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Apostasimerini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Baridinae). Rectification of authorship, year of publication, rank, and taxa included

Kuschel (1952) transferred *Erirhinoides mourei* Bondar, 1943 to *Apostasimerus* Schönherr, 1844 and indicated a possible synonymy with *A. serrirostris* Boheman, 1844. The suggestion was based on work on numerous collections, not on direct comparison of specimens. Recently I had the opportunity to study the Gregorio Bondar Collection at the American Museum of Natural History, New York and compared the lectotype of *A. mourei* (designated by Vaurie 1953) with images of the holotype of *A. serrirostris* and with specimens of the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. *Apostasimerus mourei* (Bondar) is here regarded as a new junior subjective synonym of *A. serrirostris* Boheman, new synonymy. The only other species in Apostasimerina, *Monteus complanatus* Bondar, 1943, is related to species of *Notesia* Casey, 1922 and is transferred here to Tonesiina Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal, 1999, new placement.

Apostasimerides was established by Schönherr (1844:1) and the original spelling was emended by Kiesenwetter (1864:290). The description contains a faulty reference to the included genera, which should have encompassed all three subdivisions rather than just the first; however, the inadvertent error is obvious from the hierarchy in Schönherr’s classification, the descriptive text, and two subsequent publications of the author (Schönherr 1845:341.21; 1847:79). The circumstance that Apostasimerides was based on a *nomen nudum* when introduced for *Divisio II* in volume 3 (Schönherr 1836:557), which predates the description of *Apostasimerus* in volume 8, led to confusion in the subsequent literature. Hustache (1938) attributed the name to Schönherr (1836) and synonymously to Lacordaire (1866); Bondar (1943) attributed the name to Schönherr without date; Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal (1999) attributed the name to Lacordaire (1866); all other authors (Heyne and Taschenberg 1907; Blackwelder 1947; Ienistea 1986; Wibmer and O’Brien 1986) used the name without author and date. Although generally accepted usage can be demonstrated neither in terms of authorship nor concept, the family-group names based on *Apostasimerus* were most frequently associated with Schönherr, either by usage prior to Lacordaire (1866), *i.e.*, Schönherr (1845, 1847) and Kiesenwetter (1864), or by explicit statement. Apostasimerini Schönherr, 1844 is a tribe in the Baridinae (*status promotus*), which includes Madopterina Lacordaire, 1866 (*status demotus*); Thaliabaridina Bondar, 1943; Torcina Bondar, 1943; Zygobaridina Pierce, 1907; and the nominotypical subtribe. Stability in the current usage of the tribal name Madopterini cannot be deemed threatened because (1) there have been four deviating concepts in the past, *i.e.*, Lacordaire (1866), Casey (1922), Hustache (1938), and Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal (1999), (2) the current concept resulted from a long-overlooked homonym of Centrinini Jekel, but will have to be changed again for taxonomic reasons (Prena, unpubl. data), which involve another family-group name also senior to Madopterini, and (3) frequent usage in the sense of ICZN Article 23.9.1.2 cannot be demonstrated at this time. The herein corrected authorship will provide long-term stability in a very diverse group of insects with economic importance.

Literature Cited


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