

### Costa Rica Weeviling (continued)

Rica (Carara and Zurquí) represented only 20 % of the total weevil specimens collected by the same technique over a similar period of time.

Two other sites in Costa Rica were visited during this trip - the Carara Reserve in Puntarenas province (Carara) and Zurquí de Moravia (Zurquí) northeast of San José. After leaving Barra on January 10, we returned to San José and spent some time sorting and identifying weevils at the INBio collection in Santo Domingo, Heredia. We left INBio on the 12th of January in an INBio vehicle with Carlos Viquez and made our way to the west coast of Costa Rica and Carara. Although it rained all afternoon on the 12th, we did manage to collect 58 weevils at a cattle farm just north of the reserve and along the waterfall road north of the reserve at about 300 meters. I was glad to get three specimens of *Xestolabus conicollis* (Sharp). These attelabids were taken from small *Spondias mombin* (Anacardiaceae) trees in a pasture area.

The Zurquí trip was on our last day in Costa Rica. We hired a cab on the 14<sup>th</sup> take us to the La Fonda restaurant in Zurquí on the Braulio Carrillo Highway just south of the park. We collected in private areas near the restaurant with permission of the owners. The weather was good but the collecting wasn't. We ended up with only 36 weevils but did take some interesting baradines, erirhinines, cryptorhynchines, cleonines, etc.

A comparison of weevils taken by beating sheets at La Selva (inland rainforest, 1997) and at Barra (coastal rainforest, 1999) shows similar diversity (Shannon values = 1.64 and 1.57, respectively) and evenness ( $J = 0.886$  and  $0.862$ , respectively). However, the coefficient of community is low ( $CC = 0.173$ ), with only 12 species out of 138 found in both areas.

All weevils have been mounted and labeled and available for loan to qualified researchers. Contact Robert W. Hamilton at rhamilt@orion.it.luc.edu. This article was submitted in 1999 but due to the suspension of CURCULIO it was never printed.

## Vladimir Vasilevich Zherichin

VII-22-1945 to XII-21-2001

By Andrei Legalov (Russia: legalov@ngs.ru)

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2001, the outstanding entomologist Vladimir Zherichin suddenly past away. Dr. Zherichin was one of the world's preeminent experts on fossil insects, studying transitions in historical insect faunas. Furthermore, he contributed to recent problems with respect to the higher classification of Curculionoidea, as well as the systematics Nanophyinae (Brentidae) and Oxycorynidae. Vladimir Zherichin has made large contributions to entomology and paleontology, publishing over 100 scientific articles in these areas. Of particular value to weevil researchers are his seminal study (with V. Gratshev) on the wing venation of Curculionoidea in 1995, and his work on the curculionid fauna of Far Eastern Russia. In these papers he proposed new criteria for the classification of Curculionoidea, resulting in the following categories: Curculionoidea (based on wing venation), Nemonychidae, Ulyanidae, Urodontidae, Anthribidae, Attelabidae, Belidae, *Ithycerus* (?), Oxycorynidae (including Aglycyderidae), Brentidae (in-



cluding Apionidae), Obrieniidae (this taxon should be excluded from Curculionoidea and most likely transferred to Tenebrionioidea, V. Zherichin and A. Legalov, pers. comm.), Brachyceridae, Barididae, Desmidophorinae (?), and Curculionidae.

The considerable impact of Dr. Zherichin on the study of extant and extinct Curculionoidea, particularly Asian Nanophyinae, is evident from the subsequent list of his publications. Vladimir Zherichin will be remembered as a sympathetic person who was always ready to assist colleagues. His untimely death presents a very serious loss to the sciences of entomology and paleontology.

#### Publications on Curculionoidea

1. Zherichin, V.V. 1968. O novykh nakhodkakh Curculionoidea iz baltiiskogo yantarya. Byull. Mosk. Obsh. Ispyt.

(continued page 15)

### Vladimir Zherichin (end)

- Korotyaev]; podsem. Nanophyinae [dopolnenie], pp. 430-431; Sem. Curculionidae - Dolgonosiki [dopolnenie], pp. 431-516 [sovместno s A.B. Egorov i B.A. Korotyaev]]. [in Russian]
27. *Corimalia helenae* Korotyaev & Zherichin, sp. n. In: B.A. Korotyaev. 1996: New data on the weevil tribe Corimaliini (Coleoptera: Apionidae). Zoosystem. Rossica 5(1): 149-152.
28. Zherikhin, V.V. 1997. A revised key to the genera of weevils of the subfamily Baridinae (Coleoptera: Barididae) of Russian Far East. Far Eastern Entomol. 38: 1-6.
29. Zherikhin, V.V. & V.G. Gratshev. 1997. The Early Cretaceous weevils from Sierra del Montsec, Spain (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Cretac. Res. 18: 625-632.
30. Gratshev, V.G., V.V. Zherikhin & E.A. Jarzembowski. 1998. A new genus and species of weevil from the Lower Cretaceous of Southern England (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionoidea). Cretac. Res. 19 (3&4): 323-327.
31. Grachev, V.G. & V.V. Zherikhin. 1999. Gobicar, novyi pozdneyurskii rod dolgonosikov-ekkoptartrid iz Mongolii (Insecta, Coleoptera: Eccoptarthridae). Paleontol. zhurn. 2: 43-45.
32. Zherikhin, V.V. 2000. Tertiary brachycerid weevils (Coleoptera: Brachyceridae) from the collections of Muséum nationale d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, with a review of other fossil Brachyceridae. Paleontol. Journ. 34, suppl. 3: S333-S343.
33. Petrov, A.V. & V.V. Zherikhin. 2000. Fossil bark beetles of the genus *Scolytus* Geoffr. from the Neocene of France (Insecta: Coleoptera Curculionidae Scolytinae). Paleontological Journal 34, suppl. 3: S344-S346.
34. Gratshev, V.G. & V.V. Zherikhin. 2000a. The weevils from the Late Cretaceous New Jersey amber (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea), pp. 241-254. In: Grimaldi D.A. (ed.): Studies on fossils in Amber, with particular reference to the Cretaceous of New Jersey. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden.
35. Gratshev, V.G. & V.V. Zherikhin. 2000b. New Early Cretaceous weevil taxa from Spain (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea). Acta Geol. Hispan. 35 (1-2): 37-46.
36. Gratshev, V.G. & V.V. Zherikhin. 2001. The fossil record of weevils and related beetle families (Coleoptera, Curculionoidea), p. 18. Second International Congress on Palaeoentomology. Fossil Insects. 5-9 Sept., 2001. Abstracts volume. Krakow, Poland.

## Book Review - Curculionoidea World Catalogue

Miguel Alonso-Zarazaga & Christopher Lyal

By Charles O'Brien (USA: charles.obrien@famu.edu)

**Miguel A. Alonso-Zarazaga & Christopher C. H. Lyal. 1999. A World Catalogue of Families and Genera of Curculionoidea (Insecta: Coleoptera) (excepting Scolytidae and Platypodidae).** 316 pp., published 27 December 1999. ISBN: 84-605-99994-9, from Entomopraxis S.C., Apartado 36164, 08080 Barcelona (Spain), Tel. & Fax: 34-933 230 877, Email: entomopraxis@entomopraxis.com, website: <http://www.entomopraxis.com/news.htm>. Cost: 78 Euros + 4% VAT + postage.

This outstanding publication will serve as an irreplaceable source of information for any researcher interested in the higher taxa of weevils throughout the world. The authors have produced a complete list of all genus and family group names of weevils, excluding only Scolytinae and Platypodinae recently treated by others. Names of 5444 valid genera and 641 valid subgenera are included, with all of their synonyms. Type species are cited for all genera and the two categories are indexed separately making it easy to find them quickly. Each family group name has a type genus cited, and all homonyms are renamed and new names are included for unavailable names then in use. Distributions are listed by country and/or region for all genera.

Thirty submissions to the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature made by the authors are cited. All nomenclatural changes proposed in the catalogue are listed separately in 11 categories, e.g. new taxa, new replacement names, new synonymies, resurrected names, etc.

The classification followed is an amalgamation of those of Thompson (1992), to whom the catalogue is dedicated; Kuschel, (1994 [actually 1995]); Zimmerman (1993 & 1994); and Lawrence & Newton (1995). However, the authors state that it is an eclectic system, reflecting their personal opinions, and they also state that many genera and higher taxa have been misplaced. Workers must consider this and be aware that the function of the catalogue is nomenclatural and not systematic. In spite of this caveat, overall the taxonomy as presented is superior to any other currently published.

I recommend following this classification in organizing collections and when publishing on weevils, with each curator and taxonomist using their own judgment regarding certain problematic taxa, such as certain small subfamilies and families (some even monotypic), e.g. Eurhynchidae, Erihniidae, Raymondionymidae, and Cryptolarngidae. In addition, the movement of some tribes and genera to different subfamilies, without inclusion of data to support the moves,

(continued page 17)