

Communication

# Validation of the Names of Two Weevil Species Described by Skuhrovec et al., Review of Cape Verde *Aphanommata* Wollaston, 1873 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cossoninae) with Description of New Species, Larva and Notes on Biology and Distributional Patterns; *Diversity* 2018, 10, 28

Jiří Skuhrovec <sup>1,\*</sup> , Peter Hlaváč <sup>2</sup> and Jan Batelka <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Group Function of Invertebrate and Plant Biodiversity in Agro-Ecosystems, Crop Research Institute, Drnovská 507, CZ-161 06 Praha 6-Ruzyně, Czech Republic

<sup>2</sup> Kubelíkova 3, CZ-130 00 Prague 3–Žižkov, Czech Republic; peterclaviger@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Viničná 7, 128 43 Praha 2, Czech Republic; janbat@centrum.cz

\* Correspondence: jirislavskuhrovec@gmail.com

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:414787D0-94F2-4176-B2F3-4398F9E22A0E>

Received: 31 July 2018; Accepted: 8 August 2018; Published: 10 August 2018



**Abstract:** Two new species of the cossonine genus *Aphanommata* Wollaston, 1873 from Cape Verde are described, *Aphanommata kuscheli* sp. n. and *Aphanommata strakai* sp. n., with bibliographic reference to fuller descriptions and illustrations in the recent paper by Skuhrovec et al. (2018) published in the journal *Diversity* 10 (2), 28, in which the names were not made available under the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature dealing with electronic publication. A lectotype is also here designated for *Rhyncolus euphorbium* Wollaston, 1867, currently assigned to the genus *Aphanommata*.

**Keywords:** Cossoninae; Rhyncolini; Rhyncolina; taxonomy; new species

## 1. Introduction

The recent paper by Skuhrovec et al. 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 Skuhrovec et al. (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. of the Code, this paper has been registered in ZooBank, with the LSID above, and the names of the species described below have also been registered, following recommendation 10B of the Code. Nomenclatural acts other than new taxon names cannot presently be registered in ZooBank, but we also here validate the lectotype designation of *Rhyncolus euphorbium* that was proposed by Skuhrovec et al. [1].

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

### *Aphanommata euphorbiarum* (Wollaston, 1867)

**Lectotype designation.** Lectotype (here designated): Type/(p) T. V. Wollaston Coll., B. M. 1867–82, CAPE VERDE IS. [original white label with a green corner] (Repository: The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom). For further details of the specimen and of the paralectotype, see Skuhrovec, Hlaváč & Batelka, 2018: 4 [1].

### *Aphanommata kuscheli* Skuhrovec, Hlaváč & Batelka, **sp. n.**

*Aphanommata kuscheli* Skuhrovec, Hlaváč & Batelka, 2018: 5 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2C1F2BA6-683D-45D8-8584-BD3D976488C7>

**Description.** Antennal scape slightly pedunculate at apex, short, shorter than funiculus, funiculus with 7 antennomeres; funicular antennomere I slightly longer than wide, about 1.75 times as long as II; antennal club about 1.7 times as long as wide; head and pronotum shiny, finely shagreened, evenly finely punctate; anterior margin of pronotum slightly narrower than base; pronotum widest in posterior fourth; elytra with 14–16 rows of punctures of different size, in anterior half cross-cracked, elytral intervals flat. See Skuhrovec, Hlaváč & Batelka, 2018: 5–7, Figures 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5a, 6a, 7a, 9, 10 [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: “CAPE VERDE Isl., 10.X.2013, SAO NICOLAU, W, Mt. Gordo summit, 16.625089, –24.350854, J. Straka and J. Batelka lgt. (p)/windward slopes in rotten wood of *Euphorbia tuckeyana* (p)” (Repository: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany). Paratypes listed in [1].

**Distribution.** Cape Verde Islands: São Nicolau.

### *Aphanommata strakai* Skuhrovec, Hlaváč & Batelka, **sp. n.**

*Aphanommata strakai* Skuhrovec, Hlaváč & Batelka, 2018: 13 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:22933B26-34C1-4F8D-924F-3F006B3A3374>

**Description.** Antennal scape slightly pedunculate at apex, shorter than funiculus, funiculus with 7 antennomeres; funicular antennomere I about 1.60 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, about 1.75 times as long as II; antennal club about twice as long as wide; head and pronotum shiny, head finely shagreened, pronotum not shagreened, evenly finely punctate, punctures on pronotum bigger; elytra with 14–15 rows of punctures of different size, finely cross-cracked in anterior half only close to sutura, elytral intervals flat; anterior margin of pronotum slightly narrower than base; pronotum widest in posterior fourth. See Skuhrovec, Hlaváč & Batelka, 2018: 13–15, Figures 4c, 4d, 5b, 6b, 7b, 11, 12 [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: “CAPE VERDE Isl., FOGO—Chã des Caldeiras 8.–9.X.2009, J. Straka and J. Batelka lgt. (p)” (Repository: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany). Paratypes listed in [1].

**Distribution.** Cape Verde Islands: Fogo.

**Author Contributions:** The authors contributed to this paper the same way. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Acknowledgments:** We are very grateful to the editorial staff of *Diversity* and especially to Christopher Lyal (The Natural History Museum, London) for their assistance in resolving this matter and for ensuring compliance with the relevant articles of the Code.

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

## References

1. Skuhrovec, J.; Hlaváč, P.; Batelka, J. Review of Cape Verde *Aphanommata* Wollaston, 1873 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Cossoninae) with Description of New Species, Larva and Notes on Biology and Distributional Patterns. *Diversity* **2018**, *10*, 28. [[CrossRef](#)]
2. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. 2012. INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE Fourth Edition [Incorporating Declaration 44, Amendments of Article 74.7.3, with Effect from 31 December 1999 and the Amendment on E-Publication, Amendments to Articles 8, 9, 10, 21 and 78, with Effect from 1 January 2012]. Available online: <http://www.iczn.org/iczn/index.jsp> (accessed on 26 July 2018).
3. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Amendment of Articles 8, 9, 10, 21 and 78 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature to expand and refine methods of publication. *Zookeys* **2012**, *219*, 1–10. [[CrossRef](#)]



© 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).