

Taxonomic changes within the tribe Hyperini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

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Abstract. The taxonomic status of three genera (*Donus* Jekel, 1865, *Brachypera* Capiomont, 1868 stat. restit., and *Hypera* Germar, 1817) in the tribe Hyperini is clarified, including the identity of the type species of each genus, and problematic groups in each genus are commented. *Neoglanis* Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999, is recognized as a junior synonym of *Donus*, because its type species, *Phytonomus velutinus* Boheman, 1842, is congeneric with *Rhynchaenus philanthus* Olivier, 1807, the type species of *Donus*. Subsequently, *Brachypera* is resurrected from synonymy and used to accommodate species previously assigned to *Donus* and not congeneric with *Rhynchaenus philanthus*; *Phytonomus crinitus* Boheman, 1834, is designated as the type species of *Brachypera*. *Pseudhypera* Capiomont, 1868, is a new junior synonym of *Brachypera*; *Hypera reichei* Capiomont, 1868, is designated as the type species of *Pseudhypera*. *Antidonus* Bedel, 1886, is transferred to *Brachypera* and included as a subgenus. A list of species belonging to the genera *Donus* and *Brachypera* is given, including 146 new combinations. The nomenclatoric situation of *Phytonomus* Schoenherr, 1823, previously recognized as an unnecessary replacement name for *Hypera* Germar, 1817, is reviewed.

Key words. Coleoptera, Curculionidae, Hyperini, *Antidonus*, *Brachypera*, *Donus*, *Hypera*, *Neoglanis*, *Phytonomus*, *Pseudhypera*, taxonomy, nomenclature, type species, new synonymy, new combination, new status

Introduction

Representatives of the subfamily Hyperinae Marseul, 1863, are characterized by two main apomorphies, ectophagous larvae and the skill to spin a webby cocoon. However, ectophagous larvae are known also in representatives of other subfamilies, e.g. Cyclominae (*Gonipterus* Schoenherr, 1833, *Oxyops* Schoenherr, 1826, and *Listroderes* Schoenherr, 1826), Ceutorhynchinae (*Eubrychius* C. G. Thomson, 1859, *Pelenomus* C. G. Thomson, 1859, and *Phytobius* Schoenherr, 1833), and Curculioninae (*Cionus* Clairville, 1798) (MARVLADI et al.

2002, MORRONE 1997, NEWMAN et al. 2006, SKUHROVEC 2003). Differential morphological characters of the adults and larvae of the Hyperinae are not unambiguous and the taxonomic position within the family Curculionidae is still unresolved.

The Hyperinae are currently divided into two tribes, Ceurini Capiomont, 1867, and Hyperini Marseul, 1863 (CAPIOMONT 1867, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL 1999). The tribe Ceurini includes 15 genera occurring particularly in the Southern Hemisphere (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL 1999). Our knowledge of this tribe is still highly insufficient; usually only individual descriptions have been published and almost no facts about immature stages, ecology and host plants are known. The only exception is the Neotropical weevil *Phelypera distigma* (Boheman, 1842) (COSTA et al. 2005), for which ecology, host plants and ethology of immature stages is known.

ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (2002) listed 22 genera in the tribe Hyperini occurring chiefly in the Palearctic Region. The relationships between the genera and their status in the tribe Hyperini have never been resolved. The last monograph of this group was published by PETRI (1901). In this paper, the true identity of the genus *Donus* Jekel, 1865, is established, allowing a correct definition of the genus. This definition, however, requires additional nomenclatural changes concerning the remaining genera of Hyperini. The aim of this paper is to solve these nomenclatural problems and to fix the nomenclature of each genus within the Hyperini.

History of the concept of the genera within the Hyperini

CAPIOMONT (1867, 1868a,b) divided the tribe Hyperini into six genera. This was the first comprehensive view on the classification of the Hyperini. The most important publication on the taxonomy of the tribe was written by PETRI (1901). In contrast to CAPIOMONT (1867, 1868a,b), he recognized seven genera: *Bubalocephalus* Capiomont, 1868; *Coniatus* Germar, 1817; *Hypera* Capiomont, 1868 (in error); *Phytonomus* Schoenherr, 1843; *Lepidophorus* Kirby, 1837; *Limobius* Schoenherr, 1843; and *Macrotarsus* Schoenherr, 1843 (= *Macrotarrhus* Bedel, 1906, nomen novum for *Macrotarsus* preoccupied by *Macrotarsus* Link, 1795, in Mammalia and *Macrotarsus* Lacépède, 1799, in Aves). The genus *Lepidophorus* is currently classified in the subfamily Entiminae (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL 1999).

ZASLAVSKIJ (1959) divided the tribe Hyperini into four groups on the basis of their biology and female genitalia. The first group included *Donus* Jekel, 1865, *Bubalocephalus*, *Metadonus* Capiomont, 1868, *Macrotarrhus*, and *Alexiola* Suvorov, 1912 (later regarded a subgenus of *Macrotarrhus* (ZASLAVSKIJ 1962)); the second group included only the mountain genus *Glanis* Jekel, 1865 (= *Neoglanis* Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999, nomen novum for *Glanis* preoccupied by *Glanis* Agassiz, 1829, in Pisces); the third group included the genera *Hypera* Germar, 1817, and *Limobius*; and the last group included the genera *Coniatus* and *Coniaticrus* Reitter, 1901. ZASLAVSKIJ (1959) further divided *Donus* Jekel, 1865 into two genera, *Glanis* and *Donus* (Table 1). He also transferred the subgenus *Antidonus* Bedel, 1886, from *Hypera* to *Donus* (Table 1) without giving any reason for this change.

ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999) listed 19 genera in the Hyperini. Three years later, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (2002) added two other genera into Hyperini (*Herpes* Bedel, 1874, and *Oreochorus* Zaslavskij & Korotyaev, 1998) and resurrected *Pachypera* Capiomont,

Table 1. Major views of the relationships between the genera *Donus* Jekel, 1865, *Brachypera* Capiomont, 1868, and *Hypera* Germar, 1817 and their status in the tribe Hyperini.

Group	PETRI (1901)	HOFFMAN (1954)	ZASLAVSKI (1959)	ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999)	ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (2002)	this paper
1.	<i>Hypera</i> Capiomont, 1868 (10 groups)	<i>Donus</i> Jekel, 1865	<i>Glanis</i> Jekel, 1865	<i>Neoglanis</i> Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999 (sg. <i>Neoglanis</i> s. str.; <i>Altatodonus</i> Legalov, 1999)	<i>Neoglanis</i> Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999 (sg. <i>Neoglanis</i> s. str.; <i>Altatodonus</i> Legalov, 1999)	<i>Donus</i> Jekel, 1865
2.		<i>Donus</i> Jekel, 1865		<i>Donus</i> Jekel, 1865	<i>Donus</i> Jekel, 1865 (sg. <i>Donus</i> s. str. and <i>Antidonus</i> Bedel, 1886)	<i>Brachypera</i> Capiomont, 1868 (sg. <i>Brachypera</i> s. str. and <i>Antidonus</i> Bedel, 1886)
3.	<i>Phytonomus</i> Schoenherr, 1843 [sic!] (11 groups)	<i>Hypera</i> Germar, 1817	<i>Phytonomus</i> Schoenherr, 1823 [sic!]	<i>Hypera</i> Germar, 1817	<i>Hypera</i> Germar, 1817 (sg. <i>Errinomorplus</i> Capiomont, 1868; <i>Tigrinellus</i> Capiomont, 1868; <i>Dapalinus</i> Capiomont, 1868; <i>Boreohypera</i> Korotyaev, 1999; <i>Hypera</i> s. str.)	<i>Hypera</i> Germar, 1817 (sg. <i>Errinomorplus</i> Capiomont, 1868; <i>Tigrinellus</i> Capiomont, 1868; <i>Dapalinus</i> Capiomont, 1868; <i>Boreohypera</i> Korotyaev, 1999; <i>Hypera</i> s. str.)

Table 2. Number of mandibular teeth in the known larvae of the Hyperini (NAZARENKO 1998, 2000a,b; SKUHROVEC 2005, 2006b, 2007).

Genus	Number of teeth on mandible	Species
<i>Brachypera</i>	four	<i>B.</i> (s. str.) <i>crinita</i> , <i>B.</i> (s. str.) <i>reichei</i> , <i>B.</i> (<i>Antidonus</i>) <i>dauci</i> , <i>B.</i> (<i>Antidonus</i>) <i>lunata</i> , <i>B.</i> (<i>Antidonus</i>) <i>vidua</i> , <i>B.</i> (<i>Antidonus</i>) <i>zoilus</i>
<i>Donus</i>	three	<i>D. austerus</i> , <i>D. bucovinensis</i> , <i>D. comatus</i> , <i>D. cyrtus</i> , <i>D. intermedius</i> , <i>D. nidensis</i> , <i>D. osellai</i> , <i>D. oxalidis</i> , <i>D. palumbarius</i> , <i>D. tessellatus</i>
<i>Hypera</i>	two	<i>Hypera</i> (<i>Eririnomorpha</i>) <i>arundinis</i> , <i>H.</i> (<i>Eririnomorpha</i>) <i>rumicis</i> , <i>H.</i> (<i>Boreohypera</i>) <i>diversipunctata</i> , <i>H.</i> (<i>Dapalinus</i>) <i>contaminata</i> , <i>H.</i> (<i>Dapalinus</i>) <i>kayali</i> , <i>H.</i> (<i>Dapalinus</i>) <i>striata</i> , <i>H.</i> (<i>Kippenbergia</i>) <i>arator</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>denominanda</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>jucunda</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>nigrirostris</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>plantaginis</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>postica</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>suspiciosa</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>venusta</i> , <i>H.</i> (s. str.) <i>viciae</i>

mont, 1868, from synonymy with *Donus*. ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999, 2002) accepted ZASLAVSKIJ's (1959) recognition of three genera within Hyperini, *Glanis*, *Donus*, and *Hypera* (Table 1), which was also accepted by some other authors (e.g., COLONNELLI 2003 and WANAT & MOKRZYCKI 2005).

On the other hand, SKUHROVEC (2005, 2006a,b, 2007), SKUHROVEC & BOROVEC (2007), WINKELMANN (2001, 2006) and WINKELMANN & BAYER (2007) have not accepted the splitting of *Donus* and the transfer of the subgenus *Antidonus* from *Donus* to *Hypera*, considering the evidence supporting these changes as insufficient. Recently, SKUHROVEC (2005, 2006b, 2007) described the larvae of 29 species of the Hyperini. Their larval characters correspond well with the division of *Donus* and support the exclusion of the subgenus *Antidonus* from *Hypera*. The number of teeth of the mandible seems to be an especially important larval character at the genus level (Table 2). Preliminary results of a phylogenetic analysis based on adults (SKUHROVEC, unpublished data) also correspond well with larval morphology.

The main purpose of this paper is to resolve the complicated taxonomic and nomenclatural situation within the Hyperini, especially concerning the genera *Donus* and *Hypera*.

Results

1. Identity of *Donus* Jekel, 1865, and its type species

JEKEL (1865: 562) established the genus *Donus*, with the type species *Rhynchaenus philanthus* Olivier, 1807, by original designation.

JEKEL (1865) also described the genus *Glanis*, with the type species *Phytonomus velutinus* Boheman, 1842, by original designation. ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999) recognized *Glanis* Jekel, 1865, to be a junior homonym of *Glanis* Agassiz, 1829 (Pisces) and replaced it with *Neoglanis* Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999.

ZASLAVSKIJ (1959) identified '*Donus*' *philanthus* as a problematic species standing between *Glanis* and *Donus* because of the morphology of the female genitalia. Examination of larval characters (SKUHROVEC, unpublished data), especially the presence of three teeth on the mandibles, confirms undoubtedly that '*Donus*' *philanthus* and '*Neoglanis*' *velutinus* Boheman,

1842 are congeneric (see Table 1). Adult characters also support this placement, namely the absence of scales in the middle of the pronotum and the absence of humeral angles (SKUHROVEC, unpubl. data).

Since both type species are congeneric, *Donus* Jekel, 1865, is the oldest available name for this genus, with *Neoglanis* Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999 (= *Glanis* Jekel, 1865), being its junior synonym (syn. nov.).

2. Status of *Brachypera* Capiomont, 1868, and *Pseudhypera* Capiomont, 1868

Resolving the identity of *Donus* (see above) requires that another generic name has to be used for the species accommodated in the genus but not congeneric with *Donus philanthus* (see Table 1).

CAPIOMONT (1868a: 492) described in a key the genus-group name *Brachypera* within the genus *Hypera* sensu Capiomont (= *Donus* auct.) without including any species. Subsequently, CAPIOMONT (1868b: 73) included 24 (sub)species (see Table 3) but did not designate the type species. One of these subsequently included species, *Hypera crinita* (Boheman, 1834) (= *Phytonomus crinitus* Boheman, 1834), is designated here as the type species of *Brachypera* Capiomont, 1868. The species is well known both in larval and adult stages and both larval (four teeth on the mandible) and adult characters (surface of elytra with setae and scales) place it in *Donus* auct.

In the same paper and page, CAPIOMONT (1868a: 492, in key) described the genus-group nominal taxon *Pseudhypera* Capiomont, 1868, within the genus *Hypera* sensu Capiomont (= *Donus* auct.), without a designation of the type species. He subsequently included two species, *Hypera reichei* Capiomont, 1868, and *Hypera saulcyi* Capiomont, 1868, in this taxon (CAPIOMONT 1868b: 111). *Hypera reichei* is designated here as the type species of *Pseudhypera*

Table 3. The 24 (sub)species included by CAPIOMONT (1868b) in *Brachypera*, divided according to their current generic placement. (I replaced 'mihi' by 'Capiomont').

<i>Donus</i>	<i>Brachypera</i>
'34. <i>Hypera iberica</i> ' Capiomont	'48. <i>Hypera guttipes</i> Chevrolat in Museo'
'35. <i>Hypera porcella</i> Schoenherr'	(= syn. of <i>B. chevrolati</i> Capiomont)
'36. <i>Hypera barnevillei</i> ' Capiomont	'49. <i>Hypera chevrolati</i> ' Capiomont
'37. <i>Hypera fairmairei</i> ' Capiomont	'50. <i>Hypera deyrollei</i> ' Capiomont
'37 bis <i>Hypera dubia</i> ' Capiomont	'51. <i>Hypera tumida</i> (Dejean) Capiomont'
(= <i>D. fairmairei dubia</i> Capiomont)	'52. <i>Hypera crinita</i> (Dejean) Schoenherr'
'38. <i>Hypera rudicollis</i> ' Capiomont	'53. <i>Hypera perplexa</i> Dejean in Museo'
'39. <i>Hypera sierrana</i> Capiomont'	'53 bis <i>Hypera marmottani</i> Capiomont'
'40. <i>Hypera piochardi</i> ' Capiomont	'54. <i>Hypera hispidula</i> Schoenherr'
'41. <i>Hypera hispanica</i> ' Capiomont	'55. <i>Hypera hierichontica</i> ' Capiomont
'42. <i>Hypera delarouzei</i> ' Capiomont	
'43. <i>Hypera lusitanica</i> Capiomont'	
'44. <i>Hypera obtusa</i> Rosenhauer'	
'45. <i>Hypera montivaga</i> Capiomont'	
'46. <i>Hypera perrisi</i> Capiomont'	
'47. <i>Hypera circumvaga</i> Bohemann in Schoenherr'	

ra. The number of teeth on the mandibles of the type species (see SKUHROVEC 2006b) is the same as that of the genus *Brachypera*, and *Pseudhypera* is therefore considered to be a junior synonym of *Brachypera* (syn. nov., action of the first revising author).

3. The generic placement of *Antidonus* Bedel, 1886

BEDEL (1886) established the subgenus *Antidonus* of *Hypera* to include the species of *Donus* sensu Capiomont, non Jekel and originally included three species: *Hypera punctata* (Fabricius, 1775) (= *Brachypera zoilus* (Scopoli, 1763)), *H. vidua* Gené, 1837 (= *Brachypera vidua* (Gené, 1837)), and *H. fasciculata* Herbst, 1795 (= *Brachypera dauci* (Olivier, 1807)). Subsequently, ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (1999: 188) designated *Curculio punctatus* Fabricius, 1775 (non Scopoli, 1763) (= *Brachypera zoilus*) as the type species.

Based on the study of the morphology of female genitalia and the biology of Hyperini, ZASLAVSKIJ (1959) transferred *Antidonus* from *Hypera* to *Donus* auct. (= *Brachypera* Capiomont, 1868, see above). However, the generic placement of some species ascribed to the genera *Glanis* and *Donus* auct. including *Rhynchaenus philanthus* (the type species of *Donus* Jekel, 1865) by ZASLAVSKIJ (1959) was unclear on the basis of his study because the morphology of female genitalia of this species is ambiguous. Based on this unclear status of some species, nobody has accepted the transfer of *Antidonus* made by ZASLAVSKIJ (1959) until ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (2002) listed *Antidonus* as a subgenus of *Donus* Jekel, 1865 (see Table 1); however, they merely accepted ZASLAVSKIJ's (1959) opinion. Other authors (SKUHROVEC 2005, 2006a,b, 2007; SKUHROVEC & BOROVEC 2007; WINKELMANN 2001, 2006; WINKELMANN & BAYER 2007) did not accept the placement of *Antidonus* within *Donus* auct. and regarded it as a subgenus of *Hypera*, although their opinions remained equally unfounded.

The number of teeth on the larval mandibles (see SKUHROVEC 2006b, 2007) revealed sufficient evidence for the generic placement of *Antidonus* within *Donus* auct. and confirmed thus the transfer made by ZASLAVSKIJ (1959) and reported later by ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL (2002). For these reasons, *Antidonus* is placed as a subgenus of *Brachypera*.

4. *Phytonomus* Schoenherr, 1823, a junior objective synonym for *Hypera*

SCHOENHERR (1823) changed the grammatical endings of all non-masculine generic weevil names and advocated that names of masculine gender should be given to all weevil genera to prevent the need of grammatical changes of the endings of species names in the case that the species is transferred from one genus to another (OBERPRIELER et al. 2007). He applied this principle also to *Hypera* Germar, 1817 and renamed it as *Phytonomus* Schoenherr, 1823 (unjustified replacement name, see ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL 1999: 188). *Phytonomus* Schoenherr, 1823, is an unnecessary replacement name and a junior objective synonym of *Hypera* Germar, 1817.

SAMOUELLE (1819) designated *Curculio nigrirostris* Fabricius, 1775, as the type species of *Hypera*, which originally contained five species (*Rhynchaenus nigrirostris* Fabricius, 1801 (= *Curculio nigrirostris* Fabricius, 1775); *R. scanicus* Fabricius, 1801; *Curculio polygona*

Table 4. Type species designations for *Hypera* and *Phytonomus* other than SAMOUELLE (1819).

Reference	Species	Genus	Remark
SCHOENHERR (1826)	<i>Curculio arator</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Phytonomus</i>	
CURTIS (1826)	<i>Curculio punctatus</i> Fabricius, 1775	<i>Hypera</i>	accepted by TITUS (1911), VOSS (1967), ZASLAVSKII (1959)
JEKEL (1865)	<i>Curculio punctatus</i> Fabricius, 1775	<i>Phytonomus</i>	
JEKEL (1865)	<i>Curculio rumicis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Hypera</i>	designation invalid, species not originally included in the genus
THOMSON (1859)	<i>Curculio rumicis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Phytonomus</i>	designation invalid, species not originally included in the genus
WESTWOOD (1838)	<i>Rhynchaenus fasciculosus</i> Gyllenhal, 1813	<i>Hypera</i>	designation invalid, species not originally included in the genus

Linnaeus, 1761; *C. punctatus* Fabricius, 1775; and *C. arundinis* Paykull, 1792). Later authors apparently neglected this designation and established other species as the type species of either *Hypera* or *Phytonomus* (see Table 4). However, all these subsequent designations are invalid.

Summary of the nomenclatural changes and new combinations

Donus Jekel, 1865

- = *Glanis* Jekel, 1865 (preoccupied)
- = *Phaeopus* Capiomont, 1867 (non Cuvier, 1817) (unavailable)
- = *Neoglanis* Alonso-Zarazaga & Lyal, 1999 (substitute name for *Glanis* Jekel, 1865), **syn. nov.**
- = *Altaiodonus* Legalov, 1999 (valid subgenus)
- = *Lepidoglanis* Legalov, 1997 (preoccupied)

Including the new combinations required by the changes outlined above and established below, the genus *Donus* (gender: masculine) currently includes more than 100 Palaearctic species distributed primarily in the European and Asian mountains, with several exceptions in lowlands (SKUHROVEC & BOROVEC 2007). Their host plants belong to several plant families, individual species being oligophagous or polyphagous.

The genus is currently divided into two subgenera: *Donus* s. str. and *Altaiodonus* Legalov, 1999 (= *Lepidoglanis* Legalov, 1997) (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA & LYAL 1999). LEGALOV (1997) established the subgenus *Lepidoglanis* (preoccupied), with the type species *Glanis cupreus* Legalov, 1997, by original designation, but did not explicitly include any other species to this new subgenus. Unfortunately, I am not able to recognize the differences between these two subgenera despite I know the description of *Altaiodonus*. This is why I do not distinguish the two subgenera here.

Donus albonotatus (Pic, 1925) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis albonotatus* (Pic, 1925))

Donus amasiensis (Faust, 1890) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis amasiensis* (Faust, 1890))

Donus angustulus (Reitter, 1915) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis angustulus* (Reitter, 1915))

- Donus anjumanensis* (Voss, 1967) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis anjumanensis* (Voss, 1967))
Donus arnoldii (Zaslavskij, 1967) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis arnoldii* (Zaslavskij, 1967))
Donus auliensis (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis auliensis* (Petri, 1901))
Donus barnevillei (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis barnevillei* (Capiomont, 1868))
Donus biglobosus (Kirsch, 1880) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis biglobosus* (Kirsch, 1880))
Donus bosnicus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis bosnicus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus bravardi (Pic, 1925) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis bravardi* (Pic, 1925))
Donus brucki (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis brucki* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus bucovinensis (Penecke, 1928) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis bucovinensis* (Penecke, 1928))
Donus burjaticus Korotyayev, 1998 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis burjaticus* (Korotyayev, 1998))
Donus callosus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis callosus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus capiomonti (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis capiomonti* (Petri, 1901))
Donus caucasicus (Faust, 1887) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis caucasicus* (Faust, 1887))
Donus chlorocomus (Boheman, 1842) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis chlorocomus* (Boheman, 1842))
Donus circassicolus (Reitter, 1888) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis circassicolus* (Reitter, 1888))
Donus comatus (Boheman, 1842) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis comatus* (Boheman, 1842))
Donus cordicollis (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis cordicollis* (Petri, 1901))
Donus cupreus (Legalov, 1997) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis cupreus* (Legalov, 1997))
Donus curtirostris (Pic, 1941) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis curtirostris* (Pic, 1941))
Donus cypris (Reiche & Sauley, 1857) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis cypris* (Reiche & Sauley, 1857))
Donus cyrtus (Germar, 1821) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis cyrtus* (Germar, 1821))
Donus damascenus (Stierlin, 1888) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis damascenus* (Stierlin, 1888))
Donus delhiensis Pajni & Kamal-Tewari, 1986 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis delhiensis* (Pajni & Kamal-Tewari, 1986))
Donus dudkoi Legalov, 1999 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis dudkoi* (Legalov, 1999))
Donus duplopunctatus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis duplopunctatus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus elegans (Boheman, 1842) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis elegans* (Boheman, 1842))
Donus eos (Suvorov, 1912) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis eos* (Suvorov, 1912))
Donus favarcei (Pic, 1925) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis favarcei* (Pic, 1925))
Donus ferganicus (Zaslavskij, 1963) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis ferganicus* (Zaslavskij, 1963))
Donus ganglbaueri (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis ganglbaueri* (Petri, 1901))
Donus geminus (Zaslavskij, 1967) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis geminus* (Zaslavskij, 1967))
Donus globosus globosus (Fairmaire 1858) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis globosus globosus* (Fairmaire 1858))
Donus globosus longior (Pic, 1941) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis globosus longior* (Pic, 1941))
Donus gobiensis (Voss, 1967) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis gobiensis* (Voss, 1967))
Donus gordyaeus anatolicus Smreczyński, 1970 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis gordyaeus anatolicus* (Smreczyński, 1970))
Donus gordyaeus gordyaeus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis gordyaeus gordyaeus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus ibericus (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis ibericus* (Capiomont, 1868))
Donus imbecillus (Faust, 1886) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis imbecillus* (Faust, 1886))
Donus insularis (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis insularis* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus intermedius aubei (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis intermedius aubei* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus intermedius intermedius (Boheman, 1842) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis intermedius intermedius* (Boheman, 1842))
Donus janae Legalov, 1999 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis janae* (Legalov, 1999))
Donus juvenicus (Motschulsky, 1860) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis juvenicus* (Motschulsky, 1860))
Donus korbi (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis korbi* (Petri, 1901))
Donus latifrons (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis latifrons* (Petri, 1901))
Donus leonisi (Pic, 1925) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis leonisi* (Pic, 1925))
Donus libanicus (Pic, 1914) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis libanicus* (Pic, 1914))
Donus longicollis (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis longicollis* (Petri, 1901))
Donus lucasi (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis lucasi* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus lydius (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis lydius* (Petri, 1901))

- Donus maculosus* (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis maculosus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus minutus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis minutus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus mniszeczii (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis mniszeczii* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus montivagus (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis montivagus* (Capiomont, 1868))
Donus mutatorius (Faust, 1887) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis mutatorius* (Faust, 1887))
Donus nidensis Mazur & Petryszak, 1981 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis nidensis* (Mazur & Petryszak, 1981))
Donus nivosus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis nivosus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus noscibilis (Faust, 1890) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis noscibilis* (Faust, 1890))
Donus noscidius (Faust, 1889) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis noscidius* (Faust, 1889))
Donus oblongus (Boheman, 1842) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis oblongus* (Boheman, 1842))
Donus obscurus obscurus (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis obscurus obscurus* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus obscurus pourtoyi (Hoffmann, 1958) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis obscurus pourtoyi* (Hoffmann, 1958))
Donus obtusus cazorlae Roudier, 1958 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis obtusus cazorlae* (Roudier, 1958))
Donus obtusus grouvellei (Hustache, 1929) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis obtusus grouvellei* (Hustache, 1929))
Donus obtusus obtusus (Rosenhauer, 1856) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis obtusus obtusus* (Rosenhauer, 1856))
Donus opanassenkoi (Legalov, 1997) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis opanassenkoi* (Legalov, 1997))
Donus ophthalmicus (Desbrochers, 1898) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis ophthalmicus* (Desbrochers, 1898))
Donus orientalis (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis orientalis* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus osellai Winkelmann, 2001 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis osellai* (Winkelmann 2001))
Donus ovalis (Boheman, 1842) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis ovalis* (Boheman, 1842))
Donus oxalis (Herbst, 1795) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis oxalis* (Herbst, 1795))
Donus palumbarius (Germar, 1821) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis palumbarius* (Germar, 1821))
Donus pantherinus (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis pantherinus* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus petrii (Desbrochers, 1908) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis petrii* (Desbrochers, 1908))
Donus piochardi (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis piochardi* (Capiomont, 1868))
Donus planicollis Smreczyński, 1970 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis planicollis* (Smreczyński, 1970))
Donus polyphagus (Zaslavskij, 1963) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis polyphagus* (Zaslavskij, 1963))
Donus porcellus (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis porcellus* (Capiomont, 1868))
Donus przewalskii (Suvorov, 1912) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis przewalskii* (Suvorov, 1912))
Donus pusillus (Petri, 1912) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis pusillus* (Petri, 1912))
Donus quadratocollis (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis quadratocollis* (Petri, 1901))
Donus reductirostris (Pic, 1925) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis reductirostris* (Pic, 1925))
Donus rubi (Krauss, 1900) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis rubi* (Krauss, 1900))
Donus rudicollis (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis rudicollis* (Capiomont, 1868))
Donus rufimanus (Zaslavskij, 1963) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis rufimanus* (Zaslavskij, 1963))
Donus rugulosus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis rugulosus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus sajanicus Korotyaev, 1998 **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis sajanicus* (Korotyaev, 1998))
Donus salviae (Schränk, 1789) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis salviae* (Schränk, 1789))
Donus segnis (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis segnis* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus sierranus (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis sierranus* (Capiomont, 1868))
Donus solidus (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis solidus* (Petri, 1901))
Donus subuniformis (Pic, 1914) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis subuniformis* (Pic, 1914))
Donus suvorovi (Fleischer, 1909) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis suvorovi* (Fleischer, 1909))
Donus swaneticus (Faust, 1887) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis swaneticus* (Faust, 1887))
Donus tessellatus (Herbst, 1795) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis tessellatus* (Herbst, 1795))
Donus transiliensis (Zaslavskij, 1964) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis transiliensis* (Zaslavskij, 1964))
Donus tristis (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis tristis* (Capiomont, 1867))
Donus variegatus (Brullé, 1832) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis variegatus* (Brullé, 1832))
Donus velutinus (Boheman, 1842) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis velutinus* (Boheman, 1842))
Donus viennensis (Herbst, 1795) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis viennensis* (Herbst, 1795))
Donus virescens (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Neoglanis virescens* (Petri, 1901))

***Brachypera* Capiomont, 1868, stat. restit.**

- = *Pseudhypera* Capiomont, 1868, **syn. nov.**
 = *Pseudypera*: GEMMINGER & HAROLD (1871) (incorrect subsequent spelling)
 = *Antidonus* Bedel, 1886 (valid subgenus)
 = *Donus* Capiomont, 1868 (non Jekel, 1865) (synonym of *Antidonus*)
 = *Heteromorphus* Petri, 1901 (synonym of *Antidonus*)
 = *Spongifer* Petri, 1901 (synonym of *Antidonus*)

Including the new combinations required by the changes outlined above and established below (see also Table 3), the genus *Brachypera* (gender: feminine) now includes more than 40 Palearctic species distributed primarily in the lowlands. One species, *B. zoilus*, has been introduced also to North America. Their host plants belong to several plant families and most species are oligophagous.

- Brachypera* (*Antidonus*) *apfelbecki* (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *apfelbecki* (Petri, 1901))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *brevirostris* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *brevirostris* (Capiomont, 1868))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *dauci* (Olivier, 1807) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *dauci* (Olivier, 1807))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *gracilitarsis* (Pic, 1925) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *gracilitarsis* (Pic, 1925))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *grandini* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *grandini* (Capiomont, 1868))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *horvathi* (Csiki, 1904) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *horvathi* (Csiki, 1904))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *isabellina* (Bohemann, 1834) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *isabellinus* (Bohemann, 1834))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *leprieuri* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *leprieuri* (Capiomont, 1868))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *lunata* (Wollaston, 1854) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *lunatus* (Wollaston, 1854))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *multifida* (Israelson, 1984) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *multifidus* (Israelson, 1984))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *parvithorax* (Desbrochers, 1896) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *parvithorax* (Desbrochers, 1896))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *sinuaticollis* (Faust, 1890) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *sinuaticollis* (Faust, 1890))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *subfasciculata* (Zaslavskij, 1967) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *subfasciculatus* (Zaslavskij, 1967))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *subsulcata* (Hochhut, 1847) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *subsulcatus* (Hochhut, 1847))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *theresae* (Pic, 1929) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *theresae* (Pic, 1929))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *vidua*¹⁾ (Gené, 1837) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *vidua* (Gené, 1837))
Brachypera (*Antidonus*) *zoilus*²⁾ (Scopoli, 1763) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Antidonus*) *zoilus* (Scopoli, 1763))
Brachypera (*Brachypera*) *amalek* (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *amalek* (Petri, 1901))
Brachypera (*Brachypera*) *audax* (Faust, 1887) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *audax* (Faust, 1887))
Brachypera (*Brachypera*) *corrosa* (Desbrochers, 1899) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *corrosus* (Desbrochers, 1899))

¹⁾ *Vidua* is a noun in apposition, meaning a widow.

²⁾ *Zoilus* is a noun in apposition; it is the name of an ancient Greek philosopher.

- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *crinita* (Boheman, 1834) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *crinitus* (Boheman, 1834))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *deyrollei* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *deyrollei* (Capiomont, 1868))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *fallax* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *fallax* (Capiomont, 1868))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *fausti* (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *fausti* (Petri, 1901))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *hierichontica* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *hierichonticus* (Capiomont, 1868))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *hispidula* (Boheman, 1834) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *hispidulus* (Boheman, 1834))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *chevrolati* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *chevrolati* (Capiomont, 1868))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *judaica* (Petri, 1901) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *judaicus* (Petri, 1901))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *lhostei* (Hoffmann, 1938) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *lhostei* (Hoffmann, 1938))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *libanica* (Pic, 1914) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *libanicus* (Pic, 1914))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *lukjanovitschi* (Zaslavskij, 1964) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *lukjanovitschi* (Zaslavskij, 1964))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *marmottani* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *marmottani* (Capiomont, 1868))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *perplexa* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *perplexus* (Capiomont, 1868))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *proxima* (Capiomont, 1875) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *proximus* (Capiomont, 1875))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *reichei* (Capiomont, 1868) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *reichei* (Capiomont, 1868))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *reitteri* (Faust, 1887) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *reitteri* (Faust, 1887))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *rufimembris* (Pic, 1925) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *rufimembris* (Pic, 1925))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *saulyci* (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *saulyci* (Capiomont, 1867))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *scapularis* (Gebler, 1833) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *scapularis* (Gebler, 1833))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *solarii* (Roudier, 1958) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *solarii* Roudier, 1958)
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *taurica* (Zaslavskij, 1967) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *tauricus* (Zaslavskij, 1967))
- Brachypera* (*Brachypera*) *tumida* (Capiomont, 1867) **comb. nov.** (from *Donus* (*Donus*) *tumidus* (Capiomont, 1867))

Hypera Germar, 1817

- = *Donus* Dejean, 1821 (nomen nudum)
- = *Ixus* Dejean, 1821 (nomen nudum)
- = *Glanis* Dejean, 1821 (not Rafinesque, 1818) (nomen nudum)
- = *Phytonomus* Schoenherr, 1823 (unjustified replacement name)
- = *Pytonomus*: REDTENBACHER (1845) (incorrect subsequent spelling)
- = *Phytonomidius* Capiomont, 1868
- = *Dapalinus* Capiomont, 1868 (valid subgenus)
- = *Eririnomorpha* Capiomont, 1868 (valid subgenus)
- = *Erirhinomorpha*: CAPIOMONT (1868b) (incorrect original spelling of *Eririnomorpha* rejected by NEAVE (1939))
- = *Erirhinomorpha*: WEISE (1891) (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Eririnomorpha*)
- = *Tigrinellus* Capiomont, 1868 (valid subgenus)
- = *Boreohypera* Korotyaev, 1999 (valid subgenus)
- = *Kippenbergia* Alonso-Zarazaga, 2005 (valid subgenus)

The genus *Hypera* currently includes more than 90 Palearctic and 17 Nearctic species (ANDERSON 2002) occurring primarily in the lowlands. They are mostly oligophagous but several species are monophagous (SKUHROVEC 2003).

Summary

The higher systematics of the Hyperini is still far from settled. Morphology of the larvae (SKUHROVEC 2005, 2006b, 2007) and cladistic analysis based on external morphological characters (SKUHROVEC, unpublished data) brings evidence about the need of separating the genus *Brachypera*. The number of mandibular teeth is an important larval character at the generic level in the Hyperini (Table 2). Ongoing studies could help us resolve this uncertainty.

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