia Germar, 1817 (*Curculio viscariae* Linnaeus, 1760)

Smicronyx Schoenherr, 1843 (*Micronyx reichii* Gyllenhal, 1835)

Stenopelmus Schoenherr, 1835 (*Stenopelmus rufinasus* Gyllenhal, 1835)

Stephanocleonus Motschulsky, 1860 (*Curculio flaviceps* Pallas, 1781 = *Curculio nassiformis* Goeze, 1777)

Stereocorynes Wollaston, 1873 (*Cossonus truncorum* Germar, 1823)

Tapinotus Schoenherr, 1826 (*Attelabus sellatus* Fabricius, 1794)

Otiorhynchus (***Thalycrynchus***) Reitter, 1912 (*Otiorhynchus sturanyi* Apfelbeck, 1906 = *Curculio perdix* Olivier, 1807)

Otiorhynchus (***Tithonus***) Germar, 1823 (*Otiorhynchus chrysocomus* Germar, 1823)

Thamnurgus Eichhoff, 1864 (*Bostrichus euphorbiae* Handschuch, 1845)

Trachodes Germar, 1823 (*Curculio squamifer* Paykull, 1800 = *Curculio hispidus* Linnaeus, 1758)

Tropideres Schoenherr, 1823 (*Curculio albirostris* Herbst, 1784 = *Curculio albirostris* Schaller, 1783)

Xyleborinus Reitter, 1913 (*Bostrichus saxesenii* Ratzeburg, 1837)

Xylosandrus Reitter, 1913 (*Xyleborus morigerus* Blandford, 1894)

COMMENTS

[1] The priority of the family name Nemonychidae Bedel, 1882 over Cimberididae Gozis, 1882, was finally conserved by ICZN (Opinion 2111, 2005).

[2] The usage of the genus name *Cimberis* Gozis, 1881 was finally conserved by ICZN (Opinion 2111, 2005).

[3] Allandrini was resurrected from synonymy with Stenocerini Kolbe, 1895 in CPC7 (Trýzna & Valentine 2011). Therefore, after placing genera *Allandrus* and *Phaeochrotes* there and transferring *Pseudeuparius* to the tribe Discotenini (see below), the tribe Stenocerini is confirmed to no longer occur in the Palaearctic (Trýzna & Valentine *l.c.*).

[4] = *Anthribus cinctus* Paykull, 1800, non Drury, 1782 (Trýzna 2010, Trýzna & Valentine 2011).

[5] The new generic and tribal placement after CPC7 (Trýzna & Valentine 2011), formerly as *Enedreytes sepicola* (F.) in the tribe Stenocerini.

[6] The genus was transferred from the tribe Corrhecerini Lacordaire, 1866 to Platyrhinini in CPC7 (Trýzna & Valentine 2011).

[7] The species omitted from PL in CPC7 and further erratae by Löbl & Smetana (2013b), Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. (2016), as well as in CCPCC. Recorded from south-east Poland by Stachowiak (2002), based on a specimen from the old collection of B. Kotula (ISEZ).

[8] Placed in the tribe Trigonorhinini in CPC7 (Trýzna & Valentine 2011).

[9] Genus *Gonotropis* LeConte was resurrected from synonymy with *Tropideres* Schoenherr by Valentine (1998). The same author suggested that Gyllenhal was the first person, that validly authorized this specific epithet, which was followed in CPC7 (Trýzna & Valentine 2011) and CCPCC.

[10] Of the two central European species of this genus listed in CPC7 (Trýzna & Valentine 2011) and CCPCC, only *G. dorsalis* was repeatedly recorded from Poland. Nevertheless, the taxonomy of this species pair remains enigmatic and not all voucher specimens from Poland were examined by us.

[11] = *Bruchus cacao* Fabricius, 1775; = *Anthribus coffeae* Fabricius, 1801. Valentine (2005) finally resolved the nomenclature of this species after the mess caused by Zimmerman's (1994) unjustified resurrection of the junior synonym *Anthribus coffeae* Fabricius to a valid name. Therefore, the oldest name attributed to this cosmopolitan weevil pest species remains valid.

[12] Omitted from Poland in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga

2011a), corrected in the first errata (Löbl & Smetana 2013b).

[13] Recorded in Poland only once by Cmoluch (1989) as *B. pygmaea* (Gyllenhal), based on a specimen collected in Tarnów well before WWII and preserved in the collection of S. Stobiecki (ISEZ). Further taxonomic work by Strejček (1982, 1990) and Korotyaev (1990) established the taxonomy of this species group and finally attributed the name *B. kaszabi* to this central European weevil, which was confirmed in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011a) and CCPCC.

[14] Omitted from Poland in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011a), corrected in the first errata (Löbl & Smetana 2013b).

[15] A distinction of two largely sympatric subspecies, still maintained in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011) and CCPCC, appears groundless. Both forms were observed in some Polish localities (e.g. Wrocław, Jaworzno) by MW mating on the same plants. They are actually no more than aberrations distinct in colour of legs and antennae (orange testaceous to black) and body vestiture (silver or golden). They are thus formally synonymized here: *Bruchela rufipes rufipes* (Olivier, 1790) = *Bruchela rufipes nigritarsis* (Reitter, 1916), **syn. nov.**

[16] Generic rank of *Compsapoderus* after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011c).

[17] Treated as a distinct family by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) and in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b), but downgraded to a subfamily of Attelabidae in CCPCC, following Riedel (2014), who evaluated morphological evidence and concluded that Rhynchitinae is likely paraphyletic with respect to Attelabinae.

[18] Generic status of *Eomesauletes* after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b).

[19] Two Polish records from Wrocław and Kraków listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) have not been confirmed for 160 and 145 years, respectively.

[20] Generic status of *Caenorhinus* after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b), followed in CCPCC.

[21] = *Rhynchites mannerheimii* Hummel, 1823 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2017).

[22] = *Curculio caeruleus* DeGeer, 1775; the current combination after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b), while the species name priority after Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. (2016).

[23] Genus *Haplorhynchites* Voss was downgraded to a subgenus of *Involvulus* Schrank and made equal in rank with its former subgenera *Aphlorhynchites* Sawada and *Teretriorhynchites* Voss, now the subgenera in *Involvulus* (CPC7, Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b). The subgenus *Haplorhynchites* in its present sense does not occur in Palaearctic.

[24] Genus *Nelasiorhynchites* Legalov 2003 was downgraded to a subgenus of *Lasiorhynchites* Jekel in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b), which was followed in CCPCC.

[25] Replacement of this specific epithet was due to a long overlooked synonymization: *Rhynchites comatus* Gyllenhal, 1833 = *Rhynchites olivaceus* Gyllenhal, 1833 and thus a priority given to the former name by Desbrochers des Loges (1869) (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2016).

[26] Subgeneric status of *Pseudomechoris* Legalov in *Mecorhis* Billberg after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b), followed in CCPCC.

[27] Subgeneric status of *Neocoenorhinidius* Legalov in *Neocoenorrhinus* Voss after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b), followed in CCPCC.

[28] Subgeneric status of *Schoenitemnus* Legalov in *Neocoenorrhinus* Voss after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b), followed in CCPCC.

[29] = *Curculio aeneovirens* Marsham, 1802; following the synonymization by Legalov (2003) accepted in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b) and CCPCC.

[30] = *Rhynchites tomentosus* Gyllenhal, 1839; following the synonymization by Legalov (2003) accepted in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011b) and CCPCC.

[31] The species was listed from PL (though with a question mark, which is rather exceptional in this catalogue) in CPC7 by Alonso-Zarazaga (2011d) and further in CCPCC, despite of its deletion from the list of Polish weevils by Smreczyński (1965), Burakowski *et al*. (1992), and Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), who all considered three old records of this species from Poland (listed in Burakowski *et al*. *l.c.*) as incredible.

[32] Omitted from PL in CPC7 and subsequent erratae despite of a well documented locality in Wierzchowie near Ojców (Smreczyński 1965) and even a further attempt to protect this highly endangered species by its re-introduction to another neighboring site described by M. Mazur & Pawłowski (1994). The weevil was recently found on the second natural locality in Upper Silesia (Wanat & Celadyn 2015), thus it has been finally listed from PL in CCPCC.

[33] Omitted from PL in CPC7 and its subsequent erratae and updates, including CCPCC. The species was first recorded in Poland by Petryszak (1996). It is currently known from three KFP regions in south-east Poland.

[34] The findings of this species in east Poland, briefly announced by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), were finally described in detail by Wanat *et al*. (2012).

[35] The differences in length and shape of rostrum between females of *Perapion oblongum* (Gyllenhal) and *P. curtirostre* (Germar) were appropriately described and illustrated by Gønget (1997). Thus, this statement by Stüben *et al*. (2015) is not true: "…these 'species' are exclusively separated by body size – with significantly overlapping size ranges…". This statement illustrates the problems posed by the strange rule adopted by P. Stüben, Ch. Bayer and their various collaborators in the series of "Digital Weevil Determination" keys published since 2002 in Snudebiller. The distinguishing couplets in these keys obligatorily contain only a single morphological character (exceptionally two characters), which is obviously not always working in many taxonomically difficult weevil groups. Although in the subsequent DWD key to the Aplemonini (Stüben *et al*. 2017b), in addition to the significantly overlapping body size ranges, the differences in rostrum were also noticed, but only these in the length of rostrum and not those in the shape of female rostrums, being actually the most distinctive.

[36] Unlisted from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and CCPCC. Excepting one dubious and unverifiable record by Obarski (1961) from Klęka near Jarocin (Wielkopolska-Kujawy Lowland), the weevil has not been collected in Poland for the last 100 years. Several old records from southern Poland listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) are unverifiable, but they seem not unlikely. Also a soon re-appearance of this species in south-east Poland under a warming climate conditions seems quite possible, as it has been indicated by an ongoing expansion of *Aspidapion validum*, developing on the same host plant (see below).

[37] Recently confirmed to occur and spread its range in south-east Poland (Taszakowski *et al*. 2017).

[38] Originally erected as a subtribe of Oxystomatini (Alonso-Zarazaga 1990) and this concept was followed in CPC7. In CCPCC it is again a subtribe, but of the Apionini and equal in rank with the Oxystomatina. Following the idea present in CCPCC to rank this group equally to its formerly superior taxon, it is here newly raised in rank to a tribe. It results from a different family-level classification adopted herein, but also from disparate positions of these apionine groups on the cladograms presented by Winter *et al*. (2017).

[39] The species of doubtful taxonomic status, suggested by Stüben *et al*. (2015) to be synonymous with *Catapion seniculus* (Kirby), though it was not formally fixed by Stüben & Bayer (2015), nor by Stüben *et al*. (2017b). Besides a different clover species as a host plant (Dieckmann 1989), there are no other convincing arguments for a distinctness of *C. meieri*, and at least in eastern Poland there are known to MW whole populations with females ambiguously distinctive morphologically from these of *C. seniculus*. Actually, a similar problem concerns *C. koestlini* (which was already indicated by Stüben *et al*. (2017a)). Thus, prior to the species delimitation, the entire *seniculus*-species group requires a thorough genetic study of local populations associated with different plant genera and species of the tribes Trifolieae and Loteae.

[40] Not even mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) and by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), but this species was recorded in Poland with a question mark by Wanat (1995) based on an old specimen labelled "Silésie" in the collection of J. Odier (MHNG). Thereafter, it was undoubtedly (i.e. already without a question mark) listed from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and CCPCC. Since any other Polish records of this apionid species are lacking, and some peripheral regions of the historical Silesia fall to the present Germany or Czechia, it has never been confirmed to occur in Poland for certain. Thus, it should be deleted from the list of Polish weevils. Nevertheless, since some of several host plant species of *A. brunnipes*, namely *Filago minima* (Sm.) Pers., *F. germanica* L., *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* L., *G. luteo-album* L. (Dieckmann 1977), are widely distributed in Poland (Zając & Zając 2001), and the range of this weevil in Europe is very wide (Wanat *l.c.*), it is not unlikely to expect this weevil in Poland.

[41] Omitted from PL in CPC7 and subsequent erratae, as well as in CCPCC. In KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) there are listed several nineteenth century Silesian records of *Exapion genistae* (Kirby), the last one dated 1903. All they were attributed to *E. compactum* in KFP just because the range of true *E. genistae* is restricted to western Europe, whilst *E. compactum* has been originally described as a color variety of *E. genistae* and it is known to occur in central Europe not so far from Poland. Voucher specimens for the two remaining dubious records before WWII are missing. Therefore, it remains uncertain if this species had ever occurred within the current Polish borders. On the other hand, the weevil was recorded from East Germany, Czech Moravia, and Slovakia (Dieckmann 1977, Benedikt *et al*. 2010), so its former or even current occurrence in Poland is not unlikely.

[42] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and CCPCC. It is a western European

species and a monophage of *Ulex europaeus* L., the plant introduced to western Poland long time ago, but currently not being classified as invasive and still having a very spotted distribution there (Tokarska-Guzik *et al*. 2012). Both old Polish records of *E. ulicis* listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) must have been based on misidentifications because its host plant did not occur in eastern Poland that time. However, past and present temporary occurrence of the weevil in western Poland is not unlikely. The problem has never been thoroughly studied after WWII.

[43] = *parvulum* Mulsant et Rey, 1859; = *hoffmanni* Wagner, 1930; synonymizations in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d).

[44] Stüben *et al*. (2017b) groundlessly (the type specimens not examined) synonymized *S. serpyllicola* (Wencker, 1864) with *S. minutissimum* (Rosenhauer, 1856), thus applying the latter, older name to this species. In CPC7 Alonso-Zarazaga (2011d) distinguished *S. minutissimum* (with its synonym: *S. tunicense* (Desbrochers des Loges)) from *S. serpyllicola* (with its synonym *S. hoffmanni* (Wagner, 1930)). That approach was followed in CCPCC and it is shared here by MW. Both species are clearly distinct morphologically and have different geographical ranges, being parapatric only in France.

[45] After fifteen years passed since its first record from Warsaw (Kozłowski & Knutelski 2003) the species is now present in nearly a whole area of Poland, including Pomeranian and Masurian Lake Regions northwards. It has been found also in Białowieża, from where it was first erroneously recorded in 1923 (Wanat *et al*. 2016).

[46] = Synapiina Alonso-Zarazaga, 1990 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2017).

[47] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and CCPCC. Past and present occurrence of this submediterranean species in Poland is highly doubtful, not only because it has not been recorded from any central European country for a half century, but also due to a high number of published misidentifications of a common and highly variable *Cyanapion spencii*. In central Europe *C. alcyoneum* seems to be monophagous on *Lathyrus pannonicus* Jacq.) Garcke (Wagner 1941, Köstlin 1973), a non-native plant extremely rare in Poland, known from just one natural site in the river Nida region and, besides, sporadically introduced and/or cultivated elsewhere (Zając & Zając 2001, Snowarski 2015). Therefore, several old records of this weevil species listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) appear highly dubious. It remains unknown from Czechia, and in Slovakia it was collected on just three localities only in 1954–1959 (Dieckmann 1977). These records have not been confirmed by further findings and the authors of the recent catalogue (Benedikt *et al*. 2010) doubt if this species occurs now in Slovakia. The last Austrian record is almost equally old, and in Germany this species is actually known only from the very old Germar's type specimen (Dieckmann *l.c.*, Köstlin *l.c.*).

[48] Omitted from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and in CCPCC, though it is known to occur in a vast area of Poland (Burakowski *et al*. 1992).

[49] The species, with its records from the Pieniny Mts. listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992), was omitted in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and in CCPCC.

[50] Omitted from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and CCPCC. The occurrence of this species at least in north-western Poland is well documented in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992).

[51] Unlisted from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and CCPCC. It has not been confirmed to occur in Poland for over 150 years since the two ancient records from Baltic Coast listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992), both likely based on misidentifications of bizarre males of *P. dissimile*. It was considered a doubtful species in Poland by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), but here we find it more accurate to delete this apionid species from the list of the weevils in Poland.

[52] Unlisted from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011d) and CCPCC. Recorded several times from Silesia only in second half of the 19th c. (Burakowski *et al*. 1992).

[53] Originally erected as a subtribe of Oxystomatini (Alonso-Zarazaga 1990) and this concept was followed in CPC7. In CCPCC it is again a subtribe, but of the Apionini and equal in rank with the Oxystomatina. Following the idea presented in CCPCC to rank this group equally to its formerly superior taxon, it is here newly raised to a tribe. It results from a different family-level classification adopted herein, but also from disparate positions of these apionine groups on the cladograms presented by Winter *et al*. (2017).

[54] Recently discovered in south-eastern Poland and expanding its range; currently known from four localities (Wanat & Borowski 2013, Wanat *et al*. 2016).

[55] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011e) and CCPCC. Of the four old records of this species from Poland mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992), those from northern lowlands are incredible, and the remaining two have not been confirmed for over a century.

[56] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011e)

and CCPCC, though it was not included into Polish fauna in KFP (Burakowski *et al.* 1992), nor in the first edition of the Checklist (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005). The only general record from "Pologne" by Pic (1919) is uncertain in terms of both taxonomical identity (just a subsequent new colour aberration of *Nanophyes nitidulus* described) and geographical shape of Poland considered by M. Pic in 1919, much different from this after WWII. Therefore, the species is here consequently deleted from the list of Polish weevils.

[57] First discovered in Poland in 2007 (Wanat & Szypuła 2008), it has now been confirmed as occurring in more than half the area of the country (Wanat *et al.* 2016).

[58] Surprisingly omitted from PL in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011e) and in CCPCC. The species is very common throughout Poland (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) and it seems to inhabit here virtually all the sites of *Lythrum salicaria* L., its primary host plant.

[59] This group still did not find its place in the provisional phylogenetic system of the Curculionidae adopted in the Handbook of Zoology (Leschen & Beutel 2014). Hence, it was treated there as a tribe not nested in any of major subfamilies (Oberprieler *et al.* 2014b).

[60] Caldara *et al*. (2017) performed phylogenetic analysis of the world Bagoini and proposed new classification of this tribe (already adopted in CCPCC). Regarding the central European fauna, genus *Hydronomus* has been withdrawn from the synonymy with genus *Bagous* and the latter genus has been divided to two subgenera: *Bagous* s. str. and *Macropelmus*, morphologically distinguished only by the relative length of penal apodemes (Caldara *et al*., *l.c.*).

[61] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013b) and CCPCC. In KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995) recorded from four regions of Poland, also after WWII.

[62] The incorrect spelling *frivaldszkyi* in CPC8 (Caldara 2013b) was corrected in CCPCC, so finally following KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995).

[63] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013b) and in CCPCC. A relatively common species in Poland, recorded from most of KFP regions (Burakowski *et al*. 1995).

[64] This group of weevils, hyper-diverse in tropics, has been reduced in rank to a supertribe of the subfamily Conoderinae in CCPCC, after Prena *et al*. (2014).

[65] Generic rank of *Aulacobaris* after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011f), followed in CCPCC.

[66] The original Scopoli's spelling *caerulescens* was resurrected by Alonso-Zarazaga (2017) in CCPCC, instead of the spelling *coerulescens* selected as putatively more frequent in use by Prena (2008) and thus adopted in CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011f). The reversal is based on a novel and interesting method of testing of predominant usage with not quite objective internet search engines (Alonso-Zarazaga *l.c.*). But perhaps we have no other choice for future in the era of the worldwide web.

[67] Generic rank of *Labiaticola* after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011f), followed in CCPCC.

[68] Generic rank of *Melanobaris* after CPC7 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2011f), followed in CCPCC.

[69] This highly diverse group of weevils has been reduced in rank to a supertribe of the subfamily Conoderinae in CCPCC, after Prena *et al*. (2014).

[70] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) and in CCPCC. The species is known from two localities in Lower Silesia (Burakowski *et al*. 1997) and the voucher specimens are present in G. Polentz collection at MNHW, but its occurrence in Poland has not been confirmed after WWII.

[71] As a result of the application by M. Morris (Case 3367), the name *Curculio contractus* Marsham, 1802 was finally conserved by ICZN for this common weevil species, and its senior homonym *Curculio contractus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785 was suppressed (Opinion 2192, 2008). Another older name occasionally used for this species in literature is an invalid junior homonym (*Curculio minutus* Reich, 1797, non Drury, 1773). The name *Ceutorhynchus pallipes* Crotch, 1866 applied to this weevil by Colonnelli (2004), and Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), is therefore a junior synonym of *C. contractus* (Marsham).

[72] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) and in CCPCC, but its occurrence in Poland is highly uncertain. This generally western European species is known here from only two unverifiable records from Lower Silesia dated 1920–1921. Its presence in Poland has never been confirmed thereafter (Burakowski *et al.* 1997).

[73] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) and CCPCC, despite it was excluded from the fauna of Poland by Smreczyński (1974), Burakowski *et al*. (1997) and Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Three records of this species listed by Burakowski *et al*. (*l.c.*), each being a hundred years old, were most likely based on misidentifications, so we here confirm its deletion from the list of Polish weevils.

[74] This species was synonymized with *C. puncticollis* Boheman by Stüben & Bayer (2015), that seems to MW still not convincingly evidenced.

[75] The single record from western Poland by Renner & Messutat (2008) was based on a misidentification of *C. puncticollis* Boheman (the voucher specimen examined by MW). The species

is therefore excluded here from the fauna of Poland.

[76] Like *C. leprieuri*, it is a western mediterranean species known in Poland from just a single specimen collected in Lower Silesia soon after WWII and reported by Złotorzycki (1949). It is preserved at Smreczyński's collection (ISEZ) and its identification was correct.

[77] = *Ceuthorhynchidius cakilis* V. Hansen, 1917 (Stüben & Bayer 2015), followed in CCPCC.

[78] The abandoned by Stüben & Bayer (2015) and ignored in CCPCC suggestion to re-synonymize this species with *C. hirtulus* Germar was posed by Stüben *et al*. (2015). It was based not even on barcodes, but on a problem with recognition of evident morphological differences between the latter two species by the authors of this suggestion. Interestingly, the latter authors say: "…Molecularly the two species collected from Slovakia for our analysis, show significant differences (10.2% p distance)…". The morphological differences and variation of both species have been sufficiently illustrated by Wanat & Colonnelli (2004).

[79] The still undescribed new sibling species of *Coeliodinus* occurring in central Europe primarily in Poland (Wanat, in litt.).

[80] The species is actually known in Poland from a single specimen collected in the steppe Łabunie Reserve over 50 years ago (Smreczyński 1973a). The subsequent record of this species from Józefów Biłgorajski by Cmoluch (1993) was based on a misidentification of *Microplontus triangulum* (Boh.) (the voucher specimens examined by MW). After a half century of undisturbed natural ecological succession the Łabunie Reserve is no longer a steppe, but a tall and dark forest. Hence, the occurrence of *D. transsylvanicus* in its unique historical site, and thus in Poland, becomes highly uncertain.

[81] Genus *Neoglocianus* Dieckmann is treated as a junior synonym of *Glocianus* Reitter in CCPCC.

[82] In CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) treated as a synonym of *M. rugulosus* (Herbst), following Colonnelli (2004). It was subsequently resurrected by Morris & Barclay (2015) after a thorough discussion and lectotype designation. Nevertheless, in CCPCC its synonymization with *M. rugulosus* is reinstated, so here we again resurrect *M. melanostigma* as a valid species. See also Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) for a more detailed discussion.

[83] Found in the Polish part of Tatra Mts. by Colonnelli & Knutelski (2005).

[84] The species was not even mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1997) and other literature on the Polish weevil fauna (except in the key of Smreczyński (1974), where it was included as a species eventually to be found in Poland). It remains unknown also from Czechia, Slovakia and Ukraine (CCPCC). It was erroneously listed from PL by Colonnelli (2004), but not included in the first edition of the Checklist (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005) after a confirmation received by MW from E. Colonnelli, about the lack of any evidence supporting his Polish record. However, *T. campanella* appeared again from PL in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) and in CCPCC (!). Hence we are obliged to mention this species in the present Checklist, just to confirm its deletion from the fauna of Poland.

[85] The above comment on *T. campanella* should be applied here in almost every detail. The only difference is that this species was once listed in the checklist of Polish Coleoptera by Łomnicki (1913), but Smreczyński (1934) unambiguously referred that record to *T. spurnyi*. Hence, in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1997) "*T. hystrix*" has been placed in the synonymics under *T. spurnyi* as a misidentification.

[86] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) and CCPCC. The species was recorded from two sites in the Sudetes (Kłodzko and Nowa Ruda) about a century ago. Additionally, a single specimen from Mt. Śnieżnik was discovered in G. Polentz's collection at MNHW (KFP, Burakowski *et al*. 1997). It has never been found in Poland thereafter.

[87] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) and CCPCC. Rare species in Poland, but a dozen records were listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1997), at least two of them from the last decade of the 20th c.

[88] The priority of *Curculio commari* Panzer, 1795 over *Curculio comari* Herbst, 1795 was confirmed in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013) and maintained in CCPCC.

[89] = *Curculio pericarpius* sensu Paykull, 1792 et auct., non *Curculio pericarpius* Linnaeus, 1758. The name *Curculio leucostigma* Marsham, 1802 was found by Huang & Colonnelli (2014) to be the oldest available name for the weevil commonly known as *Rhinoncus pericarpius*, after rejection of the established for almost two centuries meaning of *Curculio pericarpius* Linnaeus (see below). It has been fixed by the appropriate lectotype designation.

[90] = *Curculio castor* Fabricius, 1792. After examination of the type specimen of *Curculio pericarpius* Linnaeus, 1758 and its subsequent designation for the lectotype by Huang & Colonnelli (2014), this name must be very unfortunately

referred to another common Palaearctic species of the same genus, since the Paykull's (1792) misidentification almost universally known as *Rhinoncus castor* (Fabricius). It is a sound example of disrespect to the need of stability of zoological nomenclature expressed in point (4) of the Introduction to the Code. Actually, this nomenclatural act will make all faunistic records of these two species uncertain for years.

[91] = *Curculio globulus* Herbst, 1795, non Panzer, 1794. The oldest available replacement name for the unavailable *C. globulus* Herbst is *Rutidosoma graminosus* Gistel (Colonnelli 2013), but since the genus name is of neuter gender, the specific epithet must be modified appropriately (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2016).

[92] The spelling *Tapeinotus* was finally rejected as a typo error in CPC8 (Colonnelli 2013), followed in CCPCC.

[93] In MW's opinion placing *Euryommatus* and *Coryssomerus* in the same tribe is disputable, but the Conoderinae was for centuries one of the least studied taxonomically weevil groups, extremely diverse in tropics and scantily represented in the western Palaearctic.

[94] The species was placed in the subgenus *Cossonus* s. str. in CPC8 (Hlaváč & Maughan 2013) but transferred to subgenus *Caenocossonus* by Maughan in Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. (2016). The latter decision is followed in CCPCC.

[95] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Hlaváč & Maughan 2013) and CCPCC. The species is known to occur in most of KFP regions of Poland (Burakowski *et al*. 1993).

[96] It is the only species of *Cotaster* confirmed to occur in Poland by Diotti *et al.* (2015), based on the literature records and deduced from general distribution of this species evidenced in that revisionary work. It is also the only species listed from PL in CCPCC. Taxonomic distinctness of another central European species *C. speziai* Diotti, Pesarini et Caldara, 2015, possibly present in south-east Poland (*C. uncipes* by Wanat & Szypuła 1998), is in MW's opinion not convincingly evidenced. Interestingly, the latter species, as well as *C. kostali* described by the same authors from south Italy, are not listed in CCPCC.

[97] In the revision of genus *Cotaster* by Diotti *et al.* (2015) this species is proved to occur only in western Europe, namely in the Pyrenees and as far to the east as to south-west Germany, Switzerland, south-east France and south-west Italy. It was many times recorded from central Europe in the past, whilst this genus is actually represented there by other species.

[98] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Hlaváč & Maughan 2013) and CCPCC, although there are still no published records of this species from Poland and it was not mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993), nor included in the Checklist by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Therefore, it is deleted here from the list of Polish weevils.

[99] = *Phloeophagus aeneopiceus* Boheman, 1845 (Hlaváč & Maughan 2013).

[100] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Hlaváč & Maughan 2013) and CCPCC. The species was listed from a dozen Polish localities in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993).

[101] In CCPCC this large and diverse weevil group (excluding Gasterocercini) is treated as no more than a tribe in the subfamily Molytinae, following Lyal (2014).

[102] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Stüben & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and CCPCC. A common species in Poland, recorded from most KFP regions (Burakowski *et al*. 1995).

[103] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Stüben & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and in CCPCC. In addition to the record from the island of Uznam cited in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995), the species was collected also on the Wolin Is. (Szypuła & Wanat 1996). Thus, it undoubtedly belongs to the fauna of Poland.

[104] The western European species correctly unlisted from PL in CPC8 (Stüben & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and in CCPCC. The only precise locality on Uznam Is. (Zinnowitz) published by Meyer (1919) and subsequently attributed to Poland by Smreczyński (1972) and some other authors, actually lies on the German side of the island. Since the remaining records discussed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995) all appear unsubstantiated, the species should be excluded from the list of Polish weevils.

[105] Unlisted from PL in CPC8 (Stüben & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and CCPCC. Bahr (2003) revised genus *Acallocrates* and excluded the formerly recorded in Poland *A. denticollis* (Germar) from the fauna of central Europe, but Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) on p. 109 provided a confirmed record of *A. colonnellii* Bahr from south-east Poland. Actually all the *Acallocrates* specimens from Poland studied in the meantime by MW and other Polish weevil specialists, belong to *A. colonnellii*. Thus it is currently known from nearly a half of 25 regions of Poland adopted in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995, M. A. Mazur *et al*. 2015).

[106] Generic and subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Stüben & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013), followed in CCPCC.

[107] Subgeneric placement by Stüben (2003).

[108] According to Wanat *et al.* (2016) the former record of *Acalles roboris* from Poland by Smreczyński (1973a) should be referred to *Kyklioacalles navieresi*, after the revision of this group by Stüben (2003) and identification of the specimens re-discovered in the same locality by MW.

[109] = *boehmei* Koštál et Holecová, 2001; synonymization by Germann & Stüben (2004).

[110] In CCPCC it was placed in the subfamily Molytinae and given the same tribal rank as the Cryptorhynchini, after Lyal (2014).

[111] The tribe was transferred to the Curculioninae back from Molytinae in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a).

[112] The only small and isolated site in the Biebrza National Park, where the species was discovered in 1997 (Wanat & Szypuła 1998) and observed till 2005, became now fully shaded by a tall pine forest with dense undergrowth. The control by MW in 2016 confirmed that both *Potentilla argentea* L. and the weevil no longer exist in this place. Since it was evidently an accidental site of *A. rubripes*, much distant from its continuous range (see Wanat & Szypuła *l.c.* for discussion), and the weevil has not been found elsewhere since then, it likely became extinct in Poland.

[112a] Recorded from Przemyśl (south-east Poland) by Petryszak & Dąbek (2017).

[113] = *Curculio humeralis* Panzer, 1795. This reversal of the name priority was proposed by Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* (2016) without explanation and followed in CCPCC.

[114] The spelling *piri* by Kollar, 1837 was treated as a junior synonym of Gyllenhal's name in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a), followed in CCPCC.

[115] Unlisted from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a). Its occurrence in Poland has not been confirmed since 1900, when the only two putative Polish specimens were collected by M. Rybiński. Smreczyński (1972) suggested that they might have been mislabelled.

[116] = *Curculio affinis* Paykull, 1800, non Schrank, 1781. The synonymization fixed by Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* (2013). These authors also considered the name *edoughensis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1875 (being used for this species since Silfverberg's (1979) replacement of the homonymous Paykull's name) as not attributable to this taxon, after examination of the type specimen from north Africa.

[117] Unlisted from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a) and CCPCC. All the literature records of this species from Poland are at least 140 years old (Burakowski *et al.* 1997) and they were likely based on misidentifications, since the weevil is almost unknown in central Europe. In our opinion, it should be deleted from the list of Polish fauna.

[118] Since the revision of *Miarus campanulae*-group by Roudier (1966), followed by Smreczyński (1973b, 1976), true *Miarus campanulae* (L.) has not been recorded from Poland with certainty (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005, Gosik & Łętowski 2008). Although it was mentioned from Poland without any precise localities in the most recent taxonomic revision of this genus by Caldara (2007), the same author does not list it from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a), which is followed in CCPCC.

[119] After the lectotype designation by Caldara *et al.* (2008) this name became a junior synonym of *Rhinusa tetra* (F.). The former records of *Rh. hispida* auct. might refer to one of a pair of sibling species: *Rh. pilosa* (Gyllenhal, 1838) or *Rh. brondelii* (H. Brisout de Barneville, 1863), both known from central Europe (Caldara 2013a). Since the voucher specimens for the old Polish records of *Rh. hispida* listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al.* 1997) are not available, these records cannot be attributed to any valid species.

[120] According to Caldara (2008), the former European records of *Rh. thapsicola* auct. (see the next comment) should be referred to *Rh. eversmanni*, which is known to occur in several European countries, including Germany, Czechia, Slovakia and Ukraine (Caldara 2013a). Consequently, it is not listed from PL in CCPCC. Considering several old records mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al.* 1997), the species is therefore conditionally placed on the list here, although none voucher specimen for those old records exists and the occurrence of *Rh. eversmanni* in Poland requires confirmation.

[121] Caldara (2008) synonymized this nominal species with *Rhinusa tetra* and designated the neotype to validate his taxonomic decision.

[122] = *Rhynchaenus populicola* Silfverberg, 1977 (Caldara 2013a).

[123] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Caldara 2013a).

[124] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Caldara 2013a).

[125] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Caldara 2013a).

[126] = *Curculio rufus* Schrank, 1781, non Müller, 1776 (Caldara 2013a).

[127] Subgenus *Salius* Schrank is treated as a synonym of *Orchestes* s. str. in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a).

[128] This specific epithet was first resurrected in KFP (Burakowski *et al.* 1997) as the oldest available name for this species, which was followed

in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a) and CCPCC. The name *Curculio avellanae* Donovan, 1797 is available according to Caldara (*l.c.*), but it is a junior synonym of the Fabricius' name.

[129] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a) and CCPCC. The species has never been recorded from the present territory of Poland and it was not mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1977), nor by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Thus, it is here deleted from the list of Polish weevils.

[130] Unlisted from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a) and CCPCC. See the respective comment by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005).

[131] The senior synonym, *Rhamphus flavicornis* Clairville, 1798, was considered a *nomen oblitum* in CCPCC, thus it should not be used for this species.

[132] = *Curculio lonicerae* Herbst, 1795, non Razoumowsky, 1789 (Caldara 2013a).

[133] = *L. muerlei* Ferrari, 1866; = *L. uniformis* Desbrochers des Loges, 1895. Synonymization by Korotyaev *et al*. (1993), see also the comments by Taszakowski *et al*. (2017).

[134] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a) and CCPCC. It was recorded from south-east Poland by Petryszak & Dąbek (1997) and Wanat & Szypuła (1998) under the names *L. uniformis* and *L. muerlei*, which both were listed in the first edition of the checklist by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005).

[135] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Caldara 2013a).

[136] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Caldara 2013a) and CCPCC. Despite several records published in the 19th c., none of the specimens in Polish collections are known to be collected within the present boundaries of Poland. Smreczyński (1972) excluded this species from the Polish fauna. His opinion was followed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995) and by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005); we do so as well in the present Edition. Nevertheless, judging from its distribution in neighboring countries, *T. cuprifer* is almost the first candidate to be found in Poland recently.

[137] Tribal placement of the genus *Gronops* after Oberprieler (2010).

[138] Subgeneric division of *Gronops* after CPC8 (Meregalli 2013) and CCPCC. The subgenus *Asperogronops* was originally proposed by F. Solari as a distinct genus, but Oberprieler (2010) considered such a rank disputable.

[139] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Lyal 2011) and CCPCC. Actually a single, 140 years old record of this alien species is listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995). Considering its strict host association with the exotic *Tamarindus indica* L., the species has no chance to be established in Poland, as did the other three species of *Sitophilus*. Hence, it should not be included into the list of Polish weevils.

[140] Originally unlisted from PL in CPC7 (Lyal 2011), added in the first errata (Löbl & Smetana 2013b), which was followed in CCPCC. In Poland recorded from at least 10 localities in various KFP regions (Burakowski *et al*. 1995), but never observed after WWII. There are 2 exs. from "Teschen" (Cieszyn) in coll. G. Polentz (MNHW).

[141] Listed from PL in both CPC7 (Lyal 2011) and CCPCC. Recorded from a few localities in southwest Poland in the 19th c. and once in 1932 from the western Sudetes by G. Polentz, but there are no voucher specimens in his collection at MNHW (Burakowski *et al*. 1995). Like *S. abbreviatus*, never observed in Poland after WWII.

[142] Omitted from PL in CPC7 (Lyal 2011), corrected in the first errata (Löbl & Smetana 2013b). The only *Sphenophorus* species regularly collected in Poland after WWII.

[143] = *Curculio limbatus* Fabricius, 1792, non Olivier, 1790; = *Curculio lateralis* Paykull, 1792, non Panzer, 1789 (Pelletier 2013).

[144] This species was recorded from Poland several times before WWII, but the voucher specimens are not available in collections and all these records were considered incredible in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993). Hence, it was not included in the list of Polish weevils by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Nevertheless, it has been listed from PL by Pelletier (1995, 2013), apparently on the ground of those old unconfirmed records. In the old material from the Humboldt Museum in Berlin studied by J. Pelletier years ago, and according to him (J. Pelletier, pers. comm.), possibly containing specimens from Poland, actually there are no such specimens, only the Ukrainian ones (B. Jaeger, pers. comm.). Hence, we delete this species from the list of fauna of Poland.

[145] Among several family-level names historically applied to this large and worldwide distributed weevil group, the name Byrsopagini of Lacordaire turned out to be three months older than Tropiphorini Marseul, 1863, most often used for the group of genera occurring in northern hemisphere. Therefore, this name was selected by Alonso-Zarazaga (2017) in CCPCC to include also the genera formerly classified in Alophini LeConte, 1874.

[146] The priority of generic name *Graptus* over *Alophus* was maintained in CPC8 (Yunakov 2013a) and CCPCC.

[147] This species was recorded from Poland by Podlussány (1998) based on the specimens collected

by T. Trella before WWII somewhere in a wide vicinity of Przemyśl. However, its occurrence in the Polish Bieszczady Mts. and their foothills has not been confirmed in the recent study of *Bryodaemon* distribution in the Polish Carpathians by Petryszak (2002). Therefore, the presence of this species in Poland is considered here as uncertain.

[148] M. Mazur (2016) re-evaluated several old literature records of this species in Poland listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and provided a recent one from Tokarnia nr. Żywiec (Western Beskidy Mts.). Therefore, this species is coming back to the list of Polish weevils after untimely deletion by Smreczyński (1966), followed by Burakowski *et al.* (1993), Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) and Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga (2013) in CPC8. The species has been listed from PL in CCPCC, but apparently based only on the old records. The new data from the paper by M. Mazur (2016) rather had not a chance to be included.

[149] The only record of this species from Poland in last 150 years came from Cmoluch *et al*. (1979), but it has never been confirmed by further findings. We follow here the opinion of M. Mazur (2016) that its current occurrence in Poland is doubtful.

[150] Found in Koło (central Poland) as introduced species (Wanat *et al*. 2011).

[151] Recorded from Sopot (Baltic Coast) as introduced species under the synonymous name *O. dieckmanni* Magnano, 1979 (Wanat *et al*. 2011).

[152] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013).

[153] Subgeneric placement after Białooki (2015), followed in CCPCC.

[154] Found in Starachowice (central Poland) as introduced species (M. Mazur 2016). Unlisted from PL in CCPCC.

[155] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013).

[156] = *O. proximus iteratus* Magnano, 2001, **syn. nov.** Smreczyński (1959) described *Otiorhynchus proximus* var. *oblongus* clearly as infrasubspecific form, in his opinion falling into a morphological variation range of *O. proximus*, without any geographical connotation. Actually no *locus* or *terra typica* of *O. proximus* var. *oblongum* were provided in its original description and it was deemed to co-occur with the "typical" form. The variety has never been ranked as subspecies thereafter, thus the name does not meet the provisions of Art. 45.6.4 of the Code and should be considered as unavailable (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013). Moreover, Smreczyński (1966) referred to both the nominative form and var. *oblongus* as to the same parthenogenetic (triploid) species. However, Magnano (2001) erroneously considered the form *oblongum* to be described in a rank of subspecies by Smreczyński (*l.c.*) and consequently proposed an unjustified replacement name *proximus iteratus* because of a thought homonymy with *O. scaber* var. *oblongus* Smreczyński, 1936. The latter name is unambiguously not available according to Art. 45.6.4 of the Code, because the varieties, forms and subspecies are treated in the same paper by Smreczyński (1936). To clear up this tangled problem, the Magnano's name is here formally synonymized: *Otiorhynchus proximus* Stierlin, 1861 = *Otiorhynchus proximus iteratus* Magnano, 2001, **syn. nov.**

[157] = *Otiorhynchus austriacus* Fabricius 1801, non Schrank, 1781 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013a).

[158] = *Curculio scaber* auct., non Linnaeus, 1758. The name *carinatopunctatus* was resurrected from synonymy under *Otiorhynchus scaber* (L.) sensu auct. by Alonso-Zarazaga & Borovec (2013), after it turned out that the type specimens of *C. scaber* in the Linnaeus collection belong to a different genus and species (currently *Romualdius scaber* in the tribe Trachyphloeini, see the respective comment below).

[159] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013).

[160] Confirmed to occur in Poland as introduced species by M. A. Mazur & Mokrzycki (2011) and later found in at least three large cities in west Poland (unpublished data: MW & www.entomo.pl).

[161] = *Otiorhynchus cornicinus* Stierlin, 1861 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013).

[162] Ultimately withdrawn from synonymy with *O. tenebricosus* (Germann 2011, Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013), in Poland known from Wrocław (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and Olsztyn (Białooki 1980).

[163] = *Curculio orbicularis* Herbst, 1795 (CCPCC). Listed from PL in CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and CCPCC. M. Mazur (2016) considers all Polish records of this species, listed in KFP under the name *O. orbicularis* (Burakowski *et al*. 1993), as doubtful.

[164] Subgeneric placement after Białooki (2015), followed in CCPCC.

[165] Subgeneric placement after CCPCC, following the synonymization of subgenus *Proremus* Reitter, 1912 with subgenus *Podoropelmus* Reitter, 1912 by Białooki (2015).

[166] Subgeneric placement after CCPCC, following the synonymization of subgenus *Proremus* Reitter, 1912 with subgenus *Podoropelmus* Reitter, 1912 by Białooki (2015).

[167] Like in Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), subgeneric placement of this species follows that of *O. rotundus* since they are sibling species, which should never be placed in different subgenera, as it was curiously done in CPC8 by Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga (2013). A similar conclusion has been earlier drawn by Stüben in Stüben & Bayer (2015).

[168] The synonymization of this species with *O. rotundus* Marseul by Stüben in Stüben & Bayer (2015), followed in CCPCC, is rejected here, as not sufficiently evidenced in MW's opinion. This is true especially if only three samples of these two species were in all sequenced for this COI-based conclusion (!). It results from MW's study of the material from Poland, that at least two distinct parthenogenetic forms, subtly but constantly differing morphologically, occur in various urban localities of Poland. Until the material from *locus typicus* of *O. smreczynskii* is included in genetic studies, and compared with the populations from western Poland, we consider as premature the synonymization of *O. smreczynskii* with *O. rotundus*.

[169] Sympatric and distinct morphologically bisexual and parthenogenetic populations of one species were often considered distinct species in the genus *Otiorhynchus*. We have such case with *O. krattereri* in the Polish Bieszczady Mts. Thus the parthenogenetic and probably polyploid form, sympatric with bisexual *O. krattereri* and formerly often regarded as *O. rugosus* (Hummel), remains without a valid name after nomenclatural and taxonomic acts performed in CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and followed in CCPCC.

[170] Erroneously listed from PL in CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and in CCPCC. The closest to Poland site of this east Carpathian species (Chornohora) can be seen from the tops of the Polish Bieszczady Mts. in good weather, but it is still about 150 km distance from the Polish-Ukrainian border. The species was therefore not even mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and should obviously be deleted from the list of weevils in Poland.

[171] = *Curculio conspersus* Herbst, 1795, non Olivier, 1791 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013).

[172] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013) and CCPCC. Actually it was recorded from the territory of Poland only once in 1870 but subsequently never included in Polish fauna by Łomnicki (1913), Smreczyński (1966), Burakowski *et al*. (1993), Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). M. Mazur (2016) considers the presence of this species in Poland as "very unlikely". Therefore, it is deleted from the list here.

[173] Tribal placement after CPC8 (Magnano & Alonso-Zarazaga 2013), followed in CCPCC.

[174] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Pierotti 2013) and CCPCC. Currently it is known in Poland from a dozen localities in four KFP regions (Burakowski *et al*. 1993, and eleven subsequent papers).

[175] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Pierotti 2013) and CCPCC. Before WWII it was known from just a single locality in east Poland (Burakowski *et al*. 1993), but at the end of the 20th c. the weevil was discovered in other sites (Cmoluch *et al*. 1995, Łętowski *et al*. 1998).

[176] Misidentified by Wanat (2005) and Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) as *Ph. fessus* Boheman, which is a strictly Siberian species (B. A. Korotyaev, pers. comm.; Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b). For CPC8 it was corrected by Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. (2016).

[177] Formerly the subspecies of *Ph. subdentatus* Boheman, raised to species rank in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b), and followed in CCPCC. It has only several uncertain records from Poland (Burakowski *et al*. 1993), not confirmed here for over 100 years. It could have been possibly misidentified with *Ph. viridaeris*, which usually lives and feeds on herbs, but locally has arboreal populations, observed by MW, e.g. in northeast Poland.

[178] = *Phyllobius scutellaris* L. Redtenbacher, 1849 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b).

[179] In CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b) and CCPCC treated as a synonym of *Ph. pyri* (L.), here again resurrected as valid species following Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Morphological and ecological evidence for distinctness of these two species in central Europe was provided by Dieckmann (1980a).

[180] = *Phyllobius alpinus* Stierlin, 1859 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2017).

[181] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b).

[182] = *Phyllobius incanus* Gyllenhal, 1834 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b).

[183] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b).

[184] = *Curculio cinerascens* Fabricius, 1792, non Gmelin, 1790; = *Pseudomyllocerus magnanoi* Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999. The approach from CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013b) and CCPCC is followed here, although this seems tentative. There were two subspecies of the former *P. cinerascens* (F.) recognized by Colonnelli (2003) (followed by Abbazzi & Maggini 2009), but both subspecific names were unintentionally synonymized in the same paper due to uncareful nomenclatural action. Therefore, F. Solari's name became valid for the nominative taxon,

although it was originally introduced for a distinct Italian form.

[185] The species had been excluded from the fauna of Poland in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and thus not listed by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), but it was found on one locality in the Lublin Upland (south-east Poland) by M. Mazur (2017). Thus, according to this author, the old record of this weevil from Chełm by Pongrácz (1923) is likely true.

[186] = *Curculio mustela* Herbst, 1797. A forgotten senior synonym of the same author, resurrected as valid in CPC8 (Yunakov 2013b) to simply follow the Principle of Priority, thus ignoring all the wise words written in point (4) of the Introduction to the Code. The synonymization is followed here after CCPCC.

[187] There are two distinct green-scaled species of *Polydrusus* subgenus *Eudipnus* in Poland and south-east Europe: *P. formosus* (= *sericeus* Schaller, 1783, = *splendidus* Herbst, 1784) and *P. thalassinus* (recognized by e.g. Smreczyński 1966, Dieckmann 1980a, Francia 1986). However, in CPC8 Yunakov (2013b) synonymized both these species without a word of explanation. Since he merged also the lists of their synonyms, formerly divided by Francia (*l.c.*), it seems that Yunakov (*l.c.*) simply considered these two biological species as one, which is not agreed upon by MW and several other central European weevil specialists (R. Borovec, pers. comm.). As a result of Yunakov's (*l.c.*) taxonomic action, one of these two weevil species remained without a valid name. Instead of a new name proposal, the name *Polydrusus thalassinus* Gyllenhal is here provisionally resurrected as valid for the species formerly known under such a name. According to Francia (*l.c.*), two other names refer to the species known as *P. thalassinus*, but they are junior synonyms of the Gyllenhal's name. The nomenclature of this pair of species *formosus-thalassinus* should be verified after the study of the name-bearing types from the synonymical lists of both, but such revisionary work is beyond the scope of this catalogue.

[188] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Yunakov 2013b).

[189] = *Metallites pallidus* Gyllenhal, 1834 (Yunakov 2013b).

[190] Smreczyński (1966) clearly stated that this alpine species had never been found on the Polish side of the Tatra Mts., only in Slovakia. Hence, it was excluded from the fauna of Poland in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Also Knutelski (2005) in his monograph of the Tatra weevils said, that this weevil species does not occur in Poland. Nevertheless, Yunakov (2013b) groundlessly listed this species from PL in CPC8, which was followed in CCPCC. His opinion is rejected here and the species is deleted from the list of Polish weevils.

[191] The species was listed from PL in CPC8 (Yunakov 2013b) and CCPCC despite it had never been mentioned in the literature concerning Poland and thus unlisted both in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and in Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Most likely the records of this species from western Podolia were incorrectly attributed to Poland in CPC8 or, eventually, its inclusion in the identification key by Smreczyński (1966) caused the mistake. It is here deleted from the list of weevils in Poland.

[192] In tribal placement of *Mesagroicus* we follow CCPCC, after Lanteri & Del Rio (2017).

[193] Groundlessly listed from PL in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013c) and CCPCC. The species has never been found in the present territory of Poland and it was not even included in the key to Polish weevils by Smreczyński (1966), and mentioned neither in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) nor in Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). It is known to occur in western Ukraine, hence probably the source of this error.

[194] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Yunakov 2013c) and CCPCC, but its past and present occurrence in Poland seems highly problematic. This species had three records from Poland, each about a hundred years old, but they are unverifiable and were never confirmed thereafter. Hence, both Smreczyński (1966) and the authors of KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) did not include this species to Polish fauna, although it was discussed in both publications. On the other hand, it is difficult to misidentify *Psallidium* with any other weevil genus, so it cannot be ruled out that *P. maxillosum* occurred in the area of Poland at the turn of the 19th c., but became extinct in later times of more severe climate. Moreover, in the present times of climate warming this polyphagous species with long-living adults, often associated with various arable crops, is expected to migrate soon to south-east Poland from Ukraine, where it is locally known as a serious pest.

[195] Transferred from Trachyphloeini to Sciaphilini by Borovec (2009).

[196] = *Trachyphloeus villosulus* Germar, 1823 (CCPCC). This species was unlisted from PL in CPC8 (Borovec 2013) and in CCPCC. For a long time it had only a few old and dubious records from southern Poland, mainly from Silesia, the last one in 1908 according to KFP (Burakowski

et al. 1993), hence it was attributed a question mark by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Its occurrence in Poland has been recently confirmed by M. Mazur (2017), who discovered this rare species in Olsztyn nr. Częstochowa.

[197] Placed in *Brachysomus* subgenus *Hippomias* in CPC8 (Borovec 2013) and CCPCC, but here it is transferred to the subgenus *Brachysomus* s. str. after examination of its morphological characters, particularly on the head and rostrum.

[198] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Borovec 2013) but not in CCPCC. While all the historical records of *Brachysomus subnudus* from south-east Poland should be referred to *B. dispar*, its old records from Lower Silesia listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) remain to be verified and confirmed, since they could refer to the true *B. subnudus* (Szypuła & Wanat 1996). It must be remembered that after WWII the weevils of Lower Silesia were not intensely studied.

[199] The division of *Brachysomus* to two subgenera in the shape proposed by Yunakov (2006) and thereafter maintained in CPC8 (Borovec 2013) and CCPCC, is problematic in the opinion of MW. It has not been supported by any attempt of phylogenetic analysis based on morphological characters of the narrower species groups in this uniform genus.

[200] Listed as *Brachysomus* sp. by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), described by Wanat & M. Mazur (2005).

[201] All the central European species formerly classified in the genus *Barypeithes* Jacquelin du Val, being actually restricted in its range to western Europe, were transferred to genus *Exomias* in CPC8 (Borovec 2013).

[202] = *Omias chevrolati* Boheman, 1842 (CCPCC).

[203] The subspecies *E. interpositus siliciensis* Fremuth, 1971 occurs not very far from Poland in east Carpathians. It is known from south Slovakia and Hungary, and in both these countries is parapatric with the nominotypical subspecies (CCPCC).

[204] Genus *Parafoucartia* F. Solari was synonymized with *Foucartia* Jacquelin du Val in CPC8 (Borovec 2013).

[205] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Borovec 2013).

[206] = *Curculio rubi* Gyllenhal, 1813, non Herbst, 1795 (Borovec 2013).

[207] The species was recorded from Warsaw by Smreczyński (1932) based on old specimen collected at the end of the 19th c. by W. Mączyński. Thereafter, the same author (Smreczyński 1966) disregarded his own record writing that this weevil species was unknown from Poland. Consequently, *S. squalidus* has not been included to Polish fauna by the authors of KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). M. Mazur in 2001 found this species on another locality close to Warsaw (Czersk) and thus confirmed its occurrence in Poland, suggesting an old successful introduction (M. Mazur 2017).

[208] A new generic classification of the tribe Sitonini was proposed by Velázquez de Castro *et al*. (2007), followed in CPC8 (Velázquez de Castro 2013) and CCPCC. Consequently, the former subgenus *Charagmus* has been raised in rank to distinct genus, and two other new genera, *Andrion* and *Coelositona*, should be noticed in the fauna of Poland.

[209] The unjustified synonymization of this species with *Sitona suturalis* Stephens by Stüben *et al*. (2015), validated by by Stüben & Bayer (2015), was rejected in CCPCC by Velázquez de Castro & Alonso-Zarazaga (2017) and this opinion is agreed upon by MW.

[210] = *Curculio flavescens* Marsham, 1802, non Fabricius, 1787; = *Sitona lepidus* Gyllenhal, 1834 (Velázquez de Castro 2013).

[211] = *Chlorophanus graminicola* Schoenherr, 1832 (Ren *et al*. 2013).

[212] This species was recorded in Poland from seven localities (the voucher specimens are not available), but it has never been collected there since WWII. M. Mazur (2017) doubts its present occurrence in Poland.

[213] Transferred from the genus *Trachyphloeus* by Borovec (2009).

[214] Transferred from the genus *Trachyphloeus* by Borovec (2009).

[215] Transferred from the genus *Trachyphloeus* by Borovec (2009).

[216] Provisional synonymization of this species with *Romualdius scaber* by Stüben *et al*. (2015) finally has not been validated by Stüben & Bayer (2015). Nevertheless, it was followed in CCPCC; its authors are thus responsible for this taxonomic act. This synonymization is rejected here based on the expertise by MW confirmed by R. Borovec (pers. comm.), but also based on a low number of specimens used for COI sequencing in Stüben *et al*. (*l.c.*) (a usual practice in this paper, except perhaps in the Cryptorhynchinae). These two similar species are easily distinguishable in central and eastern Europe, while *R. angustisetulus* becomes much more variable and difficult to distinguish from *R. scaber* in western Germany (Rhineland) (Stüben 1994).

[217] Transferred from the genus *Trachyphloeus* by Borovec (2009).

[218] = *Curculio bifoveolatus* Beck, 1817. The lectotype of *Curculio scaber* Linnaeus designated

by Alonso-Zarazaga & Borovec (2013) fixed the traditional use of this name until the end of the 19th c. It is a senior synonym of the species commonly known as *Trachyphloeus bifoveolatus*, not the *Otiorhynchus scaber* sensu auct. (see the respective note above).

[219] This group has been long considered as one of the most basal in the Curculionidae (primarily thanks to its primitive, seemingly pedotectal type of male genitalia), but its phylogeny was not thoroughly studied and its systematic position appears one of the most unstable among the gonatocerous weevils. It was given a family rank by Thompson (1992), but subsequently its close relationships with the Brachyceridae, also ranked as family by Thompson (*l.c.*), became more evident. Oberprieler *et al*. (2007) were the first authors to include Erirhinidae and several other basal curculionid groups in the subfamily Brachycerinae as tribes. This concept, though first rejected in CPC7, was finally followed in CCPCC, regardless of the fact that the monophyly of both Erirhinini and the whole Brachycerinae still remains unconvincingly confirmed (Oberprieler 2014a).

[220] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Caldara 2011) and CCPCC, apparently based on a single nineteenth century record by Rottenberg from the Babia Góra Massif in western Carpathians (as *Procas armillatus* (Fabricius)). However, Thompson (2006) commented on that dubious record in his revision of the genus *Procas* and he provided a strong support for deletion of this species from the list of weevils in Poland. He described the lack of any specimens from the Carpathians in studied collections (Babia Góra is there one of the best studied massifs) and a wide gap between the ranges of the two European subspecies of *P. picipes*, to which the record from Babia Góra falls almost centrally. The nominotypical subspecies was defined by Thompson (*l.c.*) as the evidently western European form, which had never been found in Czechia and Slovakia, nor in Silesia. The eastern European *P. picipes steveni* (Krynicki) is unknown further west than in Moldova and eastern Ukraine. The species was excluded from Polish fauna in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995), and thereafter not even mentioned in the first edition of this Checklist (Wanat & Mokrzycki 2005).

[221] Recently found in Wrocław, south-west Poland (Wanat 2018).

[222] As with the Bagoini, this group still did not find its place in the provisional phylogenetic system of the Curculionidae adopted in Handbook of Zoology (Leschen & Beutel 2014). Hence, it was treated there as a tribe not nested in any of major subfamilies by Oberprieler *et al*. (2014b).

[223] The subgenus *Antidonus* was transferred from genus *Donus* Jekel to genus *Brachypera* and maintained in its rank by Skuhrovec (2008), an action followed in CPC8 (Skuhrovec 2013) and CCPCC.

[224] According to Skuhrovec (2008), the genera *Donus* Jekel and *Neoglanis* Alonso-Zarazaga et Lyal are subjective synonyms. Hence, the former senior name is validly in use.

[225] = *Rhynchaenus pollux* Fabricius, 1801 (Skuhrovec 2009).

[226] = *Curculio fuscocinereus* Marsham, 1802 (Skuhrovec 2009).

[227] = *Curculio suspiciosus* Herbst, 1795 (Skuhrovec 2009).

[228] Subgeneric placement after Alonso-Zarazaga (2005).

[229] Subgeneric placement after Alonso-Zarazaga (2005).

[230] A serious pest of beet crops, which recently migrated to south-east Poland from Ukraine (Pruszyński & Klejdysz 2017). Its listings from PL in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013), CCPCC, Fauna Europaea (Talamelli *et al*. 2017), Meregalli (2017), and the CABI databases such as Plantwise.org, were actually erroneous because all the former records of this species came from the Podolia area, which lies in Ukraine after WWII.

[231] The synonymization of genera *Coniocleonus* and *Stephanocleonus* by Anderson (1988) was actually rejected by the European specialists on the Cleonini. Moreover, Arzanov (2006) divided the former genus to several subgenera and such taxonomic approach has been followed in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013), CCPCC and by Meregalli (2017).

[232] Subgeneric placement after Arzanov (2006).

[233] Subgeneric placement after Arzanov (2006).

[234] Arzanov (2006) confirmed that this is a species distinct from *C. hollbergii,* which is followed in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013), CCPCC and by Meregalli (2017).

[235] *Plagiographus* was given a generic rank by Arzanov (2006), but it has been subsequently downgraded to a subgenus of *Coniocleonus* in CPC8 (Meregalli 2013), which is maintained in CCPCC and by Meregalli (2017).

[236] See Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. (2016: 18) for the explanation of changing the author of this specific epithet from Herbst to Hellwig.

[237] = *Cleonus caesus* Gyllenhal, 1834 (Benedikt *et al*. 2010); the synonymy followed in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC.

[238] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC, but not by Meregalli (2017). The old records listed in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) seemed all completely incredible, hence

the species was excluded there from the fauna of Poland, which was followed by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) and is maintained in this edition.

[239] Recently found on three localities in western Poland (Wanat, Białooki, Konwerski in litt.). In advance listed from PL in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC, by Talamelli *et al*. (2017) and Meregalli (2017).

[240] Groundlessly listed from PL in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC, as well as by Talamelli *et al*. (2017) and Meregalli (2017). Only one species of *Pachycerus* was found in Poland. It has been finally identified to be *madidus*, *P. segnis* should be thus deleted from the list of Polish fauna.

[241] Subgeneric placement after Arzanov (2005).

[242] Listed from PL in Fauna Europaea (Talamelli *et al*. 2017), which was followed in CCPCC and by Meregalli (2017), although the same author unlisted this species from PL in CPC8 (Meregalli & Fremuth 2013). It has never been published from Poland with localities, so we consider its occurrence in Poland as unconfirmed. It is likely that the localities from west Ukraine published before WWII were erroneously attributed to Poland in this case.

[243] It is difficult to understand why this species was listed from PL in CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013), which was uncritically followed in CCPCC. It is distributed in southern Russia, Caucasus, Turkey and central Asia (CCPCC), so the spot in PL is thousands kilometers from the main species range. It has never been mentioned from Poland in literature and omitted in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993), so it is here obviously deleted from the list.

[244] = *Curculio brevis* Herbst, 1795 (Benedikt *et al*. 2010). The synonymy confirmed in CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC.

[245] = *Larinus planus* auct., non *Curculio planus* Fabricius, 1792 (Gültekin 2006).

[246] The original spelling *iaceae* was subsequently confirmed by Fabricius himself, so it should be conserved according to Gültekin (2006). This opinion is followed in CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC.

[247] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013).

[248] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC, although it was not included to Polish fauna in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993) and by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Actually it was recorded only generally from Poland, without any localities, by Dieckmann (1983), Lucht (1987), and Mroczkowski & Stefańska (1992). Earlier, Dieckmann (1980b) listed it generally from Silesia, based on a single female from "Breslau" in Letzner's collection stored at SDEI (L. Behne, pers. comm.). No further specimens from Lower Silesia are known in MNHW collections, nor were any others collected in Poland in the 20th and 21st centuries. All the former records of *Lixus ascanii* s. lato published before Dieckmann's (1980) revision should be then referred to *L. albomarginatus*.

[249] = *Curculio angustatus* Fabricius, 1775 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013).

[250] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013).

[251] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013) and CCPCC. Two records of this species were mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1993). One of them was certainly based on misidentification, since the voucher specimen from "Katzbach" (the river passing through Legnica) in W. Kolbe's collection (MNHW) belongs to *L. myagri*. The remaining single record from Tarnów is dated 1872, and the weevil has never been confirmed in Poland since. In our opinion, this species should thus be deleted from the list of Polish weevils. Under global climate warming it is unlikely that this species will be discovered in Poland in the future, considering how common its main host plant, *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. (Germann *et al*. 2015), is in Poland.

[252] Subgeneric placement after CPC8 (Gültekin & Fremuth 2013).

[253] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Barrios & Korotyaev 2013) and CCPCC, although both enigmatic records of this species from the territory of Poland had been classified as incredible by Mroczkowski & Stefańska (1992) and Burakowski *et al*. (1995). This weevil is now apparently spreading its European range to the north and it is likely to be found in Poland soon, but for the moment there is no evidence to include it in the fauna of Poland.

[254] Listed from PL in CPC8 (Barrios & Korotyaev, 2013) and CCPCC, apparently based on the two general and dubious records registered in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1995). It was not included in the Polish fauna in KFP and by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), but recently it has been discovered in south-east Poland (M. A. Mazur *et al*. 2014).

[255] Omitted from PL in CPC8 (Barrios & Korotyaev 2013) and CCPCC. The species was recorded from most of the KFP regions in Poland (Burakowski *et al*. 1995).

[256] The distribution pattern of the subspecies of *L. palustris* listed in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d) and CCPCC, is difficult to explain on a ground of biogeography. Poland appears as an isolated spot of *Lepyrus palustris asperatus* L. W. Schaufuss, 1882, with the closest localities of this taxon localized in Slovakia, Romania, and

Hungary, while almost all the neighbouring countries (Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia) are inhabited by the nominotypical subspecies. Ukraine hosts another subspecies: *L. palustris flavidulus* Zumpt, 1936, is thus a westernmost peripheral of its generally Asiatic range. These facts indicate that taxonomic statuses of all these "subspecies" are problematic, and we do not recognize them in this Checklist. Moreover, we are convinced that nobody has studied the available material of *L. palustris* from Polish collections in the respect of subspecific distinctness in this weevil, so the resulting from CPC8 and CCPCC conclusion on the sole occurrence of *L. palustris asperatus* in Poland is unjustified.

[257] = Leiosomatina Reitter, 1913 (CCPCC).

[258] Following the revision of genus *Minyops* by Osella & Bello (2010), the range of true *M. carinatus* turned out to be restricted to western Europe, with the most eastern sites located in Italy and the western lands of Germany. There is another species confirmed to occur in Poland, *M. costalis* found on the Biała Góra nr. Tomaszów Lubelski (Wanat 1993). The other records under *M. carinatus* from south-east Poland (Cmoluch 1963, Łętowski & Gosik 2002) should be likely referred to the same species (Osella & Bello *l.c.*, Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d).

[259] Osella & Bello (2010) did not explicitly report this species from Poland while discussing its old records and the examined specimens from Silesia, even though on the distribution map provided by them on p. 39 the circle expressing "Silesia" was clearly placed in Poland. Therefore, PL was not attributed to the distribution of this species in CPC8 nor in the further Addenda et Corrigenda (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d, Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2016) and CCPCC. Actually two old Silesian literature records by Schilling (1845) and Scheidt (1919) refer to the sites or areas now located in Poland, i.e. Kłodzko County (Lower Silesia) and Paruszowiec nr. Rybnik (Upper Silesia, incorrectly spelled as "Perszowice Kolo Rybnika" and attributed to Czechia by Osella & Bello *l.c.*), respectively. Hence, the species is here conditionally included to Polish fauna, although its existence in the region of Silesia has not been confirmed for the last nearly 100 years. In East Germany, the last finding was in 1936 (Dieckmann 1961).

[260] = *Curculio porcatus* Panzer, 1798, non Herbst, 1795 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d). The subspecific rank of this taxon, adopted in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d) and CCPCC, is derived from Colonnelli (2003).

[261] Subgeneric placement after Davidian (2005), followed in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d) and CCPCC.

[262] Subgeneric placement after Davidian (2005), followed in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d) and CCPCC.

[263] Subgeneric placement after Davidian (2005) followed in CPC8 (Alonso-Zarazaga 2013d) and CCPCC.

[264] In CCPCC this small and puzzling weevil group was downgraded in rank to a supertribe in the subfamily Conoderinae, after Prena *et al*. (2014).

[265] The downgrade of platypodines to the rank of the scolytine tribe by Kuschel *et al*. (2000), followed by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), soon turned out incongruent with the subsequent hypotheses on the weevil phylogeny, and that idea was actually rejected in CPC7 and CCPCC. Therefore, the subfamily Platypodinae is maintained here as valid, being most likely a close relative of the Dryophthorinae.

[266] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011), though it was not included in Polish fauna in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992), by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) and Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011). This alien species was finally confirmed to occur in Poland by Witkowski *et al*. (2016).

[267] Indicated as a new species for Poland by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005), the localities were provided by Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011).

[268] In KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992) treated as a synonym of *P. pubescens* (Marsham), but it has been finally resurrected as a valid species by Wood & Bright (1992), which was followed in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and CCPCC. The species is known only from Greece (the type locality) and Poland, where it was subsequently described from the Pieniny National Park under the name *Pityophthorus polonicus* by Karpiński (1949), later synonymized with *P. cephalonicae* by Nunberg (1956). Hence, the Pieniny Mts. remain the only area of certain occurrence of *P. cephalonicae* in Poland, while its records from the Świętokrzyskie Mts. listed by Michalski & Ratajczak (1989) should be confirmed.

[269] = *Pityophthorus knoteki* Reitter, 1898 (CCPCC).

[270] = *Bostrichus abietis* Ratzeburg, 1837 (Knížek 2011).

[271] See the comment nr. 69 by Alonso-Zarazaga (2017) in CCPCC.

[272] = *Trypophloeus asperatus* auct., non Gyllenhal, 1813. True *Bostrichus asperatus* Gyllenhal, 1813 belongs to the genus *Cryphalus*. All the records listed in KFP under *Trypophloeus*

asperatus should be thus referred to *T. binodulus* (Mokrzycki *et al*. 2011).

[273] In KFP (Burakowski *et al.* 1992) treated as a synonym of *C. cinereus* (Herbst), but after the study by Jordal & Knížek (2007) it was revealed to be distinct species, listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and CCPCC. A detailed distribution in Poland still remains unknown, but Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011) listed several localities of this little known species.

[274] Subgeneric placement after Mandelshtam *et al*. (2011), followed in CCPCC.

[275] The name *Bostrichus ater* Paykull, 1800 was based on a misidentification of the original name *Bostrichus ater* Fabricius, 1792 and is not available. The problem should be a subject of the application to ICZN, otherwise the valid name of this species would be *Hylastes pinicola* Bedel, 1888 (Alonso-Zarazaga *et al*. 2016). It was kept in its traditional meaning in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and provisionally maintained in CCPCC, which is followed in this Checklist.

[276] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and CCPCC based on a single record from the Białowieża Forest before WWII. The occurrence of this species on the Polish side of Białowieża Forest has not been confirmed thereafter, regardless of intense studies on the bark beetles in this area. Therefore, the species has been already excluded from the fauna of Poland in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992), by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005) and by Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011).

[277] Taxonomic status after CPC7 (Knížek 2011), maintained in CCPCC.

[278] = *Hylesinus hederae* Schmitt, 1843 (Knížek 2011).

[279] = Tomicini Wood, 1978, non C. G. Thomson, 1859. The problem is commented in detail by Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal (2009). While using Hylurgini we follow here CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and CCPCC, although Bright (2014) presents different opinion and maintains Tomicini as a valid name.

[280] This is not the oldest available name for this economically important species. See the respective comment nr. 76 by Alonso-Zarazaga (2017) in CCPCC.

[281] Erroneously listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011), which was corrected in Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* (2016). In the M. Nunberg's opinion the specimens recorded from Poland were misidentified either *O. proximus* (Eichh.), or *O. laricis* (F.) (Burakowski *et al*. (1992)).

[282] The species was listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and in CCPCC, although it had not been included in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992). Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011) again did not include this species into the list of weevils in Poland. *O. mannsfeldi* has a Mediterranean type of range, so there could eventually exist old records from the (now) Ukrainian Podolia incorrectly attributed to Poland.

[283] Subspecific status after CPC7 (Knížek 2011), followed in CCPCC.

[284] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and CCPCC, although it was not included in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992), nor listed by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011) again did not include this species into the list of Polish weevils, but its current occurrence in Poland has been recently confirmed by Nowak *et al*. (2017).

[285] Regarding spelling and validness of the name of this species, see the comment nr. 80 by Alonso-Zarazaga (2017) in CCPCC.

[286] The species had been long thought to occur in the Polish part of Białowieża Primeval Forest (see Burakowski *et al*. 1992 for citations); hence, it was listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011). However, its unique locality provided by J. Karpiński before WWII now lies in the Belarussian part of the forest. This bark-beetle species has never been found in the Polish part thereafter. It was deleted from the fauna of Poland by Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011), which was followed by Alonso-Zarazaga *et al.* (2016) and in CCPCC.

[287] As in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992), the species was treated as valid in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and CCPCC. However, it was often considered a synonym of *P. poligraphus* (L.) and thus unlisted by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Bright (2014) again confirmed its distinctness from *P. poligraphus*. Mokrzycki *et al.* (2011) confirmed the occurrence of this species in six KFP regions of Poland (Burakowski *et al*. 1992).

[288] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011) and CCPCC, though it was not even mentioned in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992). Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011) again did not include this species into the list of Polish weevils. The species has a Mediterranean type of range and it is unknown from Czechia and Slovakia, thus there could at most exist old Podolian records incorrectly attributed to Poland.

[289] Generic status of *Anisandrus* after CPC7 (Knížek 2011), followed in CCPCC.

[290] = *Xyleborus alni* Niisima, 1909 (Knížek 2011).

[291] Unlisted from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011), though it had been announced for a new species for Poland by Wanat & Mokrzycki (2005). Its precise localities in Poland were provided by Mokrzycki *et al.* (2011).

[292] Listed from PL in CPC7 (Knížek 2011), though it was not included in KFP (Burakowski *et al*. 1992). Also Mokrzycki *et al*. (2011) did not include this species into the list of Polish weevils. The first well documented records from Poland came from the Świętokrzyski National Park in 2010 (Witkowski *et al*. 2015).

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