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

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

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

1. Introduction

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

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

Afroryzophilus centrafricanus Caldara & Koštál, sp. n.

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

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

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


**Distribution.** Central African Republic.

Afroryzophilus kuscheli Caldara & Koštál, sp. n.

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

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

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


**Distribution.** Senegal.

Afroryzophilus congoanus Caldara & Koštál, sp. n.

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


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

**Distribution.** Democratic Republic of Congo.

*Afroryzophilus somalicus* Caldara & Koštál, sp. n.

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

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

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


**Distribution.** Somalia.

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

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

**References**


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