

Communication

Validation of the Names of Five Weevil Taxa Described by Anderson et al., A Review of the *Araucaria*-Associated Weevils of the Tribe Orthorhinini (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Molytinae), with Description of New Species of *Ilacuris* Pascoe, 1865 and *Notopissodes* Zimmerman & Oberprieler, 2014 and a New Genus, *Kuschelorhinus* Anderson & Setliff; *Diversity*, 2018, 10, 54

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Abstract: One new genus and four new species of the Orthorhinini from Australia and Papua New Guinea are described, with bibliographic reference to complete descriptions and illustrations in the recent paper by Anderson et al. (2018) published in the journal *Diversity* 10 (3), 54, in which the names were not made available under the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature dealing with electronic publication, as follows: *Ilacuris papuana* Anderson & Setliff, sp. n., *Ilacuris suttoni* Anderson & Setliff, sp. n., *Notopissodes variegatus* Oberprieler, sp. n., *Kuschelorhinus* Anderson & Setliff, gen. n. and *Kuschelorhinus hirsutus* Anderson & Setliff, sp. n.

Keywords: taxonomy; weevil; new species; Australia; Papuan region

1. Introduction

The recent paper by Anderson et al. published in *Diversity* 10 (3) [1] was not in full compliance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature [2], regarding the 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 Anderson 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, 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 a brief description differentiating each taxon and a holotype designation with the repository identified; these are repeated from the original paper [1].

All label data are recorded *verbatim*, with a slash (/) indicating separate lines on a label and a double slash (//) indicating different labels on a pin.

2. New Nomenclatural Acts

Ilacuris papuana Anderson & Setliff, **sp. n.**

Ilacuris papuana Anderson & Setliff, 2018: 11 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:3200BE61-484D-47C5-ADB6-62F54A1F4625>

Description. This species is most easily distinguished from the two Australian species of *Ilacuris* by its V-shaped dark brown elytral fascia and evenly convex pronotum (without lateral impressions adjacent to the median carina). See Anderson, Oberprieler & Setliff, 2018: 12, Figures 8 and 9 [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: "PAPUA NEW GUINEA: / Morobe, Wau (18 km N.W.), 950 m / 11.ii.2000, 7°15'46" S 146°39'54" E / R. S. Anderson / *Araucaria cunninghamii* logs / RSA2000-044X // H O L O T Y P E / *Ilacuris / papuana* / Anderson & Setliff, 2018 [on red card]" (Repository: Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Canada). Paratypes listed in [1].

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Ilacuris suttoni Anderson & Setliff, **sp. n.**

Ilacuris suttoni Anderson & Setliff, 2018: 13 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2A6EA420-404B-4679-AB75-C6FE268EBE8A>

Description. This species is distinguished from its congeners by the transverse dark brown fascia on the elytra and the ventrally setose rostrum of the male. See Anderson, Oberprieler & Setliff, 2018: 15, Figures 10 and 11 [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: "AUSTRALIA: N.S.W. / Rivertree, -28.6260, 152.2450 / 290 m, no date, N. Sutton / likely from *Araucaria / cunninghamii* // H O L O T Y P E / *Ilacuris / suttoni* / Anderson & Setliff, 2018 [on red card]" (Repository: Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia).

Distribution. Australia.

Kuschelorhinus Anderson & Setliff, **gen. n.**

Kuschelorhinus Anderson & Setliff, 2018: 15 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:ABC7A1C9-02E6-4EA5-BB5A-550BBADEDD74>

Description. This genus differs from the closely related genus *Ilacuris* Pascoe, 1865, by the erect, hair-like scales on the dorsum, the first funicle segment being longer than the second and the profemora armed with a distinct subapical tooth. In *Ilacuris* the dorsal vestiture is composed of small, appressed or recumbent scales, the first funicle segment is shorter than the second and the profemora are not dentate but have a small subapical angulation. See Anderson, Oberprieler & Setliff, 2018: 17–18 [1] for full description.

Type species: *Kuschelorhinus hirsutus* Anderson & Setliff, **sp. n.**

Kuschelorhinus hirsutus Anderson & Setliff, **sp. n.**

Kuschelorhinus hirsutus Anderson & Setliff, 2018: 16 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4E3935F1-43FC-4495-A94D-B998A77A7A45>

Description. This species differs from members of the closely related genus *Ilacuris* Pascoe, 1865, by the erect, hair-like scales on the dorsum, first antennal segment being longer than the second and the profemora armed with a distinct subapical tooth. In *Ilacuris* species, the dorsal vestiture is composed of small, appressed or recumbent scales, the first antennal segment is shorter than the second and the profemora are not dentate but have a small subapical angulation. See Anderson, Oberprieler & Setliff, 2018: 17–18, Figures 12–14 [1] for full description.

Holotype, ♂: “NEW GUINEA: NE / Wau, Morobe Distr. / 1300 m, 1.II.1961 // J. Sedlacek / Collector / BISHOP // HOLOTYPE / *Kuschelorhinus / hirsutus* Anderson & Setliff, 2018 [on red card]”. (Repository: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, U.S.A.). Paratypes listed in [1].

Distribution. Papua New Guinea.

Notopissodes variegatus Oberprieler, **sp. n.**

Notopissodes variegatus Oberprieler, 2018: 21 [1] (not available)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B1BC7B94-DED2-43B8-B938-CB1F23965216>

Description. This species is readily distinguishable from the only other species of *Notopissodes*, *N. pictus* Zimmerman & Oberprieler, 2014, by its smaller size (4.8 mm body length), variegated colour pattern of scales on the elytra and the shorter rostrum in the female (as long as the pronotum). See Anderson, Oberprieler & Setliff, 2018: 23–24, Figure 17 [1] for full description

Holotype, ♂: “Fletcher [−28°46′ 151°51′] / Queensland / E. Sutton // HOLOTYPE / *Notopissodes / variegatus* Oberprieler, 2018 [on red card]” (Repository: Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia).

Distribution. Australia.

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

References

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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]



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